

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS FOR:**

**HISTORY HIGHER GRADE Paper 2.**

**Notes :**

- 1. Basic facts, AS WELL AS relevant facts which are not accounted for in the ANSWERS AS WELL AS relevant interpretation of the work must be indicated by means of a tick.**
- 2. This ANSWERS is only an indication of how the question can be marked. *They may well be other and better interpretations that can earn credit!* A sound judgement is required – be objective!**
- 3. This makes no claim to be totally comprehensive. Many facts and interpretations could be added. These should be given full credit, provided they are relevant!**
- 4. Markers should familiarise themselves with all the relevant facts from the various textbooks (and other sources) that are available. Chief markers should ensure that relevant material is at the marking centres for reference and consultation.**
- 5. Markers should consult the chief marker if there is any doubt as to the relevance of the facts or the interpretation.**

### Question 1.

**“ The Great Depression of 1929 forced two political rivals to join forces in 1933 to overcome problems within the Union. Critically explain how and why these rivals moved closer together during the period 1929 to 1934. (45)**

**Instead of solving the problem this alliance created new political difficulties”. Do you agree with this statement? Refer to the years 1939-48 (during and after World War Two) in your answer. (15)**

**(60)**

**\* Definitions of coalition and fusion, if given in this essay, would earn a maximum of 2 marks each.**

### Great Depression.

- **The government's second term of office was even more difficult than the first.**
- **By the end of 1929 the world was caught up in a Depression of unprecedented weak economic conditions.**
- **The Depression began with the collapse of the American stock exchange on “ Black Thursday”, 25 October 1929, and the Union was affected.**
- **Diamond prices fell sharply, maize price dropped, price of wool was affected (max. 2)**
- **Many farmers went bankrupt and were unemployed.**
- **Britain went off the gold standard.**
- **South Africa did not follow Britain's example and maintained the gold standard.**
- **Havenga, Minister of Finance, was convinced that S.A. could weather the economic collapse.**
- **Many South Africans began to doubt whether S.A. would be able to maintain the gold standard.**
- **The government also lost a number of by-elections.**
- **At that stage Tielman Roos decided to return to politics.**
- **He declared during the Covenant celebrations at Haakboslaagte that he had decide to return to active politics, S.A. should go off the gold standard**
- **and that a coalition government on a non-political basis should be formed to tackle South Africa's problems.**
- **There was also talk of co-operation between Roos and Smuts and a large number of Nationalists who were ranging themselves on the side of Roos.**
- **On 27 Dec 1932 Havenga announced that S.A. had gone off the gold standard and there was an immediate economic revival.**
- **The price of gold rose again and capital flowed back into the country.**
- **Roos envisaged that he would become the leader and both Hertzog and Smuts would serve under him.**
- **Roos could not reach an agreement with Smuts and his efforts served rather to promote co-operation between the National Party and The South African Party.**

- **There was a rumour of the possibility of a coalition between the National Party and the South African Party.**
- **Smuts proposed that the government resign and a coalition government be formed.**
- **Hertzog opposed the idea at first but then discussed the possibility of coalition with some of his ministers.**
- **The cabinet was divided on the issue but Hertzog began negotiations with Smuts.**
- **After a few days Hertzog and Smuts arrived at an agreement on a seven-point plan of co-operation:**
  - **The country would be administered on a basis of national principles**
  - **Authority of the Union would be symbolized in the national flag**
  - **Equal language rights for English and Afrikaans**
  - **An economically-healthy population would be aimed at**
  - **Government would continue its white labour policy**
  - **Attempts would be made to resolve the issues concerning blacks**
  - **Government would try to maintain a healthy economy**
- **Hertzog would be Prime Minister and Smuts Deputy Prime Minister.**
- **Cabinet would consist of six members of the NP and six of the SAP.**
- **It was decided to go ahead with coalition.**
- **There were people on both sides who would not identify themselves with the coalition.**
- **An election was called for 17 May 1933 to test the feelings of the people.**
- **The new coalition government dominated the election.**
- **There was a feeling in the OFS and Transvaal that the two parties should not merely form a coalition, but should merge into one party.**
- **A few branches of the NP and the SAP had actually merged and Hertzog and Smuts encouraged such a merger.**
- **In a speech at Potchefstroom Hertzog expressed the view that the differences of principle between the two parties were 'academic' and need not hinder co-operation.**
- **He said the time was ripe for closer co-operation between the two groups.**
- **The provincial congresses of the NP were all in favour of merging the only exception being the Cape National Party under Dr. Malan.**
- **After a group under Malan and a group under Stallard had broken away from the NP and the SAP respectively, the merger was carried out.**
- **On 5 Dec 1934 the United South African National Party or United Party also called "Smelters" was founded in Bloemfontein.**
- **The principles of the party were based on the seven points of the 1933 coalition.**
- **Most of the Afrikaans-speaking people were reunited.**
- **Dr. Malan could not identify himself with this merger.**
- **Malan even spoke out against a coalition.**
- **He pointed out that the NP would have to modify some of its principles in the event of such a coalition.**
- **After the coalition he also spoke out against fusion.**

- He said fusion might encroach upon Afrikaner identity and retard the Afrikaner struggle.
- Secession from the British empire and neutrality in times of war were other matters on which Malan wanted clarity.
- Malan therefore wanted a reunion of like-minded people instead, and later co-operation with other groups.
- A fierce struggle developed between the Fusionists and the anti-Fusionists.
- Neither leader wanted a split in the NP, several attempts were made to reach an agreement.
- In 1934 the Cape NP turned the idea of fusion down with a majority vote of 164 to 18.
- It meant that a separate party would continue to exist under the leadership of Malan.
- The NP minorities of other provinces joined forces with Malan and they were referred to as the 'purified' National Party.
- Among the men were people such as C R Swart and J G Strijdom.
- This purified National Party became the official opposition and had only 19 seats in parliament at the 1935 session.
- Fusion caused a rift not only in the NP but also in the SAP.
- In Natal a strong British element was still keeping the old Unionist principles alive.
- This group had seceded from the SAP and had already formed the Home Rule Party in 1931.
- They wanted to maintain and strengthen ties with Britain.
- Also an anti-coalition group of the SAP, under Colonel Stallard, broke away from the SAP to join the Home Rule Party.
- This party later became known as the Dominion Party in 1934. **[45 max]**

**1.2 This section should be marked globally, but still using ticks and ensuring that the answer given answers the question.**

**Some possible points for discussion:**

- Afrikaner nationalism becoming a threat.
- Events and influence of the 2nd Trek.
- Relationship with Britain.
- Smuts and Hertzog's view on the World War Two.
- SA's entry to World War Two.
- Purified National Party / RNP, getting more support.
- Ossewabrandwag and New Order.
- The 1943 election.
- Breakdown of relationship between DP, LP & UP.
- The 1948 election and defeat of UP.

