Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Time 1 hour 30 minutes

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History

Advanced

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'

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2F.1: India, c1914–48: the road to independence

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From a statement made by the Congress Working Committee, 14 September 1939. This statement was drafted by Nehru following the declaration of war against Germany.

The Congress Working Committee has given its utmost consideration to the serious crisis that has developed owing to the declaration of war in Europe. The British Government has declared that India is a participant in that war. Britain has passed laws and taken other far-reaching measures which affect the Indian people and limit the powers and activities of the Provincial Governments.

Congress has repeatedly declared its entire disapproval of the ideology and practice of Nazism. Congress has condemned the aggression in which Nazism has repeatedly indulged and its sweeping away of well-established principles and recognised standards of civilised behaviour.

Congress has said that the issue of war and peace for India must be decided by the Indian people. If the war is for the purpose of protecting imperialism and privilege, then India can have nothing to do with it. If, however, the war is for defending democracy and a world order based on democracy, then India is intensely interested in participating in the war. If Great Britain fights for the maintenance and extension of democracy, then Britain must necessarily end Imperialism in its own possessions. A free democratic India will gladly associate itself with other free nations for mutual defence against aggression.

Source 2: From a speech made by the Marquess of Zetland to the House of Lords, 18 October 1939. Zetland was the Secretary of State for India. The content of this speech was based on information provided by Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy of India.

On the outbreak of war, one thing was made immediately plain. It was that the overwhelming feeling of the people of India was one of violent protest against the outrage that had been committed by the Nazi Government. That feeling resulted in spontaneous offers of support from men and women of all religions, of all communities and of all classes.

The most numerous and most powerful political party in India, the Indian National Congress, had committed itself some time earlier to a specific policy in the event of a war breaking out in which Great Britain was involved. As an indication of its disapproval of the action taken by His Majesty's Government to secure the safety of India, it called upon the Congress members of the Legislative Assembly to refrain from attending the forthcoming session.

In the middle of September, the outcome of the deliberations of the Congress Working Committee was made known. Its statement, while totally condemning the action of the German Government, made it clear that before Congress could give its support to us in the conduct of the war, it wished to be informed of how our war aims would apply to India.

Mr Jinnah has also been in consultation with the Viceroy. While the Muslims, equally with the Congress, unhesitatingly condemn the aggression of which the Nazi Government have been guilty, there is a substantial divergence between their view and the view of the Congress concerning the internal political situation in India.

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From Joel Joffe, *The State vs. Nelson Mandela, The Trial that Changed South Africa*, written 1965. Joffe was the Defence Attorney for the leadership of the ANC at the Rivonia Trial. He wrote this book after he had moved to the UK. Here he is discussing reactions to the sentences passed on the prisoners.

In the world outside South Africa there was uproar. Fifty MPs in London had marched to South Africa House to protest. In Canada, the Prime Minister stated that he had followed the trial with grave concern. In the United Nations, the prison sentences were attacked. There were protests in Scandinavia and many other countries.

In South Africa itself, white opinion managed to remain unconcerned by these protests. This was the moment of Afrikaner nationalism's jubilation. Now it could claim that it had broken the back of this radical enemy that had plagued it from its very beginnings. Now, for the first time, it could feel that it was really the undisputed master of its own house.

The attitude of the African National Congress and the Rivonia men is summed up by the statement sent to the *Rand Daily Mail* newspaper by the ANC after the trial. 'Committing sabotage is a last desperate act when no other means are left. Do you sincerely believe that there is any other way that is effective? We are held in a fist of iron and only force can prise it open'.

Despite all the sentences, terror and horror that have been heaped upon them, I believe this is still their attitude. They live in the hope of seeing the day when the fist of iron and the doors of their jails will be prised open. They also wait in hope for their countrymen and for the world to act effectively for their freedom.

Source 4: From an article in the *South African Digest* magazine, published 19 June 1964. This was a fortnightly magazine published by the Department of Information. It aimed to promote a positive view of South Africa to overseas media.

The conviction and sentences in the Rivonia Trial gave rise to considerable editorial comment in the South African press. A cross section is given below.

*The Cape Town Die Burger** (Cape National Party daily newspaper): For a South African it is practically unbelievable how much publicity and agitation was built around this case overseas. Let us not mislead ourselves. The aim of presenting the accused to a broad overseas public as freedom fighters against an unbearable state tyranny succeeded admirably. Our own viewpoint is that the Rivonia conspiracy was a diabolical plan to initiate a revolution designed to lead to the submission of our way of life. However, this gets practically no recognition overseas.

The Star (Johannesburg anti-Government daily newspaper): Political change is a legitimate objective, revolution by violence is not. Those who demand the release of political prisoners, where those prisoners have been convicted of actual or planned violence, are asking the South African government to collaborate in its own destruction. The Rivonia conspirators were well aware of the consequences of their actions if they failed. They have reason to be thankful that the trial ended as it did – and so have we all.

**Die Burger* – Afrikaans for *The Citizen*

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.135663/page/n29

Source 2 from: https://api.parliament.uk/historic-hansard/lords/1939/oct/18/india-and-the-war

Source 3 from: 'The State vs Nelson Mandela', Joel Joffe One World, 2007

Source 4 from: South African Digest, Volume 11