

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

### Overview

This option comprises a study in depth of the transition of the Indian sub-continent from a colony to independence. The gaining of Indian independence influenced both the nature of civil rights campaigning and the search for national self-determination throughout the world.

Students will gain an in-depth understanding of the changing relationship between Britain and India from the outbreak of the First World War to the achievement of independence for the Indian sub-continent, and of the reasons for this, with particular reference to Indian nationalism.

| Key topics  | Content  |
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| <b>1 The First World War and its impact on British India, 1914–20</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India in 1914: political geography; the British Raj; Indian society and religion; importance of India to Britain; British and Indian attitudes towards each other; Indian nationalism.</li> <li>India and the First World War: response to the outbreak of war; Indian military and economic contribution; economic impact in India and consequences for British rule.</li> <li>Effects of war on British rule: the impact on the Raj; the Montagu Declaration; the Rowlatt Acts, the Amritsar massacre and political aftermath; the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and the Government of India Act; significance of 1919 for British rule.</li> <li>The growth of nationalism: impact of war; the Indian National Congress and emergence of Gandhi; the Lucknow Pact and role of Jinnah; Home Rule Leagues; response to British legislation and the significance of Amritsar, 1919–20.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>2 Changing political relationships, 1920–30</b>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gandhi and civil disobedience, 1920–22: Gandhi's aims and beliefs; his becoming leader of Congress 1920; the non-cooperation campaign; significance of his imprisonment.</li> <li>Congress reorganised, 1922–30: membership and organisation; political participation and 'back to basics'; the 'young hooligans'; the Nehru Report; the Lahore Congress and <i>purna swaraj</i>; the salt <i>satyagraha</i> and consequences of civil disobedience.</li> <li>The Muslim League: the <i>Khilafat</i> movement; re-emergence of Muslim values; the concept of separateness; breakdown of relations with Congress; Jinnah's beliefs and aims; the significance of failed attempts to reunite with Congress.</li> <li>British response: control and concession; reasons for and reception of the Simon Commission; the Labour government and the significance of the Irwin Declaration.</li> </ul> |

| Key topics                                       | Content  |
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| <b>3 Consultation and confrontation, 1930–42</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Failure of the Round Table Conferences, 1930–32: the First, Second and Third Conferences; reasons for failure, including the role of Congress, the situation in Britain and divisions over separate elections.</li> <li>• Political developments, 1932–35: Indian reaction to the failure of consultation; the Communal Award and Gandhi's response; the Yeravda Pact; support and opposition in Britain for constitutional change.</li> <li>• Government of India Act and its impact, 1935–39: partial implementation; nationalist response; outcome of the 1937 elections; rejuvenation of the Muslim League; divisions within Congress; attitudes towards the British Raj.</li> <li>• Reaction to outbreak of the Second World War: Congress and Muslim League responses to the declaration of war; the Lahore Resolution; nationalist reaction to the August Offer; Bose and the Axis Powers.</li> </ul>    |
| <b>4 The road to independence, 1942–48</b>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact of the Second World War on Indian politics: threat of invasion; the Cripps Mission; the 'Quit India Campaign' and its repercussions; Wavell's appointment as Viceroy; the Bengal Famine; the failure of the Simla Conference 1945.</li> <li>• The changing relationship between Britain and India, 1942–45: impact of war on British rule and Indian nationalism; the influence of the USA; the Labour government's Indian policy.</li> <li>• Attempts at political settlement, 1945–46: the impact of Indian elections; failure of the Cabinet Mission; Direct Action; interim government under Nehru.</li> <li>• Withdrawal, partition and independence, 1947–48: Mountbatten and the decision to withdraw; reasons for partition and the nationalist response; the partition plan; the Boundary Commission; independence for India and Pakistan; British withdrawal and communal violence.</li> </ul> |

## Paper 2, Option 2H.2: The USA, 1955–92: conformity and challenge

### Overview

This option comprises a study in depth of the USA in the years 1955–92, from post-1945 affluence, through racial and political protests in the 1960s, to the rise of right-wing groups in the 1980s and the development of bitter divisions between Democrats and Republicans.

Students will gain an in-depth understanding of the challenges posed to the American political system by popular protests and different styles of leadership, and the effects on society of widespread economic, social and cultural change.

| Key topics                                 | Content  |
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| <b>1 Affluence and conformity, 1955–63</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urbanisation and affluence: the changing nature of cities; expansion of the suburbs; highway development; growing ownership and use of cars; white collar jobs and service industries; consumerism and domestic technology.</li> <li>Cultural conformity and challenge: suburban conformity and social change in film and TV; advertising; the challenge of teenage culture and music; 'beatnik' culture.</li> <li>The civil rights movement, including the Montgomery and Birmingham protests; the impact of the Washington march; the Ku Klux Klan and White Citizens' Committees.</li> <li>Kennedy's New Frontier: social welfare and unemployment programmes; environmentalism and expansion of the National Park system; the Peace Corps; the space programme; extent of Kennedy's domestic achievements.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>2 Protest and reaction, 1963–72</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil rights: the significance of Malcolm X, Black Power and the Black Panthers; King's changing priorities, including the campaigns in Selma and Chicago; King's achievements and the impact of his assassination; the work of Cesar Chavez.</li> <li>Protest and personal freedom: student protest; counter-culture and its key features; the growth of the women's movement; the impact of sexual liberalisation; the origins of gay rights.</li> <li>Johnson's Great Society, 1964–68: tackling poverty and unemployment; improving housing and education; Medicare and Medicaid; civil rights laws; Johnson's achievements.</li> <li>Reactions to the counter-culture, 1968–72: the rise of the 'silent majority'; the role of the media in influencing attitudes; the impact of events in Vietnam and at Kent State; Nixon's appeal and his attack on the Great Society.</li> </ul> |

| Key topics   | Content   |
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| <b>3 Social and political change, 1973–80</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The crisis of political leadership: the impact of Watergate on politics and the presidency; Ford, Carter and a new style of leadership; growing political disillusion, including the impact of the Iranian hostage crisis; the political impact of environmentalism.</li> <li>• The impact of economic change on society: the effects of inflation on family incomes; the growth of homelessness; the oil crisis and the end of cheap energy; the impact of foreign competition; the response of the government.</li> <li>• Changing popular culture: business interests in sports; the fragmentation of popular music; contradictions in film and TV, including the depiction of political and social tensions and a return to escapism; developments in news media.</li> <li>• The extent of progress in individual and civil rights: the political and social impact of Roe v. Wade; women's rights; workers' rights; gay rights; Native American rights and the impact of Red Power; the status of black Americans.</li> </ul> |
| <b>4 Republican dominance and its opponents, 1981–92</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New directions in economic policy: the impact of Reagan's policies on workers and the family; the trade and budget deficit; the significance of Bush's decision to raise taxes.</li> <li>• The Religious Right and its critics: the promotion of traditional values; campaigns against abortion and homosexuality; Nancy Reagan's 'Just Say No' campaign; the growth of bitter political divisions and their significance.</li> <li>• Cultural challenge: trends in youth culture; the impact of technology on popular culture; the growth of cable television and the influence of MTV; the impact of the AIDS crisis; controversial social issues in film and television.</li> <li>• Social change: the changing status of ethnic minorities; the impact of black American success in politics, business, sport and popular culture; the extent of racial tolerance and integration by 1992; the impact of women in politics and the workplace; the changing status of women by 1992.</li> </ul>                                 |