



# **Examiners' Report**

## Principal Examiner Feedback

June 2017

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced  
Level in History (WHI02) Paper 1D

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## Examiner Report: WHIO2 1D South Africa 1948-2014

### Introduction

It was pleasing to see a range of well-informed and well-written responses from candidates on IAS Paper WHIO2 1D which covers the option South Africa 1948-2014. The paper is divided into two sections. Section A contains a compulsory two-part question for the option studied, each part based on one source. It assesses source analysis and evaluation skills (AO2). Section B comprises a choice of essays that assess understanding of the period in depth (AO1) by targeting five second order concepts - cause, consequence, change/ continuity, similarity/difference and significance.

It is pleasing to note that in Section A more candidates understood what was meant by 'value' and 'weight' in the context of source analysis and evaluation this year. There was, however, less evidence of the detailed knowledge base required in this section to be able to add contextual material to support/challenge points derived from the sources. Some candidates are still writing about limitations in question a and this did impact on the length of part b for some candidates.

In Section B, some candidates produced wholly descriptive essays which were devoid of analysis, but more responses were soundly structured. The most common weakness in Section B essays was the lack of a sharp focus on the precise terms of the question and/or the second order concept that was targeted.

It remains important to realise that Section A topics are drawn from highlighted topics on the specification whereas Section B questions may be set from any part of any Key Topic, and, as a result, full coverage of the specification is enormously important. There was little evidence on this paper of candidates having insufficient time to answer questions from Sections A and B.

The candidates' performance on individual questions is considered in the next section.

### Question 1a)

There were some good responses that achieved high Level 2 or beyond. These responses demonstrated an understanding of the source material and an ability to draw and develop inferences from the material using their contextual knowledge to explain inferences as well as expanding on matters in the source. Valid comments were made on the provenance of the source and value explained. Most candidates who failed to reach Level 3, did so because of questionable assumptions regarding the provenance and a mistaken tendency to discuss the limitations of those and using contextual knowledge incorrectly to evaluate the limitations. There were also a number of responses with very limited contextual knowledge which impacted on those candidate's understanding of the source. Some candidates developed biological knowledge of AIDS rather than Mbeki's response and others confused the reliability of Mbeki's views with the value that could be attached to the source.

**DOC ID: 0429001241281** This is a level 3 response. It draws some valid inferences on Mbeki's views and links them to the wider attitude of the ANC. It does make the mistake of looking at limitations and this part of the answer is not rewarded.

It can be argued that source 1 is valuable to a historian for an enquiry into President Mbeki's response to the AIDS crisis in South Africa in the years 1999-2008, because it displays an apathetic and negligent behaviour towards the matter, from President Mbeki's behalf. After the ANC took power, specifically in the 2000's, there had been public outcry for the government to start combatting the AIDS epidemic in South Africa however, the government were too occupied with matters such as black on black violence and the increased crime rate, to deal with the AIDS issue. This can be clearly highlighted when Mbeki states, 'my view became controversial I don't know, to me it was pretty simple', giving the impression that AIDS which to this day remains a big issue, was viewed as a matter that could be easily resolved. This ultimately suggests that President Mbeki's overall response to the AIDS epidemic.

crisis in South Africa was that it was not a big issue and seen as secondary compared to other issues. Mbeki's response would've reflected the views of the ANC government, who ~~was~~ did not have the time and resources to deal with AIDS.

Moreover, Source 1 ~~is~~ could be argued to be valuable to a historian making an enquiry into President Mbeki's response to ~~the~~ the AIDS crisis in South Africa in the years 1999-2008, because of the date in which the report was written. Produced on the 21<sup>st</sup> April 2005, the report would've been published right in the middle of the crisis - before it became a nationwide issue as well as after the problem first began to arise. The date of the Mbeki's response could explain why not much scientific evidence or research ~~is~~ given by Mbeki ~~to~~ while advocating 'healthy eating' as the primary means of combatting AIDS. <sup>This is because</sup> ~~the~~ the AIDS issue became huge towards the late 2000's, where roughly 17% of the population had either HIV or AIDS, but in the 2005's, the AIDS issue was still relatively ignored by the government. Ultimately, the report's <sup>date</sup> could give an insight as to why Mbeki's response was watered down as it was issued at a time where the AIDS crisis was being avoided.

