

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Monday 18 May 2020

Afternoon

Paper Reference **8HI0/2F**

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'**

Sources Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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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 telegram sent by the US President Franklin D Roosevelt to Harry Hopkins, 11 April 1942. Hopkins was a close associate and adviser to Roosevelt who informed Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, of the President's views.

Kindly give the following message from the President to Churchill immediately.

'I hope most earnestly that you may be able to postpone the departure from India of Cripps until one more effort has finally been made to prevent a break-down of the negotiations. Here, the feeling is held almost universally that the deadlock has been due to the British Government's unwillingness to concede the right of self-government to the Indians, in spite of the willingness of India to entrust to the British authorities control of its defence. If there is a willingness on the part of the British Government to permit the component parts of India to withdraw from the British Empire after the war, then why is it unwilling to permit them to enjoy during the war what amounts to self-government? It is impossible to understand.'

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Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From Jawaharlal Nehru, *The Discovery of India*, published 1946. This book was written by Nehru in 1944 during his imprisonment by the British in the Ahmednagar Fort. He was imprisoned with other political prisoners, both Hindu and Muslim, and discussed the ideas he was writing about with them.

Any division of India on a religious basis between Hindus and Muslims, as planned by the Muslim League, cannot separate the followers of these two principal religions of India, for they are spread out all over the country. Even if the areas in which each group are in a majority are separated, huge minorities belonging to the other group remain in each area. Thus, instead of solving the minority problem, we create more problems. Other religious groups, like the Sikhs, are split up unfairly against their will and placed in two separate states. In giving freedom to one group, other groups will be denied that freedom.

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If it is said that the majority religion must prevail in each area, so far as the question of separation is concerned, there is no particular reason why each tiny area should not decide its independent status for itself. However, this would create a vast number of small states – an entirely undesirable development.

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It is difficult enough to solve such problems by separation where nationalities are concerned. But where the test becomes a religious one, it becomes impossible to solve on any logical basis.

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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 speech made by FW de Klerk, 10 December 1993, while accepting the Nobel Peace Prize. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize jointly with Nelson Mandela for their work in ending apartheid.

The new South African constitution is now being debated in Parliament.

I believe that this constitution provides a reasonable framework of agreements and rules, of checks and balances, which are necessary for peace in our complex society. It ensures full participation in all aspects of life for all South Africans. It does not discriminate in any way on the basis of colour, creed, class or gender. It contains all the major safeguards which all our communities will need to maintain their respective identities and ways of life. It also provides adequate guarantees for the political, social, cultural and economic rights of individuals. 5

What is taking place in South Africa brings hope to all South Africans. It opens new horizons. It has the capacity to unlock the tremendous potential of our country and our region. 10

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From Nelson Mandela, *Long Walk to Freedom, the Autobiography of Nelson Mandela*, published 1994. Here Mandela is discussing what happened after the Sharpeville Massacre of 1960.

The shootings in Sharpeville provoked national turmoil and a government crisis. Outraged protests came in from across the globe. For the first time, the UN Security Council intervened in South African affairs, blaming the government for the shootings and urging it to initiate measures to bring about racial equality. Share prices fell rapidly, and capital started to flow out of the country. South African whites began making plans to emigrate. Liberals urged Verwoerd to offer concessions to Africans. The government insisted that Sharpeville was the result of a communist conspiracy. 15 20

The massacre created a new situation in the country. In spite of the poor quality and opportunism of their leaders, the PAC rank and file displayed great courage. In just one day the PAC had moved to the front lines of the struggle and Robert Sobukwe* was being hailed as the saviour of the liberation movement. We in the ANC had to make rapid adjustments to this new situation, and we did so. 25

We announced a nation-wide stay-at-home for March 28th. The country responded magnificently as several hundred thousand Africans obeyed the call. Only a truly mass organisation could co-ordinate such activities, and the ANC did so. Rioting broke out in many areas. The government declared a State of Emergency. 30

*Robert Sobukwe – founder of the PAC

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: <https://www.webarchive.org.uk/wayback/archive/20091023083219/http://www.bl.uk/reshelp/findhelpregion/asia/india/indianindependence/ww2/ww23/index.html>

Source 3 from: https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/peace/laureates/1993/klerk-lecture_en.html

Source 4 from: Nelson Mandela, 'Long Walk to Freedom', Little Brown & Co, 1994