



GCSE

4272/05

HISTORY

UNIT 2: Changes in South Africa, 1948-1994

A.M. WEDNESDAY, 10 June 2015

1 hour 15 minutes plus your additional time allowance

Surname _____

Other Names _____

Centre Number _____

Candidate Number 0 _____

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	17	
2.	18	
3.	16	
SPaG	3	
Total	54	

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink, black ball-point pen or your usual method.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the front cover.

Answer ALL the questions on the examination paper.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Use supplementary sheets when there is insufficient room in this booklet. Write your name at the top of each supplementary sheet, indicating clearly the number of the question you answer. Put the supplementary sheets inside this booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing. These are question 1(c) and question 3(b).

In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answer to question 3(b).

SOURCE A



[A defiance campaign march in Johannesburg in 1952. The photograph shows a very large crowd of Black South Africans. Banners can be seen saying ‘Votes for all’ and ‘Equal Pay for all’.]

SOURCE B

Our grievances could not wait any longer. The ruling that we were to be taught in Afrikaans was a move too far. We planned a peaceful demonstration for June 16th in the hope that, after making our point, we could return to our classrooms and continue with our education.

[Dan Montsisi, a high school student and organiser of the Soweto protest march speaking shortly after the shootings]

SOURCE C

It was clear to me that the students were excited and aggressive. It was impossible to try to speak to them. I believe that the purpose of the march was to destroy property and endanger lives. I also believe that the riots were the actions of outside 'trouble makers' who stirred up the students.

[From the evidence of Police Chief Kleingeld given to the Minister of Justice in the South African Government in September 1976]

