

Examiners' Report  
June 2018

GCE History 8HI0 2F

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June 2018

Publications Code 8HI0\_2F\_1806\_ER

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## Introduction

It was pleasing to see candidates able to engage effectively across the ability range in this, the third year of the reformed AS Level Paper 2F which covers the options India c1914-48 (2F.1) and South Africa 1948-94 (2F.2). The paper is divided into two sections. Section A contains a compulsory two-part question for the option studied, each part based on one source. It assesses source analysis and evaluation skills (AO2). Section B comprises a choice of essays that assess understanding of the period in depth (AO1) by targeting five second order concepts – cause, consequence, change/continuity, similarity/difference and significance.

Generally speaking, candidates found Section A more challenging mainly because some of them were still not clear on what was meant by ‘value’ and ‘weight’ in the context of source analysis and evaluation. The detailed knowledge base required in Section A to add contextual material to support/challenge points derived from the sources was also often absent. Having said this, although a few responses were quite brief, there was little evidence on this paper of candidates having insufficient time to answer questions from Sections A and B. The ability range was diverse, but the design of the paper allowed all abilities to be catered for. Furthermore, in Section B, few candidates produced wholly descriptive essays which were devoid of analysis and, for the most part, responses were soundly structured. The most common weakness in Section B essays was a lack of knowledge. It is important to realise that Section A and Section B questions may be set from any part of any Key Topic, and, as a result, full coverage of the specification is enormously important.

The candidates’ performance on individual questions is considered in the next section.

## **Question 1**

### Question 1(a)

The vast majority of responses correctly dealt with the context of the source, using the events of the 1940s and understanding the role and importance of Gandhi. Better responses tended to use this to link to the question of value, but many responses chose to use this to focus on the limitations of the source, although, as stated in previous reports, this does not achieve any credit in this question.

### Question 1(b)

Understanding of the source was generally secure. Stronger responses were able to analyse the purpose behind the use of a telegram to communicate and how that related to Britain's desire to stay out of the picture. Most responses were able to set out an argument with valid assessments of weight based on content and context. A minority of candidates misinterpreted the telegram as being from Jinnah, thus influencing their efforts to explain the weight of the information.

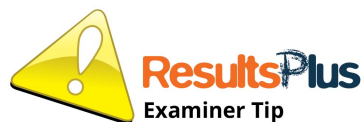
(This is for part (a)) It can be argued that source one is valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the response of Indian Nationalists to the cabinet mission of 1946. This is because it says 'devise the easiest method of ending British rule'. This is what nationalists wanted, they no longer wanted to be under British Rule as <sup>many</sup> they wanted a united and independent India. The mission and British people such as Cripps travelled to India to discuss it so it meant that they were sincere in their words and made an effort in the help to free India from British rule or to give Indians more power. The source says 'the best document the British Government could have gave us', this shows that Indian nationalists had a positive reaction to the Cabinet mission and thought it was beneficial to their futures.

However it can be argued that source one is not valuable to the historian into the enquiry of the response of Indian Nationalists to the cabinet mission of 1946. This is because the nature of this source is a newspaper and the origin is that it was written by Gandhi. The purpose of this source was to show Gandhi's opinion on the cabinet mission so this means it is not accurate as it is only his opinion on the matter. Gandhi had different opinions to other Indian nationalists so this makes this source very biased so it does not represent

(This is for part (a)) any other opinions except from his. For example the muslim League and other nationalists had a very negative opinion about the cabinet mission. This was because they felt that muslims were not getting enough representation and so they would not feel safe if the British left as many would get attacked by Hindus. They felt they were not being represented fairly and that ruling should be split. This shows that source one was not <sup>an</sup> accurate response of Indian nationalists as it is just Gandhi's point of view on the Cabinet Mission.



This Question 1(a) response is doing sufficient to achieve in Level 2. The first paragraph demonstrates some understanding of the source material with some undeveloped inferences. Contextual knowledge needs to be linked to the source – and that is not the case beyond the first paragraph.



Remember that this is a value question, so there is no credit for commenting on why it is not valuable.



[Enquiry into communal violence] WEIGHT

(This is for part (b)) Source 2 was written one month after India and Pakistan were declared as independent from Britain and from each other; it comes from the British prime Minister who would have been informed of violence through news reports and telegrams from leaders in the two nations. In some ways the source is useful for a historian with an enquiry into communal violence between India and ~~pakis~~ Pakistan after independence, however as it suggests violence was a real and challenging problem, however, the lack of detail of the extent to which violence occurred makes the source somewhat less useful.

