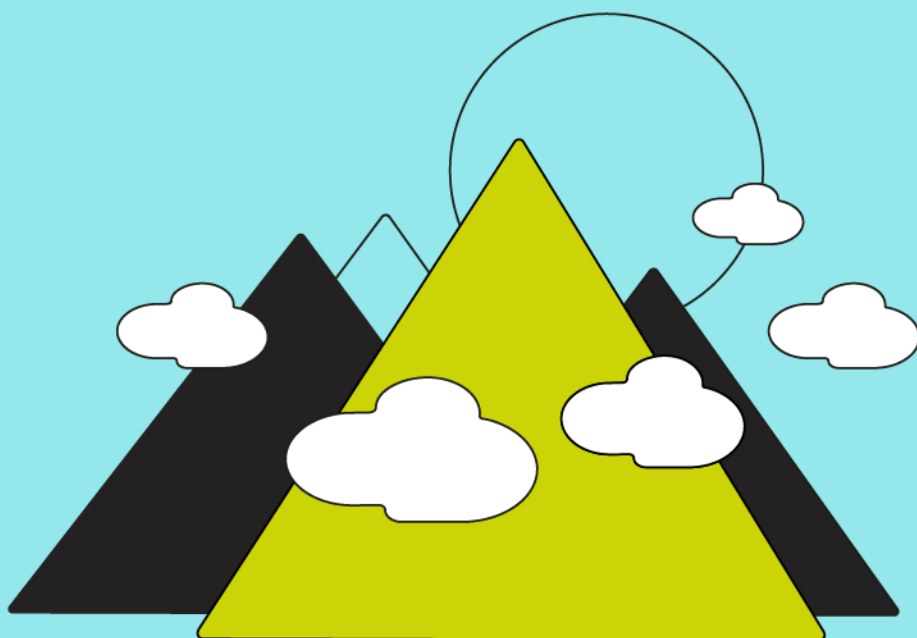


Pearson Edexcel

## **Teaching South African history at A level: building subject knowledge and confidence**

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## Edexcel's options for A level History

Consider the choices on offer for A level History.

What is the unique offer of Route F?

<b>Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations *Paper codes: 9HI0/1A–1H</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Externally assessed.</li><li>Availability: May/June.</li><li>First assessment: 2017.</li></ul>	<b>30% of the total qualification</b>
<b>Overview of content</b> Students take <b>one**</b> of the following options: <b>1A:</b> The crusades, c1095–1204 <b>1B:</b> England, 1509–1603: authority, nation and religion <b>1C:</b> Britain, 1625–1701: conflict, revolution and settlement <b>1D:</b> Britain, c1785–c1870: democracy, protest and reform <b>1E:</b> Russia, 1917–91: from Lenin to Yeltsin <b>1F:</b> In search of the American Dream: the USA, c1917–96 <b>1G:</b> Germany and West Germany, 1918–89 <b>1H:</b> Britain transformed, 1918–97	

