

## POSSIBLE ANSWERS FOR:

### FOR HISTORY STANDARD 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.

**Discuss how coalition and fusion between the National Party and the South African Party came about in the years 1933 and 1934.**

**(40)**

- 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
- Many farmers went bankrupt and 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 decided 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 principals
- 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

7 marks

1 mark per principle

- 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 declared 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 coalition
- 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 the NP would continue to exist as a separate party 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

## **Question 2.**

**Explain the events leading to dissatisfaction in the United Party in 1938 and how the outbreak of the Second World War (1939) contributed to a major split in the United Party.**

**(40)**

- **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 Afrikaanse Taal en Kultuur vereniging 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 the national anthem**
- **Hertzog declared the Union Jack would be hoisted only on special occasions and that 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 aggressions
- Hertzog did not regard Germany's military power as a direct threat to S.A. and felt that this was a European conflict that did not affect South Africa, but 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
- 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 Smut's 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 then 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**

**(40)**

### **QUESTION 3**

**Describe the removal of the coloureds from the common voters roll 1951-1956 and the resistance to it.**

- 1948 NP won the general elections.**
- 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 was made an entrenched clause in 1910.**
- 2/3 majority of a joint seating of parliament was need to remove it.**
- NP was determined to remove coloureds from the common voters roll.**
- Coloured vote important in half the constituencies of the Cape.**
- Coloured voters supported the opposition and were hostile to NP**
- 1949 Provincial elections in the Cape United Party won back two seats at Paarl and Bredasdorp with the help of the coloureds.**
- Government found them troublesome and was determined to put them on a separate voters roll.**
- Dr T.E.Donges Minister of Internal Affairs introduced the Separate Representation of Voters Bill in parliament in March 1951.**
- 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 voter roll.**
- UP under J.G.N.Srauss protested against the bill.**
- UP took the question of the coloureds vote to the Supreme Court on behalf of 4 coloureds.**
- Claimed it was illegal for coloureds to loose their vote as 2/3 parliamentary was needed.**



- October 1951 Supreme Court declared the Separate Representation of Voters Act valid.
- UP appealed to the Appellate Court .
- Appellate Court ruled that the Separate Representation of voters 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 Donges 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 Appellate Court which rejected the governments 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 .

- 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 off the legislation.**
- Mourners wore black sashes to 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.**

#### Question 4

Discuss the effect of the policy of apartheid between 1960 and 1964 under the following headings:

1. Sharpeville 1960
2. Formation of Umkhonto we Sizwe and POQO
3. Rivonia trial and the government response

- Competition between ANC and PAC shaped the Anti pass campaign.
  - End 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 Organisation Act was passed.
  - State of emergency was declared .
  - Police had power to arrest people without taking them to court.
  - 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, "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.
- 2 -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 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. (5 August 1962)
- 11 July 1963 police raided Lilliesleaf farm.
- Umkhonto we Sizwe leadership was arrested Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, Raymond Mahlaba
- 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.

**Question 5.**

- 5.1.1 A. ✓✓  
5.1.2 C. ✓✓  
5.1.3 B. ✓✓  
5.1.4 A. ✓✓  
5.1.5 D. ✓✓  
5.1.6 A. ✓✓  
5.1.7 B. ✓✓  
5.1.8 C. ✓✓  
5.1.9 A. ✓✓  
5.1.10 B. ✓✓ (10 x 2 = 20.)

- 5.2.1 J. ✓✓  
5.2.2 I. ✓✓  
5.2.3 G. ✓✓  
5.2.4 F. ✓✓  
5.2.5 A. ✓✓  
5.2.6 C. ✓✓  
5.2.7 E. ✓✓  
5.2.8 D. ✓✓  
5.2.9 H. ✓✓  
5.2.10 B. ✓✓ (10 x 2 = 20.)

