

Candidate Name	Centre Number	Candidate Number

WELSH JOINT EDUCATION COMMITTEE  
General Certificate of Secondary Education



CYD-BWYLLGOR ADDYSG CYMRU

Tystysgrif Gyffredinol Addysg Uwchradd

165/09

## HISTORY

### SPECIFICATION A: IN-DEPTH AND OUTLINE STUDIES OF ASPECTS OF WELSH/ENGLISH AND WORLD HISTORY

#### PAPER 1

#### STUDY IN-DEPTH

#### 09 - SOUTH AFRICA, 1960-1994

P.M. FRIDAY, 9 June 2006

1 hour (of two hour examination)

Questions answered	Office use
Q.1 (Compulsory)	20
Q.	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	45

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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 will be awarded marks for the quality of your written communication.

Your answers must be relevant and must make full use of information given to be awarded full marks for a question.

**You are reminded that you should always support your answers using your knowledge and understanding of the topic chosen.**

No certificate will be awarded to a candidate detected in any unfair practice during the examination.

*Answer Question 1 in Section A and either Question 2 or Question 3 in Section B.*

## SECTION A

(COMPULSORY)

**1. This question is about the end of apartheid.**

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

[20]

**Source A**



[Mandela, de Klerk and Buthelezi shake hands during a meeting in September 1991]

- (a) Use Source A and your own knowledge to describe black leadership in the fight to end apartheid in the early 1990s. [3]

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### Source B

In February 1990 de Klerk opened Parliament and gave a speech which started to demolish the system of apartheid. The ANC, PAC and 30 other organisations were no longer banned; political prisoners were set free and the death sentence was suspended.

[Adapted from a school textbook, *South Africa* (1997)]

- (b) Use the information in Source B and your own knowledge to explain the political changes of 1990. [4]

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### **Source C**

Today, the majority of South Africans, black and white, recognise that apartheid has no future. Our struggle has reached an important stage. We call on our people to grab this moment so that progress towards the ending of apartheid is rapid and uninterrupted. Now is the time to push ahead with the struggle.

[Part of a speech made by Nelson Mandela upon his release from prison in February 1990.  
He was talking to ANC supporters]

- (c) How useful is Source C as evidence to an historian studying the reasons for the ending of apartheid? Explain your answer using the source and your own knowledge. [5]

### Source D

Enormous problems faced de Klerk when he became President. But by following a clever policy to end apartheid he thought he could solve these problems and enable the white minority to hold on to power.

[Adapted from a modern school history textbook by H. MacDonald & B. Williamson,  
*South Africa* (1997)]

- (d) In Source D the authors are suggesting that de Klerk's attitude was the main factor in ending apartheid.  
Is this a valid interpretation?

*In your answer you should use your own knowledge of the topic, refer to the other relevant sources in this question, and consider how the author came to this interpretation.* [8]



**SECTION B**

*Answer either Question 2 or Question 3.*

**2. This question is about opposition to apartheid within South Africa.**

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

[25]

**INFORMATION**

Opposition to apartheid was growing. This illustration shows a protest meeting of the PAC being broken up by the South African police.



(a) (i) Who was Robert Sobukwe?

[2]

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- (ii) Explain why some members of the ANC left and formed the PAC.

[4]

- (iii) How successful were the protests at Soweto in 1976?

[5]

(b) (i) Describe what happened at Sharpeville.

[3]

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(ii) Explain why the government saw Steve Biko as a threat.

[4]

- (c) Was opposition to apartheid within South Africa mainly undertaken by black protestors? Explain your answer fully. [7]

**3. This question is about international opposition to apartheid.**

Study the information below and answer the questions which follow.

[25]

**INFORMATION**

International pressure to end apartheid continued to grow. This illustration shows anti-apartheid demonstrations outside Barclays Bank in London in 1978.



(a) (i) What is the Commonwealth?

[2]

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(ii) Explain why the UN and the South African government fell out over Namibia. [4]

(iii) How successful were economic sanctions against South Africa? [5]

(b) (i) Describe the work of the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

[3]

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(ii) Explain how sporting boycotts affected South Africa.

[4]

- (c) Was economic pressure the main form of opposition applied by the international community?  
Explain your answer fully. [7]