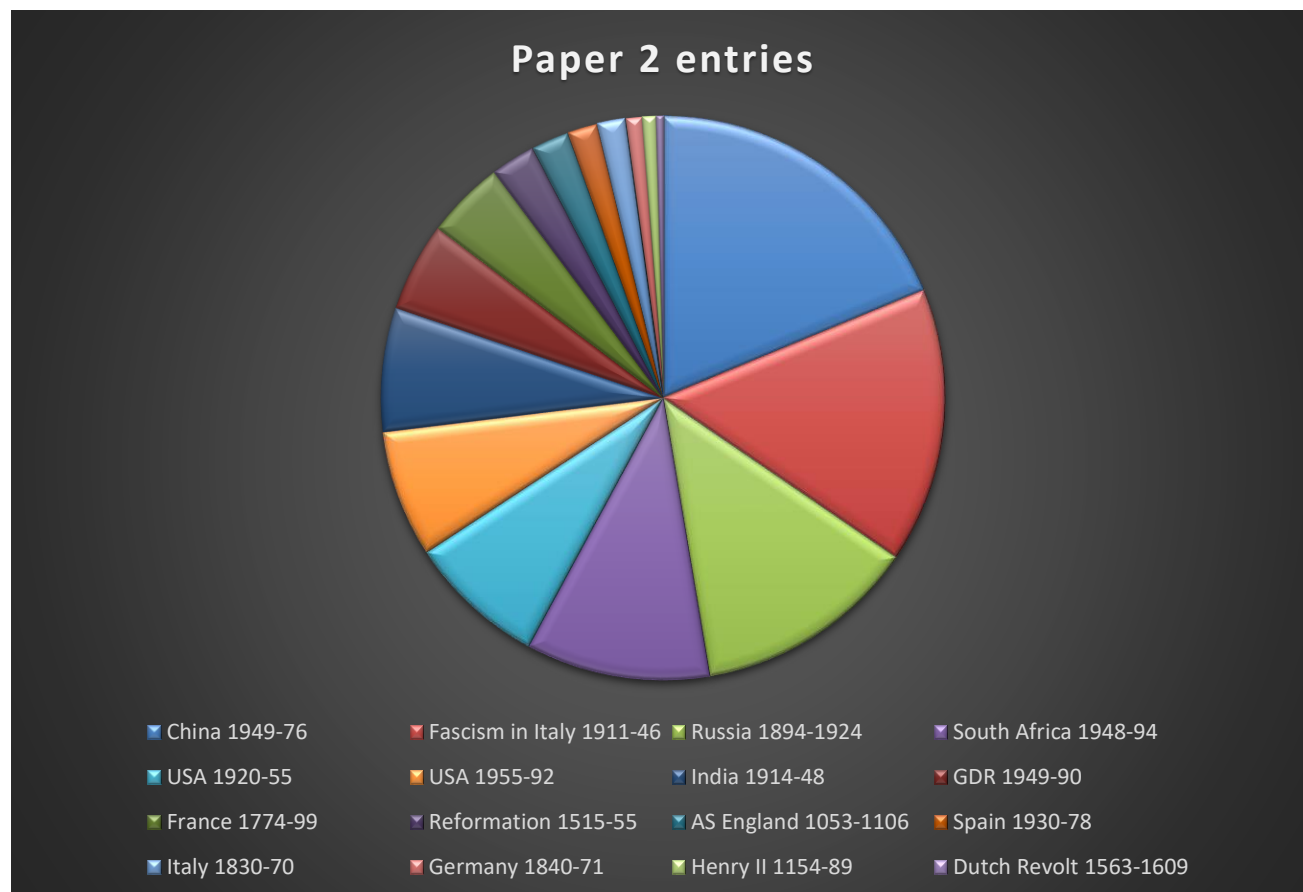


<b>Paper 2: Depth study</b>		<b>*Paper codes: 9HI0/2A–2H</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Externally assessed.</li><li>Availability: May/June.</li><li>First assessment: 2017.</li></ul>		<b>20% of the total qualification</b>
<b>Overview of content</b>		
Students take <b>one**</b> of the following options:		
<b>2A.1:</b> Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106		
<b>2A.2:</b> England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89		
<b>2B.1:</b> Luther and the German Reformation, c1515–55		
<b>2B.2:</b> The Dutch Revolt, c1563–1609		
<b>2C.1:</b> France in revolution, 1774–99		
<b>2C.2:</b> Russia in revolution, 1894–1924		
<b>2D.1:</b> The unification of Italy, c1830–70		
<b>2D.2:</b> The unification of Germany, c1840–71		
<b>2E.1:</b> Mao’s China, 1949–76		
<b>2E.2:</b> The German Democratic Republic, 1949–90		
<b>2F.1:</b> India, c1914–48: the road to independence		
<b>2F.2:</b> South Africa, 1948–94: from apartheid state to ‘rainbow nation’		
<b>2G.1:</b> The rise and fall of fascism in Italy, c1911–46		
<b>2G.2:</b> Spain, 1930–78: republicanism, Francoism and the re-establishment of democracy		
<b>2H.1:</b> The USA, c1920–55: boom, bust and recovery		
<b>2H.2:</b> The USA, 1955–92: conformity and challenge		



## Route F

South Africa is one of our most popular Paper 2 options:  
1346 students = 10.4% of entries in 2022.



