Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

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.

Turn over ▶

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SECTION A

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

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

1 (a) Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the reasons why Nelson Mandela became a world icon?

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

(10)

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

(b) How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the significance of the imposition of economic sanctions on South Africa in the 1980s?

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

(15)

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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 accurate is it to say that the Freedom Charter (1955) was the most significant factor in developing resistance to apartheid in the years 1948–64?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that John Vorster and PW Botha took similar approaches to maintaining the system of apartheid in South Africa?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 To what extent did the living standards of white South Africans decline in the years 1994–2014?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 2** ☐ **Question 3** ☐ **Question 4** ☐

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

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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 Presentation Speech made on the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Nelson Mandela and F W de Klerk, 10 December 1993. The Nobel Peace Prize was a prestigious international award given annually to those considered by a panel of judges to have made the greatest contribution to the promotion of peace.

South Africa was caught in a vicious circle of disintegration into chaos and bloodshed. However, on the eve of the 1990s, its new president, Frederik Willem de Klerk released Nelson Mandela unconditionally after nearly 28 years of imprisonment. Many people have remarked on the apparent lack of bitterness that characterises Mandela's conduct since he was released from prison.

The two Prize-Winners have taken initiatives to break the vicious circle that their country was caught up in. These are initiatives the world has noted. These initiatives reflect the personal integrity and great political courage of both men. They have both chosen not to focus on the deep wounds of the past. Mandela has chosen reconciliation rather than the alternative that would inevitably have led to an even bloodier conflict.

It is the judgement of the committee that Nelson Mandela and Frederik Willem de Klerk have made a brilliant contribution to peace. They have achieved astonishing results with their policy of peace and reconciliation.

Source 2: From an article in *The New York Times* newspaper, 11 September 1985. *The New York Times* was an American newspaper with worldwide influence and readership. Here the writer is commenting on the decision by some members of the European Common Market to impose sanctions on South Africa.

Eleven West European nations agreed today to impose sanctions against South Africa. Britain declined to participate, saying it needed time to study the likely effect.

These sanctions, adopted a day after US President Reagan announced economic sanctions, are largely symbolic, according to European diplomats. The diplomats said the measures were intended to emphasise unhappiness with South Africa's failure to move more rapidly toward ending apartheid.

The Western European sanctions include an embargo on oil, a ban on military cooperation, discouragement of cultural and scientific links and a ban on nuclear cooperation.

The sanctions already announced by President Reagan included a ban on exports of computers to South African police agencies, a ban on nuclear exports, a ban on loans to South Africa, and a possible ban on the sale of Krugerrand gold coins.

Officials say that the European sanctions involve few significant changes in policy and are unlikely to cause South Africa much inconvenience. The Common Market countries already ban exports of armaments and nuclear material and prohibit military cooperation.

West Germany, Britain and Belgium were the firmest opponents of any significant new sanctions. Britain and West Germany are South Africa's biggest trading partners, supplying more than 25 per cent of South African imports. Belgium opposes meaningful sanctions because its gem-cutting industry imports over $1 billion worth of South African diamonds a year.

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