- 5.3.1 True / Waar (1) ✓  
5.3.2 False / Vals (1) ✓  
5.3.3 False / Vals (1) ✓  
5.3.4 True / Waar (1) ✓  
5.3.5 True / Waar (1) ✓ [5]

- 5.4.1 The cartoon shows people in separate bubbles. ✓  
Most of them look very unhappy. ✓  
They are separated because of the policy of separate development. ✓  
There is not enough room for them to move. ✓  
The government is quite happy with the policy. ✓  
They believe it will be the best for everybody. ✓  
Verwoerd as prime minister is a major figure. ✓ in control  
P.W. Botha is also there. ✓ (Any 6 = 6; also extra facts)  
1 mark per fact

5.4.2 The cartoonist is against the policy of separate development. ✓  
He shows that there is not enough space in the homelands. ✓  
He shows that the people are unhappy. ✓  
He indicates that the policy is unrealistic (pipe dream) ✓  
But the government is quite happy with the policy. ✓  
They do not care about the welfare of the people. ✓  
(Any 4 = 4; also extra facts)  
**[10]**

5.5.1 They were seriously overcrowded. ✓  
They were also poorly equipped. ✓  
They had few facilities. ✓  
There was a shortage of textbooks. ✓ ✓  
There were too few classrooms and desks to accommodate the pupils.  
(Any 3 = 3)

5.5.2 The economy was in a bad state. ✓  
Unemployment increased. ✓  
Black matriculants could not find jobs. ✓  
(Any 2 = 2)

5.5.3 The regulations made schooling even more difficult. ✓  
Two new languages had to be learnt. ✓ ✓  
Afrikaans was unpopular – “the language of the oppressor”. (Any 2 = 2)  
Afrikaans became compulsory ✓

5.5.4 A huge crowd had gathered at Orlando Stadium. ✓  
The police believed there would be trouble. ✓  
They fired a tear-gas cannister. ✓  
The crowd still did not disperse. ✓  
They opened fire to disperse the crowd and kill resistors. (Any 3 = 3.)

5.5.5 Many people were killed and injured. ✓  
The rioting intensified. ✓  
Many businesses were destroyed. ✓  
Rioting spread throughout the country. ✓  
Hundreds died in this increased unrest. ✓  
(Any 2 = 2.)

5.5.6 The rioting was suppressed.  
The government regained control.  
Many young blacks left the country.  
They joined the ANC or PAC.  
It inspired later young South Africans to resist apartheid. (Any 3 = 3.)  
It changed South Africa **[15]**

**Total : 150 marks.**

## MOONTLIKE ANTWOORDE VIR:

### GESKIEDENIS STD. 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 regmerklike 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 gele word – wees objektief!
3. Hierdie 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 reel 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.

Bespreek hoe koalisie en samesmelting tussen die Nasionale Party en die Suid – Afrikaanse Party in 1933 en 1934 plaasgevind het.

(40)

- Die regering se tweede amptstermyn 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 wol pryse
- Daar was droogtes en baie boere het bankrot en werkloos geraak
- 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 ekonomiese 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 met Smuts ooreenkom nie en sy poging het daartoe gelei dat samewerking tussen die Nasionale Party en die Suid-Afrikaanse Party bevorder is
- Gerjgte 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



- 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 teengegaan met 'n meerderheid stemme van 164 teen 18
- 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 sitting van 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 die 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.

## Vraag 2.

Verduidelik die gebeure wat bygedra het tot ontevredenheid in die Verenigde Party in 1938 asook hoe die uitbreek van die Tweede Wêreldoorlog (1939) tot die opbreek van die Verenigde Party gelei het.

