Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Wednesday 22 May 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 nature of government in 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 the reasons why there were demands for the partition of India?

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. How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1857–1914, the development of the Indian economy was more beneficial to Britain than it was to the Indian people?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3. To what extent did the use of repression by the British in India decline in the years 1919–45?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4. How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1920–47, the impact of the Second World War was more significant than Gandhi's campaigns in the decision to grant independence to 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 the Bill for the Better Government of India, 1858. This Bill was passed into law as the Government of India Act by the British Parliament on 2 August 1858.

A Bill for the Better Government of India

The government of the territories now held or governed by the East India Company, and all the powers of government carried out by the Company in trust for Her Majesty, shall cease to be carried out by the Company.

Legal power over all territories held or governed by the Company shall now be carried out on behalf of Her Majesty.

India shall be governed by, and in the name of, Her Majesty. All the revenues raised in India, and all the tributes and other payments from any territories, shall now be received by, and in the name of, Her Majesty. The money shall be used for the purposes of the Government of India.

The Council currently governing in India will, from now on, be called the 'Executive Council of the Governor General of India'.

In addition, a new Council will be set up, with fifteen members. It will be called the 'Council of India'. The majority of the members of this Council will have served or lived in India for at least ten years.

Source 2: From a speech by Muhammad Ali Jinnah to the All-Indian Muslim League, March 1940. The meeting in Lahore, was attended by 100,000 Muslims. Jinnah had been asked by the Viceroy about Muslim views on self-government. Here Jinnah is commenting on the status of Muslims in India.

It has always been mistakenly assumed that the Muslims are a minority. However, the Muslims are not a minority in all parts of India. Even according to the British map of India, we Muslims occupy large parts of this country where we are in a majority, such as Bengal, Punjab and Sind. Therefore, the Muslims are a nation by any definition.

A British newspaper, *The Times*, has written that 'the difference between the Hindus and Muslims is not only of religion but also of law and culture. They may be said indeed to represent two entirely distinct and separate civilisations.' However, *The Times* dismisses these religious differences as superstitions. It claims they 'will die out and India will be moulded into a single nation.'

Surely, to characterise these differences as mere 'superstitions' deliberately disregards the history of the sub-continent of India. It also disregards the fundamental difference in Islamic understanding of society compared to that of Hinduism. Even after a thousand years of close contact, Muslims and Hindus are as different today as ever. It cannot be expected that Muslims and Hindus will transform themselves into one nation merely by subjecting them to a democratic constitution and forcing them together.

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