Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

TERM 2

2024



GRADE 11



HISTORY PAPER 2

JUNE EXAMINATIONS

MARKS: 100

TIME: 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1.This paper consists of FOUR questions based on the content framework: TWO Source-Based Questions under SECTION A and TWO Essay Questions under SECTION B.

SECTION A: SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1 **AFRICAN NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA(1902-1940s)**

QUESTION 2 **AFRIKANER NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA(1930s-1950s)**

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

QUESTION 3 **AFRICAN NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA(1940s-1960s)**

QUESTION 4 **AFRIKANER NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA(1930s-1950s)**

2.Candidates must answer TWO questions. ONE source based question and ONE essay question.

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3.When answering questions candidates should apply their knowledge, skills and insight.

4.Candidates will be disadvantaged by merely rewriting the sources as answers.

5.Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.

6. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A: SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

Answer at least ONE question from this section and use source material to answer these questions.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE FORMATION OF THE SANNC IN 1912 INFLUENCE THE GROWTH OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA FROM 1912 TO THE 1940s?

Study Sources 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D and answer the questions that follow.

1.1 Consult Source 1A



1.1.1 Name THREE executive members of the SANNC who were elected on the 8th of January 1912 in the SANNC conference. (3 x 1) (3)

1.1.2 List the FOUR aims of the SANNC when it was formed in 1912. (4 x 1) (4)

1.1.3 Use the source and your own knowledge, explain why the SANNC criticized the existence of separate tribal identities in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

1.1.4 Comment on the reliability of this source to a historian studying the circumstances leading to the formation of the SANNC. (2 x 2) (4)

1.2 Refer to Source 1B

1.2.1 Who, according to the source, said that the founding fathers of the Congress displayed a great vision for African freedom and liberty. (1 x 1) (1)

1.2.2 State TWO sacrifices made by the founding fathers of the Congress. (2 x 1) (2)

1.2.3 Explain the concept *liberty* in the context of African nationalism. (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.4 Comment on what is implied by the statement: "These men made sacrifices and suffered privations in the cause of African freedom"? (2 x 2) (4)

1.2.5 Explain why freedom was precious and heavy price had to be paid to obtain it. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3 Refer to Source 1C

1.3.1 Define the following phrase in your own words, '*One Man One Vote*' in your own words (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why the SANNC strove to have the Cape's qualified franchise extended to the other Provinces. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.3 Comment on why you think the SANNC maintained loyalty and faith in Britain? (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.4 Why, according to the source, did the African working class not exercise a strong influence over the ANC policies. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4 Use Source 1D

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1.4.1 How many members of the delegation which was sent to London in 1914? (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 Name the organization which was sent to London to protest about the effects of the Land Act of 1913. (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 What messages are conveyed in this photograph? (1 x 2) (2)

1.5 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about 6 lines (60 words) explaining how the formation of the SANNC in 1912 influenced the growth of African nationalism in South Africa from 1912 to the 1940s. (6)

[50]

QUESTION 2 HOW DID AFRIKANERS USE SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMS TO PROMOTE THE SPIRIT OF AFRIKANER NATIONALISM DURING 1930s to1940s?

2.1 Read Source 2A

2.1.1 Identify THREE factors, according to the Source, which aroused Afrikaner Nationalism. (3 x 1) (3)

2.1.2 Define the concept *Afrikaner Nationalism* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.3 Why, do you think, treks to the cities coupled with the Boer's defeat at the hands of the British were the two forces that moulded Afrikaner Nationalism? (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.4 Explain what is implied by the statement "Industrialization turned the Boers into an urban proletariat (worker) in the employment of a foreign capitalist class". (2 x 2) (4)

2.1.5 Use the source and your own knowledge and explain why the story of Afrikanerdom's regeneration from the ashes of its 1902 defeat to mastery of South Africa was significant in shaping Afrikaner Nationalism. (2 x 2) (4)

2.2 Consult Source 2B

2.2.1 What was the main aim of the Afrikaner Broederbond when it was established in 1918? (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.2 State THREE constitutional aspects of 1920 which the Afrikaner Broederbond was committed to achieve. (3 x 1) (3)

2.2.3 Identify FOUR social and cultural movements that were established for the advancement of Afrikaner Nationalism. (4 x 1) (4)

2.2.4 Why do you think the Afrikaner bond started to control the Afrikaans churches, schools, universities, business World, culture, politics and media? (2 x 2) (4)

2.2.5 Comment on why the Afrikaner Broederbond operated as a secret organization. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3 Use Source 2C

2.3.1 Mention the organization which coordinated and guided the work of Afrikaner cultural groups. (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.2 Why do you think the commemoration of the centenary celebrations of the great trek of 1938 symbolized the growth of Afrikaner Nationalism? (2 x 2) (4)

2..3.3 Explain the historical significance of renaming the streets of Transvaal after the Voortrekker leaders. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 Explain the limitations of this source to a historian researching about the role played by the Federasie Van Afrikaanse Kultuuverings(FAK) in the organization of 1938 Centenary Celebrations of the Great Trek. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 Refer to Source 2D

2.4.1 How, according to the source, did the Voortrekkers travel from the Cape to Transvaal and OFS? (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 What message is conveyed by the publication of this photograph regarding commemoration of the 1938 Centenary of the Voortrekkers. (1 x 2) (2)

2.5 Using the information from all the relevant sources and your own knowledge write a paragraph of about 6 lines (60 words) explaining how Afrikaners used social, cultural and economic programs to promote the spirit of Afrikaner Nationalism during 1930s to 1940s.

