Write your name here Surname		Other name	S
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre Number		Candidate Number
History			
International Advar Paper 2: Breadth Stu Option 1A: India, 18	udy with So	ource l	
International Advar Paper 2: Breadth St	udy with So 357–1948: 1	ource l	

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.

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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.

311	ady	Source I ill the Sources bookiet before you answer this question.	
1	(a)	Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the reaction of the British Government to the Indian famine of 1876–78?	
		Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.	
			(10)
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(b)	How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into attitudes within the Indian National Congress to the British rule of India in the years before 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	



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SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B. You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

2 To what extent did the government of India make progress towards self-government in the years 1880–1910?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 To what extent did British trade with India change in the years 1857–1914?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1920–47, Jinnah played the most significant role in the decision to partition India?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)



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osen question number:	Question 2	Question 3	Question 4	\boxtimes



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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS

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Pearson Edexcel

International Advanced Level

History

International Advanced Subsidiary
Paper 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation
Option 1A: India, 1857–1948: The Raj to Partition

Tuesday 23 May 2017 – Afternoon

Sources Booklet

Paper Reference

WHI02/1A

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From a statement by Lord Napier made in the House of Lords, 22 July 1878. Lord Napier had been Governor of Madras from 1866–72 and held the office of Viceroy of India for four months in 1872. Here he is commenting on the Indian famine of 1876–78.

In the year 1876, the Government of India was affected by very mixed feelings. On the one hand, there was no lack of human endeavour to combat the effects of famine, and to save the lives of people committed to their care. On the other hand, there was, no doubt, a resolution on the part of the Government of India to accomplish this with the least possible expense. They even had to consider the possibility of a famine on such a large scale that it would be impossible for the Government of India to save every life.

On the 16th of January 1876, the following instructions were addressed to Famine Commissioners: The Government of India is resolved to spare no efforts which may be necessary and practicable to save the population of the distressed districts from starvation. However, it will not agree to a course of action which must inevitably lead to the imposition of heavy and permanent burdens on the industry of the country.

Source 2: From an address made by Bal Gangadhar Tilak to the Indian National Congress in 1907. Tilak was a militant Indian nationalist who opposed moderate attitudes in the Indian National Congress. Here he is commenting on methods for resisting British rule.

Self-government is our aim. At present, we are willing instruments of our own oppression in the hands of an alien government. That government is ruling over us by keeping us in ignorance and blindness to this fact. Every Englishman knows that they are a tiny minority in this country. It is the business of every one of them to fool you into believing that you are weak and they are strong. What our group wants you to do is to realise that your future rests entirely in your own hands. If you mean to be free, you can be free.

Most of you do not like using armed weapons; but even if you do not want to take part in active resistance, you can use self-denial and self-abstinence to resist this foreign government's rule over you. This is boycott and this is what is meant when we say, boycott is a political weapon. We shall not give them assistance to collect revenue and keep peace. We shall not assist them in carrying on the administration of justice. We shall have our own courts, and when the time comes we shall not pay taxes. Can you do that by your united efforts? If you can, you are free from tomorrow.

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