

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 17 May 2023

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 seriousness of communal violence in India in August 1947?

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 taxation was the most significant factor affecting the living standards of the Indian people in the years 1857–1914?

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

- 3** How accurate is it to say that the role of the Indian National Congress was the most significant factor in the growth of nationalism in India in the years 1880–1918?

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

- 4** How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1919–42, the use of repression was the main reason why there was only limited progress towards self-government in India?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

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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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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* ►**P71806A**©2023 Pearson Education Ltd.
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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From an article in *The New York Times* newspaper, 17 August 1947. *The New York Times* was an American newspaper with worldwide readership. Here the writer comments on issues arising between the different peoples of India and Pakistan at the time of Independence and Partition.

India has become free, not in the way that Gandhi had dreamed of, but as two separate nations, one Hindu, one Muslim. Many leaders, both Hindu and Muslim, believe that communal disturbances will stop with the creation of the Muslim state of Pakistan. But there are 20 million Hindus in Pakistan and 30 million Muslims in India.

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The Sikhs of the Punjab also present a problem. Sikh leaders have threatened to take action unless the Pakistan border is moved westward to settle the majority of the Punjab's four million Sikhs in India.

On the eve of Independence, communal friction was continuing in trouble spots in Bengal and the Punjab. However, in Calcutta, Muslims joined in a friendly spirit with Hindus in celebrating independence.

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Nevertheless, there was worrying news. It was reported that a chartered train carrying Muslim officials and their families to Karachi* had been derailed by a bomb, killing several passengers.

Communal violence caused the city of Lahore in the Punjab to burst into flame. There was similar worrying news from Amritsar and other numerous smaller settlements in the Punjab.

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*Karachi – the capital city of Pakistan in 1947

Source 2: From H Caldwell Lipsett, *Lord Curzon in India: 1898–1903*, published 1903. H Caldwell Lipsett was the British editor of a newspaper in India. He returned to England in 1900. Here he is commenting on Curzon's role as Viceroy of India.

In the coming years, the name of 'Curzon' will be added to the list of the great Englishmen who have impressed the Indian people. He has shown himself a ruler of high ideals and energetic performance. Lord Curzon is not a popular Viceroy, and it would be incorrect to pretend that he is. However, every unbiased person, who has studied Lord Curzon's career, admires the way in which Lord Curzon has ruled the Indian Empire. A strong man, like Lord Curzon, does not seek popularity but instead aims to rule the Indian Empire entrusted to his care wisely and well.

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Lord Curzon has been more directly involved in governing India than previous viceroys have been. Moreover, his ambition is not selfish; it is completely focused on the welfare of India.

Lord Curzon is a reformer, and he devotes himself to everything that he undertakes. He takes both himself and the Empire entrusted to his control very seriously. In fact, it is not too much to say that in ability, in insight and sympathy, he has proved himself the best Viceroy that India has had.

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