



education

Department:
Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION - 2007

HISTORY P1

STANDARD GRADE

FEBRUARY/MARCH 2007

503-2/1

**HISTORY SG: Paper 1
Question Paper & Addendum**



503 2 1E

SG

X05

MARKS: 150

TIME: 2½ HOURS



This question paper consist of 9 pages and an ADDENDUM of 11 pages.



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

1. This question paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B.
2. SECTION A consists of SIX essay questions.
3. SECTION B consists of THREE source-based questions. Source material to be used to answer these questions is in the ADDENDUM.
4. You are allowed to answer ONE essay question and ONE source-based question from the same theme.
5. Do NOT answer TWO essay questions from the same theme.
6. Answer THREE questions.
 - 6.1 At least ONE must be an essay question and at least ONE must be a source-based question.
 - 6.2 **YOU MUST ANSWER AT LEAST ONE QUESTION FROM THE COMPULSORY THEME: SOUTH AFRICA, 1948 TO 1976 (EITHER AN ESSAY OR A SOURCE-BASED QUESTION).**
7. Questions and subsections of questions must be numbered clearly and correctly.
8. Time allocated for the paper should be utilised wisely in the answering of questions, preferably about 50 minutes per question.
9. The mere rewriting of sources in the answering of questions will disadvantage candidates.
10. Write clearly and legibly.



SECTION A: ESSAY QUESTIONS

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

QUESTION 1: THE PERIOD 1924 TO 1948

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

QUESTION 1A

Discuss General JBM Hertzog's quest for sovereign independence for South Africa between 1926 and 1934.

[50]

OR

QUESTION 1B

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

[50]

QUESTION 2: THE PERIOD 1948 TO 1976

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

QUESTION 2A

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

[50]

OR

QUESTION 2B

Explain how resistance against the apartheid government was intensified from the time of the Sharpeville massacre in 1960 to the Soweto uprising in 1976.

[50]



QUESTION 3: THE PERIOD 1976 TO 1994

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

QUESTION 3A

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

[50]

OR

QUESTION 3B

Explain the process of negotiations between 1990 and 1994 which made possible the birth of a new democratic South Africa.

[50]

SECTION B: SOURCE - BASED QUESTIONS

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

QUESTION 4: THE PERIOD 1924 TO 1948**4.1 WHAT IMPACT DID THE SECOND WORLD WAR HAVE ON BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS?**

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

4.1.1 Refer to Source 4A.

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---------|-----|
| (a) | What promises did General JC Smuts make to returning Second World War black soldiers in perspective 1? | (2 x 1) | (2) |
| (b) | Explain whether the promises made by Smuts in perspective 1 were fulfilled. | (2 x 2) | (4) |
| (c) | What rewards did Graham Morodi receive, according to perspective 2? | (4 x 1) | (4) |
| (d) | (i) According to perspective 2, why did Graham Morodi become dissatisfied with the government? | (2 x 2) | (4) |
| | (ii) How according to perspective 2 was Graham Morodi planning to fight this? | (2 x 2) | (4) |
| (e) | Why according to Moses Kotane in perspective 3, was the reaction of Africans to the war hard to describe? | (2 x 2) | (4) |
| (f) | What evidence is there in perspective 3 to suggest that Africans valued democracy? | (2 x 1) | (2) |
| (g) | Explain what Kotane meant by 'they find it hard to believe ... that an English thief is better than a German one'. | (2 x 3) | (6) |
| (h) | Compare Mokgatle's response in perspective 4 with Kotane's in perspective 3 and explain the similarities. | (2 x 2) | (4) |



- 4.1.2 Study Sources 4A and 4B. Explain how Source 4B reinforces (supports) Graham Morodi's assertion in Source 4A (perspective 2). (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.1.3 Using the evidence from **all** the sources and your own knowledge write a paragraph of about 12 lines (about 120 words) describing the impact of the Second World War on black South Africans. (12) [50]

QUESTION 5: THE PERIOD 1948 TO 1976

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

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

5.1.1 Refer to Source 5A.

- (a) Why were African women demanding the repeal of pass laws?(3 x 1) (3)
- (b) Explain why the government wanted to force women to carry passes. (1 x 2) (2)
- (c) Why does the flyer equate the 'Reference Book' to slavery? (3 x 2) (6)
- (d) How does this source bring out the real courage of women? (2 x 2) (4)

