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Surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel**  
**International**  
**Advanced Level**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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# History

**International Advanced Subsidiary**

**Paper 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation**

**Option 1D: South Africa, 1948-2014**

Tuesday 22 May 2018 – Afternoon

**Time: 2 hours**

Paper Reference

**WHI02/1D**

**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.

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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 reasons for white opposition to apartheid?

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 experience of black South Africans of the implementation of the system of apartheid in the 1950s?

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**



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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 PW Botha and FW de Klerk pursued very different policies in governing South Africa in the years 1978-94?

**(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)**

**OR**

- 3 How accurate is it to say that Eugene Terreblanche and the AWB were the most significant opposition to the new South African state in the years 1994-2014?

**(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)**

**OR**

- 4 How accurate is it to say that the main reason for the declining influence of Britain in South Africa in the 1960s and 1970s was the rise of the USA as an economic partner?

**(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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**Pearson Edexcel  
International Advanced Level**

# **History**

**International Advanced Subsidiary  
Paper 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation  
Option 1D: South Africa, 1948-2014**

Tuesday 22 May 2018 – Afternoon  
**Sources Booklet**

Paper Reference  
**WHI02/1D**

**Do not return this booklet with the question paper.**

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### Sources for use with Section A.

**Source 1:** From Helen Joseph, *Side by Side*, published 1986. Helen Joseph was a British woman who moved to South Africa in 1931. In 1956 she was arrested for leading a protest against the pass laws. She was one of the accused in the Treason Trial of 1956. Here she is describing her return home in 1962 after she had visited the banishment camps.

I returned to Johannesburg, to my comfortable home in a white suburb, to my comfortable white life; my well-paid white job and it all seemed unreal. Lilian's\* bitter cry, 'You are better off with your skin' was haunting me again. I had accepted my whiteness for so many years, ever since I came to South Africa. I had accepted that whites, simply because of the colour of their skins, lived on a higher socio-economic scale. It was for the removal of this utterly invalid privilege that I was now fighting. The experience of the last few years, particularly the treason trial and the search for the banished, had begun to make me ashamed of being what I was. It made no difference that I did not choose to be white.

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I knew that I must write and talk about those men and women, the forgotten people, whom I had seen for myself, those stories of injustice and suffering I had heard for myself, from their own lips.

\*Lilian Ngoyi – co-leader, with Helen Joseph, of the Federation of South African Women

**Source 2:** From Ezekiel Mphahlele, *Down Second Avenue*, published in Britain in 1959. Mphahlele, a university-educated school teacher, was banned from teaching in 1952 and left South Africa shortly afterwards, to live in exile. Here he comments on his experience in registering for a Regional Pass document in 1952.

I first had my photograph taken at the Pass Office by a man with a very red face. It cut inside me like a razor blade to be regimented in this way.

The next thing was to present a slip of paper at the first official's desk. The paper certified that I was a registered tenant. The clerk then gave me the pass. I moved on to the next clerk. He produced two cards, filled in the information about me and duplicated it. Another photograph of me was stuck on to one card and filed.

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The big man\*, armed with a large rubber-stamp, could force a man to quit the city in 24 hours. He was supposed to reduce the number of what they called 'redundant natives' in his area; to register every employer and his workers so as to control the Black man's movements everywhere and at all times.

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A rubber-stamp came down giving me permission to look for work in Johannesburg. My boss would have to sign his name in the book every month and write 'discharged' if he kicked me out. If the big man got tired of renewing my permit to look for work, down would come his stamp sending me to Pretoria, my place of birth, to go through the same process there.

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\*big man – a registration official with high status or power

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