

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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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 ►

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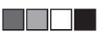
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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS



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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 a negative relationship between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League continued throughout the years 1906–20?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3 How accurate is it to say that the Irwin Declaration (1929) was the most significant factor in progress towards self-government in India in the years 1909–35?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

- 4 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1935–47, the failure of the Cabinet Mission (1946) was the main reason why India was eventually partitioned in 1947?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

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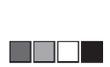
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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: **Question 2** **Question 3** **Question 4**

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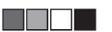
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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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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 letter to *The Times* newspaper from its reporter in Bombay, written 9 November 1858, eight days after the issue of the Royal Proclamation. *The Times* was a British newspaper. Here the reporter is commenting on reactions to the Royal Proclamation in India.

The most important event here is the Proclamation by which the Queen's direct supremacy over India is finally achieved. The rule of the East India Company has been replaced.

My view is the same view as most educated men in India. Even those who have little reason to rejoice at the changes brought by the Proclamation, agree that this Proclamation is one of the greatest documents that has ever appeared in this country. The Proclamation expresses the principles on which the future policy of Britain in India is based. It declares, once and for all, that Britain is sovereign throughout the length and breadth of India. It confirms treaties and guarantees toleration. It promises to introduce reforms that are suited to the way in which this country has been governed. In so far as I can judge public feeling, there is only one opinion and that is in favour of the Proclamation.

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Source 2: From a statement made by the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, to the Council of the Viceroy of India, October 1900. Here Curzon is reporting on the Government of India's handling of the famine in India in 1899.

I should like to state that, in my opinion, the position taken up by the Government of India in the first months of the famine, and the Government's later attitude was consistent. 15

After the first months, the Government of India permitted a vast extension of free relief, during the rains in the Central Provinces. It advised the Government of Bombay to relax the conditions of relief in Gujarat*, when cholera had disrupted the large public works programme. It advised the Bombay Government to extend the entitlement to free relief, and to open small village works to replace the deserted public works relief camps. 20

Conditions are very different at the beginning and at the height of a famine. At the beginning, some firmness is essential, whereas, later on, this is unnecessary. Thus, our policy will, after careful consideration, prove to have been consistent throughout. 25

On the one hand, we have refused to provide unlimited charity, and have insisted on relief being administered with the care and method which we owe to the taxpayer. On the other hand, we have been prepared to accept any expenditure which was required to save life, or to diminish genuine distress.

*Gujarat – a princely state to the north of Bombay

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