**[15 max.]**

## Question 2.

**“ After the 1938 election two events had a great influence on the political scene, namely the centenary celebrations for the Great Trek in 1938 and the outbreak of the Second World War in September 1939”.**

**( Exploring History : S.P. Jordaan, A. Jordaan, H. A. Mocke )**

**Do you agree with the above statement? Analyse to what extent these events changed the political scene in South African history.**

**(60)**

### Split in the United Party

- **Because of the economic upsurge the United Party had no difficulty in winning the 1938 election.**
- **There were, however, underlying tensions in the United Party which soon came to the surface.**
- **The 1938 symbolic ox-wagon trek to the north took place.**
- **This was organized by the ATKV and the South African Railways.**
- **This resulted in a renewed revival of nationalism and republicanism in the Union**
- **and in the birth of two Afrikaner movements, the Reddingsdaadbond, founded by J D Kestell to strive for the rehabilitation of needy Afrikaners**
- **and the Ossewabrandwag which aimed to preserve Afrikaner culture.**
- **The Great Trek was considered to be the one event which had not only saved white civilization in S.A. but had also laid the foundation of republicanism.**
- **This occasion was the unconscious origin of Afrikaner unity.**
- **In 1938 Die Stem became a national anthem.**
- **Hertzog declared the Union Jack would be hoisted only on special occasions.**
- **Roberts Heights was renamed Voortrekkerhoogte by Genl. Kemp.**
- **Kemp's action in changing the name of Robert Heights without consulting his colleagues was a sign that the foundations of the UP were cracking.**
- **Events like this brought tension and discord to the United Party of Hertzog and Smuts.**
- **The NP was reinforced by the two new organizations born out of this celebrations.**
- **The festivities of 1938 unconsciously weakened the basis of the United Party.**
- **They provided an opportunity to preach nationwide an Afrikaner unity which was very different from that which had been achieved by Hertzog and Smuts.**
- **For this event crowds wearing traditional voortrekker dress followed the ox-wagons.**
- **One of the results of this was the membership of the Purified National Party was increased.**

- English-speaking people and Stallard saw in all this a sign that the ties with Britain were being broken one by one.
- The political situation remained uneasy and by 1939 a single spark was enough to cause a political explosion.
- The spark was supplied by Nazi Germany.

### Issue of neutrality in World War II

- The British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, announced that Germany and Britain were at war.
- In 1939 the UP was divided over the question of South Africa's participation in the war.
- Amongst certain South Africans there was considerable sympathy for Nazi Germany whilst others were critical of German aggression.
- Hertzog did not regard Germany's military power as a direct threat to S.A.
- He felt that this was a European conflict that did not affect South Africa.
- Smuts felt differently about this.
- Hertzog referred the issue to the cabinet because S.A. was now a sovereign independent state.
- Hertzog proposed that S.A. remain neutral.
- Malan and the PNP supported Hertzog.
- Smuts and his followers argued for participation in the war.
- Smuts argued that as a member of the Commonwealth S.A. was morally bound to enter the war
- No agreement could be reached.
- Hertzog then referred the issue to parliament when the House of Assembly met on 4 September 1939
- Hertzog delivered a speech in which he introduced a motion of neutrality stating that S.A. were not directly threatened.
- He also said this was an opportunity for S.A. to prove that she was no longer obliged to Britain.
- He made the mistake of trying to justify Germany's actions.
- Smuts responded by accusing Hertzog of being pro- Nazi and anti- British
- Smuts argued for S.A. to participate in the war.
- After a debate a vote was taken and Smuts' amendment was accepted by a majority of 80 votes to 67.
- Hertzog's motion was rejected and he saw this as a vote of no confidence in him.
- Hertzog resigned immediately.
- He requested that the Governor- General, Sir Patrick Duncan, dissolve parliament and hold a referendum to allow all voters to decide whether or not S.A. should remain neutral.
- Duncan refused and asked Smuts to form a new cabinet which Smuts did.
- Smuts established a coalition of new members of the United Party, Dominion and Labour Party
- The UP was now split.
- The unity which Hertzog and Smuts had achieved through fusion and the formation of the United Party did not survive the outbreak of the war.
- Smuts became the new Prime Minister.

- **Hertzog and his supporters moved away from the United Party and closer to Malan and his Purified National Party.**
- **Smuts than directed S.A.'s participation in World War Two.**
- **On 6 September 1939 the Union of S.A. declared war against Germany.**
- **Smuts himself was the Minister of Defence and Commander-in-Chief.**
- **He immediately concentrated on internal security and building up the army.**
- **Smuts saw the country safely through the war and in the process gained respect and the admiration of his followers and opponents.**
- **The end of the war in 1945 saw him at the height of his career.**

**[50 max.]**

**Interpretation :**

**Matters such as essay style, presentation, use of content, answering of the question, logic etc should be taken into account in this mark.**

**Some possible points for discussion:**

- **These 2 events revived Afrikaner nationalism.**
- **Reminded Afrikaners of the republican ideal.**
- **Unresolved issues were brought to the fore.**
- **Neutrality in time of war / ties with Britain / extent of SA's sovereign independence.**
- **Some Afrikaner division here – reuniting attempts of Malan and Hertzog.**

**[10 max.]**

**(60)**

### **QUESTION 3**

**“In 1951 the NP began a long battle to take the coloured voters off the common voting roll.”(From : Martin Roberts - A History of South Africa).**

**Explain why was there such a long battle and how the situation was eventually resolved.**

**(60)**

- In 1948, the NP won the general election.**
- Malan advocated social and political segregation between whites and coloureds.**
- For almost 100 years coloureds had gone to vote alongside whites in 65 constituencies in the Cape.**
- It was part of the liberal franchise of the Cape.**
- It had been made an entrenched clause in 1910.**
- A 2/3 majority of a joint sitting of parliament was need to remove it.**
- The NP was determined to remove coloureds from the common voters' roll.**
- The Coloured vote was important in half the constituencies of the Cape.**
- Coloured voters supported the opposition and were hostile to the NP.**
- In the 1949 provincial elections in the Cape, the United Party won back two seats at Paarl and Bredasdorp with the help of the coloureds. (2 max.)**
- The government found them troublesome and was determined to put them on a separate voters' roll.**
- Dr T.E. Dönges, the Minister of Internal Affairs, introduced the Separate Representation of Voters Bill in parliament in March 1951.**
- The Bill provided for a separate voters' roll for coloureds.**
- Coloureds would elect 4 white representatives to the Cape Provincial Council.**
- Proposal of the bill caused heated debate in parliament lasting six years.**
- NP believed that 2/3 majority was not need to pass the bill.**
- Argued that the parliament of Union of SA was the highest authority through the Statute of Westminster.**
- Government advisors stated that no court could decide on the validity of a parliamentary law.**
- Coloureds were not being deprived of the right to vote : they were being placed on a separate voters' roll.**
- UP under J.G.N.Srauss protested against the bill.**
- UP took the question of the coloured vote to the Supreme Court on behalf of 4 coloureds.**
- Claimed it was illegal for coloureds to lose their vote, as 2/3 majority was needed.**
- In October 1951, the Supreme Court declared the Separate Representation of Voters Act valid.**
- UP appealed to the Appeal Court.**
- Appeal Court ruled that the Separate Representation of Voters Act was not valid.**
- Government had not followed correct procedure when passing it.**



- Stated that law could only be passed with 2/3 majority of parliament.
- Malan believed that Appellate Court could not declare a law null and void.
- April 1952 Dr Dönges tabled a bill providing for a new court
- High Court of Parliament.
- It would be the only court to rule on constitutional matters.
- It would revalidate laws declared invalid by the Appeal Court.
- Would consist of all members of parliament.
- High Court was boycotted by the UP and LP.
- It revalidated the Separate Representation Bill.
- Existence of the High Court was taken to Supreme Court which declared it illegal.
- Government appealed to the Appeal Court which rejected the government's appeal.
- 1953 general elections NP increased its majority.
- It was still not able to get the necessary 2/3 majority.
- 1954 Malan retired and was succeeded by J.G.Strijdom.
- Strijdom was determined to remove the coloured franchise.
- May 1955 a Bill was tabled to enlarge the Senate.
- Senate would be enlarged from 48 to 89 members.
- Increased numbers of Senators would favour the NP.
- This would enable the NP to have a 2/3 majority in voting.
- Second bill was the Appellate Division Quorum Act .
- Number of judges were increased to 11 when constitutional matters were being heard.
- Government was able to appoint judges who favoured its policies.
- Government was secure in the knowledge that if the matter went to the Appeal Court ,the court would rule in its favour.
- Separate Representation Act was passed in 1956.
- Enlarged Senate meant the government easily gained 2/3 majority.
- Act was passed by 173 votes to 68.
- Coloureds would elect 4 white representatives to the House of Assembly and 2 to the Cape Provincial Council.
- Governor General would appoint one representative for coloureds to the Senate

### Resistance.

- Torch Commando was established to protest against violation of the constitution.
- Held mass meetings
- One of its leaders was Sailor Malan.
- FRANC was established in 1951 to protest about the bill becoming law.
- Linked with other movements to form resistance against the government policy.
- Large opposition also came from the coloured community and the English press.
- Women's Defence of the Constitution League (Black Sash) was formed in protest against the legislation.
- Mourners wore black sashes to indicate that they were mourning for the South African Constitution.
- Many coloureds refused to have their names put on the separate roll.
- Number of coloured voters fell.

