Surname	Other r	ames		
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre Number	Candidate Number		
History International Advanced Subsidiary Paper 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation Option 1D: South Africa, 1948–2014				
	rica, 1948–201			

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) Why is Source	1 valuable to	the historian	for an enqu	iry into the	aims of the
	United Democ	ratic Front?				

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 t significance of Nelson Mandela to the international community?	he
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
IOTAL I ON SECTION A - 23 MANNS



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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 victory of the Nationalist Party in 1948 was the main reason for the implementation of apartheid in the years 1948–59?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 To what extent did living standards decline for black South Africans in the years 1973–94?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 To what extent can the rapid spread of AIDS in South Africa in the years 1990–2014 be explained by the weakness of the government's response to the crisis?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)



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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box \boxtimes . If you change you mind, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then indicate your new question with a cross \boxtimes .			
Chosen question number:	Question 2	Question 3	Question 4



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

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Pearson Edexcel

International Advanced Level

History

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

Wednesday 25 May 2016 – Afternoon

Paper Reference

Sources Booklet

WHI02/1D

Do not return this Sources Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶







Sources for use with Section A

Source 1: From a speech by Allan Boesak on 20 August 1983. Boesak was president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches. Here he is speaking to a crowd of 1,000 people from 575 different organisations at the launch of the United Democratic Front in Cape Town.

We are here to say that what we are working for is one undivided South Africa which shall belong to all of its people. We want an open democracy from which no single South African shall be excluded. We want all of our rights. Not just some rights, not just a few token handouts the government sees fit to give. And we want all of South Africa's people to have their rights. Not just a selected few, not just 'Coloureds' or 'Indians' after they had been made honorary whites. We want the rights of all South Africans. We want all of our rights here, in a united, undivided South Africa. We do not want them in impoverished homelands, we don't want them in our separate little group areas.

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We want all of our rights, we want them here and we want them now. We have been waiting so long; we have been struggling so long. Now is the time.

Source 2: From President Barack Obama's speech at the memorial service for Nelson Mandela on 10 December 2013. Here the US President is speaking to an audience of world leaders, South African government and people who had gathered in Johannesburg for the service.

It is an honour to be here today, to celebrate a life like no other. To the people of South Africa, the world thanks you for sharing Nelson Mandela with us. His struggle was your struggle. His triumph was your triumph. Your dignity and your hope found expression in his life. And your freedom, your democracy is his cherished legacy.

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It is hard to praise any man; to capture in words the essential truth of a person. It is even harder to do so for a giant of history; a man who moved a nation toward justice, and in the process inspired billions of people around the world.

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Given the scope of his accomplishments, the adoration that he so rightly earned, it's tempting I think to remember Nelson Mandela as an icon. But Madiba* himself strongly resisted such a lifeless portrait. Nothing he achieved was inevitable. In Mandela, we see a man who earned his place in history through struggle, persistence and faith. He tells us what is possible not just in history books, but in our own lives as well. Mandela showed us the power of action; of taking risks on behalf of our ideals. He reminds us that it always seems impossible until it is done. South Africa shows we can change, that we can choose a world defined not by our differences, but by our common hopes.

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^{*} Madiba – Mandela's clan name