

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel  
International  
Advanced Level**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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**Monday 20 May 2019**

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

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### 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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(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. To what extent did the political system in South Africa change in the years 1948–61?

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

**OR**

3. How accurate is it to say that the role of John Vorster was the most significant factor in maintaining apartheid in the years 1961–89?

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

**OR**

4. How accurate is it to say that opposition to apartheid by the UN was the most significant external pressure on 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**



Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

**Monday 20 May 2019**

Afternoon

Paper Reference **WHI02/1D**

**History**

**International Advanced Subsidiary**

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

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

**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 speech made by President Nelson Mandela, 20 September 1997. Here Mandela is talking about the provision of healthcare by his government.

In 1994, with our freedom won, we faced the challenge of using our limited resources to provide the majority of our people with adequate health services. There were very few hospitals and clinics and only people with money and those who were healthy enough to travel the long distances could get proper medical help. This was the situation for millions of South Africans across the country. 5

One of the most important steps the government has taken to deal with this crisis in our nation's health was to introduce free universal primary health care. Since April last year, basic healthcare has become available to everybody without cost. 10

And to make that healthcare easily accessible, especially to the poor, we launched the clinic-building programme so that there would be a clinic within walking distance of every household.

Today we are gathered at the 350th clinic built in South Africa since April 1994. This achievement is an inspiration as we intensify the building and upgrading of health facilities for many, many more across our land. 15

The foundation for a better life has been laid. Forward forever!

**Source 2:** From Gillian Slovo, *Every Secret Thing*, published 1997. Gillian Slovo's parents were the prominent white anti-apartheid activists, Ruth First and Joe Slovo. Gillian lived in South Africa until 1964 when she was 12 years old. Here she is commenting on her parents' opposition to apartheid.

The fifties were the time that the apartheid laws were relentlessly established. White South Africans did not bother to raise their voices in protest against what was being done in their name. 20

Not so my parents. They were the best of their generation. They existed in the midst of apartheid South Africa and they broke all its rules. Africans were not allowed, by law, to buy alcohol. Well then, my parents would buy it for them. My parents' newspapers were banned! Well they just changed the paper's name and started up again. 25

My parents helped form a new white organisation – the Congress of Democrats – which worked side-by-side with the blacks-only ANC. They were fearless, all of them. The more the state cracked down, the more they fought back. Realising that the time for petitions and delegations was gone, they organised the Defiance Campaign where crowds went out, deliberately, to defy the apartheid laws. When the government's response was to vastly increase the penalties for such defiance, my parents began their next campaign – the drawing up of a freedom charter. News photos of that period show black people in their thousands – thousands of almost exclusively black people. Yet always in each new campaign, a small group of whites, including my parents, took part. 30 35



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