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

Wednesday 20 January 2021

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 reasons for changes in the governing of India after the Mutiny of 1857?

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 reactions to the famine in India in 1943?

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

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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 To what extent did the Indian National Congress change its approach to the development of nationalism in the years 1885–1914?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 To what extent did the use of the army in India change in the years 1919–48?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1930–47, Gandhi was the most significant individual in achieving progress towards the independence of India?

(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.

Turn over ▶

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From a speech made by the British Prime Minister Palmerston to the House of Commons, 12 February 1858. Here Palmerston is commenting on the introduction of the Government of India Bill.

I introduce a Bill for transferring the government of Her Majesty's East Indian dominions from the East India Company to the Crown. I propose this measure to the House, not because of any wrongdoing on the part of the Company, but because of the inconvenience of the existing arrangements.

The principle of our political system is that all administrative functions should be carried out by those with responsibility to Parliament and to the Crown. In the case of the East India Company, the chief functions in the government of India are carried out by a body that is not responsible to Parliament and Crown. The only connection that the leading members of the East India Company have with India is the simple possession of many shares in the Company. The problem that this system of administration causes was forced upon the attention of the Government by the Mutiny. It is in the best interests of Great Britain that India, with all its vast and important interests, should be placed under the direct authority of the Crown.

Source 2: From Jawaharlal Nehru, *The Discovery of India*, published 1946. Nehru wrote this book in the years 1942–44 while he was in prison. Here he is writing about the famine in India in 1943.

Famine came, horrible beyond words. In the rich and fertile province of Bengal, men and women and little children died in their thousands daily for lack of food. Death was common enough everywhere. Men were dying in battle all over the world. But here in India, death had no purpose, no logic, no necessity; it was the result of man's incompetence and cruelty, man-made, a slow creeping thing of horror. And it was not considered right or proper to mention it. False reports were issued by those in authority in India and in England. But corpses cannot easily be overlooked.

While famine raged in Bengal and elsewhere, we were first told by those in high authority that, owing to wartime prosperity, the peasantry in many parts of India had too much to eat. Then it was said that the responsibility for dealing with the famine lay with provincial authorities, and that the British Government in India, or the India Office in London, could not interfere. Yet, at the same time, the Viceroy under his sole and unlimited authority was able to suspend the constitution and issue hundreds of decrees and ordinances. Rich England paid little heed to the hunger that was killing millions in India. Money was not needed it was said, and ships to carry food were scarce owing to wartime requirements.