



**A-level  
HISTORY**

**Component 1J The British Empire, c1857–1967**

**7042/1J**

**Thursday 23 May 2024**

**Morning**

**Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes**

**MATERIALS**

**For this paper you must have:**

- **an AQA 16-page answer book.**

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## **INSTRUCTIONS**

- **Use black ink or black ball-point pen.**
- **Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The PAPER REFERENCE is 7042/1J.**
- **Answer THREE questions.**  
**In SECTION A answer Question 01.**  
**In SECTION B answer TWO questions.**

## **INFORMATION**

- **The marks for questions are shown in brackets.**
- **The maximum mark for this paper is 80.**
- **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:**
  - **1 hour on Question 01 from SECTION A**
  - **45 minutes on each of the TWO questions answered from SECTION B.**

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO**

**SECTION A****Answer Question 01.****EXTRACT A**

During the interwar period, the old arguments that Britain needed India no longer carried much weight. It was pointless to regard the Indian army as vital for British power in Asia. The economic ties between the two countries had been effectively severed between the wars. It was between the wars that India's tentative steps towards self-government had been accompanied by an economic revolution. British investment in India fell and imports from Britain also declined. The Lancashire cotton industry was squeezed out of India which had previously been a captive and highly profitable market. British manufacturers who exported to India were also under pressure and conceded the Indian market to rivals. In the 1940s, the economic cost of India increased as Britain agreed to pay the bulk of the costs of India's war effort. At the same time, Britain had become indebted to the United States and faced a spiralling balance of payment deficit. By 1947, India had ceased to be a commercial asset to Britain of any kind.

Adapted from L James, Raj: The Making and Unmaking of British India, 1997

**EXTRACT B**

**EXTRACT B not reproduced here due to third-party copyright restrictions.**

**The extract is adapted from pages 435 – 444 of The Oxford History of the British Empire. The Twentieth Century by Judith M. Brown, printed by OUP in 1999, ISBN 0-19-820564-3.**

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**EXTRACT C**

**In 1918, the British government was already under intense pressure from an extremely vigorous nationalist movement, which was to grow even stronger in the years ahead. The end of war in 1918 also saw the emergence of Gandhi which meant that there was now a leader who could ensure Indian nationalism became a unified force. The mobilisation of masses of Indians to support Gandhi's campaigns was extremely impressive and there could be no doubt that Indian nationalism became a popular force. The Indian people over the next two decades were asked by Gandhi to take non-violent action – strikes, protest marches and a refusal to cooperate with the government. As a result, the concessions Britain made between the two World Wars were ones forced upon them by nationalist pressure. However, it was the Second World War which created the conditions under which nationalism could be contained no longer and an independent India became inevitable.**

**5**  
**10**  
**15**  
**20**

**Adapted from PJ Marshall, British Empire, 1996**

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**Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to Britain and India in the years 1914 to 1947. [30 marks]**

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**SECTION B**

**Answer TWO questions.**

**0 2**

**‘British expansion in southern Africa, in the years 1867 to 1890, was driven by economic interests.’**

**Assess the validity of this view. [25 marks]**

**0 3**

**In the years 1875 to 1898, to what extent was British involvement in Egypt and the Sudan motivated by a desire to protect the Suez Canal? [25 marks]**

**0 4**

**‘The Empire and Commonwealth remained economically very important to Britain throughout the years 1947 to 1967.’**

**Assess the validity of this view. [25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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