- Afrikaner academics led by Professor Willem Kleynhans rejected their Afrikaner loyalties and packing of the Senate.
- Lasting damage was done to the Afrikaner-Coloured relationship.
- Many coloureds ended up being bitter opponents of the government.

**[50 max.]**

**Interpretation :**

**Matters such as essay style, presentation, use of content, answering of the question, logic etc should be taken into account in this mark.**

**Some possible points for discussion:**

- NP faced with opposition within parliament.
- UP and NP engaged in court battles from 1951 –1956.
- UP had used constitution to prevent passing of the act.
- Approached courts of law which ruled in its favour.
- Government wanted to pass act ,appearance of coloureds on common voters roll against principles of apartheid.
- Strijdom manipulated the constitution to be able to get the required 2/3 majority.
- Government emerged as victor in the battle.
- Coloureds ultimately put on separate voters roll.
- S.A. now had a pure white electorate.
- Showed determination on the side of the government.
- Also showed weakness of the opposition.

**[10 max.]**

**(60)**

#### Question 4

**The Pass Laws had long been a particular source of frustration and humiliation for millions of Africans - and it seemed to both the ANC and the PAC that action in defiance of them might provide the long-sought trigger for popular resistance. (*Readers Digest's Illustrated History of South Africa*)**

**Discuss the statement by referring to the period 1959-1964 as well as the government's reaction to resistance during the period.**

**(60)**

- 
- Pass laws were the most humiliating of the apartheid laws.
  - They were made strict to increase control over African population.
  - Africans had to carry passes and produce them on demand.
  - Those who did not have them or if they were not in order were imprisoned.
  - Conviction for passes became a feature of South African life.
  - Pass laws restricted rights of Africans to live or even visit urban areas.
  - Much of the protest in the period was aimed at the pass laws.
  - Competition between ANC and PAC shaped the Anti-pass campaign.
  - At the end of 1959 ANC decided to organise a general strike on 31 March 1960.
  - Focusing on passes and minimum wage.
  - PAC aimed at upstaging the ANC and set 21 March as its date for pass campaign.
  - PAC's strongest support bases were Cape Town (Langa) and Vereeniging (Sharpeville).
  - PAC planned on leaders leading crowds to local police stations.
  - They were to burn passes and present themselves for arrest.
  - At the Sharpeville police station police opened fire on an unarmed and peaceful crowd.
  - 69 people were killed and 180 wounded.
  - Majority of those killed were shot in back.
  - Political crisis deepened after the massacre of Sharpeville.
  - ANC called for a protest stayaway on 28 March.
  - Response was almost total amongst Africans in large towns.
  - 30 March Phillip Kgosana of the PAC led a crowd of 30 000 to Caledon Square.
  - He was tricked by police and arrested.
  - Unlawful Organisations Act was passed.
  - State of emergency was declared .
  - Police had power to arrest people without taking them to court.
  - On 8 April, ANC and PAC were declared illegal.
  - Thousands of ANC, PAC and SACP supporters were arrested.
  - Oliver Tambo managed to escape to Botswana.
  - Government was able to establish stability because ANC and PAC were unprepared.
  - State of emergency was lifted in August 1960.
  - A protest meeting for black leaders, the All-in Africa Conference was called.
  - Conference called for the government to hold a national convention to decide on a new political system for S.A.
  - In June 1961 executive of the ANC and its Allies decided to set up a separate wing to prepare for armed struggle.

- ANC and SACP set up a military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe.
- Headquarters were at Lilliesleaf farm in Rivonia.
- Plan was on economic sabotage and political targets.
- They were to avoid actions which would endanger human lives.
- PAC formed POQO as its military wing.
- It aimed at launching uprisings against the government.
- In 1962 PAC had established headquarters in Maseru.
- PAC leaders planned a countrywide uprising.
- Information was passed on to the S.A. police.
- POQO suspects were arrested.
- January 1962 Mandela left the country to prepare for guerrilla warfare.
- Returned to SA after training in Algeria.
- He was arrested near Howick after police were tipped off.
- 11 July 1963 police raided Lilliesleaf farm.
- Umkhonto we Sizwe leadership was arrested : Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, Raymond Mahlaba etc. (max. 3)
- A plan for Operation Mayibuye was launched.
- October 1963 Rivonia Trials began.
- People on trial included Mandela and those arrested at Lilliesleaf farm.
- Trial lasted for eleven months.
- United Nations Security Council called for release of defendants.
- They were sentenced to life imprisonment and flown to Robben Island.

#### Government Response.

- Announcement of a permanent state of emergency .
- Police force was reorganised .
- Sabotage Act 1962 gave minister of justice (B.J.Vorster) power to place agitators under house arrest.
- Publications Control Board controlled dissemination of publications.
- SABC was used to present Government point of view.
- Defence Act was amended for troops to be used to quell disorder within the country.
- General Amendment Act gave police wide powers.
- Prisons Act (1959) prevented any reporting on treatment of those in detention.
- Many people and organisations opposed to the government were banned.
- Bureau of State Security (BOSS) was created.
- It co-ordinated counter intelligence activities.
- Hendrik van den Bergh was appointed as head of Security Police.
- Terrorism Act(1967) was passed.
- Government not prepared to compromise.
- B.J. Vorster continued with the policy of repression to ensure white domination.
- Resistance contained through strong strong arm of security forces.

**[50 max.]**

#### Interpretation :

Matters such as essay style, presentation, use of content, answering of the question, logic etc should be taken into account in this mark.

**[10 max.]**

**(60)**

**Question 5.**

5.1.1 D.

5.1.2 C.

5.1.3 A.

5.1.4 D.

5.1.5 A.

5.1.6 C.

5.1.7 B.

5.1.8 B.

5.1.9 D.

(9 x 2 = 18.)

5.2.1 The Freedom Charter. (1)

5.2.2 Kliptown; 1955. (2)

5.2.3 They would have been hostile to the document, realising that it would cause them to lose their privileged position. They would believe it to be communist and would condemn it. Their policy was not based on majority rule. It did not contain a sharing of power or rights. It was not believed that the wealth should be shared. Apartheid would be followed.

(5)

5.2.4 Source A is the Freedom Charter which showed dissatisfaction about the system of government and apartheid. The government took action against the leaders of this movement. They accused them of treason and arrested them. The treason trial took place (shown in Source B.)

(3)

5.2.5 The treason trial took many years. There was not agreement on the guilt of the accused. After four years, the judge found them not guilty. The government had failed to jail them. Many black activists were hindered by this trial.

