



education

Department:
Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION – 2008

HISTORY P1

HIGHER GRADE

MAY/JUNE 2008

MARKS: 200

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 10 pages and an addendum of 12 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

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

1. This question paper consists of TWO sections, namely 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 contained in the ADDENDUM.
4. You are allowed to answer ONE essay question and ONE source-based question on the same theme.
5. Do NOT answer TWO essay questions on the same theme.
6. Answer FOUR 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 ON THE COMPULSORY THEME: SOUTH AFRICA – THE PERIOD 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 45 minutes per question.
9. The mere rewriting of sources in the answering of questions will disadvantage candidates.
10. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer at least ONE question and not more than THREE 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

Securing South Africa's constitutional status was a significant highlight of General JBM Hertzog's premiership.

Do you agree? Discuss with reference to the period 1926 to 1934.

[50]

OR

QUESTION 1B

Fusion in 1934 was a political marriage of convenience between General JBM Hertzog and General JC Smuts. The marriage, however, was shortlived. By 1939 Hertzog and Smuts had parted ways.

In the light of the above, evaluate the statement by referring to relevant events between 1933 and 1939.

[50]

QUESTION 2: THE PERIOD 1948 TO 1976

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

QUESTION 2A

The Programme of Action issued by the ANC Youth League in 1949 called for the pursuit of political rights of the disenfranchised masses through the use of boycotts, strikes, civil disobedience and non-cooperation.

With reference to the above, discuss the efforts made by the ANC from 1949 to 1958 to put the Programme of Action into practice.

[50]

OR

QUESTION 2B

'Only through hardship, sacrifice and militant action can freedom be won.'

[*Statement by Nelson Mandela, June 1961*]

Explain the impact of this statement on the resistance movements in the struggle against the apartheid government between 1960 and 1976.

[50]**QUESTION 3: THE PERIOD 1976 TO 1994**

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

QUESTION 3A

'The struggle for workers' rights on the shop floor is inseparable from the broader political struggle.'

[A COSATU leader quoted in *Business Day*, 12 February 1986]

In the light of the above statement, discuss the role of the worker unions in the struggle for liberation in the 1980s.

[50]**OR****QUESTION 3B**

'At the end not only are we – the ANC and the government – closer together, but we are all victors – South Africa is the victor.'

[*A statement by Nelson Mandela on the outcome of the 1994 elections*]

Do you agree with this statement? Support your point of view with relevant evidence by referring to the process of negotiation in the period 1990 to 1994.

[50]

SECTION B: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

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

QUESTION 4: THE PERIOD 1924 TO 1948**4.1 HOW DID THE 1948 GENERAL ELECTIONS AFFECT SOUTH AFRICA?**

Use Sources 4A, 4B, 4C and 4D to answer the following questions.

4.1.1 Study Source 4A.

- (a) How did the labour issue become a serious challenge to the Smuts government after 1945? (2 x 1) (2)
- (b) Do you think Smuts was sufficiently alert to the political challenges facing South Africa after 1946? Explain. (2 x 2) (4)
- (c) What important deductions can be made from the following statement: 'It awakened white South Africa's sense of the political power of black labour'? (2 x 2) (4)
- (d) Explain to what extent the following statement can be regarded as accurate: 'The result of the next election might almost have been predicted' after the Kimberley district by-election of 1945. (2 x 2) (4)

4.1.2 Refer to Source 4B.

- (a) What do you gather from the way the newspaper headline was presented: 'Smuts out: U.P. loses the Election'? (2 x 2) (4)
- (b) Use the information from the source and your own knowledge to explain the reference to 'Six Offers of a Seat to Gen. Smuts'. (2 x 2) (4)
- (c) Explain the usefulness of this source to a historian studying the political decline of Smuts. (1 x 2) (2)

- 4.1.3 Use Source 4C.
- (a) What did Malan mean by 'today South Africa belongs to us once more' in Extract 1? (1 x 2) (2)
- (b) From Smuts' comments in Extract 2, what can be said about Smuts as a political leader? (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.1.4 Consult Source 4D.
- (a) From the response of Albert Luthuli in Viewpoint 1, explain whether Africans were concerned about the outcome of the 1948 election. (2 x 2) (4)
- (b) Explain how Viewpoints 1 and 2 differ regarding the importance of the outcome of the 1948 election. (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.1.5 Using ALL the sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about 12 lines (about 120 words) on how the 1948 general election affected South Africa. (12)
[50]

