

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number

--	--	--	--	--

Candidate Number

--	--	--	--

History

International Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation

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

Sample assessment material for first teaching
September 2015

Time: 2 hours

Paper Reference

WHI02/1A

You must have:

Source 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 ►

S49986A

©2015 Pearson Education Ltd.



PEARSON

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, economic development in India was dictated by Britain’s needs?

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

- 3** To what extent did British government legislation, in the years 1909–35, result in a change in India’s relationship with Britain?

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

- 4** How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1920–39, Gandhi was crucial in advancing the cause of Indian independence?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Pearson Edexcel
International Advanced Level

History

International Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation

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

Sample assessment material for first teaching
September 2015
Source Booklet

Paper Reference

WHI02/1A

Do not return this source booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

S49986A

©2015 Pearson Education Ltd.



PEARSON

Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From a telegram sent by the British High Commissioner in India to the Commonwealth Relations Office in London, 15 September 1947. The Commonwealth Relations Office was a government department created in 1947. Here, the High Commissioner is discussing events in the Punjab and areas adjacent to it.

Priority Immediate and Secret

The Punjab

The following is the main information received during the last two days regarding the situation.

- A) There was continued tension in rural areas of East Punjab, but the movement of refugees has continued satisfactorily. 5
- B) In Ambala District, the situation was reported to have deteriorated greatly, and in Rohtak district, heavy killing was reported at one place (please treat this paragraph as confidential).
- C) A mob of 25,000 people attacked a village about 30 miles north of Delhi, but was beaten off by military force. 10
- D) Disturbed conditions continue in Jullundur, Hoshiarpur and Kapurthala.
- E) A refugee column near Amritsar was attacked and there were about 60 casualties in the raiders.
- F) A refugee train between Jullundur and Kapurthala was attacked and there were about 70 casualties. The raiders also suffered heavy casualties. 15

Please treat the names of the communities concerned and the number of casualties as confidential.

Source 2: From a speech made to the House of Commons by Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for War, 8 July 1920. Churchill strongly opposed moves towards Indian independence. This speech was part of a debate that took place after the Hunter Committee issued its findings into the events at Amritsar in 1919.

Let me marshal the facts about events at the Jallianwallah Bagh. The crowd was unarmed, except with sticks. It was not attacking anybody or anything. It was only holding an unlawful meeting. When fire was opened to disperse the crowd, it tried to run away. After 379 persons, which is about the number gathered together in this Chamber to-day, had been killed, and when most certainly 1,200 or more had been wounded, the troops, at whom not even a stone had been thrown, swung round and marched away. This is not the British way of doing business. 5

Amritsar is an episode which appears to me to be without precedent or parallel in the modern history of the British Empire. It is an extraordinary event, a monstrous event, an event which stands in singular and sinister isolation. I shall be told that it 'saved India'. I do not believe it for a moment. The British power in India does not stand on such foundations. It stands on much stronger foundations. Our reign in India or anywhere else has never stood on the basis of physical force alone, and it would be fatal to the British Empire if we were to try to base ourselves only upon it. The British way of doing things has always meant and implied close and effective co-operation with the people of the country. 10 15

Acknowledgements

Source 1 is from The National Archives, *Developing Partition Situation by British High Commissioner in India 1947*, Open Government Licence v3.0. Source 2 is from Hansard, *Army Council and General Dyer, 1819*, © UK Parliament.

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.