Source two states that officials in Britain 'watched with anxiety and deep sympathy the grave developments in India and Pakistan.' This suggests that violence was occurring between the nations and it was clearly extreme as Atlee describes it as having 'very nearly got completely out of hand.' After independence was declared, Hindus in the region of Pakistan as well as Muslims in India had to flee to the other sides of the borders - this resulted in mass amounts of refugees who were starving and

(This is for part (b)) homeless. This was a main factor that contributed to post-independence violence and resulted in many deaths as people fought for supplies to aid their survival. In addition, violence occurred through riots in both India and Pakistan especially in Bengal and the Punjab - this resulted in a higher death count. Therefore, ~~the~~ the evidence from this source holds weight for a historian making an enquiry into communal violence after independence as it shows that it grew to be very extreme. Furthermore, in source two, Atlee informs Jinnah that to some extent, violence 'would have been inevitable'. There had always been division in India between Hindus, Muslims, moderates, radicals e.t.c therefore violence occurred when these opposing groups were on the wrong side of the border after independence was declared. Therefore, the source holds weight as it proves despite confounding factors, violence would have always been a result of independence - it could not have been prevented by any measures.



(This is for part (b)) ~~As~~ On the other hand, source two does not hold weight for a historian with an enquiry about communal violence between India and Pakistan after Independence as it was only written one month after. Therefore, the source only gives the immediate short term effects of independence rather than a true reflection of the violence that occurred meaning it is too vague to hold significant weight.

Furthermore, due to the <sup>origin</sup> ~~nature~~ of the source being from the Prime Minister of Britain, it does not hold weight as Britain were no longer in India by September 1947 so this is not a first hand account. The only information Atlee would have gained about violence in India would have come from the media which is known to be twisted and exaggerated beyond the truth. Atlee describes the violence as very 'nearly' getting 'completely out of hand', however the violence did certainly get out of hand as many Indians and Pakistani people died as a result - therefore, the evidence given in the source is indeed inaccurate so cannot hold weight for a historian.

Finally, the purpose of this source was to give advice to Jinnah about how to deal

(This is for part (b)) With the communal violence so the majority of the source is words of wisdom rather than detail of the violence. Violence between India and Pakistan continued for many years after independence and even today there is still some hostility between the nations therefore the source is limited in its explanation of violence and how long the effects of independence lasted - making it useless for a historian's enquiry.

In conclusion, source two does not hold significant weight for a historian's enquiry into communal violence between India and Pakistan following independence as it gives no evidence as to what type of violence occurred or the results of it - it simply tells Jinnah that the nations must cooperate to resolve it; it is therefore limited and besides the point of the enquiry.



This response to 1(b) accesses Level 3. The candidate demonstrates some understanding of the source material and shows some analysis. There is an awareness of the need to evaluate the source although some of the comments made are based on questionable assumptions.

## **Question 2**

### Question 2(a)

The context of Soweto was generally well understood by candidates, although a significant minority of responses focused on what happened at Soweto rather than the events leading to it. Candidates were able to explain the message and purpose of the source. Most responses were able to make use of the provenance to explain the importance of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, though few were able to move beyond simply naming it to explain why that would be useful for an historian.

### Question 2(b)

A majority of responses to this question were able to make use of the context and to use those links to assign and challenge the weight in the source as well as to recognise various aspects of the source that could be used. It was pleasing to see that very few responses relied on stereotypical responses. There were a significant minority who attempted to discuss the enquiry rather than the weight of the source for an enquiry.



(This is for part (a)) Why is Source 3 valuable to a historian for an enquiry into the events that led up to the Soweto Uprising in June 1976?

Source 3 holds utmost value and significance in an enquiry into the events that led up to the Soweto Uprising in June 1976. The source Source 3 was written by 'Dan Montsisi', which is very valuable to an enquiry into the leading events prior to Soweto, this is because he was one of 'the organisers' of the march, which makes the source valuable as he and a few others initiated the prior events and therefore is a key figure in enquiring about the prior events. Source 3 is also very valuable as the intentions are made very clear in the events that led to the Uprising as they intended to "make known their displeasure about the ~~up~~ apartheid governments. This is valuable because it shows the historian, the students' views and what they ~~planned~~ planned to do at the march. Source 3's value continues to increase as it is a witness-testimony



This is for part (a) about their experiences before, during and during the Soweto Uprising. This is valuable to a historian as it gives them provides them with knowledge about and regarding the full event. In my opinion, the statement made by Dan Montsisi is extremely valuable. This is because not only is the source provided from a participant in the leading events and the Soweto Uprising but he is also a 'key figure' which provides the historian with more correct and knowledge-worthy content.

Dan Montsisi begins explaining how the organisers formed a 'action committee' prior to the event. This is useful to a historian as it demonstrates the determination for a effective march. The 'action committee' is also known as SASO/South African Student Organisation' which proved to be pivotal in having a effective march. Source 3 is also useful as Montsisi explains why the march was happening and the cause of 'displeasure' which was the "enforcement of Afrikaans as the language used for teaching" this is valuable to a historian for an enquiry into the events that led up to the Soweto Uprising this is because it gives the

(This is for part (a)) historian an insight into why a march was happening and what prior events led to the Soweto Uprising. Anders Treurnicht introduced that education should be taught in Afrikaans, this angered many Africans as he believed it would benefit South Africa in the future. In ~~the~~ Source 3's value continues to increase as Dan Montsisi ~~and~~ expresses his views on, he states "had to condemn Afrikaans and, at the same time, make known their displeasure about apartheid government in general" this is valuable to a historian into an enquiry on the events that led up to the Soweto Uprising. This is because it informs the reader of the "meeting" which had occurred to explain their views, as many students "actively informed the students in the area" which ~~shows~~ further shows to the historian what they had done upcoming to the Soweto Uprising as they tried to gain more protestors. This would be valuable to a historian, as it shows what had happened prior to the Soweto Uprising. Therefore, it is undeniably useful and holds value to an enquiry into the leading events as it explains the organisers schedule prior to the event of the Uprising.



