

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0

**GCSE**

4276/01

HISTORY**UNIT 1/UNIT 2: Changes in South Africa, 1948-1994**

P.M. MONDAY, 3 June 2013

1 hour 15 minutes

Question	Mark Awarded
1	25
2	15
3	10
SPaG	3
Total	53

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010001**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer ALL the questions on the examination paper.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing. These are questions 1(e) and 3.

In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answer to question 3.

Answer all questions.

QUESTION 1

This question is about the ending of apartheid.

[25]

Study the sources below and then answer the questions which follow each source.

Source A

	1974	1977	1981
Total number of soldiers	106,000	328,000	592,000
Military spending (in millions of rand)	707	1,940	3,000

[A table showing official government policy figures 1974-1981]

- (a) What does Source A show you about South African government policy between 1974 and 1981? [2]

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Source B

Serious violence was a main feature of life in South Africa from 1985 to 1989, as black townships became the focus of the struggle between anti-apartheid organisations and the government. There was much resistance against any black leaders who supported the government's policies. By 1985, it had become the ANC's aim to make black townships ungovernable.

[From a GCSE textbook]

- (b) Use Source B and your own knowledge to explain why there was so much violence in South Africa in the 1980s. [4]

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Source C

F.W. de Klerk is a figure of greater significance than Nelson Mandela. He single-handedly dismantled the apartheid system and organised South Africa's first democratic elections. We must remember the resistance de Klerk faced from his country's white minority to his decision to end the apartheid system.

[From a newspaper article written by a member of the National Party describing the role of F.W. de Klerk in ending apartheid (1994)]

- (c) How far does Source C support the view that F.W. de Klerk was very important in ending apartheid in South Africa? [5]

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Source D



[A propaganda poster issued by the United Democratic Front criticising the situation in South Africa (1985)]

- (d) How useful is Source D to an historian studying the role of the United Democratic Front?

[Explain your answer using the source and your own knowledge]

[6]

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These two sources have different views about free, democratic elections in South Africa.

Source E

There will never be one man one vote in South Africa. It is the will of God and the belief of this government that the white race should dominate inferior races. Clearly, there can never be majority rule in South Africa. It is impossible and unacceptable.

[Marius Swart, a National Party government minster, speaking in a party meeting in the early 1980s]

Source F

Democracy is inevitable. Soon we will wake up in a truly democratic country which will represent all South Africans. The people will triumph over the humiliation of apartheid and the violent actions of the government.

[Allan Boesak, an anti-apartheid campaigner and activist, speaking to a journalist in a newspaper interview (1991)]

- (e) Why do Sources E and F have different views about free democratic elections in South Africa? [8]

[In your answer you should refer to both the content of the sources and to the authors]

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END OF QUESTION 1

QUESTION 2Examiner
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This question is about the creation of the apartheid state and its key features.

[15]

Study the photograph below and then answer the questions which follow.



[The photograph shows the treatment of black South Africans in the 1950s]

(a) Describe the increase in police powers in the 1950s.

[4]

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(b) Explain why the Pass Laws were unpopular.

[5]

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- (c) How important were the changes made by Verwoerd to the apartheid system between 1958-1966? [6]

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END OF QUESTION 2

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