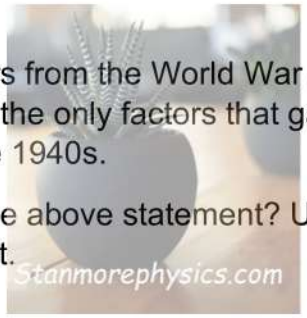
(6)

[50]

SECTION B: ESSAYS QUESTIONS

Answer at least ONE question from this Section.

QUESTION 3: NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA:AFRICAN NATIONALISM



The returning soldiers from the World War 2 came with the ideas of freedom and democracy and was the only factors that gave rise to the growth of African Nationalism in South Africa in the 1940s.

Do you agree with the above statement? Use relevant historical evidence to support your line of argument. **[50]**

QUESTION 4 NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA:AFRIKANER NATIONALISM

Critically discuss how Afrikaans speaking whites promoted and developed an exclusive form of Afrikaner Nationalism.

Substantiate your line of argument by using relevant historical content. **[50]**

QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE FORMATION OF THE SANNC IN 1912 INFLUENCE THE GROWTH OF THE AFRICAN NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA FROM 1912 TO THE 1940s.

SOURCE 1A

This source explains the reasons for the formation of the SANNC at a conference in Bloemfontein in 1912.

The first major step in the rise of the African Nationalism in South Africa was the formation (in Bloemfontein in January 1912) of the South African Native National Congress (SANNC), later re-named the African National Congress). The Reverend John Dube was elected as its first president, with a lawyer, Dr Pixley ka Isaka Seme, as Treasurer and Sol Plaatje as Secretary- General. The aims of the African National Congress (ANC) were to unite Africans by overcoming ethnic, regional, and linguistic differences, to encourage united action to oppose discrimination and prejudice (bias), and to win rights for all.

One of the first acts of the newly formed ANC was to send a delegation to London to protest, without success, against the 1913 Land Act. In 1919, it sent another delegation overseas to Paris, where the peace conference after the first World War was held. They hoped to gain support from the British government for self-determination for black people in South Africa-again without success.

The early ANC was a moderate organisation, which relied on peaceful petitions and appeals to the authorities, rather than militant action. Many of the leaders were educated men who had studied at mission schools such as Lovedale in the Eastern cape. They included ministers, lawyers, teachers, newspaper editors and businessmen.

[From: *In Search of History* by J Bottaro et al]

SOURCE 1B

This source deals with Dr A.B Xuma's evaluation of the role played by the leaders of SANNC in influencing the growth of African Nationalism in South Africa.

Dr A.B Xuma has gone on record as saying that they "displayed a great vision and laid a broad foundation on which to build the superstructure (idea) for African freedom and liberty in the land of their forefathers ". He went on to say that they proclaimed (announced) through the organization they set up and efforts they made, that only through unity and concerted(joint) action of all, can justice and freedom be achieved. These men made sacrifices and suffered privations (hardships) in the cause of African freedom; some of them went to jail, but they remained popular, loyal and true to the cause of their people. They pointed the way for us; they showed that freedom is precious and a heavy price to be paid to obtain it.

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These men led a full and varied life. Some of them had immense (huge) talent and ability-men who rose by their own efforts to become, during their life time, some of the best known black South Africans of their generation. They were in the forefront of their people for the greater part of their adult life. They contributed to our political history, History of the press and literature, especially literature in African languages.

[From: *South Africa belongs to us* by Francis Meli.]

SOURCE 1C

This source outlines the work of the Congress in promoting the growth of African Nationalism in South Africa.

At first the Congress did not advocate 'one man, one vote' but strove to have the Cape's qualified Franchise extended to the other Provinces. For some years Congress continued to maintain loyalty to and faith in Britain to which it looked, always unsuccessfully, for protection against the onslaughts (attacks) on African rights by South African governments. Congress leaders did not understand the Capitalist roots of national oppression; they failed to see that big capital, represented by the British government, would never become an ally of the African people as it benefited from exploitation and oppression.

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The early congress leaders were mainly professional men, occupying a privileged social position compared to the masses of African people. The African working class was still fairly small and unorganized, and did not therefore exercise a strong influence over ANC policies; over the decades that followed, it was destined to grow more powerful and influential. At the same time, it became increasingly obvious that the monopoly of power given to the white minority by the South African Act made it impossible for blacks to satisfy their political aspirations within the confines of the law. The result was the development of the ANC from the reformist nationalism of early days to the revolutionary nationalism of later years.