(4)

5.2.6 The National Party government extended the pass laws to women in 1952. But the parts of the act relating to women were only enforced from 1955. This meant that all African women were forced to register and carry passes. The passes meant that African women had to live and work in certain areas. The law forbade them to bring their children to urban areas where they worked. So mothers and children were separated from each other for long periods of time.

(4)

5.2.7 Fed saw and the ANCWL organised a march for the 9 August 1956. On that day, 20,000 women from all over South Africa marched to the government offices at the Union Buildings in Pretoria. When they arrived in Pretoria, the women found that the march had been banned. So they walked in small groups of twos and threes to the Union Buildings. A delegation of women, led by Lilian Ngoyi, went to deliver the anti-pass petitions to the Prime Minister, Mr J.G. Strijdom. Strijdom refused to see the women. So they left a huge pile of thousands of petitions outside his door. All the while, the women sang, "Strijdom, Wathinta abafazi, wathint' imbokodo". Roughly translated, this means, "Strijdom, when you strike a woman, you strike a rock." The government arrested many of the Fed saw leaders, but it was only years later, at the end of the 1960s, that the government managed to force African women to carry passes.

(6)

**5.2.8 Source B shows how people were put on trial for wanting human rights. Source C is an attempt by women to improve their human rights. They were unsuccessful. Many were arrested and imprisoned. (3)**

**[28]**

**5.3.1 The ANC and PAC were banned after the Sharpeville shootings. This led to the formation of underground movements. The ANC formed MK. One of the major leaders was Nelson Mandela. He was banned, but went in and out of the country getting support. The headquarters of MK were discovered in 1963. This was at Liliesleaf Farm in Rivonia. Mandela and the others were brought to trial. This was the famous Rivonia trial. (6)**

**5.3.2 He was against white domination and black domination. He is against apartheid as white domination. He is against the PAC as black domination. He stays steadfast to his ideals. He hopes to see his ideals realised. He is prepared to die for them, rather than submit to apartheid. (5)**

**5.3.3 He is extremely negative towards the Rivonia trialists. He supports the government stand. He is cynical of the international press. He pays no attention to the arguments of Mandela. He sees "justice" in "terrorists" being sentenced. The whole trial is part of a communist plot. (4)**

**5.3.4 Mandela's tone is one of conciliation. He strives for ideals of equality. The writer of Source E sees only the negative side. He believes the conspirators are evil. He brands it all as part of an "unholy" plot. His tone is one of anger and suspicion. The irony is that the person with a more conciliatory tone was jailed. The views are typical of white and black South Africans at that time. (7)**

**5.3.5 Source F shows strong disapproval of SA's racial policies. The rest of the world is shocked by them. South Africa is regarded as a skunk. South Africa cannot see how bad the policies are. The world wants to isolate SA for her policies. (4)**

**5.3.6 The cartoonist shows he is also against the policies. He believes that SA's racial policies smell – hence the skunk. He shows that SA is blind to world criticism. The size of the world shows that SA can easily be isolated. (4)**

**5.3.7 The Rivonia trial came as a result of SA's racial policies.  
These are what caused the anti-pass demonstrations at Sharpeville.  
As a result, the ANC was banned.  
This led to MK being formed.  
The discovery of MK led to the Rivonia trial.  
The cartoonist believes the racial policy is behind the problems. (4)**

**[34]**

**Total : 200 marks.**

# MOONTLIKE ANTWOORDE VIR:

## GESKIEDENIS HOËR GRAAD, Vraestel 2.

### L. W.

1. Basiese feite SOWEL AS relevante feite wat nie in die ANTWOORDE is nie, SOWEL AS relevante interpretasie van die werk, moet met 'n regmerkie gemerk word.
2. Hierdie ANTWOORDE is slegs 'n aanduiding van hoe die vraag beantwoord kan word. *Daar kan ander en beter benaderings wees wat volle krediet moet kry!* 'n Goeie oordeel moet aan die dag gelê word – wees objektief!
3. Hierdie ANTWOORDE maak nie aanspraak op volledigheid nie. Baie feite en gesigspunte kan bygevoeg word. Hulle moet volle krediet verdien op voorwaarde dat dit relevant is vir die vraag.
4. Nasieners moet vertrouwd wees met al die relevante feite uit die handboeke en ander bronne wat beskikbaar is. Hoofnasieners moet reël dat relevante boeke by die nasiensentrum is sodat die nasieners hierdie boeke kan raadpleeg.
5. Nasieners moet met die hoofnasiener praat as daar enige twyfel in verband met die relevante feite of die vertolking is.



### Vraag 1.

**“ Die Groot Depressie van 1929 het twee politieke teenstanders geforseer om kragte saam te snoer in 1933 om die probleme in die Unie te oorbrug. Verduidelik krities hoe die teenstanders nader aan mekaar beweeg het gedurende die periode 1929 tot 1934.**

**(45)**

**In plaas van die probleme op te los het die ‘alliansie’ nuwe politieke struwelinge laat ontstaan.**

**Stem jy saam met die stelling ? Verwys na die jare 1939 tot 1948 (gedurende en na die Tweede Wêreldoorlog) in jou antwoord.**

**(15)**

**[60]**

### Die Groot Depressie.

- Die regering se tweede ampstermyn was moeiliker as die eerste
- Teen die einde van 1929 is die wêreld vasgevang in ‘n depressie van ongekende swak ekonomiese toestande
- Die depressie het begin met die ineenstorting van die Amerikaanse aandelebeurs op “ Swart Donderdag”, 25 Oktober 1929
- Die Unie is nadelig hierdeur getref
- Diamant pryse het skerp gedaal, die prys van mielies het ook gedaal selfs ook die wol pryse (maks. 2)
- Daar was droogtes en baie boere het bankrot en werkloos geword.
- Brittanje het van die goudstandaard afgestap
- Suid –Afrika het nie die voorbeeld gevolg nie en het die goudstandaard gehandhaaf
- Havenga, Minister van Finansies was oortuig dat S.A. die ekonmiese ineenstorting die hoof kon bied
- Baie Suid- Afrikaners het begin twyfel of S.A. die goudstandaard kon handhaaf
- Die regering het in die tussentyd ook ‘n aantal tussenverkiesings verloor
- Tielman Roos het op die stadium besluit om aktief terug te keer tot die politiek
- Hy het tydens ‘n Geloftefees gesê dat hy tot die politiek terug keer dat S.A van die goudstandaard moes afstap
- en dat ‘n koalisie regering op ‘n nie-partypolitieke grondslag saamgestel moes word
- Daar was sprake van samewerking tussen Roos en Smuts en van ‘n groot aantal Nasionaliste wat besig was om hulle agter Roos te skaar
- Op 27 Des 1932 het Havenga aangekondig dat S.A. van die goudstandaard afgestap het
- Daar was ‘n ekonomiese oplewing en die prys van goud het gestyg en geld het die land binnegestroom
- Roos het voorsien dat hy by die vorming van ‘n koalisieregering die leier sou word en dat Smuts en Hertzog albei deel van sy regering sou uitmaak

