

GCE

History A

Unit **Y254/01**: Apartheid and Reconciliation: South African Politics
1948–1999

Advanced Subsidiary GCE **H105**

Mark Scheme for June 2018

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All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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Section A

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
1*	<p>“The Population Registration Act of 1950 was the most significant piece of legislation establishing Apartheid in the years 1948-55”. How far do you agree?</p> <p>In arguing that the Population Registration Act of 1950 was the most significant piece of legislation, answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of the PRA in defining the race of every South African. • The fact that the PRA was one of the earliest pieces of Apartheid legislation. • The fact that by classifying people by race, the PRA enabled the implementation every other piece of Apartheid legislation. <p>In arguing that other pieces of legislation were more significant, answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The essentially abstract nature of the impact of the PRA as compared to more practical legislation which directly impacted day-to-day life and behaviour. • The importance of legislation which socially segregated the races – the primary aim of Apartheid – such as the Group Areas Act of 1950 or the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages in 1949. • Restrictions on freedom of movement, which proved to be some of the most contested Apartheid legislation and impacted Black’s ability to work, particularly the Abolition of Passes Act (which actually tightened up the Pass Laws) and the Native Laws Amendment Act (both 1952). • The importance of Petty Apartheid laws in separating whites and non-whites on a day to day basis, particularly the Separate Amenities Act of 1953. • The long-term detrimental impact on Black South 	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At Level 5 there will be judgement as to the extent of importance of the PRA. • At level 5 answers might establish criteria against which to judge significance of legislation. • To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not, they are assertions. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<p>Africans on segregation in education through the Bantu Education Act of 1953.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political changes in representation introduced in the Separate Representation of Voters Act of 1956 (although this mainly affected the Cape Coloureds). 		
2.*	<p>Assess the reasons why there was so much instability in South Africa between 1989 and 1994.</p> <p>In arguing that instability was largely due to the Nationalist Government, answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deep seated hatred and suspicion of the Nationalist Government amongst non-White South Africans and many Whites too. De Klerk's surprising decision to un-ban opposition political parties, release opposition leaders and move towards constitutional change without the full support of his party or any blueprint to work to. De Klerk's difficulties keeping his supporters on board with the process of change. The Nationalists insistence on a power-sharing arrangement that would safeguard white rights rather than a democratic one-person, one-vote solution, and De Klerk's decision to carry out a whites-only referendum to ratify this position. The failure of the government to restore order or protect ANC supporters and other Blacks from violence. <p>In arguing that instability was due to other reasons, answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The legacy of instability and violence from the 1970s and 1980s which had never been brought under control. The actions of the ANC, for example, walking out of CODESA (the Convention for a Democratic South 	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No set answer is expected. At Level 5 there will be judgement as to the relative importance of the successes. At level 5 answers might establish criteria against which to judge the relative importance of the successes. To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not, they are assertions. Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

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	<p>Africa), Mandela's struggles keeping his supporters on board.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social, political and ethnic divisions amongst Black South Africans, particularly the role of Chief Buthelezi and the Inkatha Freedom Movement. • The actions of extremist nationalist whites, such as the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB), in encouraging black-on-black violence and threatening reprisals such as the assassination of Mandela. • The influence of the upcoming election even after a settlement had been agreed in escalating violence as various groups fought to influence the result. 		
3.	<p>Read the interpretation and then answer the question that follows:</p> <p>“In 1989... the government’s ability to defend the Apartheid system was still formidable. It possessed the means for [total] control and frequently used them.”</p> <p>From: M. Meredith, The Fortunes of Africa: A 5,000 year history of wealth, greed and endeavour (2014)</p> <p>Evaluate the strengths and limitations of this interpretation, making reference to other interpretations that you have studied.</p> <p>The historical debate centres on the status of Apartheid in 1989 and the Government's ability to defend it against internal and external opposition.</p> <p>In analysing and evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of the interpretation, answers might consider that the interpretation sees the Government as being in a strong position in 1989, effectively having totalitarian control over the country.</p>	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • Candidates must use their knowledge and understanding of the historical context and the wider historical debate surrounding the issue to analyse and evaluate the given interpretation. • Candidates must refer to at least one other interpretation. The quality of analysis and evaluation of the interpretations should be considered when assigning answers to a level, not the quantity of other interpretations included in the answer. • Other interpretations considered as part of evaluation and analysis do not need to be attributed to specific named historians, but they must be recognisable historical interpretations, rather than the candidate's own viewpoint. • Answers may include more on strengths or more on limitations and there is no requirement for a 50/50 split in the evaluation, however for level 5 there should be well supported evaluation of both and for level 4 supported evaluation of both, in line with levels descriptors. • Candidates are not required to construct their own interpretation.

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	<p>In analysing and evaluating the strengths of the given interpretation, answers might use knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The very strong position of the security services at this time, with a well-resourced, run and effectively trained force which had proved able to respond effectively to internal rebellions and external attacks. • The fragmented nature of opposition by 1989, with various groups advocating peaceful and violent solutions, and with growing amounts of black-on-black violence. • The weakened situation of the ANC in 1989, with most of its leaders in prison or exile, and reliant on raiding from external bases to try and destabilise the regime. • Arguably De Klerk's decision to release ANC leaders, legalise opposition groups and move towards political change, was made due to a belief in the strength of the government. <p>In analysing and evaluating the weaknesses of the given interpretation, answers might use knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The massive levels of civil disobedience and violence across South Africa by 1989, which had been proving increasingly difficult to suppress despite the investment in the security services, rendering at least parts of the country ungovernable. • The varied and extensive nature of opposition movements at this time, spanning all segments of society. • The divisions that had emerged within the NP by this time, weakening the government and leading to disunity about the future of the Apartheid state. • The difficulties that the government was having defending Apartheid against external criticism. 		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing questioning of Apartheid by White South Africans and businesses by 1989. <p>Other interpretations that might be used in evaluation of the given interpretation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretations that see Apartheid as still in a secure position by 1989, but not simply due to repression and coercion. • Interpretations that see 1989 as something of a 'stalemate' with neither the Apartheid state nor opposition in a pre-eminent position. • Interpretations that see the Apartheid state in crisis by 1989, and the government totally unable to deal with the threats it faced. 		

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