Entries for South Africa are growing:  
over 1500 students have entered for the option in 2023 = 11–12% of entries.



## Route F: Searching for rights and freedoms in the twentieth century

### Overview

Students taking Route F will study:

- *Paper 1, Option 1F: In search of the American Dream: the USA, 1917–96*

and **either**:

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

or:

- *Paper 2, Option 2F.2: South Africa, 1948–94: from apartheid state to 'rainbow nation'.*

The options in Route F are linked by the common theme of a search for rights, freedoms and greater equality during the twentieth century. In the USA, the quest for political, social and economic advancement looked mainly to reform existing structures. In India and South Africa, this quest led to more radical outcomes, bringing an end to imperial rule in India and the apartheid regime in South Africa.

Studying two different countries allows students to develop a greater understanding of both similarities and differences in the search for greater rights, freedoms and equality in the twentieth century world (although students will not be required to answer comparative questions that link the breadth and the chosen depth option).

Route F can be studied with one of the following Paper 3 options:

- Lancastrians, Yorkists and Henry VII, 1399–1509
- Rebellion and disorder under the Tudors, 1485–1603
- Industrialisation and social change in Britain, 1759–1928: forging a new society
- Poverty, public health and the state in Britain, c1780–1939
- Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763–1914
- The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918
- Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780–1928
- Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923

(This is to meet the DfE subject content criteria in terms of the breadth of chronology and the proportion of British history studied.)

Choice of coursework is completely open (except for avoiding overlap with your chosen Paper 1 section C historical interpretations).



## Shaping enquiries

Key topics	Content	Enquiry questions
<b>1. The response to apartheid, c1948–59</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life in South Africa c1948: race, segregation and discrimination; urbanisation and industrialisation, including township life; rural society; Afrikaner culture and politics; the influence of Britain.</li> <li>Reasons for the National Party victory 1948, including the impact of the Second World War, the growth of Afrikaner nationalism, and international pressures for change.</li> <li>Codifying and implementing apartheid, 1948–59: strengthening the National Party; apartheid laws; pass laws and education; the Tomlinson Report and Bantustans; political suppression and the Treason Trial.</li> <li>African nationalism, 1948–59: political opposition in 1948; the revival of the African National Congress (ANC); the Youth League and the Defiance Campaign; rural resistance; the Freedom Charter; the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC).</li> </ul>	<p>Why was Mapungubwe a ‘battlefield’ over South Africa’s past?</p> <p>Why did apartheid win an election in the same year as Universal Human Rights?</p> <p>How was apartheid codified and implemented?</p>
<b>2. Radicalisation of resistance and the consolidation of National Party power, 1960–68</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resistance to apartheid and government reaction, 1960–61: peaceful protest; the Sharpeville Massacre and its significance; the banning of political parties and the state of emergency.</li> <li>Creating a republic, 1960–61: Verwoerd’s aims; the significance of Macmillan’s ‘wind of change’ speech; a republic established, 1960–61; leaving the Commonwealth.</li> <li>African nationalist radicalisation, 1961–68: moves to armed struggle; the ANC and Umkhonto we Sizwe; the PAC and Poqo; the Rivonia Trial and significance for Nelson Mandela; the impact of exile and imprisonment on the ANC and PAC.</li> <li>Strengthening ‘separate development’, 1961–68: economic recovery, including international investment; developing the Bantustans; diplomatic ties; Vorster’s use of police powers and defence forces.</li> </ul>	<p>How far did the ANC go from gentlemen to guerrillas?</p> <p>Why was Sobukwe the most dangerous man in South Africa?</p> <p>How did the 1960s reshape South Africa?</p>



