Candidate	Centre	Candidate		
Name	Number	Number		
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GCSE

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. TUESDAY, 3 June 2008

1 hour (of two hour examination)

Questions answered	Office use
Q.1 (Compulsory)	20
Q.	/25
TOTAL	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.

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

SECTION A

(COMPULSORY)

1. This question is about opposition to apartheid in South Africa.

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

[20]

Source A



[A large crowd of PAC supporters running from bullets after shooting started at Sharpeville.]

(a)	Use Source A and your own knowledge to describe what happened at Sharpev 1960.	fille in March [3]

Source B

In 1976 the government decided that some lessons would be taught in Afrikaans in black schools. For young blacks in Soweto, Afrikaans was the symbol of oppression: it was the language of white supremacy. However, black students also had other reasons to complain.

[From a school textbook, South Africa (1996)]

<i>(b)</i>	Use the information in Source B and your own knowledge to explain why rioting broke out in Soweto in 1976.
	[4]

(165/09) **Turn over.**

Source C

Black people today have lost their pride. They look at the white people in power and accept their lower position in society. Black people are completely defeated and miserable. They are slaves oppressed by the white power structure and too timid to fight back.

[Steve Biko, writing in the official newspaper of the South African Students' Organisation (SASO) in 1969. Biko was the president of this organisation.]

(c) How useful is Source C as evidence to an historian studying the ideas of Steve Biko? Explain your answer using the source and your own knowledge. [5]	[]
	••

Source D

School children in South Africa have always played a special and leading role in the campaign against apartheid.

[Rosemary Mulholland, an historian writing in a school textbook, South Africa 1948-1994 (1997)]

(d)	In Source D the author is saying that school children have always played a leading role in the campaign against 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]
•••••	

Examiner only

SECTION B

Answer either Question 2 or Question 3.

2. This question is about the features of apartheid.

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

[25]

INFORMATION

In 1948 the National Party began to introduce a series of racist laws known as apartheid. This illustration shows the apartheid system in operation.



<i>(a)</i>	(i)	Who was H. F. Verwoerd?	[2]

(165/09) **Turn over.**

(ii)	Explain how the apartheid laws affected the education of black children.	[4]
(iii)	How successful was the South African government in forcing black people separate areas?	to live in [5]

<i>(b)</i>	(i)	Describe the Pass Laws.	[3]
	•••••		
	•••••		
•••••	••••		
	(ii)	Explain why the South African government introduced banning orders.	[4]
	•••••		
	•••••		
	•••••		

(c)	Was the separation of the races the main aim of apartheid? Explain your answer fully.	[7]

3. This question is about international opposition to apartheid.

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

[25]

INFORMATION

The system of apartheid resulted in international criticism of South Africa. In many countries ordinary people made their hatred of apartheid known through public demonstrations, such as this one in Trafalgar Square, London.



(a)	(i)	What was the Anti-Apartheid Movement?	[2]
	•••••		

(165/09) **Turn over.**

(ii)	Explain why South Africa stopped being a member of the Commonwealth.	[4]
(iii)	How successful was the United Nations in opposing apartheid?	[5]

<i>(b)</i>	(i)	Describe the activities of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).	[3]
	(ii)	Explain how sporting boycotts affected South Africa.	[4]

(c)	Was economic pressure the main form of international opposition to apartheid in South Africa? Explain your answer fully. [7]			
	Explain your answer runy.	[7]		