Please check the examination de	etails below before ent	ering your candidate information
Candidate surname		Other names
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Wednesday 20 January 2021		
Morning (Time: 2 hours)	Paper F	Reference WHI02/1D
History		
International Advance Paper 2: Breadth Stud Option 1D: South Afri	ly with Sour	ce Evaluation
You must have:		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 guestion.

Advice

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

Turn over ▶





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 aims of the United Democratic Front (UDF)?	
		Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.	(4.0)
			(10)







h) How much weight do yo	u give to the evidence of Source 2 for ar	a enquiry into the
response to the AIDS cris		rengany into the
Explain your answer usin own knowledge of the hi	g the source, the information given abo	ut it and your
own knowledge of the m	istorical context.	(15)







(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 the Pass Laws were the most significant development in the implementation of apartheid in the years 1948–59?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that the relationship between South Africa and Britain declined continuously in the years 1960–89?

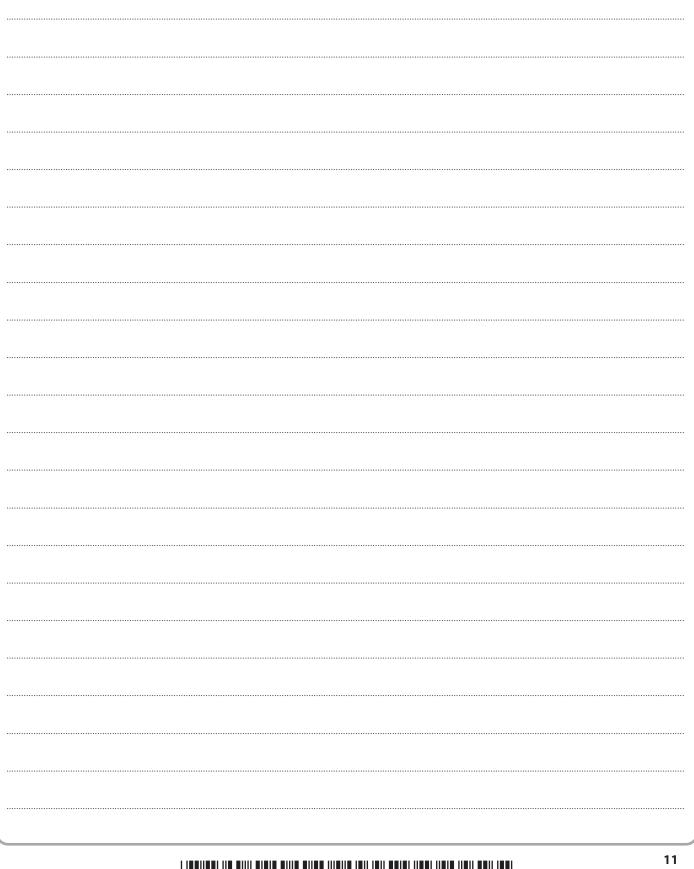
(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 How significant were the mining and extractive industries in the development of the South African economy in the years 1948–94?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

























TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Wednesday 20 January 2021

Morning

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 ▶





Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From evidence given by the United Democratic Front (UDF) to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, 6 May 1998. Here the Commission is examining the founding of the UDF.

There is no doubt that UDF activists were inspired by the popular struggles of the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s. The UDF promised a democracy in which all races would be united and in which the desires of ordinary working people could be met.

The mission of the UDF was to raise mass support for the creation of a democracy. It aimed to achieve decent living conditions by forcing political change through mass struggle. The UDF decided to create local and regional organisations to enable it to achieve its vision. These organisations would express both the grievances and the aspirations of people drawn from the various sectors of the South African society.

The UDF was launched in 1983 with the support of about 600 organisations. The objective of the UDF was to translate the grievances and aspirations of the people into campaigns. The aim of these campaigns was to mobilise an ever-growing number of people, who belonged to various different alliances, into an active opposition to apartheid institutions.

Source 2: From a speech made by Nelson Mandela to the Youth Forum on HIV/AIDS, 22 September 2003.

Of all the challenges facing you, nothing looms larger than the threat posed by HIV/AIDS.

South Africans no longer need to focus on debates about the causes of AIDS, or on controversies about the relative effectiveness of medication. We are faced with the simple stark reality that HIV/AIDS threatens our future like nothing else has done for centuries.

The fight against AIDS will require each of us to play a role in order to defeat this enemy. We need to support the government in its plan to provide lifesaving treatment for all who need it. We need involvement in counselling and educational efforts aimed at preventing the spread of the pandemic.

We need a fundamental change of mind-set with regards to the way we speak and behave about sex and sexuality. Let us start by breaking the silence around the issue of HIV/AIDS. Shame and silence are as serious killers as the virus itself. Much of the progress we have made in this country in combating AIDS is due to the growing tide of speaking about HIV/AIDS publicly and clearly, and due to the growing public willingness to embrace and support those living with HIV/AIDS.

HIV/AIDS seriously threatens our future. But I want to leave you with a message of hope and positiveness. Once more our people, from all backgrounds, genders or age groups, will rally together to save our nation from destruction.

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