Key topics	Content	Enquiry questions
3. Redefining resistance and challenges to National Party power, 1968–83	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Black Consciousness and the Soweto uprising, including: Steve Biko and the South African Students' Organisation (SASO); the mobilisation of school children; the Soweto Uprising, its significance and suppression. The impact of the death of Steve Biko 1977.</li> <li>The ANC re-strengthened: decline in the early 70s; internal reorganisation and external legitimacy; the role of Oliver Tambo; the global anti-apartheid movement.</li> <li>Domestic challenges to National Party power, 1974–83, including political unrest, problems in the Bantustans, National Party division and scandal, economic pressures and the cost of defence commitments.</li> <li>External pressures on National Party power, 1974–83, including political change in southern Africa, international condemnation and calls.</li> </ul>	How did a mental revolution render state retaliation useless?
4. The end of apartheid and the creation of the 'rainbow nation', 1984–94	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revolt in the townships, 1984–87: the United Democratic Front and grassroots organisation; protest strategies; communal and government violence; government suppression.</li> <li>Reasons for Botha's decision to negotiate, 1985–89, including the failure of Botha's 'total strategy', economic problems and the impact of international isolation, the effect of the state of emergency.</li> <li>Negotiation and compromise, 1989–91: de Klerk's new course; the significance of Mandela's release; the unbanning of political parties; the impact of unrest and violence; the dismantling of apartheid; CODESA 1991.</li> <li>A new political settlement, 1992–94: CODESA negotiations; nationalist divisions and communal violence; constitutional agreement and elections; the Government of National Unity; international recognition.</li> </ul>	<p>How far was the National Party ruled by pragmatism in the 1980s?</p> <p>Was a 'New South Africa' a quantum leap or a reluctant struggle?</p>
Revision		How did women in South Africa have a place in 'the struggle'?





## History of Apartheid podcast series

The podcast series is hosted by Ciara McCombe, a history and politics teacher. It has been produced by Dr Natasha Robinson and Professor William Beinart, for the Liliesleaf Trust UK's Anti-Apartheid Legacy: Centre of Memory and Learning, supported by generous funding from the National Lottery Heritage Fund, and Pearson Edexcel. These podcasts offer a variety of historical perspectives presented by a range of eminent historians. At times, these historians may disagree with one another representing the shifting and negotiated nature of historical interpretation. There is no definitive narrative of the history of apartheid or South Africa, and the views do not necessarily reflect the position of the podcasts' producers, hosts and funders.

Podcast episodes	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Pre-colonial African states and Settler Colonialism in Southern Africa</li><li>2. The National Party victory and the implementation of apartheid, 1948–1960</li><li>3. Early protest under Apartheid, 1948–1970</li><li>4. Apartheid and the anti-apartheid movement in its global context</li><li>5. Radicalisation of resistance and the mental revolution 1970–1990s</li><li>6. The end of Apartheid</li><li>7. Legacies of apartheid and legacies of the settlement</li></ol>	  <a href="https://antiapartheidlegacy.org.uk/resources/podcasts/history-apartheid-podcasts/">https://antiapartheidlegacy.org.uk/resources/podcasts/history-apartheid-podcasts/</a>



# Resources

## Online archives, articles and resources

Our Constitution <https://ourconstitution.wethepeoplesa.org/> and animated videos at

<https://ourconstitution.wethepeoplesa.org/south-african-constitution/animated-story-of-our-constitution/>

**Anti-Apartheid Legacy: Centre of Memory and Learning**

<https://antiapartheidlegacy.org.uk/> – general information

<https://antiapartheidlegacy.org.uk/resources/> – further resources & podcasts

Contact us on [info@antiapartheidlegacy.org.uk](mailto:info@antiapartheidlegacy.org.uk) to book talks, workshops and more.

**Anti-Apartheid Movement Archives**

<https://www.aamarchives.org/>

**South African History Online**

<https://www.sahistory.org.za/>

**Agents of Change**

<https://nihssliliesleaf.co.za/>

**Women in the Struggle 1950–1965**

<http://womeninthestruggleatliliesleaf.co.za/>

**Facing History and Ourselves**

<https://www.facinghistory.org/resource-library/confronting-apartheid>

**Google Arts & Culture: The first post-apartheid elections**

[https://artsandculture.google.com/story/what-happened-at-the-first-post-apartheid-elections-africa-media-online/KgVh\\_XHoNHEWJw?hl=en](https://artsandculture.google.com/story/what-happened-at-the-first-post-apartheid-elections-africa-media-online/KgVh_XHoNHEWJw?hl=en)