(1a)  
(1b)  
(This is for part (a))

I believe that Source 3, "undoubtedly valuable to a historian into an enquiry into the events that led to the Soviet Uprising, this is because Montsisi's statement explains his and the schedule of many organisations prior the Uprising. Also, the fact that it was written by one of the organisers of the march is valuable this is because not only he's a key figure in the march but also because it is a first-hand account from possibly the best people to know person there is into having an enquiry about leading events.



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This is an impressive answer to 2(a), which achieves Level 3. There is a sustained focus and sufficient in all aspects to address the demands of a part (a) question.

(This is for part (b)) How much weight do you give the evidence of source 4 into an enquiry for the aims of the United Democratic Front?

Source 4 in my opinion, is very valuable to an enquiry into the aims of the United Democratic Front. The source 4, was written by the UDF (United Democratic Front) which is very significant to an enquiry on the aims of the UDF. This is because it is their aims, and who better than to have a source written by the UDF on an enquiry about their aims, this provides the historian with factual and first-hand contemporary work. Source 4 is also valuable as it is a declaration which was said in 1983, which was the same year as the UDF, ~~in~~ were formed. ~~The~~ The most 'weight' / value is given to the source, as the declaration was said in front of 10,000 to 15,000 protestors / members, this is extremely valuable to a historian, as not only does the declaration express its aims to the historian but also 10,000 followers which increases the validity of the source along with the significance. In my opinion, source 4 is undeniably valuable to a historian into



(This is for part (b)) The aims of the United Democratic Front, this is because not only does the source explain the aims of the UDF clearly but also as it is written by the organisation itself, which gives a clear interpretation to the historian.

The United Democratic Front immediately declares its aims as it states "we will strive for the unity through united action against the evils of apartheid". This is valuable to a historian as it mentions clearly their aim of standing up against the apartheid. This is significant as it is the best information the historian will need to enquire about their aims but also the statement also declares itself as a new opposition to the National Party and P.W. Botha's government, this is also valuable to a historian as it shows the short-term and long-term aims as they aim for a "South Africa with no bantustans and Group Areas". Source 4 holds considerable weight as the UDF declaration clearly and simply states "We stand for a single, non-racial Democratic South Africa" which shows would provide the historian with a clear and strong insight into the United Democratic Front's aim. In my opinion, without a doubt the source is



(This is for part (b)) valuable or holds significant weight into an enquiry about the aims of the UDF.

However, there are also limitations which question the source's value. Source 4 initially lacks value as it fails to mention who/which key leaders created the UDF, this undermines the value of the source, as the previous background of the individual could demonstrate whether they would achieve their aims using force and violence or not. Source 4 ~~also~~ lacks value further as the UDF declaration fails to mention ~~the~~ whether the UDF would continue with their initial aims, who would have began changing their aims as the mass rallies continued. This is important information which would be missing as ~~the~~ the change in aims would affect the historians enquiry to the aims of the UDF.

In my opinion, it is agreed there are a few faults which question the source's value such as the failure to mention their key leaders figures, however, it unquestionably holds significant value as it clearly demonstrates and states the UDF's aims but also their aims with minority groups and other organisations.

(This is for part (b))



In this Question 2(b) response there is some good inference being drawn out, but it is not sustained throughout. There is a lack of a counter argument beyond commenting on what is missing. This is therefore a secure Level 3 response.



Part (b) is worth more than part (a), so you should allocate your time appropriately when writing.

### **Question 3**

This was the most popular question by a significant amount in this section of the paper and was generally well handled. Most candidates were able to focus on the impact of the Amritsar massacre on Indian nationalism and then go on to assess other factors in depth. The most effective responses were able to assess these factors in relation to one another and to the impact of Amritsar. However, most candidates chose to focus on each factor individually with little comparison made between them and then reach a conclusion that mirrored their introduction with only limited development and explanation. A significant minority ended up discussing just the Amritsar massacre in narrative terms.

It can be argued that indeed the Amritsar massacre of April 1919 was the main reason for the growth in Indian nationalism in the years 1914 to 1922 because of the reaction that it received by many Indians and other political leaders such as Gandhi and Jinnah. However it can also be argued that there are other, more important reasons for the growth in Indian nationalism. One of these reasons could be the emergence of different political groups such as the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League, both of which contributed to the growth in Indian nationalism.