However, it can also be argued that Source 1 is not valuable to the historian making an enquiry into

President Mbeki's response to the AIDS crisis, as the report is commenting on a statement Mbeki made to an international audience. ~~By talking~~ This essentially suggests that Mbeki would've altered his beliefs and statements when ~~talk~~ talking to greatly established nations such as the US and the countries in Europe, that had been fighting the AIDS epidemic for decades.

### **Question 1b)**

The best responses were written by candidates who successfully made reasoned inferences, evaluating the weight of the source in relation to the enquiry and using contextual knowledge to illuminate limitations of what could be gained. Most candidates who did not achieve Level 4 failed to do so due to making inferences that were not fully developed or reasoned. Candidates often used accurate contextual knowledge but this was usually only included to confirm/challenge details rather than going the step further to illuminate what could therefore be gained from the source. Some perceptive answers looked at the role of the National Party, the need to persuade the Senate of its agenda and the manipulative purpose of the speech. Some candidates lost focus on the question and began to write extensively about consequences and extended well into the period of apartheid. Candidates do need to remember that stand alone knowledge is not rewarded in A02 and that knowledge is used with the source material to reach judgements about the weight that can be attached to the source.

**DOC ID: 0429001752455** This is a level 4 response. The response considers both the strengths and limitations of the source. The interrogation of the source is developed using sound contextual knowledge and has a sense of the values of the society from which it originates.

From the start of winning elections, the National Party is seen with an outlined plan for the future, according to source two. This plan would be establishing separate developments for the separate races. The reasons for doing so are accurately explained by the National Party in source two. This source can be given a high weight for <sup>an</sup> the enquiry to the reasons for establishing homelands and furthering ~~of~~ apartheid. The fact that Verwoerd, a representative of the National Party, gives the following speech makes this source reliable. This representative spoke for his party stating that separate developments, such as the homelands, were for the benefit of both races "protected and made secure." Verwoerd's promotion two years later as "Minister of Native Affairs" proves that his beliefs



were accepted within the government. This shows that what he stated in his speech "each race to develop in accordance with its own national character, abilities and destiny" was the reason most, if not all, National Party members <sup>believed</sup> in establishing homelands. However, one could take this as Verwoerd being biased as he is masking segregation into something that appeals to both races "each race can be protected." Based on the inequality the non-Africans suffer with pass laws and inflicted violence, one would assume Verwoerd <sup>wanted to</sup> establish the homelands as a way to enrich his race by division and advantages. However, this source is his, as well as the National Party's, public thoughts on separate development. This source can be given a high weight due to it being a speech coming directly from a representative of the National Party, however it is slightly biased. ~~Historically~~ The evidence from source two thus should be given a moderate to high weight into

for an enquiry into the reasons  
for the establishment of the homelands  
as part of the National Party's imple-  
mentation of apartheid.

## Question 2

There were only a few responses to this question. Those candidates who did answer the question showed some awareness of the second order concept – similarity and difference – and were able to draw out some similarities in the methods used. Some candidates described rather than focused on comparison.

## Question 3

This was a more popular question and there were some secure answers that were supported with good knowledge. Some candidates did struggle to develop alternative factors for maintaining apartheid and this made it difficult for them to achieve the higher levels. To access level 4 candidates do need to focus on the second order concept- significance – and develop criteria to make and support judgements. Some candidates tend to lose sight of this and provide a largely descriptive response.

**DOC ID: 0429001097641:** This is a level 4 response. It explores the key issues and is developed with a range of secure knowledge. It is a little weaker in developing the criteria for judgement and there are occasional weaknesses in developing the argument but overall this merits a mid-level 4 mark.

During the 1960's and early 1970's apartheid was enforced in a very direct and violent way. The government was at its strongest position and were able to attack black protest easily. In my opinion the role of South African police was very significant in the maintaining of apartheid during this period as they used violent tactics to weaken opposition and this way strengthen apartheid. However I also believe there were other factors in that period that had the same or even more importance towards keeping apartheid a strong policy.

