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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**

Thursday 18 January 2018 – Afternoon

**Time: 2 hours**

Paper Reference

**WHI02/1D**

**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.

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 Truth and Reconciliation Commission?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

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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 reasons why Nelson Mandela achieved international admiration in the years after his release from prison?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

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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 black South Africans benefit from changes in the economy in the years 1948–73?

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

**OR**

- 3** How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1960–77, black consciousness made the most significant contribution to the struggle against apartheid in South Africa?

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

**OR**

- 4** How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1999–2014, President Mbeki and President Zuma followed similar policies in developing relations with the outside world?

**(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

# History

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**Paper 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation**  
**Option 1D: South Africa, 1948–2014**

Thursday 18 January 2018 – Afternoon  
**Sources Booklet**

Paper Reference

**WHI02/1D**

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

*Turn over* ►

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### Sources for use with Section A.

**Source 1:** From Antjie Krog, *Country of My Skull*, published 1999. Antjie Krog was an Afrikaner journalist. She led the South African Broadcasting Corporation team that reported daily on the proceedings of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Here she is commenting on the early stages of the Commission.

It is ordinary people who appear before the Truth Commission. In their faces you can read astonishment, caused by the cruelty of the security police and the unfairness of the system. 'We were treated like garbage; worse even than dogs. Even ants were treated better than us.'

Everyone wants to know: Who? Why? Out of the sighing arises more than a need for facts or longing to get closure on someone's life. The victims ask the hardest of all questions. How is it possible that the person I loved so much lit no spark of humanity in you? 5

For the first time these individual truths are told to all South Africans. The whites are often upset: they didn't realise the magnitude of the outrage, the 'depth of depravity' as Tutu calls it. 10

My colleague Mondi says, 'For me, justice lies in the fact that everything is being told. From now on, you don't only see a smiling black man in front of you, but you also see what I carry inside of me. I've always known it – now you also know'. 15

**Source 2:** From Richard Stengel, *Nelson Mandela, 1918–2013: Remembering an Icon of Freedom*, published in *Time* magazine, December 2013. *Time* was published in the USA and had the world’s largest circulation for a weekly magazine. Stengel, the former editor of the magazine, had worked with Mandela on his autobiography in 1993. Stengel wrote this article in response to Mandela’s death in December 2013.

In many ways, the image of Nelson Mandela has become a kind of fairy tale: he is a figure of heroic achievement. But, as he said to me, ‘I am not a saint.’ And he wasn’t. As a young revolutionary, he regarded non-violence as a tactic, not a principle. If it was the most successful means to the freedom of his people, he would embrace it. If it was not, he would abandon it. And he did. 20

However, in prison, he learned to control his anger. And he came to understand that if he was ever to achieve that free and non-racial South Africa of his dreams, he would have to come to terms with his oppressors. He would have to forgive them. I asked him many times during our weeks and months of conversation what was different about the man who came out of prison compared with the man who went in. He finally sighed and then said simply, ‘I came out mature.’ 25

His greatest achievement is surely the creation of a democratic, non-racial South Africa, preventing that beautiful country from falling into a terrible, bloody civil war. His legacy is that he expanded human freedom. He was tolerant of everything but intolerance. He deserves to rest in peace. 30



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