To begin with, it could be suggested that the Amritsar Massacre was the most significant factor in the growth of Indian nationalism because of the impact that it left behind, as well as the way that it had made the Raj look. After the massacre many Indians were outraged, horrified and upset as a result of the severe loss of life. It is

known that many of these Indians, all from different religious groups, turned to Indian nationalist groups that were already fighting for independence or self-governance. With more and more Indians turning to nationalist groups and organisations the growth of Indian nationalism was huge, and eventually led to the emergence of two main groups: The Indian National Congress and The Muslim League.

~~On the other hand~~ The emergence of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League also had a large impact on the growth of Indian nationalism, perhaps more than the Amritsar Massacre. Some historians would argue this to be true due to the fact that both parties were constantly campaigning, fighting and gaining more members. It was during the early 1920s that Indians felt most in need of someone to represent them and fight for them, hence both the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League gained more members and the growth of Indian



nationalism spread.

After the Amritsar massacre, committed by General Dyer, Indian people turned to Congress and the Muslim League in search of a way to make the Raj ungovernable and when Gandhi ~~became~~ became the leader of Congress in 1920, that was his main aim. This also contributed towards the spread of Indian nationalism because civil disobedience campaigns began being launched, the first in 1921. These campaigns spread the word about Congress's take on Indian nationalism and gradually got more people involved, once again leading to the spread of Indian nationalism.

During 1919 there was the second Government of India Act, which brought new rules and policies such as no communal meetings or campaigning, both of which proved to be unpopular policies. However it could perhaps be argued that the growth of Indian nationalism was spread by this act. A reason for this would be that many Indians were unhappy about the rules and regulations brought in by the government.

of India act and so turned to Indian nationalist groups in search of support and a way of making the Raj ungovernable.

~~To conclude it seems reasonable to argue~~

To conclude it seems reasonable to argue that although the Amritsar massacre did begin a more significant Indian nationalist growth, other factors such as Gandhi and the political parties of Congress and the Muslim League were the most significant factors that caused the growth of Indian nationalism and this was mostly done through campaigning and propaganda. Whilst the Amritsar massacre did kick start a growth of Indian nationalism, it was not the most ~~important reason~~ significant factor for the growth of Indian nationalism, groups such as the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League during the time period were the most significant factors for the growth in Indian nationalism between the years 1914 and 1922.



This response considers the impact of Amritsar and other relevant factors and attempts to weigh them. It is perhaps surprising that the impact of the First World War has not been considered as an alternative explanation, but there is sufficient discussion in this response for the candidate to achieve Level 3.

## **Question 4**

The majority of candidates were well-informed about what was potentially relevant for this question and where this was clearly deployed in relation to the question, some very strong answers were seen. Almost all candidates were able to offer and use considerable detail regarding the actions of Gandhi. However, a significant minority of candidates presented the material within a narrative framework that listed key events; in some cases such answers failed to recognise that the Salt March was clearly linked to civil disobedience, seeing it instead as a different factor. Furthermore there was some tendency to focus on the start and the end of the decade, with limited consideration of what happened in the middle of the period.



Between the years 1920 and 1930 ~~India~~ the British struggled to effectively govern India, in my opinion this was largely due to the civil disobedience campaigns.

From 1920 - 1922 lots of Indians took part in what was known as the non-cooperation campaign. This was organised by Gandhi as a non-violent protest. This included ~~the~~ Indian's taking their children out of government schools, withholding taxes, boycotting law courts and stepping down from government posts/positions, ~~whilst~~ also no longer buying imported goods. The aim of this campaign was to show the British that India did not want to be ruled by them.

any longer. This was a peaceful, non-violent protest, which made it hard for the British to stop it, or do anything about it. This was one of the first big movements that showed the British that India wanted their freedom - and that they were reluctant to be ruled by the British any longer, and after this movement / protest India became increasingly harder to govern, with more protests and campaigns taking place. This campaign was the starting point where the British governing of India started to become non-effective.

In March 1930, Gandhi helped organise what was to be a 240 mile long march, in order to protest against salt taxes that <sup>the</sup> British had implemented, making it more

expensive to buy salt. The British government had also made it illegal for anyone to collect their own salt from the sea, and would arrest people for doing so. So in March 1930, Gandhi and around 600 ~~pe~~ other people took part in this march - which lasted 25 days. It came to an end on the sea side when ~~some~~ British soldiers / officers showed up in order to stop it. Gandhi was on the beach collecting salt as part of his non-violent protest. The British soldiers / officers then intervened and began to ~~be~~ one by one beat down the Indian protesters. Gandhi had organised this march to be non-violent so the protesters did not fight back to the officers. Gandhi was then arrested and put in prison for the next six months.



However his followers did not stop protesting and fighting for India's freedom. This march, again, was a sign to the British that India were unwilling to cooperate with them in their ruling. Thus this did make it nearly impossible for the British to govern India effectively.

However, in 1928, the British government did try to get back on track, and possibly to make their governing more effective. They did this through what became known as ~~the~~ The Simon Commission.

