

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0

**GCSE**

4276/01

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

P.M. TUESDAY, 12 June 2012

1 hour

Questions answered	Office use
Q.1 (Compulsory)	25
Q.	25
TOTAL	50

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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 Question 1 (Section A) and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3 (Section B).

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 questions 1(*e*) and either 2(*d*) or 3(*d*).

SECTION A
COMPULSORY

1. This question is an enquiry into resistance and repression and the opposition to apartheid. [25]

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

Source A



[A photograph of members of the women's organisation, the Black Sash, demonstrating in Johannesburg in 1955]

- (a) What does Source A show you about the role of women in the campaign against apartheid? [2]

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Source B

On 26 June 1952 the ANC began a Defiance Campaign to make the government's apartheid policy unworkable. Men marched without their passes and ignored curfew laws. The police arrested the protesters for these minor offences. The campaign succeeded. It put South Africa on the United Nations agenda and in 1952 the UN General Assembly passed its first resolution condemning apartheid.

[From a history textbook]

- (b) Use the information in Source B and your own knowledge to explain why the Defiance Campaign was important in the fight against apartheid. [4]

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Source C

Economic sanctions will help to convince white South Africans that it is in their own interests to get rid of apartheid. The white minority must see that apartheid is no longer workable because the economic costs are too high. Economic sanctions will weaken the political power of the apartheid regime.

[From a report on the impact of economic sanctions on apartheid produced by the British Commonwealth Association in the late 1980s]

- (c) How far does Source C support the view that economic sanctions would help to bring an end to apartheid? [5]

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Source D

The political leader Mr Stephen Biko died while being held by the security police, eight days after he had begun a hunger strike. Mr Biko had refused meals and water from September 5th. He was examined by various doctors and then sent to a prison hospital in Port Elizabeth. From there he was taken back to police cells and finally transferred to Pretoria where he died on the night of his arrival.

[Jimmy Krugur, Minister of Justice, giving the South African government’s explanation of what happened to Steve Biko. This explanation was reported in the *Cape Times* newspaper on 14 September 1977]

(d) How useful is Source D to an historian studying the death of Steve Biko? [6]

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These two sources say different things about what happened at Sharpeville.

Source E

The disturbances at Sharpeville on Monday resulted from a planned demonstration of about 20,000 natives in which demonstrators attacked the police with assorted weapons, including firearms. The demonstrators shot first, and the police were forced to fire in self-defence and avoid even more tragic results. The allegation made by the United Nations that the demonstrators were unarmed and peaceful, is completely untrue.

[From an official statement issued by the South African Ambassador in London in March 1960]

Source F

The PAC decided to hold a mass demonstration against the Pass Laws at Sharpeville on 21 March 1960. When the crowd arrived outside the police station the police suddenly opened fire, killing 69 people and wounding 180 others. The police claimed that they had come under attack from the protestors. However, the protestors had been unarmed and peaceful. Most of the dead had been shot in the back.

[Dale Banham, an historian, writing in a GCSE history textbook, *SHP History* (2009)]

(e) Why do Sources E and F have different views about what happened in Sharpeville on 21 March 1960? [8]

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

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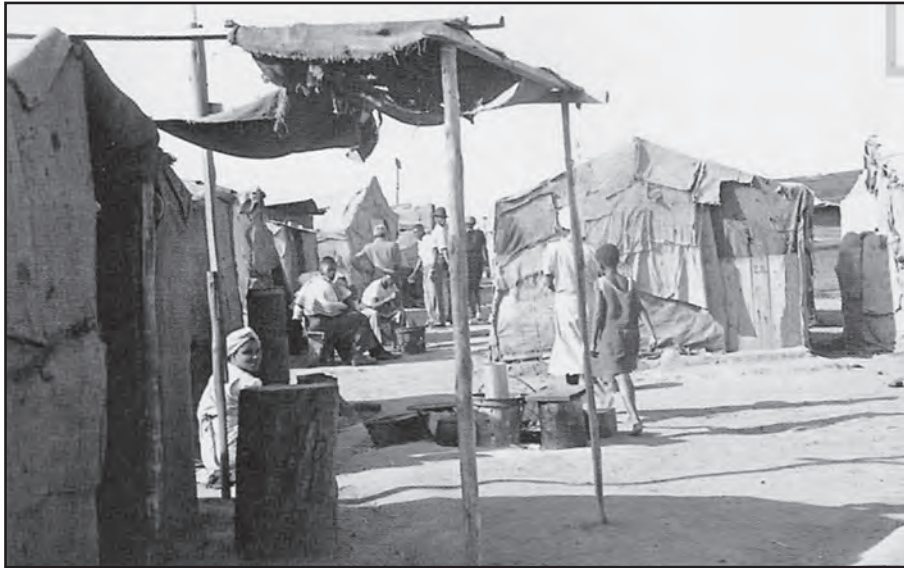
SECTION B

Answer either Question 2 or Question 3.

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

[25]

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



[A photograph taken at a black squatter settlement near Johannesburg in 1948]

(a) What does this photograph show you about life for many black South Africans in 1948? [2]

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(b) Describe any **three** apartheid laws introduced between 1949-1956.

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(c) (i) Explain why the apartheid system was established.

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(ii) Explain why the police were given increased powers during the 1950s.

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(d) Did all South Africans benefit from the system of apartheid created after 1948? [10]
Explain your answer fully.

In your answer you should:
- *discuss those groups of South Africans who did benefit from the system of apartheid*
- *discuss those groups who did not benefit from the system of apartheid*

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3. This question is about the ending of apartheid.

[25]

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



[A photograph showing Nelson Mandela and F. W. de Klerk receiving the Nobel Peace Prize in December 1993]

(a) What does this photograph show you about Nelson Mandela?

[2]

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(b) Describe the changes to the apartheid system made by President P. W. Botha. [5]

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(c) (i) Explain why violence was common in the townships during the 1980s. [4]

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(ii) Explain why CODESA was set up in 1991. [4]

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