Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Thursday 18 January 2024

Afternoon (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 why Gandhi began his 'Quit India' campaign (1942) against British rule?

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 reaction in India to the Royal Titles Act, 1876?

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, in the years 1857–1918, the army in India was used mainly to provide internal security rather than for Imperial defence?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1857–1914, the Indian people benefitted more from the development of irrigation schemes than they benefitted from the development of the railways?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that political negotiations were more successful than civil disobedience campaigns in achieving progress towards independence for India in the years 1919–35?

(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 the Resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee, 8 August 1942. The All-India Congress Committee was the decision-making body of the Indian National Congress. Here the Committee announces the 'Quit India' campaign.

Yet again, the All-India Congress Committee renews its appeal to Britain to grant freedom to India. The Committee believes that it is no longer justified in holding the Indian nation back from trying to achieve freedom from an imperialist and authoritarian British Government. Britain dominates India and prevents India from functioning in India's own interest and in the interest of all humanity.

The Committee resolves, therefore, to authorise the start of a mass struggle, using non-violent methods, in support of India's indisputable right to freedom and independence. India will make use of all the non-violent strength it has gathered under the leadership of Gandhi. The Committee requests Gandhi to take the lead and guide the nation in the steps to be taken.

Source 2: From a report in *The Times* newspaper, written by its reporter in India, 22 August 1876. *The Times* was a British newspaper. Here the reporter comments on the passing of the Royal Titles Act in March 1876.

It surprised us that there was not a public proclamation of the fact that Her Majesty had become Empress of India when the Royal Titles Bill became law. A notice of some kind was, I believe, read to the troops at the various military stations. However, apart from this, nothing was done. It seemed as if the Government of India viewed the change in the Royal title with the same lack of interest as did the general public. But, at last, a public notification has been issued.

The policy of substituting the title of Empress for the ancient and respected title of Queen is one of doubtful wisdom. In my opinion, the change has been received by the people of this country, or rather by the tiny number of them who have even heard of it, with feelings of great indifference.

However, now that the alteration in title has been made, it is right that it should be published with all the form and magnificence of oriental pageantry. Viceroy Lord Lytton's idea to hold an Imperial gathering at Delhi has met with general approval. Despite the current decline in trade, the Imperial celebration planned for next Christmas will probably be one of the most gorgeous spectacles that has ever been seen in India.

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