

Write your name here

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Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCE

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 2

Option D: The British Empire Challenged

Thursday 19 May 2011 – Morning

Time: 1 hour 20 minutes

Paper Reference

6HI02/D

You must have:

Sources Insert (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 question part (a) and part (b) of the topic for which you have been prepared. There is a choice of questions in part (b).
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
– *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression, on these questions.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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6HI02/D – The British Empire Challenged

Choose EITHER D1 (Question 1) OR D2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

D1 – Britain and Ireland, 1867–1922

Study the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.

Answer Question 1, parts (a) and (b). There is a choice of questions in part (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii) on page 9.

Question 1

Answer part (a) and then answer EITHER part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii).

(a) **Study Sources 1, 2 and 3.**

How far do Sources 1, 2 and 3 suggest that the main purpose of the Land League in 1878–81 was political revolution rather than economic reform?

Explain your answer, using the evidence of Sources 1, 2 and 3.

(20)

EITHER

*(b) (i) **Use Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge.**

Do you agree with the view that, in the years 1885–1914, the main obstacle that stood in the way of Home Rule for Ireland was party rivalry among English politicians?

Explain your answer, using Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge.

(40)

OR

*(b) (ii) **Use Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge.**

Do you agree with the view that, in the years 1914–18, the main reason for the shift in political support in Ireland from the Home Rule parties to Sinn Fein was their different approach to 'England's War'?

Explain your answer, using Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge.

(40)

(Total for Question 1 = 60 marks)



6HI02/D – The British Empire Challenged

Choose EITHER D1 (Question 1) OR D2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

D2 – Britain and the Nationalist Challenge in India, 1900–47

Study the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.

Answer Question 2, parts (a) and (b). There is a choice of questions in part (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii) on page 9.

Question 2

Answer part (a) and then answer EITHER part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii).

(a) **Study Sources 10, 11 and 12.**

How far do Sources 10, 11 and 12 suggest that the Amritsar Massacre created widespread and long-lasting hostility among Indians towards British rule?

Explain your answer, using the evidence of Sources 10, 11 and 12.

(20)

EITHER

*(b) (i) **Use Sources 13, 14 and 15 and your own knowledge.**

Do you agree with the view that Gandhi lacked the political skills required to lead India to independence in the years 1920–45?

Explain your answer, using Sources 13, 14 and 15 and your own knowledge.

(40)

OR

*(b) (ii) **Use Sources 16, 17 and 18 and your own knowledge.**

Do you agree with the view that the main responsibility for the hasty and violent partition of India in 1947 lay with Lord Mountbatten?

Explain your answer, using Sources 16, 17 and 18 and your own knowledge.

(40)

(Total for Question 2 = 60 marks)



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Edexcel GCE

History

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?? June 2011 – ?

Sources Insert

Paper Reference

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Choose EITHER D1 (Question 1) OR D2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

D1 – Britain and Ireland, 1867–1922

Sources for use with Question 1 (a)

SOURCE 1

(From a speech made by Charles Stewart Parnell in County Clare in 1880. Here he is speaking about the campaigns for Land Reform and the use of boycotts.)

1 The nature and content of the Land Bill of next session will depend on your activity and energy this winter. It will reflect your determination not to pay unjust rents. It will reflect your determination not to bid for farms from which others have been evicted, and to use the force of public opinion to deter others from doing so. If you
5 refuse to pay unjust rents, if you refuse to take farms from which others have been evicted, the land question must be settled in a way that will satisfy you.

SOURCE 2

(From a letter written in December 1880 by Michael Davitt to an American ex-Fenian, John Devoy, who supported the work of the Land League)

It would take me a week to give you anything like an account of the growth and power of the Land League. It now virtually rules the country. The landlords are scaring the government with stories of an intended Rising in order to have the
10 League crushed. Therefore we have to take a moderate line to prevent Coercion, but people are quite openly buying arms. The Government Land Bill will satisfy a great number, but it is not enough. If we are left alone for a few months longer we will have Ireland organised to regain her freedom as never before.

SOURCE 3

(A cartoon published in *Punch*, an English satirical magazine, in 1881. It shows Mr Gladstone courting 'Hibernia' [Ireland] with Land Reform, while his 'Rival', the Land League, stands by with bombs and bullets.)



