

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Wednesday 14 January 2026

Morning (Time: 2 hours)

Paper reference **WHI02/1D**

History

International Advanced Subsidiary

PAPER 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation

Option 1D: South Africa, 1948–2014

You must have:
Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

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.

Turn over ►

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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 enquiry into the main aims of the United Democratic Front (UDF) in the struggle against apartheid in the 1980s?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS



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, in the years 1948–76, the most significant resistance to apartheid came from the ANC?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3 How accurate is it to say that sporting boycotts were more significant than economic sanctions in putting pressure on South Africa to end apartheid?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

- 4 How accurate is it to say that healthcare in South Africa improved during the 1990s?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From a speech made to the Institute for Democratic Alternatives in South Africa, May 1987, just after the ban on the UDF receiving foreign funding had been lifted. The Institute encouraged multiracial discussions. The speech was given on behalf of UDF activist Murphy Morobe, who had been detained by the South African police.

We in the United Democratic Front are involved in a national democratic struggle. It involves all sectors of our people. Our struggle is national because we are seeking to create a new nation out of the nation divided by apartheid.

Firstly, we say that a democratic South Africa is one of the aims of our struggle. This can be summed up in this principal slogan: 'The People Shall Govern.'

5

Secondly, democracy is how we conduct the struggle. This refers to the democratic character of our existing mass-based organisations. By developing active, mass-based democratic organisations and democratic practices within these organisations, we are laying the basis for a future, democratic South Africa.

10

Our main objective is the achievement of democracy. To achieve this, we must also create democratic processes for elections. Parliament is not the starting point for a movement towards democracy in South Africa. A democratic South Africa can only be created through the participation of millions of South Africans in the electoral process.

15



Source 2: From F W de Klerk, *The Last Trek – A New Beginning*, published 1999. Here, in his autobiography, de Klerk comments on the outcome of the 1948 election in South Africa.

In 1948, when I was 12 years old, the National Party won a surprise victory in the national elections. The main reason for the National Party's victory was white concern over the enormous influx of blacks into the cities during the Second World War. Large shanty towns developed around most of South Africa's major cities and a new generation of street-wise urban blacks began to emerge. Whites felt threatened and blamed the weak policies of the ruling United Party. 20

The National Party had not invented racial discrimination. Apartheid, by whatever name, had been applied by the former British colonial administrations and Boer Republican governments alike. However, the new government applied segregation much more systematically than any of its predecessors. 25

My own father, although a good and kind man, was a member of the government that implemented these policies. He was a devout and practising Christian. So were most of his colleagues. How could he – how could we all – have supported policies that we now regard as unjust and repressive? 30

There were a number of motivations for apartheid. Firstly, our conviction as Afrikaners that, without apartheid, our people would be swamped by the vast black majority, which would lead to the extinction of our own hard-won right to national self-determination. 35

There were other, more worthy, motivations: our desire that black cultures should be nurtured and developed and not be swamped by the more powerful Western materialistic culture.

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: <https://files.libcom.org/files/Morobe.pdf>

Source 2 from: The Last Trek - A New Beginning By F W De Klerk © Macmillan, 1999

