Write your name here Surname		Other names	
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre Number		Candidate Number
History			
International Advar Paper 2: Breadth St Option 1D: South A	udy with So	ource I	Evaluation
International Advar Paper 2: Breadth St	udy with So frica, 1948-	ource I	Evaluation Paper Reference WHI02/1D

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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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	a) Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into President Mbeki's response to the AIDS crisis in South Africa in the years 1999–2008?	
	Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.	(10)
		(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 reasons for the establishment of the homelands as part of the National Par implementation of apartheid?	
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 EOD SECTION A - 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS



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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 different opposition groups to apartheid used very similar methods in their struggle to end apartheid in the years 1948–61?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that the role of the South African police force was the most significant factor in maintaining apartheid in the years 1960–76?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 To what extent was international pressure responsible for the collapse of apartheid in the years 1983–94?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)



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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Pearson Edexcel

International Advanced Level

History

International Advanced Subsidiary
Paper 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation
Option 1D: South Africa, 1948–2014

Tuesday 23 May 2017 – Afternoon

Sources Booklet

Paper Reference

WHI02/1D

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A

Source 1: From the news report *I Was Right about AIDS – Mbeki,* published by News24.com, 21 April 2005. News24.com is South Africa's largest digital news service. Here it is commenting on a statement made by President Mbeki to an international audience in Singapore in 2005.

President Thabo Mbeki declared himself the victor in a controversy over AIDS in which he had advocated healthy eating as the primary means of combating the HIV/AIDS virus.

When talking to business leaders on Thursday, Mbeki said that experts at a World Health Organisation Conference in South Africa the week before had agreed with him that nutrition was a very important aspect of the AIDS issue.

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He said that it was "not merely the availability of taking a pill and that was the end of the story" but that effective AIDS treatment required a healthy body, an effective health care system and efficient access to medication.

"Quite why my view became controversial I don't know, to me it was pretty simple," Mbeki said.

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"That is what caused the controversy but I think that now people have understood."

The answer was well received by many of the audience who later said it had explained Mbeki's thinking on the AIDS issue. His views on AIDS had first attracted international attention in 2000.

Source 2: From a speech by Hendrik Verwoerd to the Senate, 3 September 1948, the day after he took up his place in the Senate as a representative of the National Party. Verwoerd was appointed as the Minister of Native Affairs two years later. Here he is outlining his thoughts on separate living areas for the different races in South Africa.

There must be separate residential areas for Europeans and non-Europeans. As far as possible this principle of apartheid must also be applied to the various non-European racial groups in their relationships towards one another, such as Coloured people, Indians and Natives.

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The party believes that a determined policy of separation between the European race and the non-European racial groups is the only basis on which the character and the future of each race can be protected and made secure. It is necessary to enable each race to develop in accordance with its own national character, abilities and destiny.

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In so far as it is possible, the policy will aim at concentrating in their own separate territories, the main ethnic groups and sub-groups of the Bantu. Each group will be able to develop into a self-sufficient unit.

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This is not an effort to exploit differences between the races; this is not an effort to stir them up to hostility towards one another. Each nation of the world, in its own territory, accomplishes its own national development. Here also the opportunity will be given to the various Native groups to accomplish their own development, each in their own territory. To each individual, from the tribal chief to the ordinary Native, the chance is being given to accomplish a fair and reasonable development within his own national group.

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