Sir John Simon went over to India in 1928, in order to see how ~~the~~ Indians were living under British rule after the previous decade. His job was to tell the British government any changes / improvements that possibly could be



made in order to help the British governing become more effective. However after checking the progression of British rule on India nothing really changed for India. There were still high taxes on goods, rules they had to follow and generally little freedom to be had.

So, in conclusion, it is my judgement that it is very accurate to say that civil disobedience campaigns between 1920-30 made it impossible for the British to govern India effectively. This is largely due to the fact that the civil disobedience campaigns really proved that Indians were very unwilling to compromise / work under British rule, and no matter the laws Indian's would continue to rebel against the British ruling until they got their freedom.



This is an answer that tends to description of events at times and does not always consider how this description relates to the focus of the question. There are sufficient links to make this a Level 3 response.



Always ensure that what you are saying is explicitly linked to the focus of the question and develop your analysis to make this clear.

## Question 5

This was the joint least popular question by a significant amount in this section of the paper. It was often answered well. Candidates were able to set up and support an argument regarding the weakening British power with valid use of contextual knowledge to support both sides of the debate. The vast majority of responses managed to avoid giving an entirely chronological response, allowing for greater opportunities to analyse and offer links and thus achieve the higher levels. There was a tendency in some responses to rely on evidence drawn from the start and the end of the period with only limited consideration of material from the mid and late 1930s.

In the years 1930 - 1942, there were various campaigns in India and some attempt from the British ~~to~~ that aimed to bring about an agreement on the future of India. Due to factors such as desperation for escape from British rule in India, more radical methods of reform were put into practise. It is fair to say that during this time frame, Britain's control of India was put under pressure, (\*) however it was not completely weakened - this is proven by the fact that Britain continued ~~to rule~~ its rule until independence was declared in August 1947.

(\*) due to factors such as violence and riots from Indians, firstly, in 1930, Gandhi, leader of Congress, launched his second satyagraha campaign and led a salt march. In this, he took salt from the sea and declared he must be stealing as this salt was tax free; he encouraged other Indians to do the same. This was a clever move as salt was one commodity that people needed

for survival and if Britain reacted violently to a peaceful protest, they would come across as the 'bad' side. It could be argued that the salt march weakened Britain's control of India as it proved that Indian people could survive without Britain and were tactical enough to find loop holes in the constitution. This is supported by the fact that over 5 million Indians began producing salt in the way demonstrated by Gandhi.

However, as a result of his satyagraha, Gandhi, along with around 60,000 congress leaders as well as peasants and lower caste people were imprisoned. In 1931, Viceroy Irwin negotiated with Gandhi and persuaded him to call off this non-cooperation campaign in return for the release of prisoners. This proves that Britain's control of India was not weakened as they managed to effectively end the campaign with limited violence showing that they still ~~are~~ knew how to dominate and rule.

In 1930, 1931 and 1932, three round table conferences were held between British officials and Indian representatives in order



to negotiate a final decision for how India would be ruled. In the 1930 conference, Gandhi was in prison so could not attend meaning congress was unrepresented, however strong progress was made (between those who attended) towards an agreement of dominion status. In 1931 when Gandhi went to the conference, he was stubborn and would agree to nothing but 'purna swaraj' (total independence); this ~~lead~~ led to nobody turning up to the third conference in 1932 as they knew no decision could be reached. The failure of all three conferences only emphasised the divisions between groups in India, especially Muslims and Hindus, more. This proves that Britain's control of India was not weakened as they knew a divided India could never gather the strength to overthrow the raj. Dominion status could not be agreed on, therefore, Britain would still rule.

On the other hand, in 1939, Britain went to war with the Allies against the Axis in World War Two and ~~needed~~ it was vital for them that India cooperated due to the world's main oil supply being at risk of being claimed by the Axis if Japan could advance

far enough. In 1941 when America joined the war, Roosevelt put pressure on Churchill to give India some promise of self rule in order to convince them to cooperate - this formed the Cripps mission of 1942 where Sir Stafford Cripps travelled to India to offer dominion status and gave states the opportunity to opt-out. Congress rejected this and refused to participate in anything contributing to the war effort; the Muslim League also rejected it but did support the war and attempted to take over legislatures previously dominated by Congress. The failure of the Cripps mission shows that Britain's control of India was weakened as they were now depending on India to help them. ~~when~~ ~~provisionally~~ If it weren't for India, the Allies would have lost the war and the world would have been in disaster; in addition, by the time it ended in 1945, Britain were in debt to India! The fact Churchill gave in to dominion status despite his strong conservative views also proves that control was weakened because Britain became desperate for India's cooperation.

In conclusion, between the years 1930-1942, there were certainly some events that posed a threat to the control of the British over India, however, it was never truly weakened. The Second Government of India Act in 1935 as well as agreements such as the 1940 August offer in response to Jinnah's Lahore resolution, show that Britain became more willing to negotiate with India and give them more power / a greater voice in their own country, however, control was still strongly in place throughout as India could never overthrow the Raj.



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This response accesses Level 4. The candidate tries to clearly establish criteria in order to reach a judgement. There is good coverage across the chronology of the question.



