

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'

Sample assessment materials for first teaching
September 2015

Sources Booklet

Paper Reference

8HI0/2F

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

S47486A

©2014 Pearson Education Ltd.



PEARSON

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 1a.

Source 1: From *The Bengalee* newspaper, published 1914 after the outbreak of the First World War. *The Bengalee* was an English language newspaper that was edited by a moderate supporter of the Indian National Congress.

Behind the ranks of one of the finest armies in the world, there stands the people of India. They are ready to co-operate with the British Government in the defence of the Empire. This means for them the complete recognition of their rights as citizens of the freest State in the world. We may have our differences with the British, but in the presence of a common enemy, be it Germany or any other Power, we sink our differences, we forget our little quarrels and close our ranks. We offer all that we possess in defence of the great Empire, to which we are all so proud to belong, and with which the future prosperity and advancement of our people are bound up. 5

Source for use with Question 1b.

Source 2: From a speech made to the House of Commons by Winston Churchill, 8 July 1920, during the debate on the findings of the Committee of Enquiry into the events at Amritsar in 1919. Churchill was the Secretary of State for War and would later be a vocal opponent of Indian independence.

'I was confronted,' says General Dyer, 'by a revolutionary army' 10

What is the chief characteristic of an army? Surely it is that it is armed. This crowd was unarmed. These are simple tests which it is not too much to expect officers in these difficult situations to apply.

Amritsar is an episode which appears to me to be without precedent or parallel in the modern history of the British Empire. It is an extraordinary event, a monstrous event, an event which stands in sinister isolation. I am told that it 'saved India'. I do not believe it for a moment. The British power in India does not stand on such foundations. It stands on much stronger foundations. Our reign in India, or anywhere else has never stood on the basis of physical force alone. It would be fatal to the British Empire if we were to try to base our rule only upon physical force. The British way of doing things has always meant, and implied, close and effective co-operation with the people of the country. 20

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

Source for use with Question 2a.

Source 3: From a statement made by Hendrick Verwoerd in the South African Parliament, 7 June 1954. Verwoerd was Minister of Native Affairs from 1950–58. Here he is describing the government’s education policy.

The school must equip the Bantu pupil to meet the demands which the economic life of South Africa will impose upon him.

The Bantu teacher must be integrated as an active agent in the process of the development of the Bantu community. He must learn not to feel above his community, with a consequent desire to become integrated into the life of the European community. My department’s policy is that education should stand with both feet in the reserves and have its roots in the spirit and being of Bantu society. The Bantu must be guided to serve his own community in all respects. There is no place for him in the European community above the level of certain forms of labour. Within his own community, however, all doors are open.

5

10

Source for use with question 2b.

Source 4: From an interview with Wolfie Kodesh, 1963. Kodesh attended the Congress of the People, which involved a range of different anti-apartheid groups and met on 25–26 June 1955 to create a new vision for South Africa in the future. He was a white Communist Party activist. Here, he is talking about the creation of the Freedom Charter, which was drafted shortly before the meeting of the Congress of the People.

We went right into the countryside to all the places we had known before – a whole network. We got resolutions from women, from farm workers, the tot system* people, the whole lot. We even got resolutions written on the back of cigarette boxes, pieces of cardboard or paper. It was a very difficult task because people were not used to expressing themselves. The volunteers had to go out and explain to people carefully ‘Look here, I am not telling you what to say, you tell me what you want.’

15

The demands varied from being able to get a uniform at work, for the wives to be able to live with their husbands and not be separated, to much more comprehensive and political ideas such as a vote for all. It therefore became the most comprehensive and widespread list of resolutions and demands for what the people wanted.

20

*tot system – a system used to pay some African farm workers in alcohol rather than money

Acknowledgements

Source 1 is from the Bengalee Newspaper, published 1914; Source 2 © UK Parliament; Source 3 is from Nancy Clarke and William Worger, *South Africa: The Rise and Fall of Apartheid* © 2011 Routledge. Reproduced by permission of Taylor & Francis Books UK; Source 4 is from J Pampallis, *Foundations of the New South Africa*, Cape Town: Maskew Miller Longman 1991.

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.