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Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number	Candidate Number
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History
International Advanced Subsidiary
Paper 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation
Option 1D: South Africa, 1948–2014

Sample assessment material for first teaching September 2015 Time: 2 hours	Paper Reference WHI02/1D
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You must have: Source 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.

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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 Sharpeville massacre of 1960 weaken apartheid in the 1960s?**(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)****OR****3** To what extent did living standards of blacks in South Africa improve in the years 1994–2014?**(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)****OR****4** How accurate is it to say that economic sanctions in the 1980s were responsible for the ending of apartheid in 1990?**(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)**

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History

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Sample assessment material for first teaching
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Source Booklet

Paper Reference

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From Desmond Tutu, *Truth and Reconciliation*, an article written in 1 September 2004

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission granted those who had committed political crimes the opportunity to appeal for amnesty by giving a full and truthful account of their actions and, if they so chose, an opportunity to ask for forgiveness – opportunities that some took and others did not. The commission also gave victims of political crimes a chance to tell their stories, hear confessions, and thus unburden themselves from the pain and suffering they had experienced. 5

Those who forget the past, as many have pointed out, are doomed to repeat it. In South Africa, we knew that to have a complete amnesty where no disclosure was made would not deal with our past. It is not dealing with the past to say glibly, 'Let bygones be bygones', for then they will never be bygones. How can you forgive if you do not know what or whom to forgive? In our commission hearings, we required full disclosure for us to grant amnesty. 10

Source 2: From an address made by Hendrik Verwoerd to the Native Representative Council, 5 December 1950. Verwoerd was the National Party's Minister of Native Affairs at this time. The Native Representative Council, which comprised six white officials and twelve elected black officials, could offer advice to the government.

I wish to explain the main features of what is implied by the policy of Apartheid. These main features will clarify what will be done and how this will be as much in the interests of the Bantu* as in those of the European. If Bantu and European in future develop as 'intermingled communities', then the following must be understood. There will be competition and conflict everywhere. So long as the points of contact are still comparatively few, as is the case now, friction and conflict will be few and less evident. The more this intermixing develops, however, the stronger the conflict will become. In such conflict, the Europeans will, at least for a long time, hold the stronger position, and the Bantu be the defeated party in every phase of the struggle. This will cause the Bantu to feel an increasing sense of resentment and revenge. Neither for the European, nor for the Bantu, can this increasing tension and conflict be an ideal future, because the intermixed development involves disadvantage to both. 5 10

If mixed development is to be the policy of the future in South Africa, it will lead to the most terrific clash of interests imaginable. The endeavours and desires of the Bantu and the endeavours and objectives of all Europeans will be antagonistic. Such a clash can only bring unhappiness and misery to both. 15

*Bantu – a term used by the National Party for black Africans

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 is from Desmond Tutu, *God has a dream*, Doubleday 2004. Source 2 is from William H. Worger, Nancy L. Clark, Edward A. Alpers, *Africa and the West: From colonialism to independence, 1875 to the present*, Oxford University Press 2001, 2010. By permission of Oxford University Press.

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