THE RIVALS.

Sources for use with Question 1 (b) (i)

SOURCE 4

(From Hamish Macdonald, *The Irish Question*, published 1985)

In 1885 Gladstone decided to support Home Rule, believing that this could solve
15 the Irish question. The Ulster Unionists were determined to stop him and turned
to English Conservatives like Lord Randolph Churchill for help. Churchill's plan
was to use the Orange Order to unite the Ulster Protestants against Home Rule. 'I
decided some time ago,' he explained, 'that if the Grand Old Man [Gladstone] went
for Home Rule, the Orange card would be the one to play.' For Conservatives and
20 for Imperialists, there was more at stake than Ireland.

SOURCE 5

(From a letter written by John Redmond to the Liberal MP John Morley in November 1909. The letter
was passed to Asquith. A few days later Asquith announced his support for legislation to grant Home
Rule for Ireland.)

The political conditions in Ireland are such that, unless an official declaration on
the question of home rule is made, it will be impossible for us to support Liberal
candidates in England. Furthermore, we will unquestionably be forced to ask our
supporters in Britain to vote against them. As you know, the opposition of Irish
25 voters in Lancashire, Yorkshire and Scotland would mean the loss of many seats.

SOURCE 6

(From A.C. Hepburn, *The Conflict of Nationality in Modern Ireland*, published 1980)

The Conservatives' adoption of the name 'Unionist' after 1886 acknowledged a
measure of their commitment to the Union. However, the scale and intensity of
their opposition to home rule in 1911–14 was something new. Historians have
portrayed this variously as a determination to maintain the United Kingdom, a
30 cynical exercise by a thrice-defeated political party, or revenge for the Parliament
Act of 1911. But for many Conservatives watching traditional values being swept
away by radicals, Ulster, where militant loyalty cut across class barriers, was the
ideal place for a defiant stand.

Sources for use with Question 1 (b) (ii)

SOURCE 7

(From the *Manifesto* of the Irish Volunteers, issued on 24 September 1914. Unlike the majority of the volunteers, who supported John Redmond's call for them to fight against Germany, this section of about 10,000 members followed militant nationalist leaders in opposing the war.)

We declare that Ireland cannot, with honour or safety, take part in foreign quarrels
35 otherwise than through the free action of a National Government of her own; and
we repudiate the claim of any man to offer up the blood and lives of the sons of
Irishmen and Irishwomen to the service of the British Empire.

SOURCE 8

(From a letter written by William Doris MP to John Redmond, about the difficulties of recruiting in County Mayo for the British Army in March 1916)

I fear we have very little chance of getting recruits, even though on all questions
but this, the vast majority of the people support our party. Most of our young
40 men emigrate as they grow up, and the small landowners will not listen to the
suggestion that any of their few remaining sons should enlist. Our shop assistants
– mostly small farmers' sons – became such great nationalists all in a moment that
they could not dream of fighting in 'England's War', and they are now regarded as
Sinn Feiners.

SOURCE 9

(From Martin Collier, *Britain and Ireland, 1867–1922*, published 2008)

45 Until 1916 Sinn Fein had been a political party based mainly on cultural nationalism,
but the widespread misunderstanding that it had been involved in the Easter Rising
helped to strengthen revolutionary nationalism. Large numbers of suspected
'revolutionary nationalists' interned without trial in Britain brought public sympathy,
which became apparent as they were released across the summer of 1917. Sinn
50 Fein and its allies won a series of spectacular by-election victories, while the
influence of Redmond's Irish Party steadily declined.

Choose EITHER D1 (Question 1) OR D2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

D2 – Britain and the Nationalist Challenge in India, 1900–47

Sources for use with Question 2 (a)

SOURCE 10

(From a speech made by Motilal Nehru at the meeting of Congress in Amritsar in 1919. The meeting was held after the Amritsar Massacre and a few days after the enactment of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms.)

1 If our lives and honour are to remain at the mercy of an irresponsible government and military repression, if the ordinary rights of human beings are denied to us, then all talk of reform is a mockery.

