

# Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

## History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 2: Depth study

Option 2F.1: India, c1914–48: the road to independence

Option 2F.2: South Africa, 1948–94: from apartheid state to 'rainbow nation'

Tuesday 23 May 2017- Afternoon

**Sources Booklet**

Paper Reference

**8HI0/2F**

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### Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

#### Option 2F.1: India c1914–48: the road to independence

##### Source for use with Question 1(a).

**Source 1:** From a top secret report sent by the War Office to the India Office, 14 July 1943. This is a report on the activities of Subhas Chandra Bose and was created by a branch of the British Military Intelligence Service.

Bose's great drive and political insight will be of real value to the Japanese. Under his direction, subversive activities and espionage in India will be intensified. Bose has finally revealed his true intention towards us by his association with Germany and Japan. His political future is entirely dependent upon the continued military success of the Japanese and the paralysis of British rule in India by internal revolt. Fortunately, public morale and internal security in India are now steady and the Japanese widely feared. Bose will undoubtedly be able to make some capital out of the economic distress and the political deadlock, but unless he can win over Congress his chances of stirring up a major revolt appear to be small. Had he arrived last August his prospects would have been much better.

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##### Source for use with Question 1(b).

**Source 2:** From John Gunther, *Inside Asia*, published 1939. Gunther was an American journalist who travelled in India in 1937–38. He interviewed a range of people on his travels, including political leaders and ordinary Indians.

In 1937 came the tremendous event. It was that, after the passage of the new Government of India Act, elections were held in the eleven provinces of British India, and Congress won in seven of them and took office. Thus the Congress, the same Congress which had so bitterly fought Britain, came into the British structure. Nehru and his followers violently opposed taking office. They thought that provincial self-government, as defined in the Act, did not go far enough. They thought that acceptance of office, working under the British, was a fatal compromise.

After almost four months of tense negotiation, Gandhi invented a formula which seemed to allow Congress to rule without loss of face. They found that running a government is a great deal more difficult than criticising it. This tended to encourage them to act moderately, which the Congress radicals interpreted as subservience to Britain. Provincial self-government was a clever measure by the British, though many Englishmen think that it gave the Congress too much. It was masterly, because it brought Congress for the first time within the fold of governmental responsibilities. It gave Congress most of the difficult things to handle, whilst the British continued to hold veto power. Britain also kept control over defence and foreign affairs.

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## Option 2F.2: South Africa, 1948–94: from apartheid state to ‘rainbow nation’

### Source for use with Question 2(a).

**Source 3:** From *The Commonwealth Statement on Apartheid in Sport*, 14 June 1977. This was better known as the Gleneagles Agreement. It was unanimously approved by the Heads of Government of all the Commonwealth countries who attended the meeting.

The member countries of the Commonwealth, embracing peoples of diverse races, colours, languages and faiths, have long recognised racial prejudice and discrimination as a dangerous sickness and an unmitigated evil. The Heads of Government reaffirm that apartheid in sport is an abomination. Sporting contacts with countries practising apartheid in sport encourages the belief that they are prepared to condone this repulsive policy. They reaffirm their full support for the international campaign against apartheid and welcome the efforts of the United Nations to reach universally accepted approaches to the question of sporting contacts within that campaign. They accept that it is their urgent duty to combat vigorously the evil of apartheid by withholding support for, and by discouraging contact or competition with, sporting organisations, teams or sportsmen from South Africa.

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### Source for use with Question 2(b).

**Source 4:** From a speech made by Colin Eglin in the South African Parliament, 17 June, 1976. Eglin was a leading anti-apartheid politician. At this time he was leader of the Progressive Reform Party, which was the main opposition party in Parliament. Here he is speaking about the Soweto Uprising on the day after it began.

I am sure the Members of this House are filled with shock, although perhaps not with surprise, except for those who deluded themselves into believing that race relations have never been better. It appears that a disturbance which commenced as a scholars' demonstration, developed from there into a riot against authority by people blind with hatred and resentment against the system. Last night it degenerated into looting, thuggery, violence and murder.

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I believe it is our responsibility as legislators to give serious consideration to the root causes of the potential violence and conflict in our country. We trust there is going to be a thorough inquiry into the events and the handling of the situation which will sift out the conflicting eyewitness accounts. Where it is necessary to act to maintain order, that should be done with a maximum of efficiency and a minimum use of force. We hope that in the inquiries we shall not merely look for scapegoats and the Government will not indulge in the superficial exercise of blaming everything on so-called activists. We believe that the implications of what took place in Soweto yesterday are far too serious for all of us for either a one-sided or a superficial explanation.

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