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Pearson
Edexcel GCE

Centre Number

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History

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 2

Option D: The British Empire Challenged

Wednesday 25 May 2016 – Afternoon

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 on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

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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PEARSON

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 (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 the sources suggest that the use of violence by the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Black and Tans in 1920 was 'justifiable self-defence' (Source 2, line 9)?

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 agitation by Irish nationalists, in the years 1867–85, never posed any significant challenge to the British government?

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 the Conservative Party, under the leadership of Andrew Bonar Law, was responsible for the crisis over the 3rd Home Rule Bill in the years 1912–14?

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

(40)

(Total for Question 1 = 60 marks)

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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.

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 (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 the sources suggest that the main reason for the failure of the 1946 Mission was Gandhi's refusal to compromise?

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 Britain's military strength in India was the main reason why it was able to maintain its control over the subcontinent in the years 1900–19?

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 'by the end of the 1920s, partition was beginning to become a real possibility' (Source 16 line 46-47)?

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

(40)

(Total for Question 2 = 60 marks)

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Answer EITHER part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii) of your chosen question.

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History

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Sources Insert

Paper Reference

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Do not return the insert with the question paper.

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PEARSON

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 an Irish Republican Army Order, 30 March 1920)

The spies and traitors known as the Royal Irish Constabulary are holding this country for the enemy. They are conspiring with the enemy to bomb and bayonet, and otherwise outrage a peaceful, law-abiding, and liberty-loving people. We do hereby solemnly warn prospective recruits that they join the R.I.C. at their own peril. All nations are agreed as to the fate of traitors. It has the approval of God and man.

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SOURCE 2

(From a speech made by Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, to the Royal Irish Constabulary in Dublin, 30 September 1920. This speech was widely reported.)

You are a disciplined force, and I confidently count upon you to maintain that discipline, no matter what the provocation. The accounts of reprisals in certain newspapers are always misleading. They frequently misrepresent acts of justifiable self-defence as reprisals, but there are cases in which unjustifiable action has undoubtedly been taken. The great provocation which the men suffer in seeing their comrades and friends brutally murdered is fully recognised, but you are urged, in spite of that provocation, to maintain that self-control which has characterised your forces in the past.

10

SOURCE 3

(From the Quaker journal *The Friend*, published 8 October 1920. This was based on an eyewitness account of events in County Clare, written by an English Quaker. The Quaker religious movement had a pacifist tradition.)

The burnt houses were still smoking. The people were still sleeping out in the fields and woods in terror of a renewal of the attack by the Black and Tans. The blood of one victim was still red on the white wall of a burnt house. The funerals of the policemen and those slain in revenge, passed by. The unrecognisable remains of an unknown person, burnt in one of the cottages, were still lying hidden in a calf shed.

15

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

SOURCE 4

(From Jeremy Smith, *Britain and Ireland: From Home Rule to Independence*, published 2000)

Fenian activities in the 1860s were relatively unimportant. They were all acts of street theatre rather than serious revolutionary ventures, fostering myth and legend rather than representing a genuine threat to British rule. That myth was strengthened when three of the Fenians, arrested after the 1867 Manchester ambush, were executed. Their martyrdom encouraged a wave of sympathy across Ireland, not least from the once hostile Catholic Church. In death, Fenianism was able to turn defeat and failure into a sort of victory. This most important lesson, the British authorities sturdily refused to learn.

SOURCE 5

(From Paul Adelman and Robert Pearce, *Great Britain and the Irish Question 1798–1921*, published 2005)

Parnell's motives for supporting the land agitation were primarily political. Support for a popular agrarian movement would, he believed, encourage the cause of constitutional nationalism in Ireland and help force parliament to grant Home Rule. He also argued that the agitation would force the British government to introduce land reform, and that this would help to bring to an end the conflict between tenants and landlords and encourage the landlords to throw their weight behind the Home Rule movement.

SOURCE 6

(From a cartoon published in *Punch*, June 18, 1881. The caption of the cartoon reads 'The creature is formidable but there is a way of resisting it'. Gladstone is portrayed taking on the Land League. The tentacles are labelled anarchy, sedition, lawlessness, rebellion, intimidation, obstruction and terrorism.)



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

SOURCE 7

(From Rosemary Rees, *Britain 1890–1939*, published 2003)

The Conservative Party had linked itself firmly to the Unionist cause. They had been out of office since 1905 and believed that opposition to Home Rule would make them popular with the electorate. They maintained that the Liberals didn't have a mandate to introduce Home Rule. They believed that the Liberals were being 'jumped' into Home Rule because they needed the support of the Irish Nationalists. In July 1912, the Conservative leader, Andrew Bonar Law, attended a mass meeting of Unionists at Blenheim Palace, where he shared the platform with Edward Carson.

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SOURCE 8

(From Andrew Bonar Law's recollections of a conversation with the Prime Minister, H.H. Asquith, October 1913)

I said to him that the prospect before us was not attractive. We should have to try by all means to force a General Election, and to be successful we should have to take means which would be distasteful to all of us. I hinted at the possibility of disorder in the House of Commons, and of his finding that the Army would not obey orders. He very mildly expressed surprise that we had pledged ourselves so definitely to support Ulster's resistance.