## Question 6

This was the most popular question in this section of the paper. Although there were a number of responses that engaged in narratives about the National Party's actions in the introductions, most were able to move from this into the debate and support this with well-chosen and detailed knowledge. Many candidates were able to effectively weigh the relative importance of the reasons why campaigns were not successful.

~~The~~ During From the year 1948 to 1959, the National Party was ~~an~~ extremely successful in its enforcement of apartheid. ~~The~~ The legislation and brutal force used to quell any opposition ~~had~~ by the government was indeed the main reason as to why campaigns against apartheid did not succeed however, ~~there~~ other factors like ~~economic changes caused by industrialisation~~ and the division between anti apartheid groups played a less significant role in the success of the ~~National Party's~~ ~~enforce~~ apartheid.

The During the 1950's, the government introduced an array of anti-apartheid legislation which allowed them to ~~en~~ ensure that black South Africans were subdued. This included the Population Registration Act, the Group Areas Act and in the late 1953 Bantu Education Act. These pieces of legislation ensured that separation between the ~~g~~ races was enforced, therefore restricting the movement of black South Africans



(mainly ~~the~~ as a result of pass laws). This highly enforced levels of restriction played a huge role in ~~the~~ preventing ~~the~~ rebellion against apartheid as many black south Africans ~~were~~ would be arrested if they breached these laws. And ~~the~~

The impact of these laws were clear as the ~~Group~~ Areas Act relocated thousands of south Africans, causing unemployment, homelessness and anger in townships. Although this may have encourage ~~rebut~~ rebellion, the government response, majority of the time, prevented rebellion from creating a full scale war. For example, in Sophiatown was a mainly black town that had a large population of successful people ~~economically~~ measured through economic and educational success. ~~The~~ ~~in~~ large ~~regrated~~ forceful removal of black south Africans to Sophiatown caused violence. The governments response was to bulldoze the area, this therefore shows that government reaction was the main reason why campaigns against apartheid had little success.

§ On the other hand, ~~as~~ within established anti-apartheid campaigns like the ANC

(African National Congress), there was division. ~~The ANC held many other the defiance campaign~~ The creation of the Freedom Charter, which involved the participation of ~~many~~ Indian and coloured people. This did not sit well with the members who believed that only Africans should be involved in anti-apartheid campaigns as they were the most disadvantaged, therefore causing the ANC to split to ~~form~~ <sup>form</sup> the PAC (Pan-African Congress). Though ~~the~~ the division of ~~thoughts~~ may have led to very clear approaches from both groups, the ~~the~~ division overshadowed the anti-apartheid campaign as it showed the flaws in many different types of black South Africans, with different viewpoints and from different tribes, working together. Additionally ~~this may show that divisions amongst~~ ~~within~~ campaigns were a significant factor. Additionally, the lack of control both the government ~~and~~ and the ANC had over the rural areas prevented any significant progression on either. ~~As the ANC side~~ <sup>As the ANC</sup> ~~side~~ <sup>side</sup> they were unable to gain support from ~~other~~ other areas, their campaign was limited. Although ~~this~~ shows the impact <sup>of division</sup> ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~campaign~~ was clearly a factor as to why the anti-apartheid campaigns had little success, the government response to campaigns like the defiance

campaign also played an integral role in their failure.

~~So~~ The government's response to the defiance campaign ultimately led to its defeat. ~~Also~~ this was ~~shown~~ evident in its response to a march where two white activists were killed by the police. This damaged the reputation of the campaign. Additionally, the government ignored the petitions that had been given to them by the thousands of women who marched against pass laws. The ~~to~~ lack of acknowledgement and brutal response once again shows that the National Party's role was the main reason for the failure of anti-apartheid campaigns.

↑ It could be argued that the <sup>creation</sup> ~~creation~~ of Bantustans ~~in 1976~~ through the Bantu self-governing Act in 1958 ~~to~~ ~~too~~ played a huge role in quelling anti-apartheid movements as it satisfied some black South Africans temporarily but, its main impact was in ~~for~~ increasing the divide between those who were willing to work with the government and those who opposed this. ~~to~~ The creation of Bantustans was encouraged by the the large population of



South black South Africans in certain areas due to either forced migration or the impact of industrialisation; ~~As~~ <sup>as</sup> many <sup>black</sup> South Africans ~~feared~~ had moved to their area of work. The government's proposition to create self governing, independent states was poorly navigated as it failed to provide sufficient funding ~~but~~ as ~~so~~ predicted by the Tomlinson report but they still ~~did it~~ <sup>created</sup> Bantustans. This creation further emphasised the division in black South Africans as many opposed the creation and some went as far as to kill their leaders. Additionally, <sup>one of the main</sup> ~~the reason for~~ <sup>factor</sup> of migration was independence from tribal leaders, ~~it~~ however, this act reinforced their control. ~~It~~ This created tension ~~which~~ ~~a~~ and division which therefore diverted attention from the anti-apartheid movement but, as this division was evoked by government legislation, the ~~impact of the~~ success of National Party policies was evident through the lack of division.

