

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names					
Pearson Edexcel										
Level 3 GCE										
Centre Number					Candidate Number					
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Time 1 hour 30 minutes					Paper reference		8H10/2F			
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'										
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.
- There are two sections in this question paper.
- In Section A, answer question **part (a) and part (b)** on the option for which you have been prepared.
- In Section B, answer **one** question on the option for which you have been prepared.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- 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.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over ►



SECTION A

Choose EITHER Option 2F.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2F.2 (Question 2),
for which you have been prepared.

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

Answer Question 1, parts (a) and (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into Gandhi's response to the Communal Award of 1932?

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

(8)

AND

(b) Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into attitudes towards proposed constitutional changes in India in 1935?

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

(12)

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

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Choose EITHER Option 2F.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2F.2 (Question 2),
for which you have been prepared.

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

Answer Question 2, parts (a) and (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.

2 (a) Study Source 3 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the importance of the scandal involving the National Party in the late 1970s?

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

(8)

AND

(b) Study Source 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 4 for an enquiry into the reasons why Nelson Mandela would not accept Botha’s offer to release him from prison in 1985?

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

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Chosen question number: **Question 1** **Question 2**

(This is for part (a)).....

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(This is for part (b))

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SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B on the option for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

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

EITHER

- 3** How accurate is it to say that the consequence of the First World War was to reinforce Britain's control of India in the years 1914–19?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4** How accurate is it to say that British policy continued to rely on concession when dealing with nationalist opposition in India in the years 1919–31?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

- 5** How far was the British decision to leave India in August 1947 a consequence of the impact of the Second World War?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

- 6** How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1948–61, the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa was weakened by the powers of the state?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

- 7** To what extent was the South African economy strengthened in the years 1961–68?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8** How significant was the role played by Steve Biko in challenging the power of the National Party in the years 1968–77?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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Chosen question number: **Question 3** **Question 4** **Question 5**

Question 6 **Question 7** **Question 8**

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 40 MARKS



Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Time 1 hour 30 minutes

**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 letter written by Gandhi to Ramsay MacDonald, the British prime minister, 18 August 1932. The letter was written in response to the announcement of the Communal Award two days earlier. At this time Gandhi was imprisoned in Yeravda Prison.

I have to resist with my life the decision regarding the representation of the Minorities. The only way I can do so is by declaring a fast unto death from food of any kind, except water. This fast will cease if the British Government revises its decision about schemes of communal electorates for the Depressed classes*. The representatives of the Depressed classes should be elected by all voters. The proposed fast will come into operation on midday of 20 September. 5

I am asking the authorities at the prison to send a telegram with the text of this letter to you, so as to give you ample notice. I also ask that this letter be published, at the earliest possible moment.

I regret the decision I have taken. But as a man of religion, I have no other course left open to me. 10

*the Depressed classes – the Untouchables

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From a speech made by Samuel Hoare in Oxford, 23 January 1935. Hoare was Secretary of State for India. He was responsible for introducing the Government of India Bill into the House of Commons. It became law in August 1935.

In the next twenty-four hours the terms of the Government of India Bill, which will deal with the future government of India, will be circulated. Will this Bill work?

Leaving aside extremists in both countries, I believe there is a large amount of agreement. Reasonable Indians want a large extension of self-government. Reasonable people here in Britain are ready to accept this. Equally, both sides desire to avoid the disastrous results which may occur if the changes are too hurried. 15

Indians do not wish to deprive themselves of the advantage of our experience and our help. We, on our part, only wish to keep power in our own hands so far as is necessary to safeguard the essentials of self-government in an emergency. We wish to protect interests that still need protection, and to carry out obligations that our long partnership with India has created. 20

In the eyes of Indians, the amount of liberty we propose to concede is obscured by the safeguards. Indian critics are worried that the Government will be a dictatorship. The critics here in Britain think that all political power is being surrendered to an unrepresentative group. 25

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

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From an article in the *New York Times* newspaper, 8 November 1978. PW Botha had been prime minister for less than six weeks at the time of this article.

The South African government minister, Cornelius Mulder, resigned tonight amid a growing scandal over the secret activities of the Information Ministry.

At the same time, PW Botha has moved to limit further disclosures. He ended the inquiry that had last week disclosed evidence that officials under Mulder’s authority secretly financed a pro-apartheid newspaper, lied about it in Parliament, and stole at least 15 million dollars in public funds. 5

Botha’s efforts to keep details of the scandal secret reflect growing anxiety about domestic and international consequences. Indications are that the secret activities of the Information Ministry affected numerous Western countries. Moreover, evidence that many activities involved manipulation and deceit, have drawn angry responses from the Government’s own Afrikaner supporters. 10

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From a statement made by Nelson Mandela and read by his daughter to a United Democratic Front meeting in Soweto, 10 February 1985. This statement was Mandela’s response to Botha’s offer of freedom. Botha made the offer of freedom subject to Mandela rejecting the use of violence as a political weapon.

I am surprised at the conditions that the government wants to impose on me. I am not a violent man. It was only when all other forms of resistance were no longer open to us that we turned to armed struggle.

Let Botha show that he is different from previous National Party leaders. Let him reject violence. Let him say that he will dismantle apartheid. Let him unban the African National Congress. Let him free all who have been imprisoned, banished or exiled for their opposition to apartheid. Let him guarantee free political activity so that people may decide who will govern them. 15

I cherish my own freedom dearly, but I care even more for your freedom. Too many have died since I went to prison. Too many have suffered for the love of freedom. I owe it to their families who have grieved and wept for them. 20

What freedom am I being offered while the organisation of the people remains banned? What freedom am I being offered when I may be arrested on a charge under the Pass Laws? 25

Only free men can negotiate. Prisoners cannot enter into contracts. I cannot and will not give any undertaking at a time when I and you, the people, are not free. Your freedom and mine cannot be separated.

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: Indian Nationalist Movement By B. N. Pandey © Palgrave Macmillan Scholarly, 1979

Source 2 from: Speeches by The Right Honourable Sir Samuel Hoare 1931–35

Source 3 from: <https://www.nytimes.com/1978/11/08/archives/high-south-african-official-quits-in-a-scandal-over-secret.html>

Source 4 from: <https://prisonphotography.org/tag/oliver-tambo/>