During the 1960's the police force became the way the government would send messages to the black population, they would violently detain and search anyone who they saw as a possible threat to the government. The police would bulldoze areas in order to enforce acts such as the Group areas or the Population registration. They adopted a divide and conquer behaviour that would separate and divide families and communities.

The constant violence and segregation of the police had an impact on the strength the apartheid obtained during the 1960's and 1970's as a divided population would find it difficult to protest and fight against the new laws, ~~this way~~ way the police could easily control the opposition movements and if they were planning to do something.

The Sharpsville massacre in 1960 was a significant event which shows how the police brutality and force was able to kill and detain people with no worry towards what the government would say. In 1960 police killed 69 people and injured more than 180 when they opened fire against a crowd of unarmed people including children and women who protested against the pass laws.

The fact that police were able to get away with the deaths and also lied about the ~~incident~~ massacre suggesting there were violent and over 20,000<sup>this</sup> shows once more how the police force was able to tackle the problems by using ~~force~~<sup>violence</sup> and killing with no reasons.

Due to the ~~ise~~ massacre the government called a state of emergency and allowed ~~peep~~ police to arrest anyone that the believed was against the ~~sit~~ ~~erisis~~ government and the apartheid laws. The police force increased by 1973 and ~~the~~ went to 4,000 police.

~~By the~~

In 1976 it was registered that 39 blacks ~~that~~ ~~as~~ which had been arrested, ~~were~~ had died due to the police brutality and the hard conditions they were forcing blacks to be in just for a non violent act or for not carrying their passbook. The police were also keen on targeting young children which they saw as enemies specially during the ~~196~~ 1970's. The Soweto uprising caused the police to kill over 138 children that had protested for freedom and against the Bantu education act. The fact that police were able to go to the extend of killing and brutally torturing children shows clearly how people would live in fear and would be scared to speak out because they risked their lives. The police force was able to cripple opposition to the point where apartheid became powerful enough

to support external and internal protest.

However I believe that the police force were not the main reason why apartheid became so strong during the 1960's and 70's. There were other significant factors such as the continuation of the cold war, this gave the government the opportunity to classify the blacks or anyone that opposed to ~~state~~ apartheid as a communist, this would make other countries such as Britain and US to support the apartheid regime as they were against the communist idea. Again this allowed the government to win international support from other countries.

The apartheid opposition was also weak and unable to fight against the governments police and weapons. Organisations such as ~~UK~~ and ANC (MK) or PAC (POQO) were banned from South Africa and had to work underground, however due to the lack of awareness from other countries, the organisations found it difficult to settle bases in other countries. The ANC in 1970 was a divided party ~~due to the effects of~~

~~important leaders~~ such as the and Oliver Tambo found it hard to join all the organisations together with the view of ending apartheid. Some leaders suggested the the ANC had 'lost trust' and that there were undemocratic ~~parties~~ organisations such as 'wankies' led by Chris Hani that divided the views and believes as to if the ANC should follow an armed struggle. This divisions in opposition allowed the government to increase their ~~to~~ policies and easily ~~increase an~~ strengthen the apartheid ~~to~~ regime.

In 1961 the South African government also decided to make South Africa a republic. The 'wind of change speech' from the British prime minister that supported the idea and wanted people to accept the change that the government believed in, caused the apartheid policies to be easily implemented, as the abandon of the commonwealth allowed more revenue ~~to~~ for apartheid to be 'inforce' (no longer responsible for British empire) and also avoided international condemnation. ~~The~~ The fact that the British prime minister encouraged South Africa showed how he



alliance between them was strong ~~as~~  
~~South African~~ and this would be  
hard to break by <sup>the</sup> AAM or other external  
organisations that would want to encourage  
condemnation to the racist idea of apartheid.

