

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Wednesday 21 May 2025

Afternoon (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.

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 impact of strikes in South Africa in the 1980s?

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

(10)

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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 the nature of the political system in South Africa change in the years 1948–61?

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

- 3** How accurate is it to say that the impact of South Africa's involvement in Angola was the most significant external pressure facing the National Party in the years 1961–94?

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

- 4** How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1994–2014, the opposition of Eugene Terreblanche was a more significant threat to the new South African republic than was the opposition of Julius Malema?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From an article published in *The Times* newspaper, 19 September 1984. *The Times* was a British newspaper. Here its reporter in Johannesburg comments on the South African gold miners' strike.

The first legal strike by black gold miners in South Africa's history ended yesterday after only one day. The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and the Chamber of Mines, representing the employers, announced that the miners had accepted a new wage offer. The improved pay offer will apply only to the 90,000 black miners working in the eight mines where the NUM is recognised. 5
Seven of these mines are owned by the Anglo-American Corporation, the world's biggest mining enterprise.

The deal which ended the strike will introduce holiday pay for the first time. This will be equal to 50 per cent of normal monthly pay for unskilled workers and 75 per cent for semi-skilled workers. If the strike had been prolonged, it would have had a serious effect on the South African economy, which depends on gold for 45 per cent of its export earnings. 10

This deal could lead to tension with the rest of the 430,000 black workers employed in the gold mines and lead to them striking to gain a similar pay award. Variations in pay between mining companies have provoked riots in the past. 15

Source 2: From a speech made by Nelson Mandela during the Rivonia Trial, 20 April 1964. Here Mandela reflects upon the living conditions of black and white South Africans.

South Africa is the richest country in Africa. But it is a land of extremes and remarkable contrasts. The whites enjoy probably the highest standard of living in the world, whilst Africans live in poverty and misery. Forty per cent of the Africans live in hopelessly overcrowded and, in some cases, drought-stricken Reserves, where soil erosion and the overworking of the soil makes it impossible for them to live properly off the land. Thirty per cent of Africans are labourers, labour tenants and squatters on white farms, and work and live under dreadful conditions. The other 30 per cent, who live in towns, are impoverished by low incomes and high cost of living. 20
25

Our complaint is that we are poor by comparison with the white people in our own country. Africans want to be paid a living wage. Africans want to perform work which they can do, and not work which the Government declares them able to do. Africans want to be allowed to live where they work. Africans want to be allowed to own land in places where they work, and not to be obliged to live in rented houses which they can never call their own. Africans want a fair share in the whole of South Africa. 30

Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: <https://www.thetimes.co.uk/tto/archive/article/1984-09-19/5/1.html>

Source 2 from: <https://www.news24.com/news24/nelsonmandela/speeches/full-text-mandelas-rivonia-trial-speech-20110124>