

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE – LEGACY

4272/05



HISTORY
UNIT 2: STUDY IN-DEPTH
Changes in South Africa, 1948-1994

FRIDAY, 8 JUNE 2018 – AFTERNOON

1 hour 15 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	17	
2.	18	
3.	16	
SPaG	3	
Total	54	

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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. If you run out of space, use the continuation page at the back of the booklet, and if this is not sufficient use a continuation 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(c) and question 3(b).

In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answer to question 3(b).

Answer all questions.

QUESTION 1

This question is focused on resistance and repression: opposition to apartheid.

[17]

Study the source below and then answer the question which follows.

Source A



[A photograph showing protesters at Sharpeville on 21 March, 1960]

(a) Use Source A and your own knowledge to describe events at Sharpeville in 1960.

[3]

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(b) Explain why some members broke away from the ANC and joined the PAC.

[6]

Examiner only

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Study these two sources which refer to the impact of economic sanctions and answer the question which follows.

Source B

There is surprising opposition to sanctions by black South Africans. They fear that economic sanctions could harm job opportunities and lower living standards. They see the presence of foreign companies as a hope of bringing change.

[From an article in *The Sowetan*, a free anti-apartheid newspaper distributed in the township of Soweto in 1989]

Source C

People in the United States and Europe refused to buy South African fruit and wine, and in 1986 many European countries banned the purchase of South African iron and steel. Increased international pressure in the form of sanctions forced the government to consider abolishing apartheid.

[Martin Roberts, an historian writing in a GCSE school textbook, *South Africa, 1948-2000: The Rise and Fall of Apartheid*, published in 2007]

- (c) Why do Sources B and C have different views about the impact of economic sanctions on South Africa? [8]

In your answer you should refer to the content and authorship of the sources.

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END OF QUESTION 1

17

QUESTION 2

This question is focused on the ending of apartheid.

[18]

(a) Describe how South Africa's international relations improved when apartheid ended. [4]

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QUESTION 3

This question is focused on the creation of an apartheid state and its key features. [16+3]

(a) Outline **briefly** the main apartheid laws created between 1949 and 1956. [4]

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END OF QUESTION 3

END OF PAPER

16

SPaG 3

