

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Monday 19 May 2025

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes) **Paper reference** **8HI0/2F**

History

Advanced Subsidiary
PAPER 2: Depth study
Option 2F.1: India, c1914–48: the road to independence
Option 2F.2: South Africa, 1948–94: from apartheid state to 'rainbow nation'

You must have:
 Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are two sections in this question paper.
- In Section A, answer question **part (a) and part (b)** on the option for which you have been prepared.
- In Section B, answer **one** question on the option for which you have been prepared.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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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 the problems that the British government faced in India in the years 1946–47?

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 the relationship between Subhas Chandra Bose and the Axis Powers during the Second World War?

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)

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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 impact of the pass laws on black South Africans in the years 1948–56?

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 how the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) was organised in early 1960?

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)



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SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B on the option for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

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

EITHER

- 3 How far did the impact of the First World War contribute to the progress of India towards independence in the years 1914–19?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 How accurate is it to say that the 1920–22 civil disobedience campaign was a success for Indian nationalists?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

- 5 How accurate is it to say that Gandhi was responsible for the failure of the Round Table Conferences in the years 1930–32?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

- 6 How far was the National Party's election victory in 1948 the consequence of the growth of support for Afrikaner nationalist ideas?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

- 7 How significant were domestic challenges in undermining the power of the National Party in the years 1968–83?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 How accurate is it to say that the impact of international isolation on South Africa was the main reason for Botha's decision to negotiate in the years 1985–89?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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Chosen question number: **Question 3** ☒ **Question 4** ☐ **Question 5** ☐
Question 6 ☐ **Question 7** ☐ **Question 8** ☐



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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 40 MARKS



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History

Advanced Subsidiary

PAPER 2: Depth study

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

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

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

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

Source for use with Question 1(a).

Source 1: From a letter written by Clement Attlee to Ernest Bevin, 2 January 1947.
Attlee was the British prime minister and Bevin was the British foreign secretary.

The Indian Army has behaved well so far but, in the event of communal conflict breaking out on a large scale, the Indian Army would be divided in its loyalties.

We have always governed India through the Indians. Without them, we could not carry on. The loyalty of Indian officials is increasingly directed towards Indian governments and not to the British Raj. With the knowledge that the end of British rule in India is not far off, we must expect them to look to their future. 5

You suggest that we are giving in too easily, but this entirely ignores the history of the past twenty-five years. We are seeking to fulfil our promises to India with dignity and to avoid a humiliating retreat. But it will be a retreat if matters are allowed to drift. 10

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From 'The Guilty: Subhas Chandra Bose', an article in *Collier's* magazine, published 30 September 1944. *Collier's* magazine was a weekly news magazine published in the USA.

At the outbreak of war, Bose formed an All-India Anti-Compromise Congress, and travelled India proclaiming that the British Empire's peril was India's opportunity. He openly praised Nazi Germany. Fleeing India, Bose escaped to Berlin and became a spokesman of Nazi propaganda. He called on India to rise in revolt, arguing that Germany was waging a war on behalf of the world's colonised peoples. 15

With a plentiful supply of funds from the Nazis, Bose then made his way to Tokyo. After Pearl Harbor*, Bose believed that Japanese involvement in the war provided the best chance of Indian independence. He painted a picture of the paradise that would come into being for every indigenous race when the white man was driven out of Asia. 20

After the Japanese invasion of Burma, Bose's activities gained in size and importance. He was made a general by the Japanese and he formed an Army of Liberation. He went to the frontline as a propagandist. He did not go as a fighting man, of course, for he was always careful of his own safety. 25

Bose constantly broadcasts to India, condemning Gandhi and Nehru as false and discredited leaders, and urging the people to kill and burn.

*Pearl Harbor – a US naval base in Hawaii that was attacked by the Japanese, 7 December 1941

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

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From a speech made by Lilian Ngoyi to a meeting of the ANC Women’s League, 11 November 1956. Ngoyi was the president of the ANC Women’s League. She played a leading role in organising opposition to the introduction of passes for women.

The pass laws are the basis and key feature of the system of oppression and exploitation in this country. They are a method of ensuring cheap labour for the mines and the farms. They are a symbol of slavery that enable insults and humiliations to be directed at Africans by members of the ruling class. It is for these reasons that the ANC has always regarded the pass laws as the principal target of the struggle for freedom. It is for these reasons that African leaders, progressives, Liberals, and even Government Commissions, have repeatedly condemned the pass laws as the source of dangerous racial tensions. It is also why the ANC has chosen to oppose the extension of the pass laws to African women, which is a major issue of national importance.

5

10

The issue is perfectly clear. The government has decided that we shall carry passes. Must we accept this decision? Definitely not!

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From Benjamin Pogrund, *How Can Man Die Better*, a biography of Robert Sobukwe, published 1990. Pogrund was a white liberal South African journalist. Sobukwe was the leader of the PAC. Here Pogrund is commenting on the preparations for the PAC's anti-pass law campaign in March 1960.

In the first week of March, Sobukwe sent circulars to PAC branches throughout the country ordering them to get ready.

On 18 March, Sobukwe called a press conference. Some journalists, including myself, sat with him in a small office. Sobukwe announced that a campaign to end the pass laws would begin on Monday. PAC members were urged to leave their passes at home and surrender themselves for arrest at the nearest police station. The policy of 'no bail, no defence, no fine' would be strictly followed. After serving the expected jail sentences, PAC members would again surrender themselves for arrest. However, some PAC leaders were kept out of the campaign in order to avoid arrest and ensure continuity of leadership.

Members were instructed to conduct the campaign in a non-violent way. If ordered by the police to disperse, they should do so in an orderly manner. They would gather together in small groups so the police could not baton charge them.

The campaign, Sobukwe noted, 'will last until our demands are met.' It was the first step in the PAC's aim to achieve 'freedom and independence' for black South Africans by 1963.

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: www.bl.uk/reshelp/findhelpregion/asia/india/indianindependence/ww2/ww211/index.html

Source 2 from: <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/indian-independence/profile-chandra-bose/>

Source 3 from: *Speeches that Shaped South Africa: From Malan to Malema* By Martha Evans

Source 4 from: *How Can Man Die Better*, Benjamin Pogrund, Jonathan Ball 2006

