

YEAR TEN, 2004

**Elective Modern World History
Assessment Task
Topic #2 - War and Peace
Weighting – 15%**



THE ASSESSMENT TASK:

To answer the accompanying source questions.

DEADLINE:

- **Before 9am on Friday, April 2nd**
- Please post your task through the assessment slot next to the internal door of the HSIE Staffroom or email to fieldp@hillsggrammar.nsw.edu.au
- Work handed in late will incur a penalty of 20% per day, or part of.

OUTCOMES:

E5.1 Sequences historical events to show an understanding of continuity and change

E5.6 Uses historical terms and concepts in appropriate contexts to answer a historical question, with some argument

E5.7 Describes the meaning, purpose and context of historical sources in order to deduce their usefulness for the purposes of an inquiry

E5.9 Locates, selects and organises historical information from a number of different sources, utilising a variety of technological processes to address complex historical problems and issues, with some independence

Make sure you read the notes given out on how to do source work.

- Write in sentences and paragraphs – don't use bullet points or headings.
- Use only the sources given in this assessment task – do not refer to any other pictures or documents.
- Answer in formal historical language – no slang.
- Write a separate point per mark available.
- Quote from a source rather than copying it.
- Make sure you use the sources referred to in each question – it would be best to refer to them explicitly in your answer.

QUESTIONS

(Refer to the Glossary of Key Terms and the Source Booklet)

COMPREHENSION

Using Your Own Knowledge

1. Identify the three categories of war that the Kashmir Dispute falls into

[3 Marks]

Using Source B

2. Explain why Colonial British India was divided into Pakistan and India at the time of Independence in 1947

[2 Marks]

Using Source C

3. Identify how many times India and Pakistan have been to war with each other since 1947.

[1 mark]

Using Source D

4. Explain why, in the opinion of Somini Sengupta, both sides are fighting to control the provinces of Jammu and Kashmir

[4 Marks]

INTEGRATION

Using Sources A, B and C

5. Describe the dispute between India and Pakistan over the territories of Jammu and Kashmir

[10 Marks]

PERSPECTIVE AND RELIABILITY

Using Source D and Your Own Knowledge

6. Explain what a reputable historian would need to know about Source D before they could use it in their research on the dispute in Kashmir.

[10 Marks]

TOTAL: 30 Marks

GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

DESCRIBE Provide characteristics and features

EXPLAIN Relate cause and effect; make the relationships between things evident; provide why and/or how

IDENTIFY Recognise and name

SOURCE BOOKLET

The Dispute In Kashmir

SOURCE A:

Map of the Disputed Kashmir Province

From The Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection at the University of Texas.



SOURCE B:

Brief History of Indian Independence and Partition, 1947

From: www.lonelyplanet.com/destinations/indian_subcontinent/india/history.htm

World War II dealt a deathblow to colonialism and Indian independence became inevitable. Within India, however, the large Muslim minority realised that an independent India would be Hindu-dominated... the Muslim League, led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, (spoke) for the overwhelming majority of Muslims, and the Congress Party, led by Jawaharlal Nehru, (represented) the Hindu population. The bid for a separate Muslim nation was the biggest stumbling block to Britain granting independence.

Faced with a political stand-off and rising tension, **Viceroy Mountbatten** reluctantly decided to divide the country and set a rapid timetable for independence. Unfortunately, the two overwhelmingly Muslim regions were on opposite sides of the country - meaning the new nation of Pakistan would be divided by a hostile India. When the dividing line was announced, the greatest exodus in human history took place as Muslims moved to Pakistan and Hindus and Sikhs relocated to India. Over 10 million people changed sides and even the most conservative estimates calculate that 250,000 people were killed. On 30 January 1948, Gandhi, deeply disheartened by Partition and the subsequent bloodshed, was assassinated by a Hindu fanatic.

Viceroy Mountbatten – Lord Louis Mountbatten. He was the most powerful British official in India as Viceroy from 1947-1948. Responsible for negotiating and implementing the independence of India and Pakistan from Britain in 1947.

