



---

# AS HISTORY

## The British Empire, c1857–1914

Paper 1J

---

**ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER**

1 hour 30 minutes

### Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is **1J**.
- Answer **two** questions.  
In **Section A** answer Question 01.  
In **Section B** answer **either** 02 or 03.

### Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

### Advice

- You are advised to spend about:
    - 50 minutes on Section A
    - 40 minutes on Section B.
-

---

**Section A**Answer Question 01

---

**Extract A**

Although the British Raj never brought the whole sub-continent under unified administration, it was a governmental machine of awesome aspect, operating throughout India as none of its predecessors had done. In its origins and nature, it for a long time powerfully impressed the imagination of its subjects; it was essentially an absolute government based on conquest. Its communications tied different regions more closely together than ever before and so enabled new ties of interest between Indians. Economic developments encouraged by its provision of law and order changed relationships between town and country, region and region, sometimes transforming life for the better over large areas.

From J.M. Roberts, **The Triumph of the West**, 1985

**Extract B**

The result of British insensitivity was the Indian 'mutiny' or rebellion of 1857; the first example in history of anti-western 'blow-back'. The lesson the British learned from the mutiny was that liberal imperialism, the export of western institutions and culture, was dangerous. In future, imperialism would be conservative. The march of progress was halted and the empire of Rudyard Kipling and Cecil Rhodes was born. Political security took precedence over spreading liberal, free-market ideology and Christianity. By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, gross inequalities in property distribution, caste distinctions and gender relations were far more entrenched in India than they had been at the beginning. So much for the transformative power of British imperialism.

From **The Empire Strikes Back**, an article in the **New Statesman** by Maria Misra, November 2001

0	1
---	---

With reference to these extracts and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two extracts provides the more convincing interpretation of British rule in India between c1857 and c1900?

[25 marks]

---

---

**Section B**Answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03

---

**EITHER**

0	2
---	---

‘The establishment of British Rule in Egypt and Sudan in the years 1875 to 1898 resulted from confused and contradictory policies.’

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

**[25 marks]****OR**

0	3
---	---

‘The South African War of 1899–1902 led to a massive shift in political opinion in Britain against imperialism in the years to 1914.’

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

**[25 marks]****END OF QUESTIONS**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Question 1 Extract B: M Misra, The Empire Strikes Back, New Statesman, 2001

Permission to reproduce all copyright has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future papers if notified.

Copyright © 2015 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

---