- Roos kon nie Smuts ooreenkom nie en sy poging het daartoe gelei dat samewerking tussen die Nasionale Party en die Suid Afrikaanse Party bevorder is
- Gerugte het reeds die ronde gedoen dat 'n koalisie tussen die Nasionale Party en die Suid Afrikaanse Party 'n moontlikheid was
- Smuts het voorgestel dat die regering moes bedank en dat 'n koalisieregering saamgestel moes word
- Hertzog was eers hierteen gekant, maar het met 'n paar van sy ministers 'n moontlike koalisie bespreek
- Die kabinet was verdeeld oor die aangeleentheid, maar Hertzog het onderhandelinge met Smuts begin
- Na 'n paar dae het Hertzog en Smuts tot 'n vergelyk gekom
- 'n Sewepunt-plan het te voorskyn gekom
  - Die bestuur van die land sou op 'n grondslag van nasionale beginsels voortgesit word
  - Gesag van die Unie sou gesimboliseer word in die nasionale vlag
  - Gelyke taalregte vir Engelse en Afrikaanse taalgroepe
  - Nastrewe van 'n ekonomies- gesonde landelike bevolking
  - Regering sou voortgaan met sy blanke arbeidsbeleid
  - Pogings sou aangewend word om die kwessie van swartmense op te los
  - Regering sou 'n gesonde ekonomie probeer handhaaf
- Hertzog sou Eerste Minister en Smuts sy Adjunk in die nuwe regering wees
- Die kabinet sou bestaan uit ses lede elk van die NP en die SAP
- Daar is besluit om met die koalisie voort te gaan.
- Daar was ook mense aan beide kante wat hulle nie wou identifiseer met die koalisie
- 'n Verkiesing is vir 17 Mei 1933 uitgeskryf om die gevoel van die volk te toets
- Die nuwe koalisieregering het in die verkiesing uitgetroon
- Daar was ook 'n gevoel in die O.V.S. en Transvaal dat die twee partye nie net 'n koalisie moes vorm maar in een party moes saamsmelt
- 'n Paar takke van die NP en die SAP het alreeds saamgesmelt en Hertzog en Smuts het sodanige samesmelting verder gepropageer
- In 'n toespraak op Potchefstroom het Hertzog die mening uitgespreek dat die beginselverskille tussen die twee partye van 'akademiese' aard was en dus nie samewerking hoef te voorkom nie
- Hy het gesê dat die tyd ryp was vir nouer samewerking tussen die twee groepe
- Die provinsiale kongresse van die NP was ten gunste van samewerking, behalwe die van die Kaapland onder leiding van Dr. Malan
- Nadat 'n groep onder Malan en 'n groep onder Stallard van die NP en die SAP onderskeidelik weggebreek het is voortgegaan met samesmelting
- Op 5 Des 1934 is die Verenigde Suid- Afrikaanse Nasionale Party of die Verenigde Party (ook bekend as die "Smelters") in Bloemfontein gestig
- Die beginsel van die party was gegrond op die sewe punte van die koalisie van 1933
- Meeste van die Afrikaanssprekendes is op die wyse herenig

- **Malan kon hom net nie vereenslewig met die samesmelting nie**
- **Hy het homself sterk daarteen uitgespreek**
- **Hy het daarop gewys dat die NP van sy beginsels sou moes wysig**
- **Malan het gesê dat samesmelting 'n inbreuk kon maak op Afrikaner-identiteit en die Afrikaner se stryd belemmer**
- **Hy wou ook duidelikheid hê oor afskeiding van die Britse Ryk en die neutraliteit in tye van oorlog**
- **Malan wou 'n hereniging van eendersdenkendes hê en daarna samewerking met ander groepe**
- **'n Groot stryd het ontstaan tussen die Smelters en die anti- Smelters (Malaniete)**
- **Nie een van die leiers wou 'n skeuring in die party hê nie en pogings was aangewend om 'n ooreenkoms te probeer bereik**
- **In 1934 het die Kaaplandse NP die idêe van samesmelting teengestaan met 'n meerderheid van 164 teen 18 stemme.**
- **Dit het beteken dat die NP as 'n afsonderlike party sou bly voortbestaan met Malan as leier**
- **Die NP-minderhede in die ander provinsies het hulle agter Malan geskaar en daar is na hulle verwys as die 'gesuiwerde' NP**
- **Onder hulle was mense soos C R Swart en J G Strijdom**
- **Die Gesuiwerde Nasionale Party het die amptelike opposisie geword en het slegs 19 setels in die 1935 parlement gehad**
- **Samesmelting het nie net in die NP 'n skeuring veroorsaak nie, maar ook in die SAP**
- **In Natal het 'n sterk Britse element nog die ou unionistiese beginsels laat voortleef**
- **Die groep het van die SAP afgeskei en in 1931 reeds die Home Rule Party gestig.**
- **Hulle wou bande met Brittanje behou en versterk**
- **'n Groep van die SAP onder Stallard wat gekant was teen koalisie het weg beweeg om by die Home Rule Party aan te sluit**
- **Die party het later as die Dominion Party bekend gestaan. [45 maks.]**

**1.2 Hierdie gedeelte moet global nagesien word. Regmerkies moet nog gebruik word en die antwoord moet pertinent by die vraag pas.**

**'n Paar moontlike punte wat bespreek kan word :**

- **Afrikaner nasionalisme wat 'n bedreiging word**
- **Die Tweede Trek : gebeure en invloed.**
- **Verhouding met Brittanje.**
- **Hertzog en Smuts se sienings m.b.t. die Tweede Wêreldoorlog.**
- **S.A. se toetrede by die Tweede Wêreldoorlog.**
- **Die Gesuiwerde / Herenigde Nasionale Party wat meer ondersteuning kry.**
- **Ossewabrandwag en Nuwe Orde.**
- **Die 1943 verkiesing.**
- **Dominiumparty, Arbeidersparty en Verenigde Party – einde van koalisie.**
- **Die 1948-verkiesing en neerlaag van die V.P. [15 maks.]**

## Vraag 2.

**“Na die 1938 verkiesing het twee gebeurtenisse ‘n groot invloed op die politieke toneel gehad, naamlik die feesvieringe (Eeufeesviering) van die Groot Trek in 1938 en die uitbreek van die Tweede Wereld Oorlog”.**

**(Uit : *Exploring History*: S.P. Jordaan, A. Jordaan, H.A. Mocke )**

**Stem jy saam met bogenoemde stelling ? Analiseer tot watter mate hierdie gebeurtenisse die politieke toneel in Suid Afrikaanse geskiedenis verander het.**

**(60)**

### Skeuring in die Verenigde Party.

- **As gevolg van die ekonomiese oplewing het die Verenigde party geen probleem gehad om die 1938 verkiesing te wen nie**
- **Daar was onderlinge spanning in die Verenigde party wat nou na vore begin kom het**
- **In 1938 het die simboliese Ossewa-Trek na die noorde plaas gevind**
- **Dit was deur die ATKV en die Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorwee gereël**
- **Dit het ‘n hernieude oplewing van nasionalisme en republikaanse in die Unie tot gevolg gehad**
- **Twee Afrikaner bewegings is gedurende die nasionale oplewing gebore**
- **Die Reddingsdaadbond met J D Kestell as stigter, wat hom beywer het vir die rehabilitasie van die behoeftiges Afrikaners, en die Ossewabrandwag wat die Afrikaner kultuur wou behou**
- **Die Groot Trek is gesien as die enigste program wat die wit samelewing sou beskerm en het die fondasie vir republikaanse gelê**
- **In 1938 het Die Stem ‘n volkslied geword**
- **Hertzog het verklaar dat die Union Jack slegs by spesiale geleenthede gehys sou word**
- **Roberts Heights is tot Voortrekkerhoogte herdoop**
- **Kemp se optrede om die naam te verander sonder sy kollegas te raadpleeg was ‘n teken dat die Verenigde Party besig was om te versplinter**
- **Hierdie gebeurtenisse het spanning laat ontstaan in Hertzog en Smuts se VP**
- **Die NP is versterk deur die totstandkoming van die twee bewegings**
- **Die feesvieringe van 1938 het onbewustelik die posisie van die VP verswak**
- **Die beweging het ‘n geleentheid gebied om landwyd die boodskap van Afrikaner eenheid te versprei wat heeltemel teenstrydig was met wat Hertzog en Smuts bereik het**
- **Mense het tradisionele klere gedra vir die geleenthede en dit het bygedra tot die gevoel van nasionalisme**
- **Een van die gevolge was dat die lidmaatskap van die Gesuiwerde Nasionale Party aansienlik gegroei het.**
- **Engelssprekendes en Stallard het hierin ook gesien dat die Unie bande met Brittanje probeer verbreek.**
- **Die politieke situasie was ongemaklik en teen 1939 was ‘n enkele voorval genoeg vir ‘n politieke uitbarsting**
- **Hierdie voorval is deur Nazi Duitsland voorsien**

