Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Friday 24 January 2025

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 to the historian for an enquiry into the role of Helen Suzman in opposing apartheid in the late 1950s?

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 reasons why Nelson Mandela was praised by the international community in the years after 1994?

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

(15)

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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 accurate is it to say that South Africa's decision to leave the Commonwealth in 1961 was the main reason why South Africa's relations with Britain declined in the years 1961–79?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How significant was reliance on imported oil for the South African economy in the years 1948–89?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that PW Botha and FW de Klerk had very similar approaches to governing South Africa in the years 1978–94?

(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 Helen Suzman, *In No Uncertain Terms,* published in 1993. Here, in her memoirs, Suzman comments on the Pass Laws and the operating of the Department of Bantu Administration in 1959. At that time, Suzman was a member of the United Party.

In June 1959, I received anonymously, a leaked document issued by the Department of Bantu Administration. The document gave instructions to the police that Blacks arrested under the Pass Laws should be persuaded to volunteer to work on farms instead of being prosecuted.

In Parliament, I launched a full-scale verbal attack on the Minister and Deputy Minister of the Department of Bantu Administration. The Deputy Minister was unaware that I had the departmental document in my possession. He denied that such a scheme existed, I challenged his claim and denounced the scheme as forced labour. I revealed the appalling conditions on the farms. The Blacks arrested for Pass Law infringements had been told to work on the farms or they would be sent to the infamous Baviaanspoort Prison. They were not told that, in reality, they would simply be fined or go to jail for a short time. The entire scheme was obviously illegal.

I kept up a constant criticism throughout the Bantu Administration Vote. One or two of my fellow United Party MPs were distinctly uneasy about my speeches, but I had my leader's support. The Minister announced that he would appoint a Commission of Inquiry.

Source 2: From a statement by former US President Bill Clinton, 2003. It was published in a book of Mandela's speeches. Clinton was President of the USA from 1993–2001. He met with Mandela on many occasions and supported Mandela's charities. Here he is commenting on Mandela's achievements.

I love and respect President Mandela very much, not least for his constant kindness and generosity to my family and me.

He has taught us so much. In his 27 years of imprisonment, Mandela endured physical and emotional abuse, isolation and humiliation. Somehow, his suffering purified his spirit. It gave him the strength to be a free man even behind bars, and to remain free of anger and hatred when he was at last released.

That freedom is reflected in the way he governed as President. He brought his oppressors into his government. He did everything he could to bring people together across racial, economic and political lines.

At 85, President Mandela is still encouraging better relationships between communities. This is shown especially amongst those that unite us in the battle against HIV/Aids, which he calls an 'even greater fight' than the struggle against apartheid. He gives us hope that our work to eradicate HIV/Aids from the world is not in vain.

Mandela's enduring legacy is that, under a crushing burden of oppression, he saw through differences, discrimination and destruction to embrace our common humanity. Thanks to his life and work, the rest of us are closer to embracing it too.

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: *In No Uncertain Terms* by Helen Suzman © Mandarin Paperbacks, 1994

Source 2 from: *In His Own Words* by Nelson Mandela © Little Brown and Company, 2003