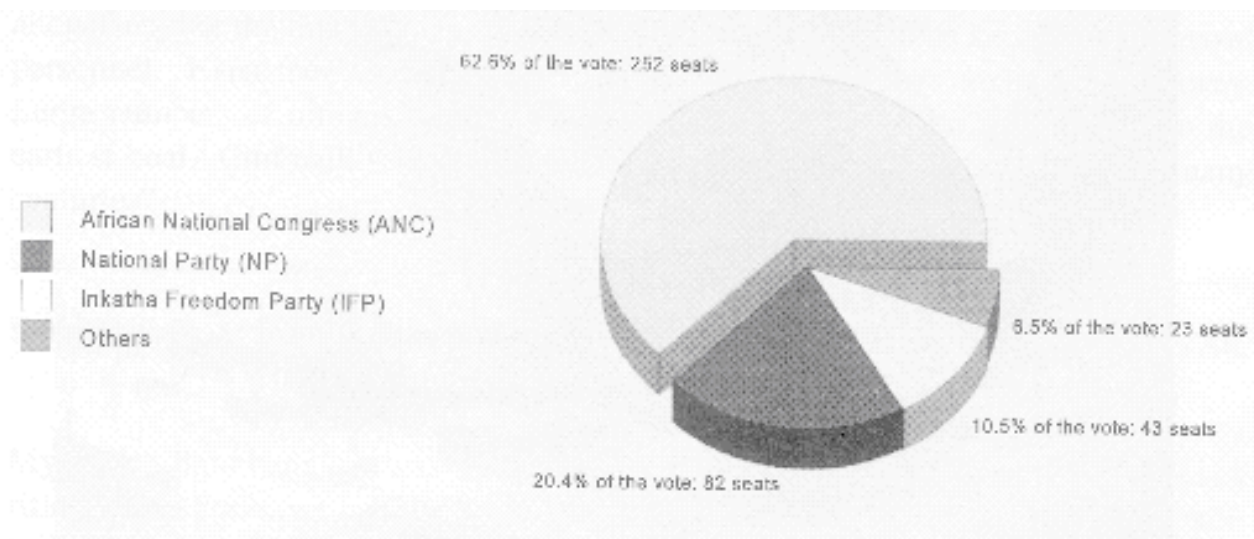


B6: THE END OF APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1982-94

SOURCES (A) TO (F) FOR QUESTION 6

SOURCE A: A pie chart showing the results of the South African general election of 1994. The chart shows the percentage of votes and the number of seats of the main parties in the new National Assembly.



SOURCE B: From a school textbook about modern world history published in the 1990s.

In 1990 President De Klerk made a dramatic announcement. He released Nelson Mandela and most political prisoners and allowed the ANC to operate more freely. De Klerk and Mandela then worked together to abolish apartheid and set up a political system which would involve black people fully in the government. Their work was so successful that they were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993.

SOURCE C: From a speech by Eugene Terre Blanche, leader of the AWB, an extremist white political party, 1988.

The National Party thinks power sharing with the blacks is the answer. But when you are a minority, power sharing means surrender. Nobody can share power; it is impossible. Plants and animals do not share power. The strongest takes food from the weakest.

SOURCE D: A photograph showing some members of the AWB being shot by black troops in March 1994. These members of the AWB had been shooting at blacks in Bophuthatswana, a black homeland within South Africa.



SOURCE E: From the speech made by Nelson Mandela when he accepted the position of President of South Africa, 10 May 1994.

All of us here today have hope for newborn freedom. Our country has lived too long through apartheid - a period of extraordinary human disaster. Now a new society must be born and we must make everyone, black and white, proud of it.

At last we have political freedom. Now we promise to free all our people from poverty, suffering and all forms of discrimination. Let freedom reign. God bless Africa.

SOURCE F: From a school textbook about South Africa published in the 1990s. This extract is about Mandela's activities in the early 1960s.

Mandela was a member of the African National Congress (ANC) in South Africa but he had become tired of its weaknesses and lack of action. He trained as a guerrilla fighter in Ethiopia and became known as "the Spear of the People". He set up armed groups of guerrillas and saboteurs. Mandela led the guerrilla fighters against the government in secret. He was eventually captured by the South African secret police, accused of plotting violent revolution, and sentenced to life imprisonment.