INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the following instructions carefully before deciding on which questions to answer:

1. This question paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B.

2. SECTION A consists of SIX essay questions.

3. SECTION B consists of THREE source-based questions. Source material to be used to answer these questions is in the ADDENDUM.

4. You are allowed to answer ONE essay question and ONE source-based question from the same theme.

5. Do NOT answer TWO essay questions from the same theme.

6. Answer THREE questions.

6.1 At least ONE must be an essay question and at least ONE must be a source-based question.


7. Questions and subsections of questions must be numbered clearly and correctly.

8. Time allocated for the paper should be utilised wisely in the answering of questions, preferably about 50 minutes per question.

9. The mere rewriting of sources in the answering of questions will disadvantage candidates.

10. Write clearly and legibly.
SECTION A: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer at least ONE question and not more than TWO questions from this section.

QUESTION 1: THE PERIOD 1924 TO 1948

Answer either Question 1A or Question 1B. Do NOT answer both questions.

QUESTION 1A

Discuss General JBM Hertzog’s quest for sovereign independence for South Africa between 1926 and 1934. [50]

OR

QUESTION 1B

Describe the ten years in South African politics, from 1929 to 1939, as a period of coalition, fusion and split. [50]

QUESTION 2: THE PERIOD 1948 TO 1976

Answer either Question 2A or Question 2B. Do NOT answer both questions.

QUESTION 2A

Describe the contributions made by the National Party premiers from 1948 to 1961, in the establishment of the Republic of South Africa. [50]

OR

QUESTION 2B

Explain how resistance against the apartheid government was intensified from the time of the Sharpeville massacre in 1960 to the Soweto uprising in 1976. [50]
QUESTION 3: THE PERIOD 1976 TO 1994

Answer either Question 3A or Question 3B. Do NOT answer both questions.

QUESTION 3A

Discuss the role played by black trade union movements in the resistance to the South African government in the 1980s. [50]

OR

QUESTION 3B

Explain the process of negotiations between 1990 and 1994 which made possible the birth of a new democratic South Africa. [50]
SECTION B: SOURCE - BASED QUESTIONS

Answer at least ONE question from this section. Source material to be used to answer these questions is in the ADDENDUM.

QUESTION 4: THE PERIOD 1924 TO 1948

4.1 WHAT IMPACT DID THE SECOND WORLD WAR HAVE ON BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS?

Study Sources 4A and 4B to answer the following questions:

4.1.1 Refer to Source 4A.

(a) What promises did General JC Smuts make to returning Second World War black soldiers in perspective 1? (2 x 1) (2)

(b) Explain whether the promises made by Smuts in perspective 1 were fulfilled. (2 x 2) (4)

(c) What rewards did Graham Morodi receive, according to perspective 2? (4 x 1) (4)

(d) (i) According to perspective 2, why did Graham Morodi become dissatisfied with the government? (2 x 2) (4)

(ii) How according to perspective 2 was Graham Morodi planning to fight this? (2 x 2) (4)

(e) Why according to Moses Kotane in perspective 3, was the reaction of Africans to the war hard to describe? (2 x 2) (4)

(f) What evidence is there in perspective 3 to suggest that Africans valued democracy? (2 x 1) (2)

(g) Explain what Kotane meant by 'they find it hard to believe … that an English thief is better than a German one'. (2 x 3) (6)

(h) Compare Mokgatle’s response in perspective 4 with Kotane’s in perspective 3 and explain the similarities. (2 x 2) (4)
4.1.2 Study Sources 4A and 4B. Explain how Source 4B reinforces (supports) Graham Morodi’s assertion in Source 4A (perspective 2). (2 x 2) (4)

4.1.3 Using the evidence from all the sources and your own knowledge write a paragraph of about 12 lines (about 120 words) describing the impact of the Second World War on black South Africans. (12)

[50]

QUESTION 5: THE PERIOD 1948 TO 1976

5.1 WHAT EFFECT DID THE PASS LAWS HAVE ON SOUTH AFRICAN WOMEN IN THE 1950s?

Use Sources 5A, 5B and 5C to answer the following questions:

