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 20 May 2024

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 causes of the riots during the Direct Action Day (1946)?

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 proposals made by the Cripps Mission (1942)?

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 Nelson Mandela's hopes for the future following his release from prison in 1990?

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 the 1994 elections?

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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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))

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 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 accurate is it to say that the First World War was the most significant reason for the growth of nationalism in India in the years 1914–20?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How significant was the role played by Gandhi in the campaign for Indian independence in the years 1919–32?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

5 The Irwin Declaration was made in 1929.

How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1929–40, Britain maintained its rule in India by making concessions to the Indian nationalist movement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

6 How accurate is it to say that the main reason for the implementation of apartheid in South Africa, in the years 1948–59, was the growth of Afrikaner nationalism?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

7 How significant was the Sharpeville Massacre in creating opposition to apartheid in the years 1960–68?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

8 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1974–83, opposition to apartheid was strengthened?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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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 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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PAPER 2: Depth study
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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 secret report written by Sir Frederick John Burrows to Lord Wavell, 22 August 1946. Burrows was the British Governor of Bengal. Wavell was the Viceroy of India. Burrows is discussing the riots in the city of Calcutta during the Direct Action Day, 16 August 1946.

I shall try to be as objective as possible.

The more long-term cause of the riots is the long struggle for power between Hindus and Muslims, in which Calcutta is a focal point. Normal life in Calcutta has been disrupted by war and famine. Furthermore, our authority in India has been weakened because of our imminent departure.

The immediate cause of the riots was the resolution of the Muslim League for 'the Muslim nation to resort to direct action to achieve Pakistan', and the Direct Action Day of 16 August.

We found it extremely difficult to arrive at any confident assessment of the probability of trouble and its possible extent. Outwardly, both Congress and the Muslim League had emphasised the necessity of keeping the peace. On the other hand, the atmosphere was admittedly explosive, and we realised that the Muslim League was playing with fire.

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From Frank Moraes, *Witness to an Era*, published 1973. Moraes worked as a war correspondent for *The Times of India* newspaper in Bombay in the years 1942–45.

The Cripps proposals of April 1942 were made under the stress of the Japanese military threat to India. The proposals did not recommend any change in the character and status of the government under the direction of the Viceroy. They did hold out the hope that, at the end of the war, an elected group would devise a new constitution, which would provide dominion status for the country.

The leaders of the principal political parties were invited to help in the task of organising military, moral and material resources on the clear understanding that the control and direction of the defence of India was the responsibility of His Majesty's Government.

As Nehru explained much later to a group of us, the breakdown came over the immediate proposals regarding the role of Indian ministers. When it came to defining what powers Indian ministers would have, it was discovered that their authority would be non-existent. When Nehru enquired what the functions of an Indian minister of defence would be, it emerged that he would be in charge of canteens, stationery and printing, public relations and social arrangements for foreign missions.

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 Nelson Mandela shortly after he had been released from prison, 11 February 1990.

Our struggle has reached a decisive moment. We call on our people to seize this moment, so that the process towards democracy is rapid and uninterrupted. We have waited too long for our freedom. We can no longer wait. Now is the time to strengthen the struggle. It is only through disciplined mass action that our victory can be assured.

We call on our white fellow citizens to join us in creating a new South Africa. The freedom movement is a political home for you too. We call on the international community to continue the campaign to isolate the apartheid regime. To lift sanctions now would be to run the risk of ending the process towards the complete removal of apartheid.

Our march to freedom is irreversible. We must not allow fear to stand in our way. Universal suffrage in a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa is the only way to peace and racial harmony.

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From the memoirs of Helen Suzman, *In No Uncertain Terms*, published 1994. Suzman had been an anti-apartheid South African MP in the years 1953–89. Here she discusses the work she did as a member of the Independent Electoral Commission, which organised and monitored the 1994 elections.

I do not believe that any of us realised the enormity of the task that had to be completed within four months.

To begin with, there had been no voter registration and thus no Voters' Roll was available to the Commission. An estimated 22 million people were finally considered eligible to vote, of whom 16 million were black and therefore totally inexperienced in the procedures to elect a National Parliament. Many new voters were illiterate and lived in remote rural areas where voter education would be extremely difficult.

As the election day drew closer, the Commission had over 300,000 people on its staff, many of whom were totally inexperienced and had to be trained quickly. While there was inefficiency, many accusations, such as allowing fraudulent voting practices to take place, were grossly exaggerated.

Over 9000 polling stations had to be set up. I made extensive tours of inspection during the three days of voting. A great number of members of the security forces had to be deployed to ensure the election was carried out without violence or intimidation. They did this task with absolute fairness.

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: https://www.webarchive.org.uk/wayback/archive/20091023071319/http://www.bl.uk/reshelp/findhelpregion/asia/india/indianindependence/indiapakistan/partition4/index.html

Source 2 from: *Witness to an Era,* By Frank Moraes, © Weidenfeld and Nicholson, 1973

Source 3 from: http://www.mandela.gov.za/mandela_speeches/1990/900211_release.htm

Source 4 from: *In No Uncertain Terms*, By Helen Suzman, © Mandarin, 1994