GradeMax

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

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 ▶

P66281A

©2022 Pearson Education Ltd.

L:1/1/1/

P 6 6 2 8 1 A 0 1 2 0

Pearson

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 decision to grant independence to India in 1947?

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

(10)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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 impact of the Indian National Congress in the early 20th century?

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

(15)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(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 use of tariffs was the most significant influence on the development of Indian industry in the years 1857–1918?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that, in the period 1876–1945, the British approach to dealing with famine in India was ineffective?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that Gandhi's methods of resisting British rule in India were more effective in the years 1920–29 than they were in the years 1930–45?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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** ☐

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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

GradeMax

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

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

Sources Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

P66281A

©2022 Pearson Education Ltd.

L:1/1/1/

P 6 6 2 8 1 A

Pearson

Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From a statement by the Earl of Listowel, Secretary of State for India, to the House of Lords, 16 July 1947. This statement, outlining the British government's views, was made during the debates on the bill for Indian Independence. The Act of Independence was made law on 18 July 1947.

The establishment of self-government has long been the aim of British rule in India and its achievement is now within sight.

Eighty-nine years ago, Parliament acknowledged that India's British rulers must be made accountable to Parliament. We began almost at once to encourage Indians to become more closely involved with the government of India. It was foreseen that India would one day manage her own affairs. But it was not until the First World War, in which India played such a magnificent part, that self-government became the main objective of British policy. The Act of 1919 introduced a system of government responsible only to the people of India and the 1935 Act was based on the same policy of gradual advance to self-rule.

The present political situation means that British India will achieve full independence as India and Pakistan in the British Commonwealth. This happy end to British rule owes much to the personality of the Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten. He has shown exactly the qualities required to set India and Pakistan upon the favourable course they are now taking.

Source 2: From a letter written by the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, to the British government, 2 February 1905. This letter was written shortly before the Partition of Bengal. Here Curzon is commenting on members of the Indian National Congress in Calcutta, Bengal.

Calcutta is the centre from which the Congress Party is manipulated throughout the whole of Bengal, and indeed the whole of India. Its best plotters and its most rebellious speechmakers all live there. The organisation of the Congress Party in Calcutta, and the excessive power which it gives them, is truly remarkable. These plotters dominate public opinion in Calcutta; they affect the High Court; they frighten the local government. Sometimes, they have a significant influence on the Government of India. They aim to create a Congress Party so powerful that, one day, they may be able to force a weak government to give them what they desire.

These plotters fiercely resent any measure that would divide Bengal. They oppose any measure that would allow the development of alternative ideas or groups in the region. They oppose anything that would remove Calcutta from its place as the centre of successful plotting and scheming. They oppose anything that would weaken the influence of the lawyer class, from which they come. This class controls the entire organisation of the Congress Party. If an attempt to weaken them happened, the outcry will be loud and very fierce. But as a native gentleman said to me, 'My countrymen always howl until a thing is settled; then they accept it'.

BLANK PAGE

GradeMax

BLANK PAGE