5.1.2 Study Source 5B.

- (a) What motivation was there for the women to participate in the march? (2 x 1) (2)
- (b) Explain why the women proceeded in groups of twos and threes. (1 x 2) (2)
- (c) Quote evidence from the source to prove that a large number of women took part in the demonstrations. (2 x 1) (2)
- (d) Why do you think Lilian Ngoyi sang 'Nkosi Sikelele' softly at first? (1 x 2) (2)
- (e) Compare all three reports. Describe in your own words the mood amongst the women during the demonstration. (2 x 2) (4)
- (f) Explain the importance of the second song (report 3), 'You have struck a rock ... be destroyed'. (1 x 2) (2)



5.1.3 Use Source 5C.

- (a) How did Lilian Ngoyi view the march? (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) Why do you think the government refused to believe that black women were acting on their own initiative? (1 x 2) (2)
- (c) Using your own knowledge as well as the evidence from Source 5C, comment on the accuracy of the statement 'women of all races' took part in the protest march. (2 x 2) (4)
- (d) In what ways did JG Strijdom and Albert Luthuli differ in their views on the women's march to Pretoria? (2 x 2) (4)
- (e) Explain to what extent you think Albert Luthuli's words '... had women hung back, resistance would still have been faltering (stumbling) and uncertain' can be justified. (1 x 2) (2)

- 5.1.4 The year 2006 commemorates 50 years of the Women's March. Using the evidence from **all** the sources and your own knowledge write an article of about 8 lines (about 80 words) for your school newspaper explaining the significance of the Women's March.

(8)
[50]



QUESTION 6: THE PERIOD 1976 TO 1994**6.1 HOW DID THE APARTHEID GOVERNMENT RESPOND TO BLACK RESISTANCE IN THE 1980s?**

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

6.1.1 Refer to Source 6A.

- (a) According to the information in the source whom does General Johan Coetzee blame for the acts of sabotage against the government? (2 x 1) (2)
- (b) What made Johann Coetzee believe that black people did not support the ANC? (2 x 1) (2)
- (c) Comment on the accuracy of the statement that the government intended to live in peace with neighbouring states. (2 x 2) (4)
- (d) What reasons did General Lloyd give for launching military attacks on neighbouring countries? (2 x 2) (4)

6.1.2 Study Source 6B.

- (a) Explain why you think the ANC cadres were housed in Matola. (2 x 2) (4)
- (b) Why do you think the South African troops used Russian made vehicles during the raid? (1 x 2) (2)

6.1.3 Use the evidence in Source 6C.

- (a) Describe how both Oliver Tambo and the parents of Krishna Rabilal reacted to the killings at Matola. (2 x 2) (4)
- (b) According to the evidence in Source 6C, how did the author (Nundall Rabilal) feel about the manner in which his brother was killed? (2 x 1) (2)
- (c) What do you learn about the ANC's statement, 'Oliver Tambo, The President of the ANC, came there to sympathise'? (2 x 2) (4)
- (d) Explain how the evidence in Source 6C supports Source 6B regarding the methods used in attacking Matola. (2 x 2) (4)



6.1.4 Refer to Source 6D.

- (a) Explain why PW Botha regarded those that were killed at Matola as terrorists. (2 x 2) (4)
- (b) Describe the accuracy or inaccuracy of Botha's statement that there were 'tens of thousands of blacks who wanted nothing to do with the Soviet Union, the ANC or Marxism'. (2 x 2) (4)

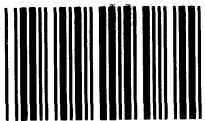
- 6.1.5 Using the information from **all** the sources and your own knowledge, write an article (paragraph) of about ten lines (about 100 words) for inclusion in the school history magazine on how the apartheid government responded to black resistance in the 1980s. (10)
[50]

TOTAL: 150



**ADDENDUM
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X05



QUESTION 4: THE PERIOD 1924 TO 1948**4.1 WHAT IMPACT DID THE SECOND WORLD WAR HAVE ON BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS?****SOURCE 4A**

During the Second World War 123 131, black, coloured and Indian men volunteered for the armed forces, 2 300 of them were killed in action. The following are different perspectives of returning soldiers.

Perspective 1

In 1945 General JC Smuts told them: 'The war is over; you are going home to a new South Africa where things have changed. You will be handsomely rewarded'. Back home they got none of the material, educational or pension benefits given to their white counterparts. Willie Stevens of the Cape Coloured Corps was given a bicycle and R18 and that was that.