5.1.1 Refer to Source 5A.

(a) Why were African women demanding the repeal of pass laws? (3 x 1) (3)

(b) Explain why the government wanted to force women to carry passes. (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Why does the flyer equate the 'Reference Book' to slavery? (3 x 2) (6)

(d) How does this source bring out the real courage of women? (2 x 2) (4)

5.1.2 Study Source 5B.

(a) What motivation was there for the women to participate in the march? (2 x 1) (2)

(b) Explain why the women proceeded in groups of twos and threes. (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Quote evidence from the source to prove that a large number of women took part in the demonstrations. (2 x 1) (2)

(d) Why do you think Lilian Ngoyi sang 'Nkosi Sikelele' softly at first? (1 x 2) (2)

(e) Compare all three reports. Describe in your own words the mood amongst the women during the demonstration. (2 x 2) (4)

(f) Explain the importance of the second song (report 3), 'You have struck a rock ... be destroyed'. (1 x 2) (2)
5.1.3 Use Source 5C.

(a) How did Lilian Ngoyi view the march? (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Why do you think the government refused to believe that black women were acting on their own initiative? (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Using your own knowledge as well as the evidence from Source 5C, comment on the accuracy of the statement 'women of all races' took part in the protest march. (2 x 2) (4)

(d) In what ways did JG Strijdom and Albert Luthuli differ in their views on the women’s march to Pretoria? (2 x 2) (4)

(e) Explain to what extent you think Albert Luthuli’s words ‘... had women hung back, resistance would still have been faltering (stumbling) and uncertain’ can be justified. (1 x 2) (2)

5.1.4 The year 2006 commemorates 50 years of the Women’s March. Using the evidence from all the sources and your own knowledge write an article of about 8 lines (about 80 words) for your school newspaper explaining the significance of the Women’s March. (8) [50]
QUESTION 6: THE PERIOD 1976 TO 1994

6.1 HOW DID THE APARTHEID GOVERNMENT RESPOND TO BLACK RESISTANCE IN THE 1980s?

Study Sources 6A, 6B, 6C and 6D to answer the following questions:

6.1.1 Refer to Source 6A.

(a) According to the information in the source whom does General Johan Coetzee blame for the acts of sabotage against the government? (2 x 1) (2)

(b) What made Johann Coetzee believe that black people did not support the ANC? (2 x 1) (2)

(c) Comment on the accuracy of the statement that the government intended to live in peace with neighbouring states. (2 x 2) (4)

(d) What reasons did General Lloyd give for launching military attacks on neighbouring countries? (2 x 2) (4)

6.1.2 Study Source 6B.

(a) Explain why you think the ANC cadres were housed in Matola. (2 x 2) (4)

(b) Why do you think the South African troops used Russian made vehicles during the raid? (1 x 2) (2)

6.1.3 Use the evidence in Source 6C.

(a) Describe how both Oliver Tambo and the parents of Krishna Rabilal reacted to the killings at Matola. (2 x 2) (4)

(b) According to the evidence in Source 6C, how did the author (Nundall Rabilal) feel about the manner in which his brother was killed? (2 x 1) (2)

(c) What do you learn about the ANC’s statement, ‘Oliver Tambo, The President of the ANC, came there to sympathise’? (2 x 2) (4)

(d) Explain how the evidence in Source 6C supports Source 6B regarding the methods used in attacking Matola. (2 x 2) (4)
6.1.4 Refer to Source 6D.

(a) Explain why PW Botha regarded those that were killed at Matola as terrorists. 

(b) Describe the accuracy or inaccuracy of Botha's statement that there were 'tens of thousands of blacks who wanted nothing to do with the Soviet Union, the ANC or Marxism'.

6.1.5 Using the information from all the sources and your own knowledge, write an article (paragraph) of about ten lines (about 100 words) for inclusion in the school history magazine on how the apartheid government responded to black resistance in the 1980s.

TOTAL: 150