

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Wednesday 14 January 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 impact of famine in India in the years 1876–78?

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

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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 Montagu Declaration (1917) was the most significant development in the governing of India in the years 1880–1918?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1929–45, Britain responded to unrest in India mainly by granting concessions?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

- 4 How accurate is it to say that Viceroy Wavell played the most significant role in progressing India towards independence in the years 1935–47?

(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 an article in *The Times* newspaper by its reporter in Madras, Southern India, published 2 March 1878. *The Times* was a British newspaper. Here the reporter comments on the situation in India during the 1876–78 famine.

When I reported at the end of December 1877, I thought that the famine had nearly ended in Southern India. However, the official reports now show that the end is not as near as everybody thought.

There are still approximately 280,000 people receiving Government relief, either employed on public works or being fed in camps and hospitals. Realistically, Government resources will be required for at least another year to deal with the effects of the famine. 5

The most serious issue in connection with famine is the alarming increase in the prices of food across the whole of India. Instead of prices returning to their normal level, they continue to rise. Furthermore, grain is still being imported into Madras showing that local supplies are not yet sufficient to feed the people. 10

Famine is now present in the Northern Provinces. In my recent tour through Northern India, the distress of the poor was very clear. The marketplaces were crowded with starving beggars, and poorhouses were filled with victims of the famine. 15

Source 2: From a statement made by Gandhi at his trial, 18 March 1922. Gandhi had been arrested for the part he played in the 1920–22 non-cooperation campaign. Gandhi gave this statement after pleading guilty to charges of inciting opposition to the British Government.

I wanted to avoid violence. Non-violence is the basis of my faith. But I had to make my choice. I had either to submit to a system that I considered had done permanent damage to my country or risk the anger of my people.

After the passing of the Rowlatt Act – a law designed to rob the people of all real freedom – I felt called upon to lead an intensive agitation against it. I came reluctantly to the conclusion that British rule had made India more helpless than ever before, both politically and economically. 20

The Government of India established by British law exploits the Indian people. My experience of political trials in India leads me to the conclusion that, in nine out of every ten cases, the condemned men were totally innocent. Their crime was only in the love of their country. 25

I believe that, through non-cooperation, I have helped to show both India and Britain there is a way out of the difficult situation in which both peoples are living. I am here, therefore, to submit cheerfully to the highest punishment that can be inflicted upon me. Participants in non-violent protests submit voluntarily to the punishment given for their non-cooperation with an evil system. 30



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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 based on: <https://www.thetimes.co.uk/tto/archive/article/1878-03-29/4/1.html#start%3D1876-01-01%26end%3D1879-01-01%26terms%3Dfamine%20in%20india%26back%3D/tto/archive/find/famine+in+india/w:1876-01-01%7E1879-01-01/1%26prev%3D/tto/archive/frame/goto/famine+in+india/w:1876-01-01%7E1879-01-01/1%26next%3D/tto/archive/frame/goto/famine+in+india/w:1876-01-01%7E1879-01-01/3>

Source 2 from: <https://www.mkgandhi.org/speeches/gto1922.htm>