Perspective 2

Graham Morodi was an African who served in the South African Army in the Second World War. Later, in the 1960s, he joined Umkhonto we Sizwe and in the 1980s served as the ANC's Chief Representative in Zambia and Tanzania.

'In 1941 I joined the army. We handled guns, but never to shoot. We were only carrying assegais [spears]. We didn't like it. We were demobilised in 1945. I was given a Khaki suit, a blanket and a lot of certificates and some medals and nothing else but five pounds pocket money, and promised that we'll get something when we're at home: we won't carry passes, and we'll be given houses which we are not going to rent for so much. But all those things never happened'.
Then I started to say: 'Now I'm going to join the ANC and fight against this government which has robbed me and told me a lot of lies'.

Perspective 3

Moses Kotane has this to say 'The reaction of Africans to the present war is very hard to describe. But there is one thing certain; there is no enthusiasm among them for the war. The reason is that they are not convinced of the truth of the causes and aims of this war and that they as an oppressed people do not figure anywhere in its aims. Africans would like to see everybody in the world, irrespective of colour or creed, enjoying democratic rights.

They have always respected and still respect the independence of others. But they find it hard to believe that a thief can protect them from theft, or that an English thief is better than a German one.'

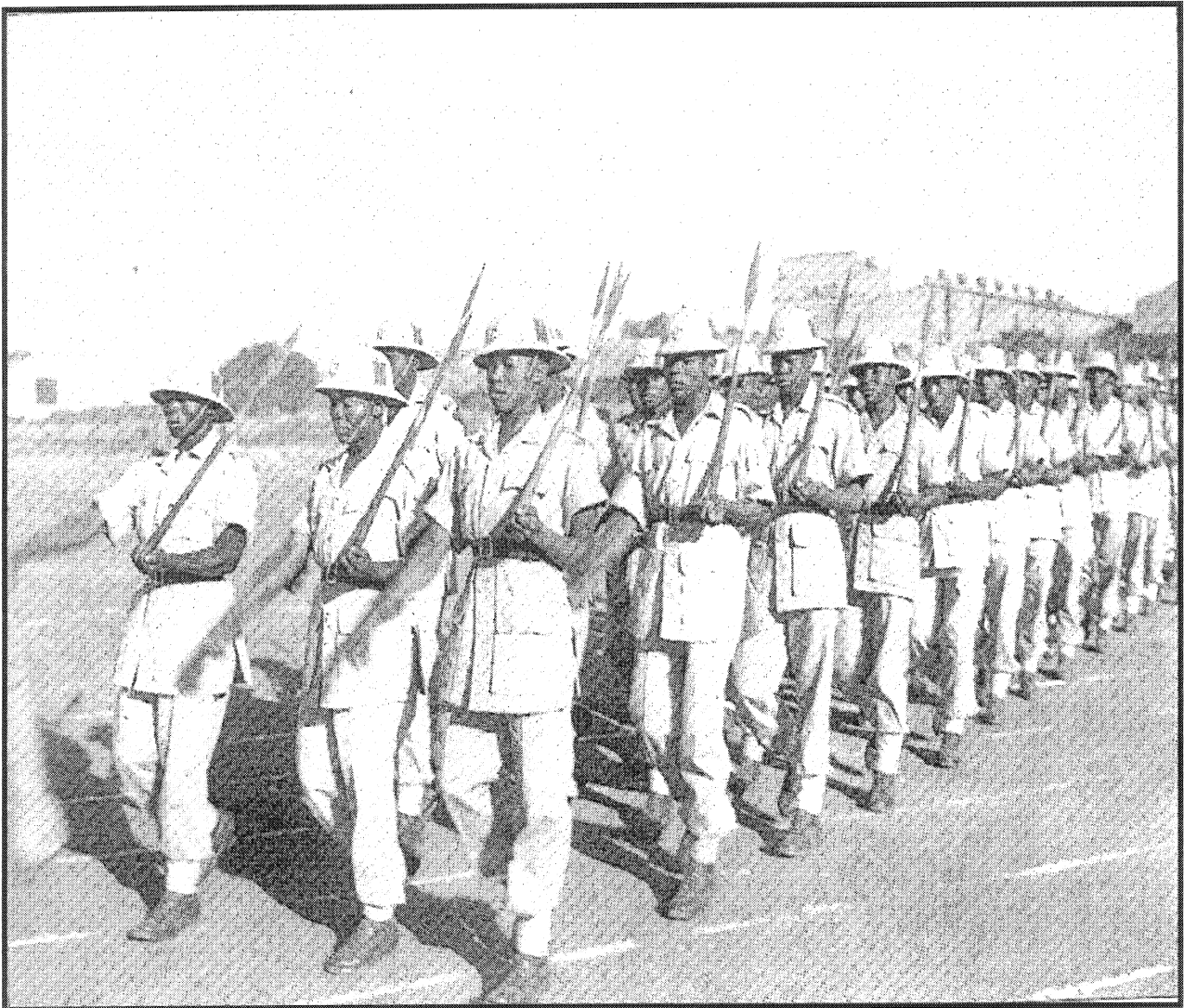
Perspective 4

Naboth Mokgatle responded in the following manner: 'What I read happening to the Jewish people in Germany was my own story, the story of African people in South Africa. When I read that they were deprived of freedom of movement in the land of their birth, that they were segregated, denied education, dismissed from their jobs, forced into concentration camps, some of them dying without their relatives' knowledge, hunted, persecuted, their intellectuals despised, barred from practising medicine, carrying cards to identify them as Jews, their dignity destroyed, their homes raided at any time of the day or night – that was a description of the African's life in the country of their birth'.



SOURCE 4B

'Glistening assegais – the Native Military Corps' was the original caption for this photograph taken in 1942. It shows black soldiers carrying assegais (spears) because Smuts' government refused to allow them to carry guns.



QUESTION 5: THE PERIOD 1948 TO 1976**5.1 WHAT EFFECT DID THE PASS LAWS HAVE ON SOUTH AFRICAN WOMEN IN THE 1950s?****SOURCE 5A**

This is an extract from a flyer issued by the Federation of South African Women and the ANC Women's League (Western Cape) to repeal the Pass Laws.

