

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names									
Pearson Edexcel					Centre Number					Candidate Number				
International Advanced Level					<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>					<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
Thursday 17 January 2019														
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.

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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 methods used by Gandhi in the campaign against British rule?

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 1857–1914, the most significant political development in the government of India was the 1861 Indian Councils Act?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)**OR**

- 3** How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1906–22, the members of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League shared similar attitudes towards the British control of India?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)**OR**

- 4** How accurate is it to say that Britain increasingly used repression to rule India in the years 1935–47?

(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



Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Thursday 17 January 2019

Morning

Paper Reference **WHI02/1A**

History

International Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation

Option 1A: India, 1857–1948: The Raj to Partition

Source Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From a speech made by Lord Curzon to an audience of Mughal princes and landowners at the Durbar at Lucknow, 13 December 1899. Here Lord Curzon is talking about the growth of railways in India.

Everywhere throughout India I observe an increasing spirit of public activity, and an awakening to the conditions of modern life. The spread of railways, the increase of education, the construction of public works, the expansion of manufacturing and industrial undertakings, all of these speak of the eager desire for modernisation. This spirit is most visible in the great centres of population, and in the districts which are crossed by main lines of rail. But now railways are also being constructed in remote areas, and they are slowly transforming the lives of the great mass of people. 5

Here, in this province, with its natural richness, you have greatly profited by recent railway extensions. You possess a railroad system which runs parallel to the course of your great rivers. It is well suited to the exploitation of your abundant resources. We hope, before long, to supply you with a further connecting link, in the shape of the Allahabad-Fyzabad line*, with a bridge across the Ganges. This important link, together with the shorter communication with Lucknow, should be of great benefit to the province. 10 15

*Allahabad-Fyzabad line – a railway line in north India connecting the major cities of Allahabad and Lucknow that was opened in 1905

Source 2: From a speech made by Gandhi to a crowd of 10,000 supporters, 11 March 1930. Gandhi made this speech the night before he began the Salt Satyagraha.

We have resolved to use all our resources in the pursuit of an exclusively non-violent struggle. Let no one commit a wrong in anger. My task shall be done if I and my comrades perish in the struggle. It will then be for the Working Committee of the Congress to show you the way and it will be up to you to follow its lead. Until I reach Jalalpur*, nothing should be done to undermine the authority entrusted to me by the Congress. But, when I am arrested, the whole responsibility for the campaign shifts to the Congress. Everyone who believes in non-violence, as a principle, should, therefore, do something. In that case wherever possible, civil disobedience of the salt laws should be started.

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These laws can be violated in several ways. It is an offence to manufacture salt. The possession and sale of contraband salt, which includes natural salt or salt earth, is also an offence. The purchasers of such salt will be equally guilty. To carry away the natural salt deposits on the seashore is likewise violation of law. So is the selling of such salt. In short, you may choose any one or all of these devices to break the salt monopoly.

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*Jalalpur – a small city in the Punjab

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