In conclusion, the ~~attendant~~ role of the National Party was indeed the main reason ~~as to why~~ that campaigns against apartheid had limited success. ~~because their~~ ~~by~~ Although ~~there was~~ ~~division~~ between ~~that~~ black South Africans and whites.



~~stifled~~

groups such as the ANC ~~perpetuated~~ played a  
crucial <sup>prevented success</sup> ~~important~~, the brutal response of the government  
and ~~their policies~~ and their policies that  
encouraged division, like the ~~Great~~ Bantustan  
Self Governing Act, perpetuated this division.  
Therefore, the role of the National Party was  
the main reason for the limited success of  
the anti-apartheid movements.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is a very secure Level 4 response. The candidate understands the key issues and sustains an analysis throughout, frequently linking their discussion of other factors back to the stated factor of the question. The answer is well supported and well argued.

## Question 7

This was the least popular question in this section of the paper. The majority of responses appreciated the thrust of the question and set out a series of factors that increased the strength of apartheid in the period in relation to the economic recovery of South Africa. Factual support for this question was strong, with many responses using detailed statistics and events to support what they were arguing about the impact of the economic recovery. There were few misunderstandings of the question focus although some candidates attempted to modify the focus to whether or not apartheid was strengthened in the period.

I disagree that the economic recovery of South Africa was the main reason for the strengthening of apartheid in ~~this~~ the 1960's as other factors caused the strengthening of apartheid.

Other factors, such as the Rivonia Trial in 1963, had more significance over the repression of apartheid in the 1960's. The Rivonia Trial was when ANC and PAC members, such as Mandela and Sisulu, stood on trial for treason and ended up imprisoned within Robben Island. This would have strengthened apartheid as leaders of MK and POP were now not able to go against apartheid, meaning that there was not a lot of opposition of the national party.

Furthermore, ~~the~~ the increase of police brutality may have caused the strengthening

of apartheid. Key events, for example, the Sharpeville massacre, had more influence over apartheid control than economic development. The Sharpeville Massacre in 1960 was police shot openly at a large crowd of peaceful protesters, causing over 60 people to die and 162 people to be injured. This had more influence of the strengthening of apartheid as it was the beginning of police brutality and weakened the ANC and PAC who were banned shortly after.

However, economic development may of caused the strengthening of apartheid as African's lives improved, meaning less opposition. Due to the economic development, there became a black middle class as black people could afford luxuries, such as cars, and could climb higher within jobs, meaning that they got higher salaries. Due to this there was less opposition towards apartheid, meaning that apartheid got stronger within the 60's.

In conclusion, although economic development helped the strengthening of apartheid, it is not the main reason. The main reason was the banishment and imprisonment of ANC/MLC and PAC/Radio members as it meant that there was less official opposition of apartheid.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is a Level 2/3 borderline response. The candidate is aware of the focus of the question and examines both the stated factor and other factors, although the response lacks depth in its development.



## Question 8

This was the second most popular question in this section of the paper. Many candidates used effective contextual knowledge to support valid debates about the pressures faced by the National Party. There was some highly effective analysis, for example, suggesting that apparent control in the short term led to weakening in the long term. Candidates were able to range across the period to demonstrate their understanding. Weaker answers tended to engage in a description of some of the key events of the period.

~~During the 1960s South Africa faced a period of economic prosperity. With incomes continuing and business going well the National Party had money to spend on the apartheid regime. However it was during this time that opposition groups saw huge ~~costs~~ SRT backs as a result of police brutality (Sharpsville). Also~~

Between 1974 and 1993 the world began to change its view on South Africa with many enforcing measures against the country which weakened the National Party's control. Such as economic <sup>and</sup> arms sanctions, cultural boycotts and condemnation. Within South Africa there was also mounting pressure for reform with huge protest and response to government - In some ways the government was able to ignore external pressures such as sports boycotts meaning it didn't have control but in some ways (economic) it didn't.

Firstly I believe that economic sanctions lead to a huge period of weakening of the National Party. The main country to impose sanctions was America who used the process of disinvestment to withdraw investment in South Africa and take back loans. It's estimated that during this period South Africa lost out on 10% of economic growth simply because of de investment and 50,000 jobs. Without money the National Party found it difficult to impose apartheid which required huge amounts of military spending. Without this funding the core value and ideology of the party (apartheid) was slowly being weakened. It relied on apartheid for control and repression as without it the party would easily be overthrown. So therefore I think external economic pressures lead to reduced power of the National Party as they found it difficult to enforce the method they had been using to keep control. Having said that some countries such as neighbouring African States actually relied on Africa for economic support so not all countries imposed

Sanctions or could get around them. Another example of this is Israel. So whilst I believe it led to a lack of funding not all countries followed through meaning external economic withdrawal may not be the main factor.