QUESTION 5: THE PERIOD 1948 TO 1976**5.1 HOW DID THE RIVONIA TRIAL OF THE 1960s CONTRIBUTE TO THE STRUGGLE AGAINST APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA'S LIBERATION?**

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

5.1.1 Study Source 5A.

- (a) Why, according to Viewpoint 1, did the apartheid government attempt to portray Nelson Mandela as a communist? (2 x 1) (2)
- (b) With regard to Viewpoint 1, what do you think were the implications of a communist take-over in South Africa? (1 x 2) (2)
- (c) What do you gather about Nelson Mandela from his response to the handwritten evidence in Viewpoint 2? (1 x 2) (2)
- (d) With reference to Gandhi and Nkrumah, what influence, do you think, would they have had on Nelson Mandela? (1 x 2) (2)

5.1.2 Consult Source 5B.

- (a) Using the evidence in the source, explain whether you think Nelson Mandela adequately represented the interests of black South Africans. (2 x 2) (4)
- (b) 'This makes the white man fear democracy.' Explain whether there was justification for this statement. (2 x 2) (4)
- (c) Explain to what extent the following words have proved reliable: 'The ANC has spent half a century ... When it triumphs, it will not change that policy.' (2 x 2) (4)
- (d) 'During my lifetime I have dedicated myself to this struggle. I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination ... But, if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die.'
With reference to this statement, explain the type of country Nelson Mandela wanted for the people of South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)
- (e) After studying the source, give your own opinion on how each of the following would have reacted to Mandela's speech in 1963:
- (i) White South Africans
- (ii) Black South Africans (2 x 2) (4)

- (f) Explain how Mandela's speech helped to gain local and international support for the ANC. (2 x 2) (4)
- 5.1.3 Refer to Source 5C.
- (a) Why, do you think, *The Cape Argus* decided to publish this article on the front page? (1 x 2) (2)
- (b) From the information given in the source, explain whether *The Cape Argus* supported the sentence handed down to the Rivonia trialists. (1 x 2) (2)
- (c) How did the protest that was led by Dadoo and Slovo give the Rivonia Trial international publicity? (1 x 2) (2)
- (d) In what way were the protests against the Rivonia Trial in South Africa and in London similar? (2 x 2) (4)
- 5.1.4 Using ALL the sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about 8 lines (about 80 words) explaining how the Rivonia Trial of the 1960s was significant in the fight against the apartheid government in South Africa. (8)
[50]

QUESTION 6: THE PERIOD 1976 TO 1994**6.1 WAS PW BOTHA'S TOTAL STRATEGY A SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-MEASURE TO THE THREAT OF THE TOTAL ONSLAUGHT?**

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

6.1.1 Refer to Source 6A.

- (a) How did Botha view the opponents of white minority rule? (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) According to Botha, what was the reason for the struggle in South Africa? (1 x 2) (2)
- (c) Explain whether you agree with the assertion by Botha that the struggle against South Africa was planned in the Kremlin. (2 x 2) (4)
- (d) How did Botha propose to counter the threat against his government? (1 x 2) (2)
- (e) Using the source and your own knowledge, explain why Botha attacked Maputo in 1981. (1 x 2) (2)
- (f) How reliable is the source to a historian studying the history of South Africa in the 1980s and 1990s? (2 x 2) (4)

6.1.2 Study Source 6B.

- (a) Explain in your own words what you understand by 'Total Onslaught' and 'Total Strategy'. (2 x 2) (4)
- (b) According to the source, how was propaganda used to instill fear in the white electorate? (1 x 2) (2)
- (c) Explain whether the increase in military spending between 1974 and 1981 can be justified. (2 x 2) (4)
- (d) How did Botha use the military to counteract the 'Total Onslaught'? (2 x 2) (4)

- 6.1.3 Consult Source 6C.
- (a) Using the source and your own knowledge, explain the purpose behind Botha's policy of Total Strategy. (2 x 2) (4)
 - (b) In your own view, what do you think were the reasons for economic failure during the Total Strategy implementation years? (2 x 2) (4)
 - (c) Compare Source 6A and Source 6C and explain whether Botha's fear of a communist take-over of South Africa was justified. (2 x 2) (4)
- 6.1.4 Using the information from ALL the sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about 9 lines (90 words) for a newspaper editorial, explaining whether PW Botha's Total Strategy was a successful counter-measure to the threat of Total Onslaught. (9) [50]
- TOTAL: 200**