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Section B

## SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B on the option for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

### Option 2F.1: India, c1914–48: the road to independence

EITHER

- 3 How accurate is it to say that the impact of the First World War was the main reason for the growth of nationalism in India in the years 1914–19?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1930–39, progress was being made towards Indian independence?

*Y N*  
*Muslim League Congress seen as*  
*civil disobedience force of India*  
*2 T*

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

- 5 How far was the decision to grant independence to India in 1947 the result of Britain's economic needs?

*Debt*  
*and war*

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

### Option 2F.2: South Africa, 1948–94: from apartheid state to 'rainbow nation'

EITHER

- 6 How accurate is it to say that the growth of Afrikaner nationalism was the main reason for the National Party's election victory in 1948?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

- 7 To what extent was the rise of the Black Consciousness Movement responsible for the Soweto Uprising of 1976?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 How accurate is it to say that P.W. Botha's policies in the 1980s made progress towards ending apartheid?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



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 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒ Question 5 ☒  
Question 6 ☒ Question 7 ☒ Question 8 ☒

The 1930's was a significant time period for change within India. This was because this was now the time in which British Rule was coming under sustained pressure from not only the Indian National Congress but also the Muslim League.

Throughout the 1930's there was an extreme amount of Satyagraha's which were forms of protest and within Gandhi's non-violent civil disobedience scheme. One of the most famous was the Salt Satyagraha of 1931 which was when he walked from his home 240 miles down the Gujarat coast in protest about not buying salt. He did this as a form of civil disobedience because salt making was a monopoly for the British and even though it only brought in around 4% of its national revenue it was more of the essence issue of not buying salt. This was because salt was an important substance within their culture so this was important in terms of showing to the British that they were willing to forego such an important substance produced by the British and hence



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prove that they are willing to go to extreme lengths in order to gain independence.

Furthermore, ~~there were~~ <sup>there were</sup> other forms of civil disobedience. However, some were violent with many targeting police and magistrates. This was because they were organised by British and believed they were British sympathisers. This also shows no progress because even though it was violent they were getting her message across that they didn't agree with anything implemented by British government.

In addition to the relations between the Muslim League and Congress were growing with the leader of the Muslim League, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, agreeing with Gandhi's plans of civil disobedience. This is <sup>significant</sup> ~~because~~ as it shows the progress towards independence because these were the two biggest groups in India united, trying to gain independence but it will be very hard for the British to overcome them.

Lastly, the Government of India Act 1935 was also significant in showing progress because it was a form of compromise from the British Government where separate electorates would be allocated, there would be 11 different provinces and new legislative councils introduced that would be <sup>chosen</sup> ~~selected~~ by Indian people. This is important



because it shows how Britain are now seeing the  
~~effect~~ Congress and the Muslim League are having and are  
having to change their tactics.

However, the Government of India Act could also be a  
negative because it shows that Britain were still  
unwilling to give India independence and proved they  
still had a strong grip on India and were not going  
to allow her to become independent.

Also, after the 1937 elections were won by the  
Congress party by a long way, the mood within the  
Congress party deteriorated with tensions between  
leaders Bose and Gandhi. This was a negative for  
Indian independence because it showed that the  
major group within India were now not focused on gaining  
independence so it wouldn't be very effective.

Overall, I believe that 1930-1939 saw major  
progress for Indian independence with a united India  
using forms of protests and Satyagraha to be  
noticed and leading the British government to react. However,  
there were still some underlying issues that would have  
prevented a more efficient independence movement which was  
a split over within Congress and the British not allowing them  
to gain full independence but purely only dominion status.

