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 17 May 2023

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.

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 President Zuma's handling of the AIDS crisis in South Africa?

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 importance of the 1948 election result for white South Africans?

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 To what extent did external pressures on South Africa change in the years 1960–86?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1960–89, the United Democratic Front played the most significant role in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that Julius Malema played the most significant role in opposition to the government of the new South African republic 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 a speech made by President Jacob Zuma on World AIDS Day, 1 December 2009. The audience for this speech included prominent members of the South African government, the AIDS Executive Director from the United Nations and representatives of international agencies. Here Zuma outlines his thoughts on the AIDS crisis.

AIDS affects entire nations. Yet it also touches on matters that are intensely personal. HIV and AIDS cannot be overcome simply by improving the quality of drinking water or mass immunisation. It can only be overcome by individuals taking responsibility for their own lives.

We must stop the spread of HIV. Prevention is our most powerful weapon. All South Africans should take steps to ensure that they do not become infected, that they do not infect others and that they know their HIV/AIDS status.

We are launching a massive campaign to test all South Africans for HIV. I have taken HIV tests before, and I know my status. I will do another test soon as part of this new campaign. I urge you to take your own tests.

All children under one year will get treatment if they test positive. All patients with HIV will get treatment with ARVs*. All pregnant HIV positive women will have access to treatment.

To meet the need for testing and treatment, we will ensure that all the health institutions in the country are ready to receive and assist patients.

*ARVs – anti-retroviral drugs that attempt to control HIV infection

Source 2: From Nelson Mandela, *Long Walk to Freedom*, published 1994. Mandela began writing this autobiography in 1974 during his imprisonment on Robben Island and completed it after his release in 1990. Here he comments on the 1948 election.

In the white general election of 1948, the National Party's campaign centred on 'the black danger'. The Nationalists were also fuelled by bitterness – bitterness towards the English who had treated them as inferiors for decades, and bitterness towards Africans, who the Nationalists believed threatened the prosperity and purity of Afrikaner culture.

The Nationalists' programme was known as apartheid. Apartheid classified, in one oppressive system, all the laws and regulations that had kept Africans in an inferior position to whites for centuries. The principle of apartheid was that whites were superior to Africans, Coloureds and Indians. The function of apartheid was to embed white supremacy forever. The policy was supported by the Dutch Reformed Church, which gave apartheid its religious foundations by suggesting that Afrikaners were God's chosen people, and that black people were a subservient species.

The Nationalists' victory was the beginning of the end of the domination of the Afrikaner by the Englishman. English would now take second place to Afrikaans as an official language. For the first time in South African History, an exclusively Afrikaner party led the government. 'South Africa belongs to us once more,' the Nationalist leader, Malan, proclaimed in his victory speech.

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