SOURCE C:

Kashmir: History of A Flashpoint (*Abbreviated*)

By Lars Eriksen, *'The Observer'* London.

Sunday June 9, 2002

1947 Partition - India gains control of Kashmir after the **Maharajahs** of Jammu and Kashmir acceded to India in return for armed assistance. Indian troops in Kashmir fight their first war against Pakistan. The war ends after a UN intervention on 1 January 1949 that sets up a ceasefire line between the two states.

1965 In August, India responds to Pakistan crossing the ceasefire line by invading the border at Lahore. After three weeks of fighting, both states agree to a UN-sponsored ceasefire.

1971 Civil war in Pakistan forces 10 million East Pakistani civilians to flee to India. India invades East Pakistan, which in December becomes the independent country of Bangladesh. Indo-Pakistan tensions are eased by the Simla accord of 1972, which commits both sides to work bilaterally through outstanding conflicts, rather than via international forums. The ceasefire line in Kashmir becomes 'the line of control'.

1989 Kashmir insurgency: armed resistance to Indian rule breaks out in Kashmir - some calling for independence and some for Pakistan union. India insists that Pakistan is supporting this insurgency by supplying weapon and military training to the separatists.

1997 Indian and Pakistani leaders meet several times to discuss the diffusion of tension in Kashmir.

1999 The Indian army launches air strikes against Pakistani soldiers who have crossed the Indian-controlled part of Kashmir, north of Kargil, and these lead to direct conflict between the two states.

2001 - 1 October Militants attack the Kashmiri assembly in Srinagar, leaving 38 people dead.

2001 - 13 December Unidentified men attack the Indian Parliament in New Delhi, leaving 14 dead, including the attackers.

2002 - 14 May Suspected Islamic militants attack an army camp in Indian Kashmir, killing more than 30 people and ruining a new effort to ease the tension between India and Pakistan.

Maharajah – The head of one of the Royal families that used to rule parts of India

SOURCE D:

Struggle for Kashmir Is Fuelled by Clashing National Narratives

By Somini Sengupta

From: www.geocities.com/WestHollywood/Park/6443/Kashmir/fueled.html

In Kashmir today lies the **detritus** of partition. This valley is disputed territory, and the two nuclear-armed rivals are poised for what could be their fourth war in 53 years. Pakistan controls about a third of Kashmir. India controls the rest as part of its vast Jammu and Kashmir province. But Kashmir, nestled strategically in the Himalayas, with its saffron fields and lakes hemmed by houseboats, is more than prime real estate. The claim over Kashmir goes to the heart of the identities of these two rivals.

For Pakistan, its neighbour's claim over what is India's only Muslim Majority State, is the object of moral outrage. Pakistan's reason for being was to create a homeland where the subcontinent's Muslims could live free and prosper, not under the thumb of Hindu-dominated India. As Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, then the foreign minister and later the president of Pakistan, declared in 1964, "*Kashmir must be liberated if Pakistan is to have its full meaning.*"

Kashmir has also been essential to the Indian national project from the start: To lose Kashmir to Pakistan would be to lose its **mantle** as a **secular**, multi-ethnic democracy. India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, an ardent secularist who vehemently opposed carving the subcontinent along religious lines, was... from Kashmir. His sentimentality about the place infuses Indian feelings about Kashmir today. "*Many Indians think something would be diminished in our lives if Kashmir were to go,*" said Kanti Bajpai, an international relations professor at Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi. "*Implicit in the Indian argument is that whatever you might say, we're a good, functioning democracy. We can probably work this out. But our neighbour is not letting us work it out.*"

India accuses Pakistan of waging a proxy war in Kashmir by arming and training militants, first Kashmiris and then bands of radical Islamists from Pakistan and Afghanistan. Pakistan says it provides only moral and diplomatic succour to the Kashmiri freedom struggle.

Detritus – meaning debris

Mantle – literally meaning a cloak or long wrap. In this context it means the responsibilities and duties that go with being a "secular and multi-ethnic democracy."

Secular – meaning not connected or bound to any religion or church