

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Time 2 hours

Paper
reference

WHI02/1A

History

International Advanced Subsidiary

PAPER 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation

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

You must have:

Sources 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.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** (a) Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into Gandhi's early methods of campaigning?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(10)

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Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

(b) How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the impact of the growth of railways in India in the years 1857–1914?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(15)

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS



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 the actions of Lord Curzon were mainly responsible for the growth of nationalism in India in the years 1885–1914?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3 How accurate is it to say that the response of the soldiers in the Indian Army during the First World War was very different from the response of the soldiers in the Indian Army during the Second World War?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

- 4 How accurate is it to say that Jinnah's approach to independence changed in the years 1916–47?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: **Question 2** **Question 3** **Question 4**

Dotted lines for writing the answer.



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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

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Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From Gandhi's instructions to participants in the All-India *Satyagraha*, 7 April 1919. Gandhi had called for this protest in response to the Rowlatt Acts of 1919. Here he is commenting on how protestors should behave.

We are now in a position where we expect to be arrested any moment. If anyone is arrested, he should allow himself to be arrested without causing any difficulty. If summoned to appear before a court, he should do so. No defence should be offered. If a fine or the alternative of imprisonment is imposed, imprisonment should be accepted. If only a fine is imposed, it ought not to be paid. 5

It cannot be repeated too often that we risk imprisonment and we must not complain about it when we actually receive it. When we are imprisoned, it is our duty to conform to all prison regulations, because prison reform is not part of our campaign at the present moment. A *satyagrahi** prisoner must not take part in the sort of practices against his captors that ordinary prisoners often do. All action by a *satyagrahi* can only be done, and must be done, openly. 10

**satyagrahi* – a person who practises the policy of *satyagraha* (passive political resistance)

Source 2: From the *Report of the Indian Famine Commission*, published 1880. This report was based on the Government of India's official enquiry into the 1876–78 famine in India. Here the report is commenting on the conclusions drawn about railways in India.

During the last 25 years, the total length of the railways in India has grown to nearly 9,000 miles. The impact of the railways has not only reduced enormously the cost of inland transport, but also opened up communications between distant provinces which were previously inaccessible to one another. This has greatly added to the resources available, in times of difficulty, to all districts. The development of the railways has been greatly advantageous. It has given us much more control over the resources of the country than was possible before these railways were built. 15
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So far as the distribution of food grain in India is concerned, where the country is accessible by railways, distance is no longer a serious obstacle. Six to eight days are sufficient for food to be transported across India with ease. Previously, this journey would have taken many months, and have been carried out with the greatest difficulty. Our calculations now show that we can confidently rely upon the system of railways to meet all possible demands for the distribution of food in times when food is scarce. There will be no difficulty whatever in transporting everything that is needed into any distressed area. 25