

8HI0 2F

Section A

SECTION A

Choose EITHER Option 2F.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2F.2 (Question 2),
for which you have been prepared.

Option 2F.1: India, c1914–48: the road to independence

Answer Question 1, parts (a) and (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into Gandhi's attitude to British rule in the years 1920–22?

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

(8)

AND

(b) Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into relations between Hindus and Muslims in the late 1920s?

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

(12)

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



Choose EITHER Option 2F.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2F.2 (Question 2),
for which you have been prepared.

Option 2F.2: South Africa, 1948–94: from apartheid state to ‘rainbow nation’

Answer Question 2, parts (a) and (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.

2 (a) Study Source 3 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the views held by the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) in 1959?

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

(8)

AND

(b) Study Source 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 4 for an enquiry into attitudes to the Pass Laws in the 1950s?

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

(12)

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



P 4 9 9 6 6 A 0 3 2 0

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number:

Question 1 ☒

Question 2 ☒

(This is for part (a))

Source 3 is valuable to the historian for the enquiry into the views held by the Pan African Congress (PAC) because it is written by the PAC Sobhuwe, who was the PAC leader at the time. This means that it is valuable because he knows the aims and the reasons behind the movement better in thorough detail. Therefore he is able to give accurate descriptions to the public regarding their aims. However the negative aspect of this is that he may not be objective. This is because he knows that the daily newspaper is used by many people, he may need to exaggerate or emphasise more on his points so that the group can gain wider support by making people more sympathetic and to their aims and believe in them.

The source is also valuable to the historian because it states how different the ANC and PAC really were. For example the PAC were a more radical group who preferred direct confrontation. This is supported by the quote in the source "we stand for the complete overthrow of the government" which emphasises their taking direct tactics that may even result in using violence. On the other hand, the ANC seem the source states that the ANC seems to "collaborate" between with other races who are against the Nationalist government. This is true to an extent because the ANC did work with the



(This is for part (a)) ~~communist party. but the source is not a person~~

However, because this account is only coming from Sobulwe, it may not be valid to accept what he thinks the ANC's aims are without actually hearing from ANC leaders themselves. This would increase the reliability of the source for historians. Source 3 is just a one-sided view.

~~Answer~~ ~~The~~ ~~Moreover~~, ~~Sobulwe~~ ~~was~~ ~~seen~~ ~~as~~ ~~an~~ ~~Moreover~~, because Sobulwe was ^{the} a leader ^{of} PAC, he is likely to represent the whole of the PAC members' viewpoints and not just his own. This is because they all are fighting for one cause in the movement and that is the "overthrow of white domination" and hence he is not just stating what he believes the PAC should & demand for. However, in the prologue it states that at the time in 1959, he was the editor of "The Africanist" and which may suggest that he is able to change his points to fit them with his and others' interpretations of both the movements making the source less reliable.



(This is for part (a))

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

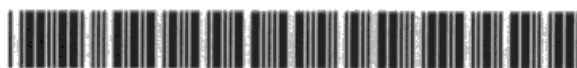
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



(This is for part (b))

Source 4 reflects the sense of unity that the Womens March against the Pass Laws states that "women of all races" from "all parts of South Africa" were marching against the Pass Laws. This emphasises ~~the extent to which~~ how much the Pass Laws have expanded around the country and affected the lives of ordinary people. "All of these women were "united" for one purpose and that is abolishment of laws ~~on the grounds to which~~ which restricted their freedom. The ~~rest~~ Source also suggests that those who were the most affected were the men. This is true to an extent because the Pass Laws and frequent encounters with police were a constant reminder to them of the inequalities and hierarchy of powers that the Pass Laws brought with them. This impacted their lives negatively because they were not free to move to different parts of South Africa and also restricting them to places they were not permitted to go to. In a way this prevented them from finding better paid jobs hence affecting women and children in the family too.

The quote in Source 4 that states "pass laws brought to African men punishment - not for a crime" reflects the fact that apartheid was not just a form of segregating different races, but actually a unequal share in power too as they would be held in for "weeks in cells" without committing any crime. The source however fails to mention ~~other~~ the fact that for Pass Laws were actually not that successful. This is because migration to the cities did not stop but was actually increasing and many men



(This is for part (b)) were prepared to brave the pass laws and go into the cities without it on to find better work opportunities, nevertheless it may not have restricted their freedom that much as many still valued them. This links to the fact that in the 1950's there were also other movements ~~that would~~ other than the Womens March that were fighting for equality and pass laws abolishment. An example of ~~one of the~~ the movement would be the Defiance Campaign which attempted where volunteers offered themselves up for arrest for "defying" the pass laws & even burning them. This now involved men as well as women reflecting even greater unity.

~~The source is from a ^{white} white written by a white anti-apartheid activist and this may be a problem when evaluating the weight of the source. This is because ~~as~~ she was white, she has not experienced herself what it was like to actually carry a pass around that segregated you from others. This means that her interpretation~~

The source is written by a ~~one~~ white anti-apartheid activist Helen and this may be a problem when evaluating the weight of the source. This is because the pass laws would not have affected her because they were only aimed at black people, hence she has not herself experienced what it actually is like to carry a pass around that segregated you from others. Therefore her interpretation of what it was like may be different from black South Africans who actually experienced it.

