

**Paper Reference(s) WHI02/1D**  
**Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level**

## **History**

**International Advanced Subsidiary**

**Paper 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation**

**Option 1D: South Africa, 1948–2014**

## **Sources Booklet**

**DO NOT RETURN THIS BOOKLET WITH  
THE QUESTION PAPER.**

## **Contents**

### **Page**

**3      Source 1**

**4–5   Source 2**

## Sources for use with Section A.

**SOURCE 1:** From Naboth Mokgatlé, *The Autobiography of an Unknown South African*, published 1971. Mokgatlé was a black South African living in a township in 1948. Here he is commenting on the 1948 election.

The election was over. Smuts had lost and Malan had won. The Europeans had voted Nationalist against communism and the black danger: a danger which never existed but was invented by National Party leaders. They proclaimed a new era had begun, and indeed it was a new era. They proclaimed further that the Europeans of South Africa had given them the authority to outlaw communism, to invent a new type of education for African children, to split Africans into ethnic groups, to abolish the Native Representative Council and, finally, to establish Bantustans. From that day, the philosophy of apartheid was proclaimed.

That was South Africa in 1948. I was there. I was a physical part of it. I was affected by everything which happened there. I was the victim. I knew that Malan was taking over to intensify brutality, hatred and the permanent division of the inhabitants of South Africa.

**SOURCE 2: From a news report, Nelson Mandela: icon of reconciliation and forgiveness, broadcast by Channel 4 News, 5 December 2013. Channel 4 was a British television channel. This report was broadcast on the day that Nelson Mandela died.**

**Nelson Mandela was the figurehead of democracy in South Africa. He was held in high esteem; not just in his own country but around the world, for his fight against inequality and injustice. This fight came at a high personal cost. However, even after spending 27 years in prison, Mandela showed no bitterness towards his captors, and he continued his dignified fight.**

5

**Archbishop Desmond Tutu told Channel 4 News: 'I have no doubt he will be remembered as an icon of reconciliation and forgiveness; a person of very considerable fairness; a person who was able to preside over a process of transformation.'**

10

**During his 27 years in prison, Mandela became an international symbol of the repression of black people in South Africa. Campaigners in London and around the world marched for his release and for an end to apartheid. The song **Free Nelson Mandela** became the anthem of a generation.**

15

**(continued on the next page)**

**But the Cold War meant that the US and Britain supported the South African government because it was anti-communist. Margaret Thatcher\* was entirely unsympathetic to Mandela's plight, and in 1987 said: 'The ANC says it will target British companies. That shows what a typical terrorist organisation it is.'**

**20**  
**25**

**By the late 1980s, secret talks were underway in South Africa. Mandela was released from prison. Almost immediately, he called for South Africans to forgive one another and be reconciled. He led South Africa away from violence and towards a peaceful democracy and entered the next phase of his life as a political statesman.**

**30**

**\*Margaret Thatcher – British Prime Minister 1979–90**