Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Thursday 18 January 2024

Afternoon (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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SECTION A

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

1 (a) Why is Source 1 valuable for an enquiry into the living standards of black and white South Africans under the apartheid system?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(10)

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Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

(b) How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the effectiveness of protest and resistance to the government of South Africa in the late 1980s?

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS

SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

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

EITHER

2 How far do you agree that Verwoerd was responsible for the establishment of the apartheid system in the years 1948–59?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 To what extent did those opposing apartheid use differing methods of resistance in the years 1948–64?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that President Mbeki and President Zuma undermined South Africa's standing in the world in the years 1999–2014?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 2** ☐ **Question 3** ☐ **Question 4** ☐

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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.

Turn over ▶

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From a pamphlet by The Springfield Committee against Apartheid in South Africa, published in the USA in 1979. The Committee was an anti-apartheid organisation that campaigned for Americans to boycott South African goods. Here the pamphlet comments on conditions in South Africa under apartheid.

As a result of apartheid, the white minority is guaranteed a plentiful supply of cheap black labour. The nation's most valuable resources are kept for the exclusive use of the whites only. While the white population enjoys one of the highest standards of living in the world, the non-white population is forced into the lowest levels of poverty. The average income for a family of five is 15 times greater for white people than for black people. A white worker, on average, earns ten times more than a black worker, and this wage gap is still increasing.

While high-quality medical services are available for all white people, black people suffer from malnutrition, disease and one of the highest infant mortality rates in the world. In the Homelands, 50 per cent of the children die before they are five years old. And while white families have their homes and children cared for by black female servants, these same black women must leave their own children far away with friends or relatives.

Source 2: From Elinor Sisulu, *Walter & Albertina Sisulu, In Our Lifetime*, published 2002. Elinor Sisulu was the daughter-in-law of Walter Sisulu, an ANC activist who was imprisoned with Mandela. She worked as a researcher in Zimbabwe during the 1980s. Here she is commenting on the situation in South Africa in the late 1980s.

By the end of 1988, the opponents in the South African conflict had reached a stalemate. The situation had now developed into a violent balance between a government that could not be overthrown and a spirit of mass resistance that could not be crushed. The South African government had done everything it could in its attempts to crush black resistance. However, the government had only succeeded in making the situation worse. Its actions had actively stirred up violent conflict between the different resistance groups.

The fact that the state had failed in its attempts to crush black resistance was demonstrated by the widespread resistance to, and massive boycott of, the October 1988 municipal elections. This resistance occurred despite the restrictions on the UDF and the fact that it was illegal to campaign for a boycott.

Even with the use of extreme repression, there were encouraging indications that South Africa was on the edge of momentous change. Coups and unrest in the Transkei and Bophuthatswana pointed to the illegitimacy of the Bantustan system. The effects of international pressure for the release of political prisoners also began to be felt.

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