

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, 2 June 2014

1 hour 15 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	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. Use supplementary sheets when there is insufficient room in this booklet. Write your name at the top of each supplementary sheet, indicating clearly the number of the question you answer. Put the supplementary sheets inside 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 question 1(e) and question 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 an enquiry into the creation of the apartheid state and its key features. [25]

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

Source A



[A photograph of a black township in the 1950s]

(a) What does Source A show you about conditions in black townships in the 1950s? [2]

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Source B

In the 1950s black children had a different curriculum from white children. They were taught about white superiority and how they belonged to different ethnic groups. They were just taught the basics needed to get an unskilled job in the homelands.

[From a GCSE textbook]

- (b) Use Source B and your own knowledge to explain why the education of black South African children was different to that of white children in the 1950s. [4]

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Source C

Integration of the races is unworkable. Apartheid will allow all races to develop along their own lines but it must be our aim to protect the white character of our cities and to ensure the safety of individuals and property. The task of ensuring the well-being of all citizens can only be achieved by preserving the white race.

[From an official statement following the 1948 election made by Dr. Malan, Prime Minister of the National Government]

- (c) How far does Source C support the view that apartheid was introduced to maintain white supremacy in South Africa? [5]

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(d) How useful is Source D to an historian studying the apartheid system in South Africa?
[Explain your answer using the source and your own knowledge] [6]

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END OF QUESTION 1

QUESTION 2Examiner
only**This question is about opposition to apartheid.****[15]****(a)** Describe the role of women in the campaign against apartheid.**[4]**

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(b) Explain why the Sharpeville massacre happened in 1960.

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(c) Why was international pressure important in the campaign against apartheid?

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END OF QUESTION 2

