

Qualification: A Level History – Option 2F.1: India, c1914–48: the road to independence

What will be assessed in 2022?

1) The First World War and its impact on British India, 1914–20

- Effects of war on British rule: the impact on the Raj; the Montagu Declaration; the Rowlatt Acts. The Amritsar massacre and political aftermath; the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and the Government of India Act; significance of 1919 for British rule.
- The growth of nationalism: impact of war; the Indian National Congress and emergence of Gandhi; the Lucknow Pact and role of Jinnah; Home Rule Leagues; response to British legislation and the significance of Amritsar, 1919–20.

2) Changing political relationships, 1920–30

- Gandhi and civil disobedience, 1920–22: Gandhi's aims and beliefs; his becoming leader of Congress 1920; the non-cooperation campaign; significance of his imprisonment.
- Congress reorganised, 1922–30: membership and organisation; political participation and 'back to basics'; the 'young hooligans'; the Nehru Report; the Lahore Congress and purna swaraj; the salt satyagraha and consequences of civil disobedience.
- The Muslim League: the Khilafat movement; re-emergence of Muslim values; the concept of separateness; breakdown of relations with Congress; Jinnah's beliefs and aims; the significance of failed attempts to reunite with Congress.
- British response: control and concession; reasons for and reception of the Simon Commission; the Labour government and the significance of the Irwin Declaration.

3) Consultation and confrontation, 1930–42

- Failure of the Round Table Conferences, 1930–32: the First, Second and Third Conferences; reasons for failure, including the role of Congress, the situation in Britain and divisions over separate elections.

4) The road to independence, 1942–48

- Impact of the Second World War on Indian politics: threat of invasion; the Cripps Mission; the 'Quit India Campaign' and its repercussions; Wavell's appointment as Viceroy; the Bengal Famine; the failure of the Simla Conference 1945.

What won't be assessed in 2022?

1) The First World War and its impact on British India, 1914–20

- India in 1914: political geography; the British Raj; Indian society and religion; importance of India to Britain; British and Indian attitudes towards each other; Indian nationalism.
- India and the First World War: response to the outbreak of war; Indian military and economic contribution; economic impact in India and consequences for British rule.

3) Consultation and confrontation, 1930–42

- Political developments, 1932–35: Indian reaction to the failure of consultation; the Communal Award and Gandhi's response; the Yeravda Pact; support and opposition in Britain for constitutional change..
- Government of India Act and its impact, 1935–39: partial implementation; nationalist response. Outcome of the 1937 elections; rejuvenation of the Muslim League; divisions within Congress; attitudes towards the British Raj.
- Reaction to outbreak of the Second World War: Congress and Muslim League responses to the declaration of war; the Lahore Resolution; nationalist reaction to the August Offer; Bose and the Axis Powers.

4) The road to independence, 1942–48

- The changing relationship between Britain and India, 1942–45: impact of war on British rule and Indian nationalism; the influence of the USA; the Labour government's Indian policy.
- Attempts at political settlement, 1945–46, including the impact of Indian elections; failure of the Cabinet Mission; Direct Action; interim government under Nehru.
- Withdrawal, partition and independence, 1947–48: Mountbatten and the decision to withdraw; reasons for partition and the nationalist response; the partition plan; the Boundary Commission; independence for India and Pakistan. British withdrawal and communal violence.

Additional support provided by the exam board for the 2022 year only?

Qualification: A Level History – Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763–1914

What will be assessed in 2022?

Section A

3) Learning from past mistakes: Canada and the Durham Report, 1837–40

- The political nature and governmental system of Upper and Lower Canada and the perceived threat from the USA.
- The revolts of 1837–38: causes, course and impact.
- The importance of the Earl of Durham's appointment as High Commissioner; the roles of Charles Buller and Edward Gibbon Wakefield; the main recommendations and importance of the Durham Report.

Section B

1) The loss of the American colonies, 1770–83

- Tensions between colonists and the British, 1770–75: the issue of custom collection and tea duties, including the Boston Tea Party; the Coercive Acts 1774 and their impact.
- Clashes between British forces and rebels, 1775–76; the Declaration of Independence and Articles of Confederation.
- Britain's defeat, 1777–83: French and Spanish involvement; Britain's limited military resources; the defeats of Burgoyne 1777, and Cornwallis 1781; the decision to seek peace and accept the Treaty of Paris. Impact of defeat on Britain 1783.

2) The birth of British Australia, 1788–1829

- Australia's role as a penal colony from 1788; the importance of Lachlan Macquarie: the development of Sydney; land grants to ex-convicts and development up the Hawkesbury River; the growth of Macquarie towns.
- Impact of British settlement on Aborigines in Tasmania and New South Wales, 1788–1829.
- The spreading impact: penal settlement in Van Diemen's land 1803; development of whaling; first crossing of the Blue Mountains 1813; first settlements in Western Australia 1826; extent of colonial control by 1829.

Section C

1) The changing nature and extent of trade

- Reasons for, and nature of, the changing patterns of trade, 1763–1914, including the slave trade, trade in coal and textiles, new trading patterns with the Americas, India and the Far East, the impact of industrialisation on trade and the importance of government policy (key developments: the abolition of the slave trade 1807, the adoption of free trade 1842–46, the repeal of the Navigation Acts 1849).
- The changing importance of ports, entrepôts and trade routes within the UK and throughout the Empire, 1763–1914 (key developments: the acquisition of Singapore 1819 and Hong Kong 1842, the opening up of Shanghai to trade 1842, the purchase of the Suez Canal shares 1875, the acquisition of Zanzibar 1890, the lease of Wei hai-wei 1898).

2) The changing nature of the Royal Navy

- The changing Royal Navy, 1763–1914: the significance of changing ship types; the growing role of commerce protection, including protecting, and later suppressing, the slave trade; suppressing piracy and defending British commerce (key development: the attack on Algiers 1816); the work of exploration and mapping (key development: Captain Cook's exploration of the South Seas, 1768–71).
- The importance of the acquisition and retention of key strategic bases around the globe, 1763–1914 (key developments: Gibraltar retained 1783, and the acquisition of Malta, Ceylon and Cape Town in 1815, the Falklands in 1833, Aden in 1839 and Cyprus in 1878).

What won't be assessed in 2022?

4) Nearly losing an empire: the British in India, 1829–58

- The role of the East India Company and the Governor General; the importance of Bengal and the Company Army.
- William Sleeman's campaign against Thagi: the drive against Sati and female infanticide; the impact of missionaries.
- The Indian Rebellion: the reforms of Dalhousie; the annexation of Awadh; outbreak and events in Meerut, Cawnpore and Delhi; the siege and relief of Lucknow; reasons why the British retained control.

5 The Nile valley, 1882–98

- Reasons for intervention in Egypt 1882: Arabi Pasha and Arab nationalism; protecting European loans and people. French withdrawal; the British military campaign.
- Egypt as a 'veiled protectorate'; the promises to withdraw and the failure to do so; the work of Sir Evelyn Baring.
- The problem of the Sudan: the Mahdi; Gladstone's concerns and policy; Gordon's mission, 1884–85. The conquest of the Sudan 1898: the fear of French occupation; the role of Kitchener; the significance of Omdurman.

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