Repeal the Pass Laws

Who knows better than any African woman what it means to have a husband who must carry a pass? The women know that:

PASSES MEAN PRISON**PASSES MEAN BROKEN HOMES****PASSES MEAN SUFFERING AND MISERY FOR EVERY FAMILY****IN OUR COUNTRY****PASSES ARE JUST ANOTHER WAY IN WHICH THE GOVERNMENT****MAKES SLAVES OF THE AFRICANS****PASSES MEAN HUNGER AND UNEMPLOYMENT****PASSES ARE AN INSULT**

And the Government is trying to force our WOMEN to carry passes too.

No women are fooled by the 'Reference Book'. We know that this is the same as a pass. If a woman is found without this book or if all the papers inside are not in order, she will be pushed into the Kwela-Kwela (police van) and taken to gaol. Her children will be left motherless.

TO PAY 3/6 (about R3,60) FOR THIS 'REFERENCE BOOK' IS TO BUY SLAVERY

By standing united, protesting with one voice and organising all areas around this wicked law the women are trying to achieve the abolition of the pass law system with its vicious attack on their liberty.



SOURCE 5B

A large number of anti-pass demonstrations took place in various parts of South Africa in both cities and smaller centres. The high point of the anti-pass campaign was a march of 20 000 women in Pretoria on 9 August 1956, a day which is now marked by the liberation movement as South African Women's Day. The following are extracts from reports of some of the women who participated in the march:

Report 1: Dorothy Masenya:

Question: What motivated you to finally, say I'm taking the government by its horns? What motivated you to take part in the march itself?

Dorothy: Well I felt as an African woman I should do something. I was concerned ... because this [the pass laws] would come down even with our descendants.

Question: How did the women get to Pretoria?

Dorothy: Yes, we all converged, other people from other centres... . They were coming by trains and things like that... .In fact older people were given lifts by the patronage... .

Question: Can you give us briefly what was the mood? How did you feel?

Dorothy: We were all enthusiastic to get there and see this Boer baas (master) and tell him that we are not going to carry those things... .

Report 2: Frances Baard:

Question: Can you explain a little about the march; how was it organised?

Frances: Early the next morning we set off. We proceeded in groups of twos and threes, silently. We could not sing or shout slogans because that could constitute a gathering and a march and we would open ourselves to police action. We set off for the Union Buildings around 12 o'clock. And, by half past two, the only piece of ground that was visible was the gravel terrace leading up to the stairway.

