This is a Class 3 exam

Lebanon Evangelical School for Boys and Girls

Lebanon Evangelical School
for Boys and Girls Loueizeh - Baabda

# Stage Exam 05
## 27APR2026

Do NOT write in this box. Your MARK will be placed here.

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| Subject : | History | |
| Class : | 11A and 12A | |
| Teacher : | Dr. Mark Woolmer | |
| Duration : | 2 hours | |
| | | |
| Your name : | | *Time taken to complete exam* |
| Your Class : | | |
| Exam Room : | | |
| How many sheets, including cover sheet : | | |

- Do not open this paper until the teacher in charge instructs you to do so.
- The most important thing to remember in taking an exam is NEVER PANIC.
- If you are caught cheating in this exam, you will be awarded zero for ALL exams that are taken on this day.

# Indian and the Nationalist Challenge

## SECTION A

**Answer ALL questions in Section A.**

Study Source 1 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)

**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.

*** Questions continue on next page ***

2. (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.

**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.

***** Questions continue on next page *****

# SECTION B

**Answer ONE questions in Section B.**

**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. How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1906–22, the members of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League shared similar attitudes towards the British control of India?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

**OR**

4. How accurate is it to say that the impact of the division of Bengal in 1905 was the main reason for the growth of nationalism in India in the years 1900–1918?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

**END**

# Indian and the Nationalist Challenge

## SECTION A

**Answer ALL questions in Section A.**

Study Source 1 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)

**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.

Candidates are required to analyse the source and consider its value for an enquiry into the reaction of the British Government to the Indian famine of 1876-78.

1.The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source:

- Implies that the British Government wanted to overcome the effects of the famine ('no lack of human endeavour to combat the effects of famine, and to save the lives of people committed to their care')
- Provides evidence that the Government wanted to solve the famine at the lowest cost ('a resolution … to accomplish this with the least possible expense')
- Indicates that the Government believed that lives could not be saved at all costs ('to consider the possibility … on such a scale as would make it impossible for the Government of India save every life')
- Provides evidence of the action the Government was taking to deal with the famine ('instructions were addressed to Famine Commissioners').

2.The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences:

- Lord Napier had personal experience of ruling in India in Madras and as Viceroy in 1872
- This is a statement made to the House of Lords by a well-informed ex-civil servant
- The purpose of the source is to comment on the position that the Government of India held with regard to outbreaks of famine in India.

3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy /usefulness of information. Relevant points may include:

- The 1876-8 famine was the most severe of the century affecting 36 million people and thus required government intervention
- The response of both the provincial governments and the British Government was slow in providing employment on public works, which would allow peasants to earn sufficient money to buy food
- The British Government opposed any measures that infringed the free trade principle and was against the purchase of food to alleviate the famine because it pushed up prices
- The British Government drew up a Famine Code that placed responsibility on local governments to plan for future famines. Other relevant material must be credited.

***** Questions continue on next page *****

2. (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.

**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.

Candidates are required to analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into attitudes within the Indian National Congress to the British rule of India in the years before 1914.

1.The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences:

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak represented the militant nationalist wing of the INC
- Tilak's views did not represent the majority view of the INC with regard to the methods that should be used to resist British rule
- The purpose of this source is clearly to galvanise Indians into militant opposition.

2. The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences:

- Provides evidence that Tilak believed the moderates in the INC were preventing India from achieving freedom from British rule ('we are willing instruments of our own oppression')
- Suggests that Tilak believed his methods would drive the British out of India ('they are a tiny minority in this country';' your future rests entirely in your own hands.')

- Indicates the type of actions Tilak expected militant opponents of British rule to take ('This is boycott ... We shall not give them assistance to collect revenue and keep peace')
- Suggests that Tilak is exaggerating the likely impact of the methods he is promoting ('you are free from tomorrow').

3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include:

- The INC split in 1906 into moderates and radicals; the moderates managed to tone down the radicals' resolutions including one calling for swaraj
- Tilak was a strong critic of the Raj and used his newspaper to promote his views including self-rule for India
- The moderates in the INC had focused on widening participation in the government in India within a spirit of cooperation with the Raj and in 1907 they confirmed the objective of self-government
- The moderates in the INC opposed aspects of the Morley-Minto reforms in 1909 by passing resolutions disapproving of the separate electorates.

***** Questions continue on next page *****

# SECTION B

**Answer ONE questions in Section B.**

**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)

Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how far the government of India made progress towards self-government in the years 1880-1910.

