<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Maximum Mark</th>
<th>Mark Awarded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>SPaG</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>54</td>
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</tbody>
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink, black ball-point pen or your usual method.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the front cover.

Answer ALL the questions on the examination paper.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. If you run out of space, use the continuation page at the back of the booklet, and if this is not sufficient use supplementary sheets. Write your name at the top of each supplementary sheet, indicating clearly the number of the question you answer. Put the supplementary sheets inside this booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing. These are question 1(c) and question 3(b).

In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answer to question 3(b).
A poster produced by the UDF in August 1984. On the poster it says, ‘Don’t Vote in Apartheid elections!’ A large crowd of men and women workers are shown standing behind a banner which says ‘Forward to Freedom!’
Answer ALL questions.

QUESTION 1

This question is focused on the ending of apartheid. [17]

Study the source opposite and then answer the question which follows.

(a) Use Source A and your own knowledge to describe the opposition to the new constitution in 1984. [3]
1(b) Explain why the release of Nelson Mandela in 1990 was important in ending apartheid in South Africa.
Study these two sources which refer to the threat of a communist take over in South Africa and answer the question which follows.

SOURCE B

The struggle in South Africa is not between a black struggle and a white. The struggle is between Christian, civilised standards and the evil threat and chaos of communism. The communist-held aim of the ANC is to take over our country with the backing of the Soviet Union.

[P.W.Botha, Prime Minister of South Africa speaking in his first address to Parliament in 1978]

SOURCE C

The Soviet Union did give some military support to the ANC but there was no great soviet strategy for taking over South Africa. The fear of communism was exaggerated and there was almost certainly no real threat of communism taking root in South Africa.

[From The History of Africa, a website produced by the BBC World Service in 2002]
1(c) Why do Sources B and C have different views about the threat of a communist take over in South Africa? [8]

In your answer you should refer to the content and authorship of the sources.
QUESTION 2

This question is focused on the creation of the apartheid state and its key features. [18]

(a) Describe the Pass Laws. [4]
2(b) Explain why the police were given increased powers in the 1950s. [6]
2(c) How important was the creation of the Bantustans in maintaining apartheid in South Africa? [8]
QUESTION 3

This question is focused on resistance, repression and the opposition to apartheid.

[16+3]

(a) Outline BRIEFLY the role of Church leaders in the campaign against apartheid. [4]

[Blank lines for answers]
3(b) Was international pressure the most effective form of opposition to apartheid? [12]

In your answer you should discuss international pressure and other forms of opposition to apartheid.

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question. [3]
END OF QUESTION 3

END OF PAPER
For continuation only.

If you use this space, indicate clearly which question(s) you are continuing to answer.