Report 3: Helen Joseph:

'We took those letters of protest into the Union Buildings, to the offices of the Prime Minister, Johannes Strijdom. He was not there. We flooded his office with them and returned to the thousands of women, waiting for us packed tightly together... . Lilian Ngoyi called on them to stand in silent protest. As she raised her right arm in the Congress salute, 20 000 arms went up and stayed up for those endless minutes... . At the end of that half hour, Lilian began to sing, softly at first, 'Nkosi Sikelele'... . For blacks it has become their national anthem and the voices rose, joining Lilian, ever louder and stronger. Then I heard a new song, composed specially for the protest, 'Wathint' a bafazi, wa unthnt' imbolodo uzo kufa' ('You have struck a rock, you have tampered with the women, you shall be destroyed!') It was meant for Strijdom... .'



SOURCE 5C

The following are extracts referring to the reaction to the success of the women's march to the Union Buildings.

Extract 1 from Luli Callinicos's, *A place in the City*

Lilian Ngoyi was pleased with the protest in spite of the fact that they (the women) had not met with any government officials. The women had shown their strength and their determination to fight racist laws.

The government refused to believe that the black women were acting on their own initiative. The Prime Minister, Mr JG Strijdom, stated that the mass protest of women was scandalous because it was incited by 'Europeans'. Lilian was furious at the suggestion and wrote him an angry letter:

'The suggestion that the protest was the result of incitement by European women is absolutely unfounded. The protest expressed the desires of women of all races; African women were in the majority at the protest, and were proud to be accompanied by women of other races. What is incomprehensible to us is how a demonstration of women of all races can create hostility between European and non-European. The fact that we went to the Union Buildings as a unit showed the deep feelings of friendship and sympathy that exist between women of all races. That feeling is based in the first place on the fact that our desires and needs for our families are the same, no matter what the colour of our skin. Does the Prime Minister want to stamp out this feeling, in the name of preventing discord?'

Extract 2 from Martin Roberts's, *A History of South Africa*

The importance of women in the struggle was recognised by former ANC president Albert Luthuli when he said, 'Among us Africans, the weight of resistance has been greatly increased in the last few years by the emergence of our women. It may even be true that, had the women hung back, resistance would still have been faltering and uncertain... . The demonstration [by women, against passes, in 1956] made a great impact, and gave strong impetus (momentum). ...Furthermore, women of all races have had far less hesitation than men in making common cause about things basic to them'.

QUESTION 6: THE PERIOD 1976 TO 1994**6.1 HOW DID THE APARTHEID GOVERNMENT RESPOND TO BLACK RESISTANCE IN THE 1980s?****SOURCE 6A**

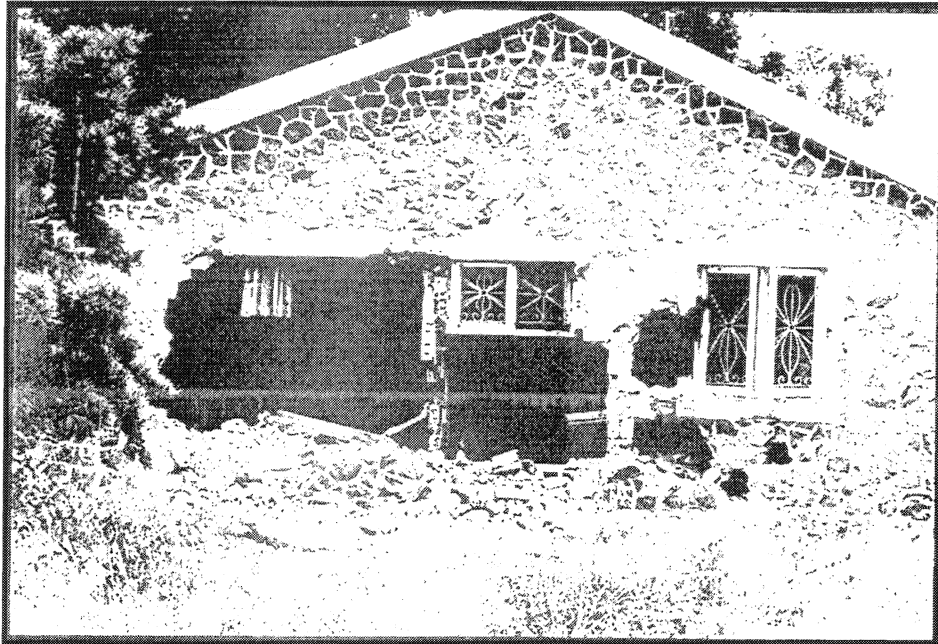
This is an excerpt by security police General Johan Coetzee, speaking on the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) on 26 August 1980, with regard to government action against liberation organisations.

