Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Tuesday 23 May 2023

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.

Turn over ▶

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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 tactics used by Indian nationalists to oppose the Rowlatt Acts?

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 attitude of Indians to the events at Amritsar in 1919?

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 reasons why members of the ANC increasingly engaged in violence after 1961?

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 beliefs of the National Party in 1948?

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** ☐

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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 significant was the role of Jinnah in the development of divisions between the Muslim League and Congress in the years 1920–40?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 To what extent was Britain's control of India maintained in the years 1920–35?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

5 How accurate is it to say that British policy was the main reason for communal violence during the process of partition and independence?

(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 ANC was successful in opposing apartheid in the years 1968–83?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

7 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1984–90, the National Party maintained its control of South Africa?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

8 How accurate is it to say that the role played by Nelson Mandela was the main reason that a new political settlement was reached in the years 1989–94?

(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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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 Gandhi's instructions to those supporting the All-India *Satyagraha* against the Rowlatt Acts, issued 7 April 1919. The Rowlatt Acts were passed on 21 March 1919.

> We are now in a position to expect to be arrested at any moment. If anyone is arrested, he should not cause any difficulty through resistance. If summoned to appear before a court, he should do so. No defence should be offered and no plea entered. If a fine is imposed with the alternative of imprisonment, imprisonment should be accepted. If only a fine is imposed, it should not be paid, but he should allow his property, if he has any, to be sold.
>
> It cannot be repeated too often that we seek imprisonment and we must not complain of it when we actually receive it. When we are imprisoned, it is our duty to conform to all prison regulations.

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From a letter written by Rabindranath Tagore to Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy of India, 31 May 1919, regarding the Amritsar massacre. The letter was published in an English-language Indian newspaper three days after it was written. Tagore was a leading Indian intellectual.

> The enormity of the measures taken by the British government in Amritsar for dealing with some local disturbances has revealed to us the helplessness of our position as British subjects in India. The severity of the punishments inflicted upon the unfortunate people, and the methods of carrying them out, are worse than anything in the history of civilised governments.
>
> The accounts of the insults and sufferings of our brothers in the Punjab have reached all of India. The widespread feeling of anger amongst our people has been ignored by our rulers. This heartless attitude has been praised by most Indian newspapers sympathetic to the Raj. In some cases, they have even gone to the point of making fun of our sufferings.
>
> We know that our appeals for justice have been in vain. The very least that I can do for my country is to give voice to the protest of the millions of my countrymen, who are too scared to speak for themselves. I wish to stand by the side of those of my countrymen, who, because of their so-called insignificance, are liable to suffer.

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

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From Wilton Mkwayi's statement made during his trial, December 1964. He was sentenced to life imprisonment and imprisoned on Robben Island. He had been a member of the ANC since 1940 and was an early member of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

> The preaching of non-violence, and the patience which the ANC leaders had during the 1950s, did not help us very much.
>
> We felt that the pass laws, Bantu education and low wages could not be abolished if we did not do away with white supremacy. We believed that we could end white supremacy by peaceful means. However, by 1961, it was clear that non-violent means of protest had been closed to my people. Trade unions could no longer function, leaders of the people were banished and, in April 1960, our organisation had been banned.
>
> I joined Umkhonto we Sizwe soon after it was formed.
>
> Supporters of the government never fail to remind us that we should struggle for our aims by non-violent methods. It is easy for people to lecture to us that sabotage is senseless and useless, but such people ignore the long history of our non-violent and constitutional struggle.

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From a speech made by D F Malan, 29 March 1948. Malan was the leader of the National Party. He made this speech as part of the election campaign that resulted in the National Party's victory in the election two months later.

> In South Africa, there is the policy of separation (apartheid). This policy has grown from the experience of the established European population of the country and is based on the Christian principles of justice and reasonableness. The aim of separation is threefold:
>
> Firstly, the maintenance and protection of the European population of the country as a pure White race.
> Secondly, the maintenance and protection of the indigenous racial groups as separate communities.
> Thirdly, the encouragement of national pride, self-respect and mutual respect among the various races of the country.
>
> The National Party undertakes to protect the White race properly and effectively against any policy, doctrine or attack that might undermine or threaten its continued existence. At the same time, the party rejects any policy of oppression and exploitation of the non-Europeans by the Europeans. Such a policy would be in conflict with the Christian basis of our national life and incompatible with our policy.
>
> The National Party believes that a definite policy of separation between the White races and the non-White racial groups is the only basis on which the character and future of each race can be protected and safeguarded.

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: The Indian Nationalist Movement, 1885-1947 By B. N. Pandey © Macmillan, 1979

Source 2 from: http://dart.columbia.edu/library/tagore-letter/letter.html

Source 3 from: The Sun Will Rise By Mary Benson © Internat.Defence & Aid Fund, 1974

Source 4 from: Speeches that Shaped South Africa: From Malan to Malema By Martha Evans © Penguin, 2017