

A



# **AS HISTORY**

**The British Empire, c1857–1967**

**Component 1J The High Water Mark of the  
British Empire, c1857–1914**

**7041/1J**

**Wednesday 16 May 2018**

**Afternoon**

**Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes**

**For this paper you must have:**

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

**[Turn over]**

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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 7041/1J.
- Answer TWO questions.  
In SECTION A answer Question 01.  
In SECTION B answer EITHER Question 02 OR Question 03.

## **INFORMATION**

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- 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:
  - 50 minutes on Section A
  - 40 minutes on Section B.

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

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

**What then kept the British in Egypt? Free passage through the Suez Canal appeared a compelling reason since most of its traffic was British registered shipping. At no time in 1882 did the rebel leader Arabi Pasha indicate that he would interfere with the running of the Canal, but there was no way of knowing what Egyptian nationalists might do in the future. Most important of all, if Britain did nothing, another power could step in. In the end, occupation was the only alternative to annexation by another country. International developments in the late nineteenth century added weight to this argument.**

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**10**

**Adapted from Lawrence James,  
The Rise and Fall of the British Empire, 1994**

**EXTRACT B**

The British government officially maintained that its occupation from 1882 was temporary. Britain's intention was to 'rescue' Egypt from 'disorder' and the Egyptian throne from a nationalist movement, referred to as a 'military mutiny', and then to 'retire'. However, in reality, there was no general agreement or planned policy. While liberals anticipated rapid restoration of Egyptian political control, hard-liners in Whitehall and men on the spot, notably Sir Evelyn Baring, argued otherwise. Strongly supported by the Foreign Office, for over twenty years Baring persuaded successive Imperial governments of the need to remain and reform, not only Egyptian finances, but a wide range of other institutions.

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Adapted from Araf Lufti Al-Sayyid-Marsot, 'The Occupation of Egypt', in Andrew Porter (ed), the Oxford History of the British Empire, 1999

- 0 1** With reference to these extracts and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two extracts provides the more convincing interpretation of the British occupation of Egypt in the late nineteenth century? [25 marks]

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**SECTION B**

**Answer EITHER Question 02 OR Question 03.**

**EITHER**

**0 2** 'The ruthless suppression of the 1857 Indian Mutiny was the main reason Indians did not challenge British rule in the years 1857 to c1890.'

**Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.  
[25 marks]**

**OR**

**0 3** 'The discovery of gold and diamonds was the most significant development in southern Africa in the years 1867 to 1902.'

**Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.  
[25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**There are no questions printed on this page**

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