SOURCE 11

(From an article about the troubles in the Punjab, and British reactions, written by Gandhi in his newspaper, *Young India* and published 28 July 1920, just before the non-cooperation campaigns were begun)

I sincerely believed that Indian sentiment would be calmed and that the officers
5 who had misbehaved during the martial law regime in the Punjab would at least be dismissed. But to my amazement and dismay I discovered that the present representatives of the Empire have become dishonest and unscrupulous, with no regard to the wishes of the Indian people and honour of India. I can no longer be loyal to a Government so evilly manned.

SOURCE 12

(From evidence given by Hafiz Hussain, a Muslim shoe merchant, to a Commission of Enquiry, which was investigating Hindu-Muslim riots in Cawnpore during Gandhi's civil disobedience campaign in 1931)

10 The immediate cause of the violence was the action of Hindus in forcibly closing shops during the campaign. They put unbearable pressure on the Muslims to close their shops as a mark of respect for Bhagat Singh, a terrorist justifiably executed by the British. Since the reforms of 1919 the Hindus have become elated and prone to carry things in an upperhand manner. Without British protection we would be
15 completely oppressed by their majority.

Sources for use with Question 2 (b) (i)

SOURCE 13

(From Steve Ashton, *Colonialism in India*, published 1988)

Gandhi played a major role in the reorganisation of the Indian National Congress in 1920. A new Congress constitution was adopted, which established Congress Committees in the districts of British India. Congress was now organised on a national basis and had a much broader base of support. It became more like a
20 political party. But it was never a tightly knit party, and was often very divided. Regional differences were strong, and the interests of Congress leaders often clashed with local interests. Keeping such a party together was one of Gandhi's great achievements.

SOURCE 14

(From a letter written in November 1927 by Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India 1926–31, to his father, giving his impressions of Gandhi)

I have broken the ice and met Gandhi. He really is an interesting personality, but he
25 struck me as singularly remote from practical politics. It was rather like talking to someone who has stepped off another planet onto this for a short visit, and whose whole mental outlook is quite different from that which regulates most affairs on the planet to which he has descended.

SOURCE 15

(From Jawaharlal Nehru's *Autobiography*, published 1935. He is referring to the impact of the Salt March and the civil disobedience campaign of 1930.)

It seemed as though a spring had been released, and all over the country, in town
30 and village, salt manufacture was the topic of the day. As we saw the abounding enthusiasm of the people and the way salt-making was spreading like wildfire, we felt a little ashamed for having questioned the value of this method when it was first proposed by Gandhi. And we marvelled at the amazing knack of the man to impress the multitude and make it act in an organised way.

Sources for use with Question 2 (b) (ii)

SOURCE 16

(From Rosemary Rees, *India, 1900–47*, published 2006)

35 In 1946 the Cabinet Mission's proposals offered hope of a peaceful Federal India, until Nehru snatched defeat from the jaws of victory. Believing that he had been betrayed, Jinnah called for Direct Action. Within days there were 5,000 dead in Calcutta and an orgy of killings and bloodletting, looting and arson spread across India. An exhausted Wavell was horrified when Gandhi remarked that if India
40 wanted a bloodbath she could have it, while Jinnah assured him that Pakistan was worth the sacrifice of 10 million Muslims. Replacing Wavell as Viceroy in January 1947, Mountbatten became convinced that partition was the only option left. Fearing that the British would be swamped by events they could no longer control, he drove the arrangements through over the opposition of princes, officials and
45 government alike.

SOURCE 17

(From Niall Ferguson, *Empire*, published 2003)

In their haste to get shot of India, the British left behind a chaos that almost undid two centuries of orderly government. Originally the government intended to leave India by the second half of 1948. But the last Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, indulged his lifelong fondness for acceleration by bringing forward the date for Independence
50 to August 1947. He sided openly with the Hindu-dominated Congress against the Muslim League, and put pressure on the supposedly neutral Boundary Commissioner to make critical adjustments in India's favour when drawing the frontier through the Punjab. The ensuing wave of bitter inter-communal violence left at least 200,000, and perhaps as many as half a million, people dead.

SOURCE 18

(Lord Mountbatten's view of the situation, recorded by his staff in April 1947)

55 I have had many meetings with Mr Jinnah and pointed out the enormous advantages of a unified India, but appeals to his reason did not prevail. He gave the impression that he was not listening. Mr Jinnah is a psychopathic case.

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