### Deelname of neutraliteit in Tweede Wêreldoorlog.

- Die Britse Eerste Minister, Neville Chamberlain, het aangekondig dat Brittanje en Duitsland in 'n oorlog betrokke is
- In 1939 was die NP verdeeld oor die kwessie van deelname
- Onder van die Afrikaners was daar 'n groot getal wat baie simpatiek teenoor Duitsland was terwyl die ander weer krities teen Duitse aggressie was.
- Hertzog het nie vir Duitsland as 'n bedreiging vir S.A. gesien nie en het gevoel dat dit 'n Europese oorlog ( konflik ) was, wat nie S.A. geaffekteer het nie
- Smuts het heeltemal anders hieroor gevoel
- Hertzog het die aangeleentheid na die kabinet verwys aangesien Suid – Afrika 'n soewereine onafhanklike staat was
- Hertzog het verklaar dat S.A. neutraal moes bly
- Malan en die GNP het Hertzog gesteun
- Smuts en sy volgelinge was ten gunste van S.A. se deelname in die oorlog
- Smuts het aangevoer dat as 'n lid van Die Gemenbes van Nasies , dit S.A. se morele plig is om deel te neem aan die oorlog
- 'n Ooreenkoms kon nie tussen die twee bereik word nie en Hertzog het dit na die parlement verwys toe die Volksraad op 4 September 1939 ontmoet het.
- Hertzog het 'n mosie van neutraliteit ingedien en aangevoer dat die oorlog nie die belange van die Unie raak nie
- Hy het daarop gewys dat die Unie juis sy soewereine onafhanklikheid van Brittanje kon bewys deur neutral te bly
- Hy het die fout began om Duitsland se optrede te probeer regverdig
- Smuts het daarop gereageer en Hertzog daarvan beskuldig dat hy pro-Duits en anti- Brits was
- Smuts het aanbeveel dat die Unie deel moes neem aan die oorlog
- Hertzog se mosie is deur van sy volgelinge in die VP en deur Malan se NP ondersteun
- Smuts het ondersteuning van sy eie aanhangers gehad, die Dominion, Arbeiders en van Hertzog se vorige volgelinge gehad
- Na 'n heftige debat is daar tot stemming oorgegaan en Smuts se mosie is met 'n meerderheid van 80 teenoor 67 stemme aanvaar
- Hertzog se mosie was verwerp en hy het dit gesien as 'n teken van wantrou in hom
- Hy het onmiddelik bedank
- Hy het die Goewerneur – Generaal, Patrick Duncan, gevra om die Volksraad te ontbind en 'n verkiesing uit te skryf sodat die volk kon besluit of die Unie aan oorlog moes deel neem
- Duncan het geweier en Smuts was gevra om 'n nuwe kabinet saam te stel
- Hiermee het die VP in twee geskeur
- Smuts het 'n nuwe koalisie met nuwe lede van die VP, Dominion en die Arbeiders Party gevorm.
- Die eenheid wat Hertzog en Smuts bereik het deur koalisie en samesmelting van die Verenigde Party het nie die uitbreek van die oorlog oorleef nie

- Smuts het die nuwe Eerste Minister geword
- Hertzog en sy volgelinge het weg beweeg van die VP en nader aan Malan en sy Gesuiwerde Nasionale Party beweeg
- Smuts het S.A. se deelname in die Tweede Wêreldoorlog gelei
- Op 6 September 1939 het die Unie van S.A. oorlog teen Duitsland verklaar
- Smuts self was die Minister van Verdediging asook Opperbevelheber van die weermag.
- Hy het onmiddelik aandag aan binnelandse veiligheid gegee en die leer moes opgebou word
- Smuts het die land veilig deur die oorlog gelei en in die proses het hy respek en bewondering van sy volgelinge en sy opposisie verkry
- Aan die einde van die oorlog in 1945 was Smuts op die toppunt van sy loopbaan.

**[50 maks.]**

**Interpretasie.**

**'n Paar moontlike punte wat bespreek kan word :**

- Hierdie 2 gebeurtenisse het Afrikaner nasionalisme opgewek.
- Hulle het Afrikaners van die republikeinse ideal herinner.
- Onbeslisse sake het weer tot vore gekom.
- Neutraliteit gedurende die oorlog / verwantskap met Brittanje / SA se sowereine onafhanklikheid.
- Afrikaner verdeeldheid – pogings om Hertzog en Malan te herenig.

**[10 maks.]**

**(60)**

### Vraag 3.

- In 1948 wen die N.P. die verkiesing.
- Malan het sosiale en politieke segregasie tussen blanke en kleurlinge gepropageer.
- Vir byna 100 jaar het kleurlinge in 65 kiesafdelings in die Kaap saam met blankes in verkiesings stem.
- Dit was as gevolg van die liberale stemregwette in die Kaap.
- In 1910 behou die Kleurlinge hulle stemreg in die Kaap – die wet is verskans.
- Om die wet te verander moes 'n 2/3 meerderheid in 'n gesamentlike sitting van die parlement verkry word.
- Die NP wou die Kleurlinge van die gesamentlike kieserslys verwyder.
- Die Kleurlingstem was baie belangrik in die helfte van die Kaap kiesafdelings.
- Die Kleurlingkiesers het die opposisie gesteun en was teen die N.P.
- In 1949 se provinsiale verkiesings het die Kaapse Verenigde Party die kiesafdelings Paarl en Bredasdorp met behulp van die Kleurlingstem gewen (2 maks)
- In Maart 1951 het Dr Dönges, die Minister van Binnelandse Sake, die wetsontwerp op die Afsonderlike Verteenwoordigers van Kiesers in die Volksraad ingedien. (2 maks)
- Die kleurlinge sou op 'n aparte kieserslys geplaas word.
- Vier blankes sou die kleurlinge in die Kaapse Provinsiale Raad verteenwoordig.
- Die voorstel is hewig gedebater en sou ses jaar duur.
- Die N.P. het gemeen dat die wet sonder 'n 2/3 meerderheid verander kan word.
- Hulle het gesê dat die regering volkome soewereine was volgens die Statuut van Westminster.
- Die Appèlhof het nie die reg om oor die parlement se soewereiniteit te besluit nie.
- Die Kleurlinge word nie van hulle stemreg ontnem nie.
- Die V.P. onder adv. Strauss het beswaar gemaak teen die wet.
- Die opposisie het namens vier Kleurlinge die wet na die Hooggeregshof geneem.
- Hulle het gesê dit is onwettig om die Kleurlinge se stemreg te ontnem want 'n 2/3 meerderheid moet verkry word.
- In Oktober 1951 handhaaf die Hooggeregshof die wet.
- Die opposisie appelleer na die Appèlhof.
- Die Appèlhof verklaar die wet onwettig.
- Die korrekte parlementêre stappe is nie gevolg nie.
- 'n Gesamentlike sitting met 'n 2/3 meerderheid is noodsaaklik.
- Dr Malan sê die soewereiniteit van parlement is aangetas.
- In April 1952 lê dr Dönges 'n wetsontwerp vir die Hoë Hof van die parlement voor.
- Dit sou die enigste hof wees wat oor konstitusionele sake kon beslis.
- Dit sou wette wat die Appèlhof onwettig verklaar het, weer geldig kon verklaar.
- Die hof sou bestaan uit alle lede van die parlement.
- Die Hoë Hof is deur die V.P. en Liberale Party geboikot.

