

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 22 May 2018 – 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 an editorial by Gandhi in his weekly newspaper *Harijan*, published 20 May 1946. The Cabinet Mission had reported its findings on 16 May 1946.

After four days of careful examination of the State Paper issued by the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy on behalf of the British Government, my belief remains that it is the best document the British Government could have produced in the circumstances. It reflects our weakness, if we would only see it. The Congress and the Muslim League did not, could not, agree. We would be severely mistaken if, at this time, we foolishly satisfy ourselves that the differences are a British creation. The Mission has not come all the way from England to exploit our differences. They have come to devise the easiest and quickest method of ending British rule. We must be brave enough to believe their declaration until this is disproved. This does not, however, mean that what is best from the British standpoint is also best, or even good, from the Indian standpoint. Their best may possibly be harmful.

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Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From a telegram sent by Clement Attlee, the British Prime Minister, to Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Prime Minister of Pakistan, 15 September 1947. Jinnah had asked Attlee for help in dealing with the communal violence.

My colleagues and I have watched with anxiety and deep sympathy the grave developments in India and Pakistan since 15th August. It is obvious that the situation had very nearly got completely out of hand, but there is no doubt in our minds that the Indian Government is trying to restore order and to prevent violence spreading over still wider areas. Indeed there appear to be real signs of improvement in the last few days. You, with your own difficulties, cannot but appreciate the magnitude of the task. Problems would, to some extent, have been inevitable, even if partition had taken place in an atmosphere of complete friendliness and goodwill. Nothing can help so much as continued contact, frank discussion and co-operation between the two Governments of India and Pakistan. Thus the inevitably slow process of healing the tragic breach could be started. The establishment of the two Dominions as neighbours living in peace and security could begin. If the two Governments finally break adrift, it is impossible to see how the spread of violence all over India and Pakistan could be prevented.

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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 a statement made by Dan Montisi to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, 22 July 1996. This was set up after the ending of apartheid so that victims of human rights violations could give testimony about their experiences. Here Montisi is discussing events in Soweto in June 1976. At the time he was a high school student and was one of the organisers of the march that took place on 16 June 1976.

On the 13th of June we met and formed an action committee. We decided that we had got to explore the possibility of coming up with demonstrations in order to indicate and display our displeasure regarding the enforcement of Afrikaans as the language used for teaching. We had quite a number of student activists in my school who were able to participate quite actively in informing the students in the area. 5

When we met finally on the 15th of June in order to inform the students about the day, there was a lot of enthusiasm and excitement among students because they were not going to let Afrikaans ruin their future. So on the placards, they had to condemn Afrikaans and, at the same time, make known their displeasure about apartheid government in general. 10

On the 16th we met in my school immediately after assembly. The teachers were not informed.

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From the United Democratic Front’s Declaration of Independence, 20 August 1983. This declaration was adopted at the first mass rally of the organisation, which was attended by 10,000–15,000 people.

We, the freedom-loving people of South Africa, say with one voice to the whole world that we cherish the vision of a united, democratic South Africa based on the will of the people. We will strive for the unity of our people through united action against the evils of apartheid and all other forms of exploitation. We stand for the creation of a true democracy in which all South Africans will participate in the government of our country. We stand for a single, non-racial, South Africa with no Bantustans and Group Areas. We say all forms of oppression and exploitation must end. 15 20

We say no to the new constitution which will create yet another undemocratic constitution in the country of our birth. We say no to the Koornhof* laws which will deprive more and more African people of their birthright. We say yes to the birth of the United Democratic Front on this day. 25

We resolve to stand together in our common struggle and commit ourselves to work together to mobilise all organisations – women’s, students’, religious, sporting and other community organisations – and trade unions under the common banner of the United Democratic Front.

*Koornhof – the Cabinet Minister responsible for implementing Botha’s reforms to the apartheid system in the years 1982–84

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