

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Time 2 hours

Paper
reference

WHI02/1D

History

International Advanced Subsidiary

PAPER 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation

Option 1D: South Africa, 1948–2014

You must have:

Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **ALL** questions in Section A and **ONE** question in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS



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SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

- 2 How accurate is it to say that the influence of Afrikaner traditions was the main reason why the South African government was able to establish the system of apartheid in the years 1948–59?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3 How accurate is it to say that there were significant improvements in the living standards of black South Africans in the years 1948–73?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

- 4 How accurate is it to say that the collapse of the Portuguese Empire was the most significant external challenge facing the National Party in the years 1961–94?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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Sources Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From a statement about the award of the Prize for Freedom to Helen Suzman, March 2002. The Prize was awarded by Liberal International, an organisation for liberal political parties. The Prize for Freedom was awarded annually to an individual who made an exceptional contribution to the advancement of human rights and political freedoms.

During her 36 years in parliament, Helen Suzman was a politician and determined fighter for the causes in which she believed.

In the years 1961–1974, when Helen Suzman was the lone representative of the liberal Progressive Party, she stood up to the apartheid bullies. Alone, she stood up against detention without trial, she spoke out against oppression, and she defended human rights and the rule of law. 5

She visited political prisoners, attended political trials, and investigated the conditions in squatter camps. She also investigated the suffering of those who were harassed under the pass laws and/or dispossessed of their homes and land. 10

Using her position in parliament, she demanded the attention of the apartheid rulers and gained the interest of the media. She suffered the condemnation of racial bigots and earned the respect of the oppressed. She provided a role model for those who believed in liberal values as the basis for a fair society.

Helen Suzman has proved that one person can make a difference. 15



Source 2: From a report in *The Guardian* newspaper, 24 June 2014. *The Guardian* was a British newspaper. Here the reporter is commenting on the role of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in the years after the ending of apartheid.

In the late 1990s the TRC highlighted the horrors committed under apartheid. Victims looked perpetrators in the face, while those perpetrators confessed their crimes, encouraged by the promise of an amnesty for politically-motivated violence. Uniquely, the hearings were open to the public and broadcast on TV. 20

'The TRC didn't set out to reconcile everybody in South Africa but it was overwhelmingly successful in what it did set out to achieve,' said Albie Sachs, a former ANC activist who lost an arm and eye in a bombing by apartheid agents.

The TRC heard confessions from more than 7,000 perpetrators and took about 20,000 statements from victims. It found the ANC's armed struggle was legitimate, but that some of its acts, carried out during that struggle, were not. This angered some in the ANC. However, Sachs said: 'The TRC had to involve some acknowledgment by all those who'd done terrible things, not only on the side of the apartheid regime, but also by members of the ANC. We'd done bad things. We had to confess that.' 25 30

Nelson Mandela thanked the TRC for doing a 'magnificent job' but acknowledged its imperfections. Some victims felt bitter as they watched self-confessed murderers walk free. Some victims did not receive the promised compensation. Some believe Mandela and the TRC were too forgiving and that white people continue to reap the rewards of apartheid. 35



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