45

SOURCE 9

(From K.W.W Aikin, *The Last Years of Liberal England 1900–14*, published 1972)

Asquith's limitations in handling the Ulster crisis cannot be denied. Confronted by an armed revolt in Ulster and the need for immediate action, Asquith delayed, failing to arrest those who were openly advocating sedition in Belfast (including the Leader of His Majesty's Opposition) and to suppress the private armies that were forming. His uncertain attitude and the delayed concessions served only to encourage the forces of opposition in Ulster, dishearten Government supporters and make the situation more grim.

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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 an editorial by Gandhi in the weekly newspaper *Harijan*, published May 20, 1946)

After four days of examining the State Paper issued by the Mission, my conviction remains that it is the best document the British Government could have produced in the circumstances. It reflects our weakness, that the Congress and the Muslim League did not, could not, agree. We would be mistaken if we thought that the differences are a British creation. The one purpose of the Mission is to end British rule as early as possible. 5

SOURCE 11

(From the diary of Sir Francis Fearon Turnbull, May 1946. Turnbull was a British civil servant who accompanied the Mission. Here he is talking about Gandhi.)

The nasty old man has grasped that he can get what he asks for, and so goes on asking for more and more. Even Lord Pethick-Lawrence let fly in a way I have never heard him before. He said he was coming to believe that Gandhi did not care whether two or three million people died, and that Gandhi would rather that they should die than that he should compromise. 10

SOURCE 12

(From a speech made by Sir Stafford Cripps in the House of Commons, July 18, 1946)

It is not easy to report on those long negotiations. They covered a wide variety of interests and communities. A majority of our time was spent in an effort to bring together the two principal Indian parties, Congress and the Muslim League. The Mission paid the fullest attention to all those many other problems that were raised by the representatives of important minorities. When the Mission first arrived in India, we found a highly charged political atmosphere and a deep suspicion that, somehow or other, our aim would be to delay and frustrate the hopes of Indian independence. 15

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

SOURCE 13

(From a letter sent to the *Kesari* newspaper, 1900. This newspaper was founded by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a member of Congress.)

We are thoroughly convinced that India cannot recover her national freedom in the real sense of the word, independently of British protection, assistance and control. We do not believe our condition will be any better by exchanging British rule for that of any other nation. Since we are not in a position to gain our freedom by fighting with the British, or to preserve it when gained, it is desirable that we should advance step by step, behaving in a conciliatory manner with the British. 20 25

SOURCE 14

(From Piers Brendon, *The Decline and Fall of the British Empire 1781–1997*, published 2007)

Liberal policy towards India before the First World War is best summed up as a three-part formula: repression, concession, procession. Firstly, police and troops cracked down on violence and civil disorder. Secondly, an Indian member was introduced into the Viceroy's Executive Council and further Indian representation was provided on the advisory Legislative Councils. This was more a measure of conciliation than a serious move towards representative government, though many in Congress interpreted it as such. Thirdly, the British staged a magnificent durbar in 1911 which encouraged loyalty. 30

SOURCE 15

(From Michael Edwardes, *Revolt Against the Raj*, published 1972)

General Dyer's first act on arriving at Amritsar was to prohibit all public meetings. When Dyer was told that a public meeting had been called at the Jallianwalla Bagh on 13 April 1919, he decided to wait and, when the meeting had begun, make an example of those who had defied his orders. Apparently, Dyer's intention was to disperse the crowd by firing over their heads. He did not expect much trouble; he took only 90 men to deal with the meeting. 35 40

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

SOURCE 16

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

The 1920s saw a hardening of the attitudes of both the Muslim League and Congress. Despite apparent periods of agreement, both sides took up entrenched positions. Basically, Congress was unwilling to grant the Muslims concessions, such as separate electorates, that would guarantee that their voice would be heard in whatever constitution emerged for an independent India. The Muslims would not accept a constitution that provided for anything less. By the end of the 1920s, partition was beginning to become a real possibility. 45

SOURCE 17

(From a speech made by Mohammad Ali Jinnah at the All-Parties Conference, 1928)

We are all sons of this land. We have to live together. We have to work together and whatever our differences may be, let us at any rate not create more bad blood. If we cannot agree, let us at any rate agree to differ but let us part as friends. There will be no progress for India until the Muslims and Hindus are united and let no logic, philosophy or squabble stand in the way of our coming to a compromise. Nothing will make me as happy as to see the Hindu-Muslim Union. 50

SOURCE 18

(From Alex von Tunzelman, *Indian Summer: The Secret History of the End of an Empire*, published 2007)

Despite the cultural and religious differences in India, in 1931 there was not yet a mainstream demand for partition. Muslims, Sikhs and Untouchables may have requested separate electorates to safeguard their representation among the caste-Hindu majority, but they did not demand separate nations. The call for Pakistan would only come to prominence as the result of the alienation of India's ablest Muslim politician, Mohammad Ali Jinnah. He had begun his political career in Congress and made himself a figurehead for Hindu-Muslim unity. 55
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