

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

**Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level**

**Wednesday 22 May 2024**

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours)

Paper  
reference

**WHI02/1D**

**History**

**International Advanced Subsidiary**

**PAPER 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation**

**Option 1D: South Africa, 1948–2014**

**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.
- Answer **ALL** questions in Section A and **ONE** question in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided  
– *there may be more space than you need.*

### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- 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.

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS**



**SECTION B**

**Answer ONE question in Section B.**

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

**EITHER**

2. How far do you agree that the key features of the system of apartheid changed in the years 1948–89?

**(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)**

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**OR**

3. How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1948–94, differential healthcare was the main cause of high child mortality in the non-white population in South Africa?

**(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)**

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**OR**

4. How accurate is it to say that the Soweto uprising (1976) was the most significant protest against apartheid within South Africa in the years 1960–94?

**(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)**

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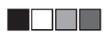


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**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS**  
**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS**



# Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

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Paper  
reference

**WHI02/1D**

## **History**

**International Advanced Subsidiary**

**PAPER 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation**

**Option 1D: South Africa, 1948–2014**

**Sources Booklet**

**Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.**

*Turn over* ►

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### Sources for use with Section A.

**Source 1:** From the obituary of Archbishop Desmond Tutu, published in *The Times* newspaper, 27 December 2021, the day after Tutu's death. *The Times* was a British newspaper. Here the reporter comments on Tutu's role in the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

Between 1995 and 1998, Tutu was chairman of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission that urged South Africans, white and black, to repent of the crimes they had committed during the apartheid era. He described the job as the hardest of his life. Some white conservatives regarded it as a witch-hunt. Some black people considered it as something that allowed apartheid's enforcers quite literally to get away with murder. Tutu saw it as a process of confession and cleansing that would help to heal the country's wounds. 5

Hundreds of public hearings were held throughout the country. Oppressors, torturers, victims and bereaved recalled the horrors of apartheid, and many sought or gave forgiveness. Tutu sometimes wept as he helped witnesses through the process. At other times, he scolded them. He criticised FW de Klerk for the inadequacies of his testimony. He begged his close friend, Winnie Mandela, to admit that her gang of youths committed some brutal crimes. Finally, and very reluctantly, she did so. 10

The Commission was judged to have been partly successful. 15



**Source 2:** From Margaret Thatcher, *Southern Africa: The Way Ahead – Britain's View*, 23 October 1989. This statement was British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's response to opinions voiced by Commonwealth leaders in a recent meeting. Here Mrs Thatcher outlines her view of the political and economic situation in South Africa.

Britain agrees with the rest of the Commonwealth in utterly condemning apartheid and wishing to see its total abolition.

However, Britain believes that the Commonwealth should concentrate on encouraging change rather than on further punishment. Whatever their intention, sanctions have the effect of punishing the people. Sanctions are hardest on the poorest and weakest members of South Africa's black population. 20

South Africa needs economic growth to provide a decent standard of living for its people. Sanctions on investment deliberately deprive South Africa of access to the funds which it needs to grow its economy. Sanctions contribute to poverty and misery in South Africa, whereas Britain's efforts are directed to helping relieve poverty and misery throughout Africa as a whole. 25

Britain believes that the political effect of sanctions is to make the South African government resist change rather than to encourage change. There seems to be a clear link between the strength of extreme right-wing parties in South Africa that are utterly opposed to change and the imposition of additional sanctions by the US Congress and the Commonwealth. 30

Britain wants to see the Commonwealth and the international community support peaceful change and enable South Africa to develop a strong economy. 35



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