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Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 11

NOVEMBER 2024

HISTORY P2

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

IHISTE2

This question paper consists of 9 pages and an addendum of 14 pages.

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INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B based on the prescribed content framework in the CAPS document.

   SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

   QUESTION 1: NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA – AFRICAN NATIONALISM (1902 to 1940s)

   QUESTION 2: NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA – AFRIKANER NATIONALISM (1900 to 1930s)

   QUESTION 3: APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA – (1940s to 1960s)

   SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

   QUESTION 4: NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA – AFRICAN NATIONALISM (1940s to 1950s)

   QUESTION 5: NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA – AFRIKANER NATIONALISM (1930s to 1940s)

   QUESTION 6: APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA – RESISTANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA – (1940s to 1950s)

2. SECTION A consists of THREE source-based questions. Source material that is required to answer these questions may be found in the ADDENDUM.

3. SECTION B consists of THREE essay questions.

4. Answer THREE questions as follow:

   4.1 At least ONE must be a source-based question and at least ONE must be an essay question.

   4.2 The THIRD question should be a source-based or essay question.

5. You are advised to spend at least ONE hour per question.

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

7 You will be disadvantaged by merely rewriting the sources as answers.

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

9. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

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

QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE RISE OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA LEAD TO WORKERS PROTESTS IN THE 1920s?

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

1.1 Refer to Source 1A.

1.1.1 What, according to the source, was the purpose of the meeting? (2 x 1) (2)

1.1.2. Define the term *capitalism* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.3 Comment on what is implied by the words, "These workers enter the cities as a conquered people, their lands under imperial authority, their chiefs colluding (planning) in labour recruitment to the mines". (2 x 2) (4)

1.1.4. Identify any THREE challenges that black workers experienced in the cities. (3 x 1) (3)

1.1.5 What do you think is meant by the Industrial workers of Africa's slogan,"Sifuna Zonke"? (We want everything) (2 x 2) (4)

1.2 Consult Source 1B.

1.2.1 Why, according to the source, were the efforts to organise African workers in Cape Town, successful? (2 x 1) (2)

1.2.2 Comment on what is implied by the words, "stress the necessity of agitating, educating, and organising the Africans and other non-European sections of the community if any redress (fixing) of their grievances was to be obtained." (2 x 2) (4)

1.2.3. Explain why Africans joined the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union and became loyal members. (2 x 2) (4)

1.2.4 Explain the usefulness of the information in this source for a historian researching the contribution made by the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union (ICU) for the growth of African Nationalism. (2 x 2) (4)

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1.3 Read Source 1C.

1.3.1 What messages does the poster convey regarding the aims of the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union? (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.2 Quote evidence from the source that shows that the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union was well organised. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4 Study Source 1D.

1.4.1 Why, according to the source, did the Cason compound workers go on strike? (3 x 1) (3)

1.4.2 Comment on what the President of the Chamber of Mines meant when he said, "the strike had practically paralysed the industry." (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.3 Define the term *compound* in the context of the 1920 strike organised by the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union. (1 x 2) (2)

1.5 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge and write a paragraph of about SIX lines (about 60 words) explaining how the rise of African nationalism in South Africa led to workers protests in the 1920s. (6)

[50]

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QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE RISE OF AFRIKANER NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA LEAD TO AFRIKANER UNITY IN THE 1930s AND 1940s?

Study Sources 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D to answer the following questions.

2.1 Study Source 2A.

2.1.2 Identify THREE ideological blocks in the process of Afrikaner nationalism. (3 x 1) (3)

2.1.2 Define the term *urbanisation* in the context of promoting Afrikaner Nationalism. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.3 Name any TWO classes that were prominent in the construction and direction of Afrikaner Nationalism? (2 x 1) (2)

2.1.4. Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why you think the Afrikaner middle class were determined to unite Afrikaners. (2 x 2) (4)

2.2 Read Source 2B.

2.2.1 How, according to the source, did the Ossewabrandwag promote itself? (2 x 1) (2)

2.2.2 Why do you think Dr D F Malan saw a need for the party to be accessible to grassroot members? (2 x 2) (4)

2.2.3 Name any occasion where Afrikaners could meet in their Trekker dresses. (1 x 1) (1)

2.3 Consult Source 2C.

2.3.1 What messages are conveyed in the photograph regarding the aims of the Ossewabrandwag? (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.2 Comment on the significance of the ox-wagon being used in the Ossewabrandwag badge. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 Compare Source 2B and Source 2C. Explain how the information in Source 2B supports the evidence in Source 2C regarding the role played by the Ossewabrandwag in promoting Afrikaner Nationalism. (2 x 2) (4)

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2.5 Use Source 2D.

2.5.1. What, according to the source, was the concern that was raised by both Afrikaner Broederbond and Dr D F Malan? (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.2 What, according to the EVK chairman, were the aims of the 1939 Ekonomiese Volkskongres? (2 x 1) (2)

2.5.3 Define the term *Afrikaner Nationalism* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.4 Explain what is meant by Dr H F Verwoerd's statement, "that the taking possession of "state power" was the best weapon available in the "great struggle" to achieve the Afrikaners' "legitimate" place in commerce and industry – that of an employer of labour." (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.5 Comment on why the Broederbond and Sanlam would sponsor the Afrikaner economic movement in the 1940s. (2 x 2) (4)

2.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about SIX lines (about 60 words) explaining how the rise of Afrikaner Nationalism in South Africa led to Afrikaner unity in the 1930s and 1940s. (6)

[50]

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QUESTION 3: WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF INTENSIFIED RESISTANCE AGAINST THE APARTHEID GOVERNMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA DURING THE 1960s?

Study Sources 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D to answer the following questions.