~~An internal factor~~ I think there was a huge internal pressure on the government to make change and caused them to lose their power. For example the Soweto uprising in 1976 caused pressure on the government to make change as they were reflected upon badly. Also it showed weakened control because Soweto was a show of students who in theory should be under the influence of the party due to the 1953 Bantu Education Act. However they clearly were rebelling showing how if the youngest and most influential members of society aren't agreeing to the National Party regime then clearly its being weakened. Another internal factor was the rising militancy of ~~poor~~ groups like MK and Poqo. Following Steve Biko's death in 1977 there was a roar in the people as Biko's death was symbolic



to all the police brutality and police cautions that had been taking place. For many it was a turning point to take a stand against the government and revolt against the covering of information (ANC said there had been 14 other accounts of police caused death in 1977). Internally South Africa was at breaking point from 1977 - 1983 as ~~the~~ militancy rose and it was clear government suppression wasn't working.

Internal anti-apartheid movement and militancy put economic pressure on the government highlighting the unskinnability of ~~the~~ the National Party.

It weakened the control of the National Party as they could no longer suppress Black opposition groups especially since other countries were aware of their mistreatment 10,000 people lined up to Biko's death showing protest was mass and the National Party were no longer able to control the party. ~~that~~

However I do think that it also links to worldwide anti-National Party movements as perhaps without the world responding to internal examples of protest and police brutality the extent wouldn't have been as



great. Having said this I think it is ~~the most~~ <sup>an</sup> important factor as Blacks were the majority in South Africa so the damage they could do was large scale and they could easily weaken the National Party by draining economic resources (and military resources).

Another external factor which played a large role in weakening the National Party support was through sporting and economic boycotts. In 1970 there was a movement to stop a South African tour in Britain, it was successful. Also South Africa was excluded from rugby and cricket events. When a Malawi team from New Zealand wanted to tour South Africa and were ~~not~~ refused there was huge protest. It seems as though these factors may simply cause inconvenience to the heavily sporting nation of South Africa. However the implications were much greater. It showed that worldwide almost all countries were not supporting the regime that the National Party put in place. It was a show of support to the Africans ~~and~~.

and a refusal that the world would accept the National Party. It weakened the National Party as they began to realise the whole world was against them and perhaps change was needed. The feeling of exclusion towards the government was major and contradicted the feeling of <sup>inclusion</sup> ~~inclusion~~ towards Africans by the world. For example the celebration of Nelson Mandela's birthday was watched by 600 million people and the ~~National~~ <sup>Global</sup> Anti-Apartheid movement. It shamed the National Party and weakened them as even some whites ~~set~~ swapped ideas forming the liberal democratic party.

I believe that cultural boycotts of South Africa had a large part to play in the external breakdown of National Party control as they felt pressured into changing their beliefs on apartheid. ~~But~~ It also showed the world would isolate them which is incredibly detrimental on a country as it has implications on trade and sanctions as well.

Overall I believe that it was due to external factors that the National Party's control was

w eakened 1974-1983. This is because the economy was heavily impacted which affected South Africa's growth and jobs. It also meant there was less money being able to be spent on apartheid, & causing it to breakdown. With the breakdown of the parties main belief and policy which the whole of South Africa was run on its day the National Party lost control. Whilst I do believe internal mounting pressure had a huge part to play if the country still had the economic means they would still aim to suppress. Suppress protest groups. Meaning that economic sanctions reduced how the party could suppress internal breakdown of NP control.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is a secure Level 4 response. The candidate focuses on external pressures and brings in internal pressures to support the line of argument.

# Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

## Section A

### Value of Source Question (1(a)/2(a))

- Candidates must be more prepared to make valid inferences rather than to paraphrase the source
- Candidates must be prepared to back up inferences by adding additional contextual knowledge from beyond the source
- Candidates should move beyond stereotypical approaches to the nature/purpose and authorship of the source, e.g. look at the specific stance and/or purpose of the writer
- Candidates should avoid writing about the deficiencies of the source when assessing its value to the enquiry.

### Weight of Source Question (1(b)/2(b))

- Candidates should be prepared to assess the weight of the source for an enquiry by being aware that the author is writing for a specific audience. Candidate should be aware of the values and concerns of that audience
- In assessing weight, it is perfectly permissible to use contextual knowledge to support/challenge statements and claims made in the source
- Candidates should try to distinguish between fact and opinion by using contextual knowledge of the period
- In coming to a judgement about the nature/purpose of the source, candidates should take account of the weight given to the author's evidence in the light of his or her stance and/or purpose
- In assessing weight, it is perfectly permissible to assess reliability by considering what has been perhaps deliberately omitted from the source. However, simply stating that a source is limited because it does not cover certain events or developments does not establish weight since no source can be comprehensive.



## Section B

- Candidates must provide more factual details as evidence. Weaker responses lacked depth and sometimes range
- Candidates should take a few minutes to plan the answer before beginning to write the response
- Candidates should pay careful attention to key phrases in the question when analysing and use them throughout the essay to prevent deviation from the central issues and concepts
- Candidates should try to explore links between issues to make the structure flow more logically and the arguments more integrated.

## Grade Boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

<http://www.edexcel.com/iwantto/Pages/grade-boundaries.aspx>

