

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname		Other names	
Centre Number		Candidate Number	
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Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Wednesday 20 May 2026

Morning (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.

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 the reasons why Gandhi launched the 'Quit India' campaign during the Second World War?

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

(10)

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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 British responses to the famines in India in 1876–78 and 1899 were very similar?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3 How accurate is it to say that the impact of Lord Curzon on advancing the growth of nationalism in India was greater than the impact of the Indian National Congress on advancing the growth of nationalism in India in the years 1885–1914?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

- 4 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1935–47, it was Lord Mountbatten's actions that were the key factor that led to the decision to partition India?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

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



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Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From Jawaharlal Nehru, *The Discovery of India*, published 1946. Nehru wrote this book in the years 1942–44 while he was imprisoned with other leading members of the Indian National Congress (INC) for approving the 'Quit India' campaign. Here he is writing about opposition to British rule during the Second World War.

During the first three years of the Second World War, the INC deliberately followed a policy of not embarrassing the British, and the action that we took then was not really intended to damage the Government. This avoided any mass upheaval or any direct interference with the functioning of the Government of India. In 1942, if we were going to organise a new protest, it had to be of a different kind and on a more effective scale. 5

Gandhi opposed a passive submission to British autocratic and repressive policy in India. He possessed an intense desire to do something to challenge it. Submission to British rule would mean that whatever happened in the War, and however it ended, India's freedom would take a long time to achieve. 10

To Gandhi, India was more than his beloved homeland; it symbolised all the colonial and exploited peoples of the world. If India remained unfree, then the other colonial countries and subject races would also continue to be enslaved. Therefore, the War would have been fought in vain. To Gandhi, it was essential to change the moral basis of the War. 15

Source 2: From evidence given to the Hunter Committee on the Amritsar Massacre, November 1919. This reports the testimony given by General Dyer.

Questioned by Lord Hunter, General Dyer said that, when he arrived at Amritsar, he understood that civil law was at an end and military law would have to take its place.

General Dyer heard that a meeting was to be held at Jallianwala Bagh. When asked why he did not take measures to prevent the meeting taking place, Dyer said, 'We did as much as we could. We organised our forces. I thought I had done enough.' 20

When asked by the Inquiry if he thought anyone in the crowd did not know about the proclamation forbidding gatherings, Dyer said that the proclamation had been well issued and the news had spread. It did not occur to him that there might be a good many in the crowd who did not know about it. He merely felt that the proclamation had not been obeyed. Martial law had been defied and he considered it his duty to disperse the crowd with rapid fire. General Dyer said that he had never used firing in that way before, but it was an exceptional case. Dyer stated, 'Communications I received from the neighbourhood indicated a serious rising. It was a military situation not limited to Amritsar.' 25 30



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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from:

<https://library.bjp.org/jspui/bitstream/123456789/277/1/The-Discovery-Of-India-Jawaharlal-Nehru.pdf>

Source 2 from:

https://theguardian.newspapers.com/image/258440976/?clipping_id=30621679&fcfToken=eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJmcmVILXZpZXctaWQiOiJ1ODQ0MDk3NiwiiaWF0IjoxNzEyNzQwNjQzLCJleHAiOiE3MTI4MjcwNDN9.XSmX8MYTySWp0fUCoL-Hy0y2od9vNEmADknvV_ItUU