The arguments and evidence that the government of India made progress towards self-government in the years 1880-1910 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- The reforms introduced by Lord Ripon in 1883 provided for local self-government. Indian rural boards were given extra powers to raise money for local works
- The 1892 Indian Councils Act provided the opportunity for Indians to sit on provincial legislative councils and participate in the formal consultative process
- The Morley-Minto reforms provided for 60 Indian representatives to serve on the Viceroy's executive council, which would give Indians a much greater voice in the governing of the country
- After the 1909 Act was passed Muslims participated wholeheartedly on the councils because seats were reserved for them.

The arguments and evidence that the government of India did not make progress towards self-government in the years 1880-1910 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- The opposition to the Ilbert Bill 1883 demonstrated that most of the British opposed the increased involvement of Indians in governing the Empire
- Lord Ripon's municipal corporations were designed to save money rather than move India towards self-government. Ripon did not believe the Indian people were fit for self-government
- Even after the 1892 Indian Councils Act most Indians sitting on provincial councils were officials of the Raj rather than representatives of the Indian people
- Morley did not intend his reforms to lead to self-government. He claimed their purpose was to produce better and more informed government by the British.

**OR**

3. How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1906–22, the members of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League shared similar attitudes towards the British control of India?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether, in the years 1906–22, the members of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League shared similar attitudes to British control of India.

The arguments and evidence that, in the years 1906–22, the members of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League shared similar attitudes to British control of India should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- The Congress and the Muslim League shared similar ideas about the need to separate from the Raj; the inclusion of separation in the Muslim League's objectives in 1913 brought it close to the Congress
- Both the Congress and the League agreed on the need to support the Empire in the First World War and volunteers to fight flooded in from both Hindu and Muslim populations
- Members of the Congress and League joined Besant's Home Rule League, indicating that they shared similar attitudes over replacing the current format of the Raj
- The Congress and the League agreed the principle of separate electorates in the Lucknow Pact, 1916, which signalled their readiness to cooperate over a difficult issue in order to focus on opposing British control
- Congress gave its support to the Muslim Kalifat Movement in 1920, which created a powerful sense of anti-British Hindu-Muslim unity by the Congress and the League.

The arguments and evidence that, in the years 1906–22, the members of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League held different attitudes to British control of India should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- Congress favoured a change in the government of India based on electing Indians to office by one man, one vote, which was opposed by the Muslim League because of the domination of Hindus in almost every constituency
- The Muslim League sought to advance Muslim rights and protect the position of the Muslim upper and gentry classes in the Raj whereas the Congress, although dominated by upper middle-class Hindus, claimed to represent the interests of all Indians regardless of class or religion
- In opposing the Rowlatt Acts, the Congress followed the policy of non-violence in its campaign of 1920–22, whereas the Muslim League tolerated the 1921 jihad declared by the Muslim Moplah of Malabar and the violence that ensued, including attacks on Hindus.

**OR**

4. How accurate is it to say that the impact of the division of Bengal in 1905 was the main reason for the growth of nationalism in India in the years 1900–1918?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how accurate it is to say that the impact of the division of Bengal in 1905 was the main reason for the growth of nationalism in India in the years 1900-1918.

The arguments and evidence that the impact of the division of Bengal in 1905 was the main reason for the growth of nationalism in India in the years 1900-1918 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- Lord Curzon took the decision himself without consulting any other authority; this suggested an arbitrary nature to British rule
- Congress headed up the national campaign to oppose the partition which captured the national mood of unity against the British
- The partition of Bengal led to a swadesh campaign which included a boycott of British goods; Lancashire cotton was publicly burned
- Indian politicians regarded the division as a classic case of British divide and rule and a deliberate attempt to create divisions betweenHindus, Congress and Muslims.

The arguments and evidence that there were other more important reasons for the growth of nationalism in India in the years 1900-1918 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- Bengal was reunified in 1911 but this did not lead to a decrease in nationalism
- Disappointment over the limited roles to be given to Indians under the Morley-Minto reforms inspired nationalist feelings, especially among the radicals
- The importance of India's contribution to the British role in the First World War promoted nationalist sentiments; two Home Rule Leagues were established and they gained much support in India
- The nationalist movement developed as a consequence of the Lucknow Pact of 1916 which brought together the Congress and Muslim League and outlined how self-government in India would work.

**END**