

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

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

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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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.
- Good luck with your examination.

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 significance of the National Party victory in 1948 for black South Africans?

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 significance of Nelson Mandela as a world icon?

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 the role of white opponents had little impact in opposing apartheid in the years 1948–64?

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

**OR**

- 3** How accurate is it to say that foreign investment was the most significant factor in the development of the South African economy in the years 1961–94?

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

**OR**

- 4** How accurate is it to say that corruption was the most significant problem faced by the government of the new South African republic in the years 1994–2014?

**(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**



# Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Time 2 hours

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.

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### Sources for use with Section A.

**Source 1:** From Naboth Mokgatle, *The Autobiography of an Unknown South African*, published 1971. Mokgatle was a black South African living in a township in 1948. Here he is commenting on the 1948 election.

The election was over. Smuts had lost and Malan had won. The Europeans had voted Nationalist against communism and the black danger: a danger which never existed but was invented by National Party leaders. They proclaimed a new era had begun, and indeed it was a new era. They proclaimed further that the Europeans of South Africa had given them the authority to outlaw communism, to invent a new type of education for African children, to split Africans into ethnic groups, to abolish the Native Representative Council and, finally, to establish Bantustans. From that day, the philosophy of apartheid was proclaimed. 5

That was South Africa in 1948. I was there. I was a physical part of it. I was affected by everything which happened there. I was the victim. I knew that Malan was taking over to intensify brutality, hatred and the permanent division of the inhabitants of South Africa. 10

**Source 2:** From a news report, *Nelson Mandela: icon of reconciliation and forgiveness*, broadcast by Channel 4 News, 5 December 2013. Channel 4 was a British television channel. This report was broadcast on the day that Nelson Mandela died.

Nelson Mandela was the figurehead of democracy in South Africa. He was held in high esteem; not just in his own country but around the world, for his fight against inequality and injustice. This fight came at a high personal cost. However, even after spending 27 years in prison, Mandela showed no bitterness towards his captors, and he continued his dignified fight. 15

Archbishop Desmond Tutu told Channel 4 News: 'I have no doubt he will be remembered as an icon of reconciliation and forgiveness; a person of very considerable fairness; a person who was able to preside over a process of transformation.' 20

During his 27 years in prison, Mandela became an international symbol of the repression of black people in South Africa. Campaigners in London and around the world marched for his release and for an end to apartheid. The song *Free Nelson Mandela* became the anthem of a generation. 25

But the Cold War meant that the US and Britain supported the South African government because it was anti-communist. Margaret Thatcher\* was entirely unsympathetic to Mandela's plight, and in 1987 said: 'The ANC says it will target British companies. That shows what a typical terrorist organisation it is.' 30

By the late 1980s, secret talks were underway in South Africa. Mandela was released from prison. Almost immediately, he called for South Africans to forgive one another and be reconciled. He led South Africa away from violence and towards a peaceful democracy and entered the next phase of his life as a political statesman. 35

\*Margaret Thatcher – British Prime Minister 1979–90