GradeMax

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International Advanced Level

Centre Number | | | | | |

Candidate Number | | | | |

Monday 20 January 2020

Morning (Time: 2 hours) | Paper Reference **WHI02/1A**

History

International Advanced Subsidiary
Paper 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation
Option 1A: India, 1857–1948: The Raj to Partition

You must have:
Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **ALL** questions in Section A and **ONE** question in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

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SECTION A

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

1 (a) Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the attitude of the Indian National Congress to British rule in the early years of the Congress?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(10)

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Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

(b) How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the reasons for the failure to prevent communal violence after Partition?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(15)

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS

SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

2 How accurate is it to say that the growth of railways was the main reason for the development of the Indian economy in the years 1857–1914?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How significant was the role of Nehru in the opposition to British rule in the years 1920–47?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 How significant was the use of repression in maintaining British rule in India in the years 1919–45?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number:

Question 2 ☒ **Question 3** ☒ **Question 4** ☒

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS

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Sources Booklet
Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From a speech made by Dadabhai Naoroji to the second meeting of the Indian National Congress in Calcutta, 1886. Naoroji was a founding member of the Indian National Congress and elected as its president in 1886. Here he is commenting on the purpose of the Congress.

The meeting of this Congress is an event of the utmost importance in Indian history. We have assembled to consider questions upon which our future depends. It is our good fortune that we are under a rule that makes it possible for us to meet in this manner. It is under the civilising rule of the Queen and the people of England that we meet here together, hindered by no one. We are allowed to speak our minds freely without the least fear and without the least hesitation. Such a thing is possible under British rule and British rule only. I ask this question, 'Is this Congress a breeding ground for sedition and rebellion against the British Government or does it provide support for the stability of that Government?' There could be only one answer, because we are completely aware of the numberless blessings conferred upon us, of which the very existence of the Congress is a clear proof.

Source 2: From a letter written by the UK High Commissioner to India to the British Government, 14 October 1947. A High Commissioner is the most senior British diplomat. Here he is commenting on events after Partition.

We are, no doubt, still far too much involved in the storm of events to be able to view them in perspective. We cannot yet give a full explanation of why they happened with a force that has seemed almost overwhelming.

Communal strife burst upon both new Provinces, East and West Punjab, before they were in a position to tackle it. This was particularly the case in the East Punjab where the new administration has scarcely been able to function. Local conditions encouraged passion, anarchy, and chaos. The large numbers of Hindu and Sikh refugees from West Punjab flowed through the East Punjab and brought with them communal strife to Delhi and the surrounding country. The Government of East Punjab was virtually helpless.

The Central Government was taken unawares. The police were no longer reliable. The Armed Forces had to be called in at once to restore some appearance of order and provide some protection to the ever-growing columns of refugees. However, the Armed Forces were still in the process of being divided up and were in danger of joining in with the violence in support of their own communities. Slaughter in one Province led at once to vengeance in the other. However, the difficulties in the Indian areas were probably greater.

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