

Candidate Name	Centre Number	Candidate Number

WELSH JOINT EDUCATION COMMITTEE  
General Certificate of Secondary Education



CYD-BWYLLGOR ADDYSG CYMRU  
Tystysgrif Gyffredinol Addysg Uwchradd

165/09

**HISTORY**

**SPECIFICATION A: IN-DEPTH AND OUTLINE STUDIES OF ASPECTS OF WELSH/ENGLISH AND WORLD HISTORY**

**PAPER 1**

**STUDY IN-DEPTH**

**09 - SOUTH AFRICA, 1960-1994**

P.M. FRIDAY, 8 June 2007

1 hour (of two hour examination)

Questions answered	Office use
Q.1 (Compulsory)	20
Q.	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer Question 1 (Section A) **and** *either* Question 2 *or* Question 3 (Section B).

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 will be awarded marks for the quality of your written communication.

Your answers must be relevant and must make full use of information given to be awarded full marks for a question.

**You are reminded that you should always support your answers using your knowledge and understanding of the topic chosen.**

No certificate will be awarded to a candidate detected in any unfair practice during the examination.

Answer Question 1 in Section A and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3 in Section B.

**SECTION A**  
(COMPULSORY)

**1. This question is about the features of apartheid.**

Study the sources below and then answer the questions which follow each source. [20]

**Source A**



[A class being taught under the Bantu education system]

(a) Use Source A and your own knowledge to describe the main features of the Bantu Education Act. [3]

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**Source B**

The Group Areas Act took away the right to own property which black people had been given in some urban areas. Under the disguise of ‘slum-clearance’ or ‘town-planning’, these people were relocated many miles away.

[Taken from a school textbook, *South Africa, 1948-1994* (1997)]

- (b) Use the information in Source B and your own knowledge to explain the effects of the Group Areas Act. [4]

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**SECTION B**

Answer **either** Question 2 or Question 3.

**2. This question is about opposition to apartheid within South Africa.**

Study the information below and then answer the questions which follow.

[25]

<b>INFORMATION</b>
Opposition to apartheid became more widespread during the 1960s. A young black lawyer, Nelson Mandela, emerged as one of the leaders of the main opposition groups.


(a) (i) What was the Rivonia Trial?

[2]

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(b) (i) Describe the acts of civil disobedience organised by the ANC. [3]

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(ii) Explain why unrest broke out at Soweto in 1976. [4]

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**3. This question is about the end of apartheid in South Africa.**

Study the information below and answer the questions which follow.

[25]

<b>INFORMATION</b>
Within South Africa there were many different tribal groupings. This illustration shows Chief Buthelezi dressed in traditional Zulu costume.


(a) (i) What is Inkatha?

[2]

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(b) (i) Describe how South Africa was accepted back into the international community in the early 1990s. [3]

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(ii) Explain how black church leaders opposed apartheid. [4]

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