(40)

### 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 Afrikaanse Taal en Kultuur Vereniging en die Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorweë gereël
- Dit het 'n hernieude oplewing van nasionalisme en republikanisme 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 was gesien as die enigste program wat die wit samelewing sou beskerm en het die fondasie vir republikanisme neergelê
- In 1938 het Die Stem die volkslied geword
- Hertzog het verklaar dat die Union Jack slegs by spesiale geleenthede gehys sou word en Robert Heights is tot Voortrekkerhoogte herdoop
- Kemp se optrede om die naam te verander sonder<sup>en</sup> sy kollegas te raadpleeg was 'n teken dat die Verenigde Party besig was om te splinter
- Hierdie gebeurtenisse eht spanning laat ontstaan in Hertzog en Smuts se VP
- Die NP was versterk met die totsta<sup>d</sup>nkoming 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 aangeleentheid en dit het bygedra tot die gevoel van nasionalisme
- Een van die gevolge was dat die lidmaatskap van die Gesuiwerde Nasionale Party het aansienlik gegroei
- Engelssprekendes en Stallard het hierin ook gesien dat die Unie bande met Brittanje probeer breek
- Die politieke situasie
- Was ongemaklik en by 1939 was 'n enkele voorval genoeg vir die oorsaak van politieke uitbarsting
- Hierdie voorval was deur Nazi Duitsland voorsien

## Deelname of neutraliteit in Tweede Wêreld Oorlog.

- Die Britse Eerste Minister, Neville Chamberlain, het aangekondig dat Brittanje en Duitsland in 'n oorlog betrokke was
- In 1939 was die NP verdeeld oor die kwessie van deelname
- Onder van die Afrikaners was daar 'n groot getal wat baie simpatiek was met Duitsland terwyl die ander weer krities was teen Duitse aggressie
- Hertzog het nie vir Duitsland as 'n bedreiging vir S.A. gesien nie en het gevoel dat die 'n Europese oorlog ( konflik ) was, wat nie S.A. geaffekteer het nie
- Smuts het heeltemal anders hieroor gevoel
- Hertzog het die aangeleentheid verwys na die kabinet aangesien Suid – Afrika 'n soewereine onafhanklike staat was
- Hertzog het verklaar dat S.A. neutraal moes wees
- Malan en die GNP het Hertzog ondersteun
- 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
- 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 neutraal te bly
- Hy het die fout begin 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 in 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 onmiddellik 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 deelneem
- 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 gestig
- 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 Wêreld Oorlog ingelei
- Op 6 September 1939 het die Unie van S.A. oorlog teen Duitsland verklaar
- Smuts self was die Minister van Verdediging asook Opperbevelvoerder
- Hy het onmiddelik aandag<sup>aan</sup> binnelandse veiligheid gegee en die leer moes opgebou word
- Smuts het die land veilig deur die oorlog begelei 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

### Vraag 3.

**Bespreek die stappe wat die regering tussen 1951 en 1956 geneem het om die Kleurlinge op 'n aparte kieserslys te plaas en die verset daarteen.**

- 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 gestem
- 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 gedebateer 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 Fakkellkommando (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 vernet 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.

- '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 na '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 van die nuwe regering wees
- Die kabinet sou bestaan uit ses lede elk van die NP en die SAP
- Daar was 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 koalisie regering 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 take 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 gese 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" genoem ) 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 himself sterk daarteen uitgespreek
- Hy het daarop gewys dat die NP van sy beginsels sou moes wysig
- Malan het gese dat samesmelting 'n inbreuk kon maak op Afrikaner-identiteit en die Afrikaner se stryd belemmer
- Hy wou ook duidelikheid he 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 )

7 punte

#### Vraag 4.

Bespreek die gevolge van die apartheidsbeleid tussen 1960 – 1964 onder die volgende opskrifte :

1. Sharpeville 1960.
  2. Die vorming van Umkhonto we Sizwe en POQO.
  3. Die Rivonia-verhoor en die reaksie van die regering.
- 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 menseleuens 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 Lilliesleaf 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 Sabotasje van 1962 gee aan die Minister van Justisie die reg om mense onder huisarres te plaas. (B J Vorster)
- 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 verslag doen oor die behandeling van gevangenis in aanhouding nie.
- Baie organisasies en mense was teen die regering se optrede.
- Die Buro van Staatsveiligheid (BOSS) is gestig.
- Hulle het teen-intelligensie aktiwiteite gekoördineer.
- Genl. Hendrik v. d. Bergh is as hoof van die Sekuriteitspolisie aangestel.
- Die Wet op Terrorisme in 1967 aanvaar.