In conclusion I believe that the police force  
was partially significant towards the  
~~end~~ strengthening of ~~AP~~ apartheid during  
the 1960's and 70's as they were able to  
use violence and arrest people with no  
fear on what the government would do.  
Police killed and tortured people when they  
had no reason and this along with the  
constant arrestments caused fear in  
people and for the apartheid regime to be  
easily strengthened by the government. The  
arrestment of ANC members such as  
~~the~~ Nelson Mandela also weakened opposition  
and caused a wider support from external  
countries which classified them as terrorists.  
However on the other hand I believe there  
were other events such as the ~~the~~ change  
to a republic or the cold war that  
made South Africa's economy strong as  
a hole with the ability to increase resistance

but at the same time it allowed a strengthening in allies and support because capitalist countries saw South Africa as a barrier to communism.

Overall I believe that the police force was only partially significant in the apartheid maintenance ~~as~~ as they arrested and weakened opposition, however other significant factors such as ally strengthening and the weakening of divided parties also made it easier for apartheid to continue.

#### **Question 4**

This was the most popular question. The best responses developed a range of factors demonstrating good knowledge of internal and external pressures that led to the collapse of apartheid. These responses also weighed up the relative importance of the different reasons to reach a supported judgement. Some candidates appeared confused by the term 'criteria' in the mark scheme and used this term for the reasons they identified for the collapse of apartheid. This resulted in some rather confused arguments.

**DOC ID: 0429001241278:** This is an excellent response which achieves a high level 4 mark. It develops a range of reasons, supported by secure knowledge. It has a secure judgement considering the importance of the internal and external pressures.

It is argued that International Pressure was responsible for the collapse of Apartheid in the years 1983 - 1994.

I believe that external pressure played large roles such as the Anti-Apartheid movement and economic sanctions, however factors like Botswana's reforms were also significant. In order to assess the significance these factors had on the fall of Apartheid we will use the criteria of the pressure it put on the government and how much it damaged the economy.

Firstly, international pressure was mostly responsible for the collapse of Apartheid due to the Anti-Apartheid movement.

The Anti-Apartheid movement started in the UK when Trevor Huddleston and Andrew Kewen began to promote disarmament in South Africa following the release of information of Shapelle. However in the 1980s the Anti-Apartheid movement became very widespread due to the Free Nelson Mandela Campaign which carried on through 1983 and onwards. This combined with the main theme of encouraging people not to support South African trade had an impact on the nation as a whole. This is because the damage

to the image of South Africa as a country  
pressed ~~the~~ the Government to make changes.  
This ultimately ~~led~~ led to the softening of  
Apartheid by P.W. Botha in the late 1980s.  
Furthermore, it damaged the economy as the  
fall in demand for South African exports was a  
result of the Anti-Apartheid movement encouraging people ~~to~~  
not to support trade. ~~However, the Anti-Apartheid~~  
More importantly, the Free Nelson Mandela Campaign  
was key as it would lead to pressure for his  
release and ultimately allow him to run and take  
power in 1994. Again, the Union, this means the  
idea of damaging the economy as the demand for  
gold and other exports fell in the 1980s and into the  
1990s. It also means the Union of pressing the government  
as it made Botha feel the need to release Mandela to  
avoid further condemnation.

Secondly, Pressure from the ~~UN and other world~~  
~~organisations~~ economic sanctions was key to the  
fall of Apartheid following the Union of South  
Africa in the 1970s and 1980s. The governments of  
the UK and the USA decided to ~~place~~ place  
sanctions on South Africa as a way to condemn them.  
This was made possible as Thatcher's government in the  
UK had led other and thus the government in

The UK no longer supported the idea of continuing trade. The seizure of trade from the UK and US was significant as outside domestic trade and trade within Africa they had nobody to trade with. This put lots of pressure on Botswana as not only did it hurt South Africa's image but would also eventually lead to problems in the economy in the long term. Against an area where economic sanctions from the UK and the US were inflicted as it put pressure on Botswana to avoid future problems and also hurt the economy as they lost a huge trade partner in the UK.

Thirdly, the fall in foreign investment from 1983 to 1994 was another factor supporting the idea international pressure led to the fall in Apartheid.

By the late 1980s and the early 1990s South Africa experienced economic hardship due to the loss in economic support from overseas investors.