Statements that sabotage plots against the South African government were planned by so-called 'freedom fighters' of the African National Congress are wrong. These plots have been masterminded by white agents, and black ANC agents were sent in as cannon fodder to do the dirty work. I think the claim of the ANC that they have support among the black people at grassroots level is false, and this is very amply demonstrated by the recent incident where they had to import people from the United Kingdom and from Belgium and from Canada to come and launch this conspiracy, to attack what was obviously a status target: the headquarters of the military. I think it demonstrates that they haven't got the support of the black peoples which they claim they have... .

The commander of the South West African Territorial Force, Major General Charles Lloyd, said that both the Prime Minister and the Minister of Defence had repeatedly noted that South Africa was doing everything she could to live in peace with her neighbouring states. However, those states had been warned that good neighbourliness was irreconcilable with support for terrorism. General Lloyd further noted that acts of terror against our people could not be tolerated, and it was inevitable that terrorists would be pursued and the bases from which they operated destroyed.

SOURCE 6B

The following photograph and newspaper headlines illustrate the extent of the attack on the twelve ANC cadres (soldiers) who were killed by the South African Defence Force on 30 January 1981 in Matola, Maputo.



Maputo sources give details of ANC raid

SA TROOPS USE RUSSIAN MADE VEHICLES TO STAGE THEIR DARING GETAWAY

PRE-EMPTIVE STRIKE

Maputo 6 km

Road Block

MAPUTO

Boane

Moamba

Wessano Garcia

Komatipoort

TRANSVAAL

SWAZILAND

© Details of the precision raid carried out by SA troops on ANC houses in Matola.

The newspaper clipping includes a map of southern Africa with labels for Komatipoort, Wessano Garcia, Moamba, MAPUTO, Boane, TRANSVAAL, and SWAZILAND. To the right of the map is an illustration of a road block with a soldier and a vehicle. The headline reads 'PRE-EMPTIVE STRIKE' and the sub-headline reads 'Maputo 6 km'. Below the map and illustration is a caption: '© Details of the precision raid carried out by SA troops on ANC houses in Matola.'

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SOURCE 6C

This is an excerpt by Nundall Rabilal (brother of slain activist Krishna Rabilal in Maputo) who made the following submission to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in 1996.

During our long wait at the border post we met family members of some of the other 11 comrades (W Khanyile, M Guma, W Skweyiya, L Radebe, B Magubane, M Kgatudi, M Molebatsi, S Ngcobo, L Manekeza, T Bookholane and MM Mokgabudi) who were also killed in the raid. I think it was then that my parents sensed that we had spoken a lie to them, and that my brother was in fact killed and not injured. I could see the tears rolling down their faces. It broke my heart, but we never spoke a word for the rest of the journey.

We were taken to a house, where we met the families of the other 11 comrades. We spent the night there. Oliver Tambo, The President of the ANC, came there to sympathise. He held my hand for a long time, not uttering a word, just shaking his head until tears began rolling down his cheeks. He then comforted my parents, who by now were convinced of my brother's death.

After the funeral the ANC took us to the place where the 12 comrades were killed. It was in the residential district of Matola. We were stunned by the savagery of the attack by the SADF soldiers. Three houses were involved in the attack. They were first mortar-bombed, because there were huge holes in the walls of the building, walls had collapsed. There were several tear-gas canisters on the premises outside.

The level of brutality was evident all round. There was blood on the floors, shattered glass everywhere, and broken furniture, and hundreds of bullet holes on the walls and ceilings. These soldiers were obviously bloodthirsty beasts. I cannot describe the anger that raged inside me... .



SOURCE 6D

This is part of a transcript that was broadcast on the SABC on 23 February 1981. In it PW Botha justifies the government's stance on launching raids into neighbouring countries.

In Cape Town this afternoon, Prime Minister Botha described as far-fetched the suggestions by some black leaders that blacks saw no justification for the recent raid into Mozambique and regarded the terrorists as heroes. Mr Botha said that some blacks might see things in this light, but there were tens of thousands of blacks who wanted nothing to do with the Soviet Union, the ANC or Marxism. Mr Botha emphasised that South Africa did not seek trouble with its neighbouring states, but it would not stand by silently and allow internationally orientated terrorist groups to undermine its stability without taking any action. He said that South Africa would carry out more raids if they were in the country's interest.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Extracts and visual sources used in this addendum were taken from the following publications:

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