[From: *Foundations of the New South Africa* by J. Pampallis]

SOURCE 1D

This is a photograph of the 1914 Congress delegation which was sent to London to complain about the effects of the Land Act of 1913. It shows the role played by the leaders of the SANNC in fighting to promote the rise of African Nationalism in South Africa. From left to right Thomas Mapikela, Walter Rubusana, John Dube, Saul Msane and Sol.Plaatjie



[*New Generation History – Grade 11* by Frank F. et. al]

QUESTION 2 **HOW DID AFRIKANERS USE SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMS TO PROMOTE THE SPIRIT OF AFRIKANER NATIONALISM DURING 1930s to1940s?**

SOURCE 2A

The source below outlines some reasons for the rise of the Afrikaner Nationalism in South Africa from 1902-1940s.

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It was resentment (anger) over the unequal distribution of status, wealth, political control and the fear of cultural absorption into an English oriented society, which aroused Afrikaner Nationalism. Their remarkable recovery from defeat has been a decisive fact in twentieth-century South African history, with far-reaching consequences not only for the composition and character of the white elite(best), but also for those excluded from ordinary civil rights.

The story of Afrikanerdom's regeneration (rebirth) from the ashes of its 1902 defeat to undisputed (certain) mastery of South Africa is a remarkable one, elaborately romanticized (idealized) by Afrikaner publicists as a modern version of a minuscule (small) Afrikaner David slaying the British Goliath. The treks (journeys) to the cities, coupled with the Boers' defeat at the hands of the British were the two forces that decisively moulded (shaped) Afrikaner Nationalism.

Beginning with the mineral revolution, industrialization turned the Boers into an urban proletariat (worker) in the employment of a foreign, capitalist class. The fact that English speakers monopolized (controlled) finance, commerce and mining, persuaded Afrikaners that their national and class enemy was one and the same. Afrikaner Nationalism therefore launched a three-pronged (split) struggle: cultural, economic, and political.

[From *www.fanieosoppiejas.com/.../afrikaner-nationalism-the-factors.* Accessed *on* 29 April 2024]

SOURCE 2B

This source below describes the contribution made by the Band of Brotherhood (Broederbond) to promote Afrikaner Nationalism from 1902-1940s.

The Afrikaner Broederbond was established in 1918. The aim of the Afrikaner Broederbond was that it would be an anti-political organization that would work behind the scenes to ensure the Afrikaner gets its rightful place in the Union of South Africa. In its 1920 constitution, the Afrikaner Broederbond committed itself to have a Christian National basis, to strive (struggle) to unite Afrikaners and to awake a national self-consciousness amongst Afrikaners.

In the beginning they played a big role in the advancement (development) of Afrikaner nationalism: The Ossewa trek of 1939, the Economic People's Congress, Sanlam, Reddingsdaadbond and the Afrikaner Trade Institute were established. As their influence increased, they disregarded their establishment aims.

The Afrikaner Broederbond started to control the Afrikaans churches, schools, universities, business world, culture, politics, media and much more. They became like a sea cat with many arms. They did this behind the scenes and many people were not even aware of this. They claimed they did it for the nation.

The Afrikaner Broederbond was a highly secretive organization. Nobody was sure who the members of this organization were. You could not even apply to become a member of this organisation; they approached you.

[From *www.minderheidsverslag.co.za/.../die broederbond 'n adder in die boesem,* Accessed on 29 April 2024]

SOURCE 2C

The source below highlights the role played by the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurvereninging (FAK) in the organisation of 1938 Centenary celebrations of the Great Trek.

The Broederbond decided in 1929 to establish a public front organization referred to as the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings (FAK) or Federation of Afrikaner Cultural Organizations. This was an umbrella body that coordinated and guided the work of Afrikaner cultural groups.

In the 1930s the FAK grew into an influential organization with approximately 300 affiliates (members). This consisted of youth organizations, culture groups as well as church and educated groups. In this way the Broenderbond was able to successfully establish a significant ideological influence on large section of the Afrikaner community and thereby their political and economic activities.

In 1938 the centenary of the Great Trek was organized mainly by FAK members. In an attempt to recreate the journey from Cape town to Pretoria, 9 ox-wagons similar to the ones used by Voortrekkers in 1838 travelled across the country. In every town Afrikaner inhabitant held huge celebrations. They dressed like the Voortrekkers and to commemorate this centenary, many streets were renamed after the voortrekker leaders.

The journey to Cape town ended in a huge gathering of about 100.000 people in Pretoria. This culminated (ended) in a foundation stone being laid at the Voortrekker monument on 16 December. This marked the 100 anniversary of the battle of Ncome (Blood River) wherein Dingaan's Zulu army were defeated by the Boers.

[From: *New Generation Grade11* by Frank F. et.al.]

SOURCE 2D

This picture shows a restored Ox-drawn Wagon at the Voortrekker Monument in Pretoria which participated in the 1938 Centenary.



[From *https://www.afripics.com*. Accessed on the 29 April 2024]