- Die Hof het weer die wet op afsonderlike verteenwoordiging van kiesers wet aanvaar.
- Die Hoë Hof is deur die Kaapse Hooggeregshof ongeldig verklaar.
- Die regering het daarteen geappelleer, maar hulle het misluk.
- In die 1953-verkiesing verower die N.P. 94 setels en die V.P. 57.
- Die N.P. het nog nie 'n twee-derde meerderheid gehad nie.
- In 1954 het Adv. J.G. Strijdom Malan as Eerste Minister opgevolg.
- Strijdom wou die Kleurlinge op 'n aparte kieserslys plaas.
- In Mei 1955 is 'n wetsontwerp ingedien om die senaat te vergroot.
- Die senaat sou van 48 lede tot 89 lede vergroot word.
- Dit sou die N.P. bevoordeel
- Sodat hulle 'n 2/3 meerderheid kon kry.
- Die Wet op die Kworum van die Appèlhof is ook aanvaar.
- Die appèlregters is van 5 tot 11 vermeerder waar konstitusionele sake bespreek word.
- Die regters word deur die regering aangestel.
- Die regering besef die Appèlhof sou die wet aanvaar.
- Die Wet of Afsonderlike Verteenwoordiging van Kiesers is in 1956 aanvaar.
- Die vergrote parlement aanvaar die wet met 'n 2/3 meerderheid
- Met 173 stemme teen 68.
- Vier blankes sou die Kleurlinge in die Volksraad en twee blankes in die Kaapse Provinsiale Raad verteenwoordig.
- Die Goewerneur-Generaal benoem 1 Kleurling verteenwoordiger in die Senaat.

#### Reaksie.

- Die Fakkeldommando (Torch Commando) het teen die wet geprotesteer.
- Protesvergaderings is deur hulle leiers, o.a. "Sailor" Malan gereël.
- FRANC is in 1951 gestig om teen die wetsontwerp te protesteer.
- Dit het met ander groepe saamgewerk om verset teen die beleid te verkry.
- Die Kleurlinge en Engelse pers het daarteen geprotesteer.
- Die "Black Sash" is as gevolg van die wetgewing gevorm.
- Hulle het 'n swart serp gedra en gerou oor die S.A. konstitusie.
- Baie Kleurlinge het geweier om op die nuwe kieserslys te registreer.
- Die aantal Kleurlingkiesers het verminder.
- Afrikaanse akademici gelei deur Prof. Willem Kleynhans het beswaar gemaak teen die vergroting van die senaat.
- Die verhouding tussen die Afrikaners en Kleurlinge het baie skade gelei.
- Die Kleurlinge was teen die regering. [50 maks.]

#### Interpretasie.

- Die NP het teenkanting in paent gekry vanaf die VP en die AP
- VP en NP in hofgeding vanaf 1951 tot 1956
- VP het konstutisie gebruik om die wet een te gaan
- Howe het in hul guns besluit
- Regering wou wet deur voer
- Strijdom wou die konstitusie manipuleer om 'n twee derde meerderheid te kry
- Regering het die saak gewen. Kleurlinge was op 'n aparte lys geplaas.

[10 maks.]

(60)



#### Vraag 4.

- Die paswette was die mees vernederende wette gedurende die apartheidsjare
- Dit was streng om die invloed van Swartes te beperk
- Swartes moes passe dra en op aanvraag daarvan dit vertoon
- Diegene wie dit nie by hulle gehad het nie was in hegtenis geneem
- Die paswette het swartes verbied om in stede te bly
- Baie van die 1950 proteste was gemik teen die pas wette
- Kompetisie tussen die A.N.C. en P.A.C. het die anti-pasboek verset gekenmerk.
- Die A.N.C. het aan die einde van 1959 'n algemene staking vir 31 Maart 1960 beplan.
- Hulle sou fokus op die paswet en minimum salarisse.
- Die P.A.C. se grootste aanhang was in Langa (Kaap) en Sharpeville.
- Die P.A.C.-leiers sou saam met die mense na die polisiestasies marsjeer.
- Hulle sou hulle passe verbrand en hulle aan die polisie oorgee.
- Die polisie het in Sharpeville op die ongewapende skare geskiet.
- 69 mense is dood en 180 gewond.
- Die meeste van die mense is in die rug geskiet.
- Die politieke krisis is hierna verdiep.
- Die A.N.C. vra vir 'n wegblyaksie op 28 Maart.
- Die meeste swartes in dorpe het dit ondersteun.
- Op 30 Maart het Philip Kgosana van die P.A.C. 30,000 mense na Caledonplein gelei.
- Hy is deur die polisie gearresteer.
- 'n Noodtoestand is in S.A. aangekondig.
- Die Wet op Onwettige Organisasies is aanvaar.
- Die A.N.C. en P.A.C. is as verbode organisasies verklaar.
- Duisende A.N.C. en P.A.C. ondersteuners is gearresteer.
- Oliver Tambo ontsnap na Botswana.
- Die regering het stabiliteit verkry omdat die A.N.C. onvoorbereid was.
- Die noodtoestand is in Augustus 1960 opgehef.
- Die "All-In Afrika Konferensie" is as protesvergadering voorgestel.
- Die Kongres vra die regering om 'n nasionale konvensie te hou
- Om 'n nuwe politieke beleid vir Suid-Afrika te kry.
- In Junie 1961 het die uitvoerende bestuur van die A.N.C. besluit om 'n militêre vleuel te stig.
- Die A.N.C. en S.A.K.P. het *Umkhonto we Sizwe* gestig.
- Die hoofkwartier was by Lilliesleaf in Rivonia.
- Hulle beplan om die ekonomie lam te lê en ook politieke teikens.
- Hulle sou nie menselewens in gevaar stel nie.
- Die P.A.C. het POQO as militêre vleuel gevorm.
- Hulle het opstande teen die regering beplan.
- In 1962 het die P.A.C. hulle hoofkwartier na Maseru verskuif.
- Die P.A.C. het landswyd opstande beplan.
- Die polisie het inligting gekry
- En baie POQO ondersteuners is gevang.
- In Jan. 1962 verlaat Mandela S.A. om 'n guerrillaoorlog te beplan.
- Hy het na Suid-Afrika teruggekeer uit Algerië.