Finally, because of South Africa's negative reputation people stopped buying gold which led to a fall in price in the 1980s that meant one of South Africa's main industries was damaged. In addition, disinvestment pressured the government as in the 1980s, 40 American companies pulled out of South Africa and thus ceased trade relations.

Home wages. When using the criteria we can conclude that it was somewhat damaging to the economy but was not necessarily promising for the end of Apartheid.

In addition, the returns of P. W. Botha ~~in 1985~~ ~~was~~ were key in the downfall of Apartheid.

In the late 1980s, Botha began negotiations which would potentially lead to the fall of Apartheid.

Botha's Total Strategy ~~is~~ included upgrading homelands with increased funding as well as the creation of a Tri-Cameral parliament which would give Blacks and Coloureds more representation. This

contrasted to the fall of Apartheid as it ~~was~~ was again the very foundations the ideology was built on. However, while Botha's Home and

Total Strategy which was the idea of softening Apartheid to ~~increase~~ <sup>increase</sup> support and ~~lower~~ lower opposition

were damaging to Apartheid it is hard to

agree that they led to the overall downfall

as it does not meet the criteria. This is because

it ultimately retained power in the short term and did not impact economy. In contrast, it should

be noted that ~~the~~ the idea would eventually

lead to negotiations and the fall of Apartheid in

1994, and that most of the returns come from pressure internationally as Botha was somewhat forced to make a change.

Lastly, the actual general election in 1994 was the trigger for the fall of Apartheid. In 1994 under F.W. De Klerk the ANC was allowed to run for office under recently released Nelson Mandela in the 1994 election. These elections would result in an almost guaranteed win as the majority of South Africa was black and supported the ANC. This was significant as the error would ~~definitely~~ ~~end~~ ~~the~~ ~~46~~ ~~year~~ ~~Apartheid~~ ~~rule~~ as the National Party was replaced by the ANC. The actual election did not necessarily force an end to Apartheid rather it marked the end of it. When analysing against the criteria the ~~1994~~ ~~election~~ ~~does~~ ~~not~~ ~~damage~~ ~~the~~ ~~economy~~ ~~but~~ ~~does~~ ~~put~~ ~~enough~~ ~~pressure~~ ~~on~~ ~~the~~ ~~National~~ ~~party~~ ~~to~~ ~~take~~ ~~over~~. However, it must be understood that although it did not meet the full criteria it was still extremely significant as a trigger point for the fall of Apartheid.

In conclusion, I believe that International pressure was the main reason for the fall of Apartheid as it met the criteria of damaging the economy and pressuring the government in all three instances.



Furthermore, some of the domestic problems such as Botswana's ~~these~~ ~~them~~ were ultimately a product of international pressure. However, the actual trigger point was the negotiation and the call for the ANC to enter the 1994 election. ~~that~~ Overall, ~~the~~ international pressure was the ~~main~~ reason for the collapse of Apartheid from 1983-1994 to a ~~greater~~ greater extent.

Based on the performance of this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

#### Section A

- Make sure you are aware of the topics highlighted for the source question and have prepared for them
- A careful reading of the sources is needed so that the issues raised are clearly identified
- You must ensure that you draw out inferences, but these should always be directly linked to the source and not driven by contextual knowledge
- You should consider the nature, origin and purpose of the source
- Do not merely restate what the provenance says – think about how it can be used to address the question. In a, this requires a consideration of how it adds value and in b, this requires considering value and limitations
- Contextual knowledge should be used to support the answer, not to drive it, and should be made relevant to the enquiry
- Question 1a does not require a consideration of the limitations of sources
- It is unlikely that weight can be assessed by listing all the things that a source does not deal with.

#### Section B

- Spending a few minutes planning helps to ensure the second order concept is correctly identified
- Candidates must provide more precise contextual knowledge as evidence. Weaker responses lacked depth and sometimes range
- Candidates should avoid a narrative/descriptive approach; this undermines the analysis that is required for the higher levels
- Candidates need to be aware of key dates as identified in the specification so that they can address the questions with chronological precision
- Essay questions are set over a period of at least ten years; candidates need to address the whole time period set in the question
- Candidates should try to explore the links between issues in order to make the structure of the response flow more logically and to enable the integration of analysis.

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