Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information			
Candidate surname		Other names	
Centre Number Candidate Number			
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level			
Time 2 hours	Paper reference	WHIC)2/1A
History			•
International Advanced Su PAPER 2: Breadth Study v Option 1A: India, 1857–19	with Sou	rce Evaluat	
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.

Turn over ▶





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 the significance of the Indian Councils Act 1861 in the governing of India?		
		Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.		
			(10)	
	•••••			









(b) How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the reasons for General Dyer's actions at Amritsar in April 1919?		
Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it ar own knowledge of the historical context.	nd your	
	(15)	



,
,
,
,







	(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 significant was investment in irrigation schemes in the development of the economy in India in the years 1857–1914?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3. How accurate is it to say that the Morley-Minto reforms (1905–10) were the most significant development in the governing of India in the period 1880–1918?

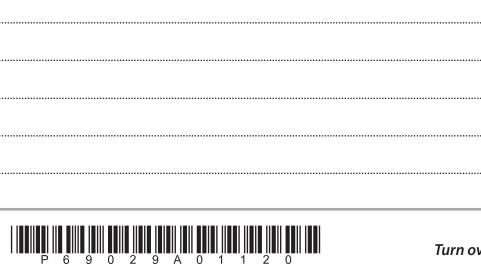
(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4. How accurate is it to say that Gandhi's approach to independence was the same as Nehru's approach to independence?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)





,





•••••
•••••





,
,
,
,



•••••
•••••
•••••
••••••
•••••
•••••
•••••
••••••
•••••



•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••



•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
••••••••••



TOTAL FOR CECTI	OND SEMADIC

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



Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

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

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From the Indian Councils Act, 1861. This section of the Act outlines the composition of the Council and the authority of the Viceroy.

There shall be five members of the Council of the Viceroy.

Three of these members are to be appointed from among those people who have been in the service of the Crown in India, or of the East India Company and the Crown in India, for at least ten years.

If a person appointed to the Council is in the military service of the Crown, he will not hold any military command, or be employed in actual military duties during his time in office as a member of the Council.

One of the remaining two members of the Council shall be a barrister of five years' or more experience in the legal system.

The Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in India can be appointed as an additional member of the Council. He shall rank as second on the Council after the Viceroy.

The Viceroy in Council shall have power to make laws and regulations for all persons, whether British or native, foreigners or others, within India and within the dominions of princes and states in alliance with Her Majesty.

15

2 P69029A

Source 2: From an account of the Amritsar Massacre written by General Dyer to his military superiors, 25 August 1919. Here Dyer is commenting on the events at Amritsar on 13 April 1919.

I was faced with a dense mass of men, evidently holding a seditious meeting. Many villagers were, I understand, encouraged to come to the Bagh believing that the British 'Raj' was at an end and that their taxes and land revenues would be abolished. Clearly those who came believing the British 'Raj' was at an end were not innocent.

20

There was no reason to talk with the mob. It was clear that they were there to defy the law. My responsibility was very great. If I gave the order to fire, it needed to be effective. Too little firing would be an act of criminal foolishness. I had the choice of carrying out a very horrible duty or of neglecting to do my duty of suppressing disorder and of becoming responsible for all future bloodshed.

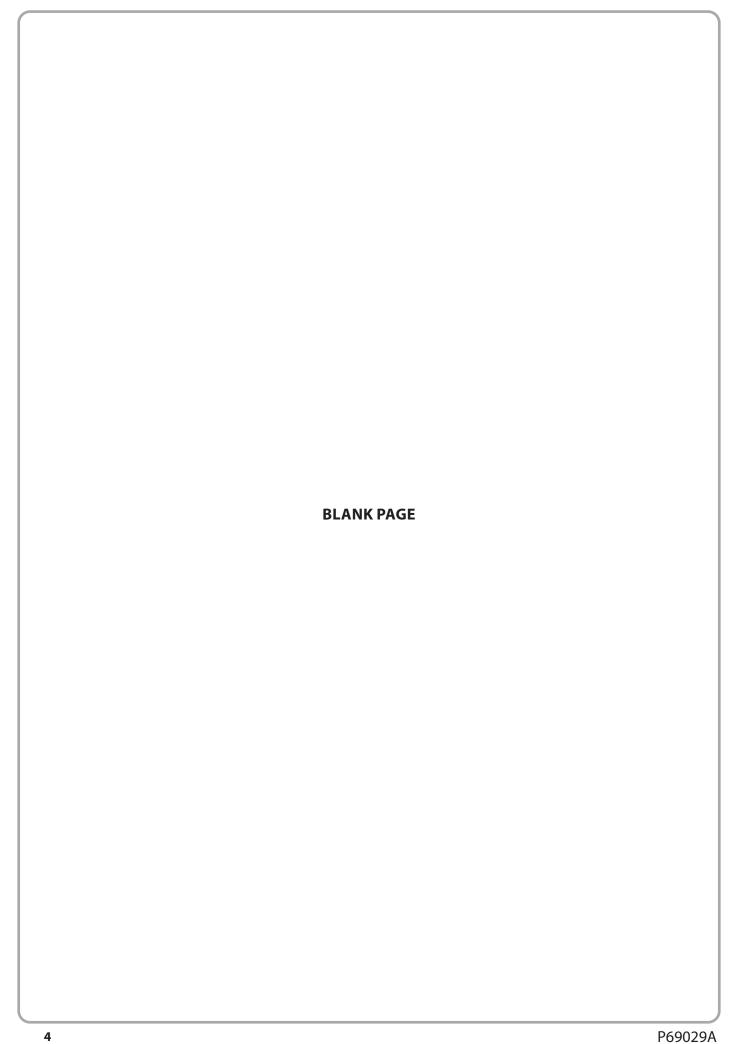
25

My duty and my military instincts told me to fire. My conscience was also clear on that point. I was facing what could turn into a rebel army by the following day. I fired and continued to fire until the crowd dispersed. It was no longer a question of merely dispersing the crowd. I had to produce a suitable effect, from a military point of view, not only on those who were present but, more specially, throughout the Punjab. I did not act with undue severity.

30

3

P69029A



1 0 3 0 2 3 7 1