- **Mandela is op 5 Augustus naby Howick gevang.**
- **Op 11 Julie 1963 het die polisie op Lilliesleag toegeslaan.**
- **Die leiers van *Umkhonto we Sizwe*, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki en Raymond Mahlaba, is gevang. (maks. 3)**
- **Operasie Mayibuye is in aksie gestel.**
- **In Oktober 1963 het die Rivonia-verhoor begin.**
- **Die verhoor het maande lank geduur.**
- **Die Veiligheidsraad van die V.N. het gevra dat die beskuldiges vrygelaat word.**
- **Die beskuldiges het 'n lewenslange vonnis op Robbeneiland gekry.**

**Die Regering se Reaksie.**

- **'n Permanente noodtoestand is aangekondig.**
- **Die Wet op Sabotasie van 1962 gee aan die Minister van Justisie die reg om mense onder huisarres te plaas.**
- **Die S.A.U.K. het die regering se standpunt gesteun.**
- **Die Verdedigingswet verander dat soldate gebruik kon word om opstande te onderdruk.**
- **Die polisie het meer mag gekry.**
- **Die Gevangeniswet (1959) – mag nie veslag doen oor die behandeling van gevangnisse in aanhouding nie.**
- **Baie organisasies en mense was teen die regering se optrede.**
- **Die Buro van Staatsveiligheid (BOSS) is gestig.**
- **Hulle het teen intellegensie aktiwiteite gekoördineer.**
- **Genl. Hendrik v. d. Bergh is as hoof van die Sekuriteitspolisie aangestel.**
- **Die Wet op Terrorisme in 1967 aanvaar.**
- **Regering was nie bereid om in te gee nie ( geen kompromis nie)**  
**B.J.Vorster het voortgegaan met die beleid van onderdrukking**  
**Weerstand was teen gegaan ( onderdruk) deur die regering. [50 maks.]**

**Interpretasie.....[10 maks.]**

**(60)**

**Vraag 5.**

- 5.1.1 D.
- 5.1.2 C.
- 5.1.3 A.
- 5.1.4 D.
- 5.1.5 A.
- 5.1.6 C.
- 5.1.7 B.
- 5.1.8 B.
- 5.1.9 D.

(9 x 2 = 18.)

**5.2.1 Die Vryheidsmanifes. (1)**

**5.2.2 Kliptown; 1955. (2)**

**5.2.3 Hulle sou vyandig teenoor die dokument optree, omdat hulle hul bevorderde posisie sou verloor. Hulle sou glo dat dit kommunisties was en sou dit veroordeel. Hulle beleid was nie op meerderheidsregering gebaseer nie. Dit het nie 'n magsverdeling of menseregte daarin nie. Hulle het nie geglo dat die rykte van die land verdeel moes word. Apartheid moes gevolg word. (5)**

**5.2.4 Bron A is die Vryheidsmanifes wat ontevrede was oor die regeringstelsel en die apartheidbeleid. Die regering het teen die leiers van hierdie beweging opgetree. Hulle het hulle van hoogverraad beskuldig en hulle was gearresteer. Die hoogverraadverhoor het dus plaasgevind (Bron B.) (3)**

**5.2.5 Die verhoor het jare lank geduur. Daar was nie saamstemming by die hof of die mense skuldig was of nie. Na vier jare is hulle onskuldig gevind. Die regering het nie daarin geslaag om hulle tronk toe te stuur nie. Baie swart leiers is deur hierdie verhoor verhinder. (4)**

**5.2.6 In 1952 het die Nasionale Party regering het die paswette na vroue uitgebrei. Die gedeeltes wat op vrouens van krag was is na 1955 toegepas. Dit het beteken dat alle swartvroue moes registreer en pasboeke dra. Hierdie pasboeke het beteken dat swartvroue net in sekere gebiede moes bly en werk. Hulle is verbied om hulle kinders na die stedelike gebiede waarin hulle gewerk het, saam te bring. Moeders is dus langdurig van hul kinders geskei. (4)**

**5.2.7 Die ANC se Vroueliga en die Federasie van Suid-Afrikaanse Vroue het 'n mars vir 9 Augustus 1956 gereël. Daardie dag het 20,000 vrouens van uit die hele land bymekaar gekom en na die regeringskantore by die Unie-geboue in Pretoria gemarsjeer. Toe hulle in Pretoria aangekom het, het die vrouens uitgevind dat die mars verban was. Hulle het dus in klein groepe van twee of drie mense tot by die Unie-geboue gestap. 'n Afvaardiging van vroue, wat deur Lilian Ngoyi gelei is, het die anti-pas deputasie aan die Eerste Minister, J.G.Strijdom, probeer aflewer. Strijdom het geweier om die vroue te sien. Hulle het dus 'n petisie met duisende vesoeke buite die deur verlaat. Gedurende die tyd het die vrouens gesing, "Strijdom, Wathinta abafazi, wathint' imbokodo". 'n Vrye vertaling van hierdie stelling is, "Strijdom, as jy 'n vrou slaan, slaan jy 'n rots." Die regering het baie van die leiers gearresteer, maar dit was jare later, teen die einde van die 1960-jare, dat die regering daarin geslaag het om swartvroue te dwing om pasboeke te dra. (6)**

**5.2.8 Bron B wys hoe mense hof toe gestuur is omdat hulle menseregte wil kry. Bron C is 'n poging deur die vroue om hulle menseregte te verbeter. Hulle het nie geslaag nie. Baie is gearresteer en tronk toe gestuur.** (3)

**[28]**

**5.3.1 Na die Sharpeville-skieters is die ANC en die PAC verban. Die ondergrondse bewegings is dus in die lewe geroep. Die ANC het MK gevorm. Een van die leiers was Nelson Mandela. Hy is verban, maar het buite die land gegaan om steun te kry. Die hoofkwartiere van MK is in 1963 deur die polisie gevind. Dit was by Liliesleafplaas in Rivonia. Mandela en ander leiers is voor die hof gebring. Dit was die beroemde Rivoniaverhoor.**

**(6)**

**5.3.2 Hy was teen blanke dominasie en swart dominasie. Hy was teen apartheid as blanke dominasie. Hy was teen die PAC as swart dominasie. Hy hou vas aan sy ideale. Hy sien uit dat sy ideale verwesenlik sou word. Hy is bereid om vir hulle te sterf, ieder as by 'n apartheidstelsel te lewe.**

**(5)**

**5.3.3 Hy is baie negatief teenoor die Rivonia beskuldiges. Hy het die regering se standpunt gesteun. Hy is sinies teenoor die internasionale pers. Hy gee nie om by Mandela se argumente. Hy sien "regverdigheid" dat "terroriste" skuldig gevind is. Die hele verhoor is deel van 'n kommunistiese komplot.**

**(4)**

**5.3.4 Mandela se woorde praat van konsiliësie. Hy streef vir die ideale van gelykheid. Die skrywer van Bron E sien net die negatiewe kant. Hy glo dat die beskuldiges sondig is. Hy sien die hele saak as deel van 'n "onheilige" komplot. Sy woorde is vol kwaadheid en agterdogtigheid. Die ironie is dat die man met die woorde van konsiliësie tronk toe gestuur is.**

**Die sienings is tipies van blanke en swart Suid-Afrikaners teen daardie tyd.**

**(7)**

**5.3.5 Bron F wys groot afkeuring teenoor S.A. se rassebeleid. Die res van die wêreld is deur hulle geskok. Suid-Afrika is soos 'n muishond gesien. Suid-Afrika kan niks met haar beleid verkeerd sien nie. Die wêreld wil S.A. vir haar rassebeleid in isolasie sit.**

**(4)**

**5.3.6 Die spotprenttekenaar is ook teen die beleide.  
Hy glo die rassebeleide stink – dus die muishond.  
Hy wys aan dat S.A. blind vir die oordeling van die res van die wêreld is.  
Die grootheid van die wêreld wys aan dat SA maklik geisoleer kan word. (4)**

**5.3.7 Die Rivonia-verhoor is 'n resultaat van S.A. se rassebeleid.  
Die rassebeleid het die optog by Sharpeville veroorsaak.  
Die ANC is dus verban.  
Dit het gelei tot die vorming van MK.  
Die MK se hoofkwartiere se ontdekking het tot die Rivonia verhoor gelei.  
Die spotprenttekenaar glo dat die rassebeleid agter die probleme is. (4)**

**[34]**

**Totaal : 200 punte.**