

SECTION A

Churchill 1930–1951

Study the three sources and then answer **both** questions.

- 1 How useful is Source C as evidence of the British government's attitude to Indian self-government? **[10]**
- 2 Using these three sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Churchill was out of touch with British opinion on India in the 1930s. **[20]**

Source A: A Letter to Churchill from a member of the Indian Empire Society, which opposed changes in India.

Dear Mr. Churchill,

Your kind letter about the Albert Hall Meeting has been sent to all members of the Committee of the Indian Empire Society.

A Colonel Mansin writes to enquire if you would be so kind as to speak at Bedford. His project has the support of the Mayor and they propose that Lord Ampthill should take the Chair.

Will you permit me to congratulate you on the marked effect of your Manchester and Toxteth speeches? It only shows that a Statesman of sincere patriotism can still have some influence on the country's policy. The strongest organisation of the Moslems of India, 70,000,000 strong, has just repudiated the scheme of Federation foreshadowed by the Round Table Conference, and declared that they will not accept any constitutional advance without full guarantees for the minorities. I beg to enclose an extract from the letter of the wife of an official whose winter tour carries him all over the United Provinces, from which you will see how unfounded is the idea that the Indian self-government movement is "nation-wide".

With all good wishes for the success of your patriotic efforts.

Yours very truly,

W. Ameer Ali

I.C.S. Ret. [Indian Civil Service, Retired]

Waris Ameer Ali, letter to Churchill, 9 February 1931

Source B: Churchill comments on India to a local Conservative Association.

Speech by Churchill. Adapted from M Wells, N Fellows, 'Britain 1930-97' p13, Hodder Education, 2015. Item removed due to third party copyright restrictions.

Churchill, speech to the West Essex Conservative Association, February 1931

Source C: Churchill speaks to the Indian Empire Society.

One would have thought that if there were one cause in the world which the Conservative party would have hastened to defend, it would be the cause of the British Empire in India. One would have expected that the whole force of the Conservative party machine would have been employed for months past in building up a robust, educated opinion throughout the country, and in rallying all its strongest forces to guard our vital interests. Unhappily all that influence, and it is an enormous influence, has been cast the other way. The Conservative leaders have decided that we are to work with the Labour Party, and that we must make our action conform with theirs. We therefore have against us at the present time the official machinery of all the three great parties in the State. We meet under a ban. Every Member of Parliament or Peer who comes here must face the displeasure of the party Whips.

I am against this surrender to Gandhi. I am against these conversations and agreements between Lord Irwin and Mr. Gandhi. Gandhi stands for the expulsion of Britain from India. Gandhi stands for the permanent exclusion of British trade from India. Gandhi stands for the substitution of Brahmin* domination for British rule in India. You will never be able to come to terms with Gandhi.

**Brahmin – a member of the highest Hindu caste in India*

Churchill, speech 'Our duty to India', March 1931

SECTION B

Britain 1951–1997

Answer **ONE** question.

3* 'Labour weakness was the most important reason for Conservative domination in the years from 1951 to 1964.' How far do you agree? **[20]**

4* How successful was Heath as leader of the Conservative party? **[20]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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