**Vraag 5.**

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

(10 x 2 = 20.)

- 5.2.1 J. ✓✓
- 5.2.2 I. ✓✓
- 5.2.3 G. ✓✓
- 5.2.4 F. ✓✓
- 5.2.5 A. ✓✓
- 5.2.6 C. ✓✓
- 5.2.7 E. ✓✓
- 5.2.8 D. ✓✓
- 5.2.9 H. ✓✓
- 5.2.10 B. ✓✓

(10 x 2 = 20.)

- 5.3.1 True / Waar (1) ✓
- 5.3.2 False / Vals (1) ✓
- 5.3.3 False / Vals (1) ✓
- 5.3.4 True / Waar (1) ✓
- 5.3.5 True / Waar (1) ✓ [5]

5.4.1 Daar is mense wat in aparte borrels sit. ✓  
Hulle lyk baie ontevrede. ✓  
Hulle is apart omdat daar 'n beleid van aparte ontwikkeling is. ✓  
Daar is nie genoeg ruimte vir hulle om te beweeg nie. ✓  
Die regering is baie gelukkig met hierdie beleid. ✓  
Hulle glo dit sal die beste vir almal wees. ✓  
Verwoerd, as Eerste Minister, is belangrik in die spotprent. in beheer  
P.W. Botha is ook daar. ✓ 1 punt per feit (Enige 6 = 6; ook ekstras!)

5.4.2 Die spotprenttekenaar stem nie saam met die beleid van afsonderlike  
ontwikkeling nie. ✓  
Hy wys dat daar nie genoeg ruimte in die tuislande is nie. ✓  
Hy wys aan dat mense ongelukkig is. ✓  
Hy sê dat die beleid onrealisties is. ✓  
Die regering is tog baie tevrede met die beleid. ✓  
Hulle gee nie om om die welsyn van die mense nie. ✓  
✓  
(Enige 4 = 4; ook ekstras!)

- 5.5.1 Hulle is grootendeels oorbevolk. ✓  
 Hulle is ook swak toegerus ✓  
 Hulle het min fasiliteite gehad. ✓  
 Daar was 'n tekort aan handboeke. ✓  
 Daar was nie genoeg klaskamers en lessenaars om die leerlinge te  
 akkommodeer nie. ✓  
 (Enige 3 = 3)
- 5.5.2 Die ekonomie is in 'n swak toestand. ✓  
 Werkloosheid het toegeneem. ✓  
 Swart matrikulante kon nie werk kry nie. ✓  
 (Enige 2 = 2)
- 5.5.3 Die regulasies het opvoeding nog moeiliker gemaak. ✓  
 Twee nuwe tale moes geleer word. ✓  
 Afrikaans was ongewild – “die taal van die onderdrukker”. ✓  
 Afrikaans was verpligtend gemaak. ✓  
 (Enige 2 = 2)
- 5.5.4 'n Groot skare het by Orlando Stadion bygekom. ✓  
 Die polisie het geglo daar sou moeilikheid wees. ✓  
 Hulle het traangas na die skare geskiet. ✓  
 Die skare het tog nie uiteengegaan nie. ✓  
 Die polisie het geskiet om die skare weg te jaag en weerstanders dood te  
 maak. ✓  
 (Enige 3 = 3.)
- 5.5.5 Baie mense is doodgemaak of gewond. ✓  
 Die optogte het erger geword. ✓  
 Baie besighede is vernietig. ✓  
 Onrus het deur die land gegaan. ✓  
 Honderde mense het weens die onrus doodgegaan. ✓  
 (Enige 2 = 2.)
- 5.5.6 Die onrus is onderdruk. ✓  
 Die regering was weer in beheer van die situasie. ✓  
 Baie jong swartes het die land verlaat. ✓  
 Hulle het by die ANC en PAC aangesluit. ✓  
 Dit het later jong Suid-Afrikaners geïnspireer om teen apartheid te staan. ✓  
 Dit het Suid-Afrika verander. ✓  
 (Enige 3 = 3.)