3.1 Read Source 3A.

3.1.1 What events, according to the source, signalled the beginning of a brutal and intensive phase of state repression? (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.2. Define the concept *armed struggle* in the context of resistance against apartheid. (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.3. Comment on what MK meant by the following statement, "The time comes in the life of any nation when there remain only two choices: submit or fight. That time has now come to South Africa." (2 x 2) (4)

3.1.4 Name any TWO targets that were destroyed by MK. (2 x 1) (2)

3.2 Study Source 3B.

3.2.1 Who, according to the source, purchased Liliesleaf farm? (2 x 1) (2)

3.2.2. Define the concept *informant* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.3 What do you think 'Operation Mayibuye' was about that later would be used against the accused during the Rivonia Trail? (2 x 2) (4)

3.2.4. Name any TWO activists that were caught during the raid at Liliesleaf farm. (2 x 1) (2)

3.2.5 Comment on the implications the arrest of these leaders will have on the liberation struggle in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

3.3 Consult Source 3C.

3.3.1. What, according to the source, were the specific charges the accused faced? (2 x 1) (2)

3.3.2 Comment on what is meant by the following statement, "the trail that changed South Africa" in the context of the political landscape of South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

3.3.3 What do you think Mandela meant when he said, '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 for.' (2 x 2) (4)

3.3.4 How reliable will this source be to a historian studying the role that Mandela played in the liberation struggle? (2 x 2) (4)

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3.4 Refer to Source 3D.

3.4.1 What messages are portrayed in this photograph regarding the reasons why people demonstrated outside the court? (2 x 2) (4)

3.4.2 Quote evidence from the photograph that indicates that the demonstrators supported the leaders on trial. (2 x 1) (2)

3.5 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge and write a paragraph of about SIX lines (about 60 words) explaining what the impact of intensified resistance against the apartheid government in South Africa was during the 1960s. (6)

[50]

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SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer at least ONE question, but not more than TWO questions in this section.

QUESTION 4: NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA – AFRICAN NATIONALISM

Explain to what extent the return of soldiers from World War 2 influenced Black South Africans to fight for freedom.

Use relevant evidence to support your line of argument. **[50]**

QUESTION 5: NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA – AFRIKANER NATIONALISM

Critically discuss how the idea of the Volk was promoted and became the cornerstone of Afrikaner Nationalism in the 1930s to 1940s.

Use relevant evidence to support your line of argument. **[50]**

QUESTION 6: APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA – RESISTANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA

The National Party government's apartheid policies provoked (triggered) resistance from liberation organisations in the 1950s.

Do you agree with this statement? Substantiate your answer by referring to the different forms of resistance in the 1950s. **[50]**

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HISTORY P2 ADDENDUM

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This addendum consists of 14 pages.

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QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE RISE OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA LEAD TO WORKER'S PROTESTS IN THE 1920s?

SOURCE 1A

This source focuses on how the Industrial Workers of Africa (IWA) in 1917 laid the foundation for the growth of African Nationalism.

A group of African workers, and a handful of white radicals, meet in a small room behind a general store. Reuben Cetiwe, a key African militant (revolutionary), outlines the purpose of the gathering: "We are here for organisation, so that as soon as all your fellow workers are organised, then we can see what we can do to abolish the capitalist system. We are here for the salvation of the workers. We are here to organise and to fight for our rights and benefits."

These workers enter the cities as a conquered people, their lands under imperial authority, their chiefs colluding (planning) in labour recruitment to the mines. Weighed down with challenges such as, forbidden to organise unions, locked in all-male compounds on the mines, or segregated in grim(unattractive) ghettos in the interstices (spaces) of the towns, their movement controlled by the internal passport, or "pass law" system that affects every black working man, their families forced to stay in the countryside: these men are the bedrock (pillars) of South African capitalism.

On the 27 September 1917, the Industrial Workers of Africa, was formed. The new general union's demands were simple, uncompromising, summed up in its slogan: "Sifuna Zonke!" ("We want everything!").

It is the first trade union for African workers ever formed in South Africa. Years later, the Industrial Workers of Africa, the Industrial and Commercial Union and several other black unions merged to form the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union, or ICU.

[From https://www.sahistory.org.za/archive/industrial-workers-africa-1917-1921-bikisha-media-collective. Accessed on 27 April 2024]

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SOURCE 1B

This source deals with the formation of the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union (ICU) in Cape Town,1919 and how it influenced workers to fight for better working conditions.

The Industrial and Commercial Workers Unions' (ICU) efforts to organise African workers were met with considerable success in the Cape Town area for three principal reasons. First, all workers were concerned with the increased cost of living in the post-war era. Second, there was a shortage of unskilled labour during this period. Third, many skilled and semi-skilled Coloured workers in the Cape belonged to 'craft' unions composed mostly of white workers.

Kadalie began to organise the ICU in mid-1919. Less than six months later, the newly formed union led some 400 mostly African dockworkers out on strike. As a result of this strike the wages of dockworkers were increased. The ICU spread rapidly throughout South Africa, especially in the rural areas. In Port Elizabeth, Samuel Makama Masabalala, the ICU organiser-in-chief, "stressed the necessity of agitating (stir-up), educating and organising blacks and other non-European sections of the community if they want their grievances to be addressed.

In October 1919 ICU leaders in Port Elizabeth threatened to call workers out on strike for a wage of 10 shillings a day. The authorities responded by arresting Masabalala. This led to a demonstration outside the police station where ICU members and supporters demanded his release. Police were called and started shooting at demonstrators. Hellman contends that the Port Elizabeth 'shooting' attracted Africans to the ranks of the ICU! She writes that "Within a short time, aided by events such as the shooting of African strikers in Port Elizabeth in October 1920, the organisation obtained the adherence (loyalty) of tens of thousands of workers, the majority of whom were Africans."

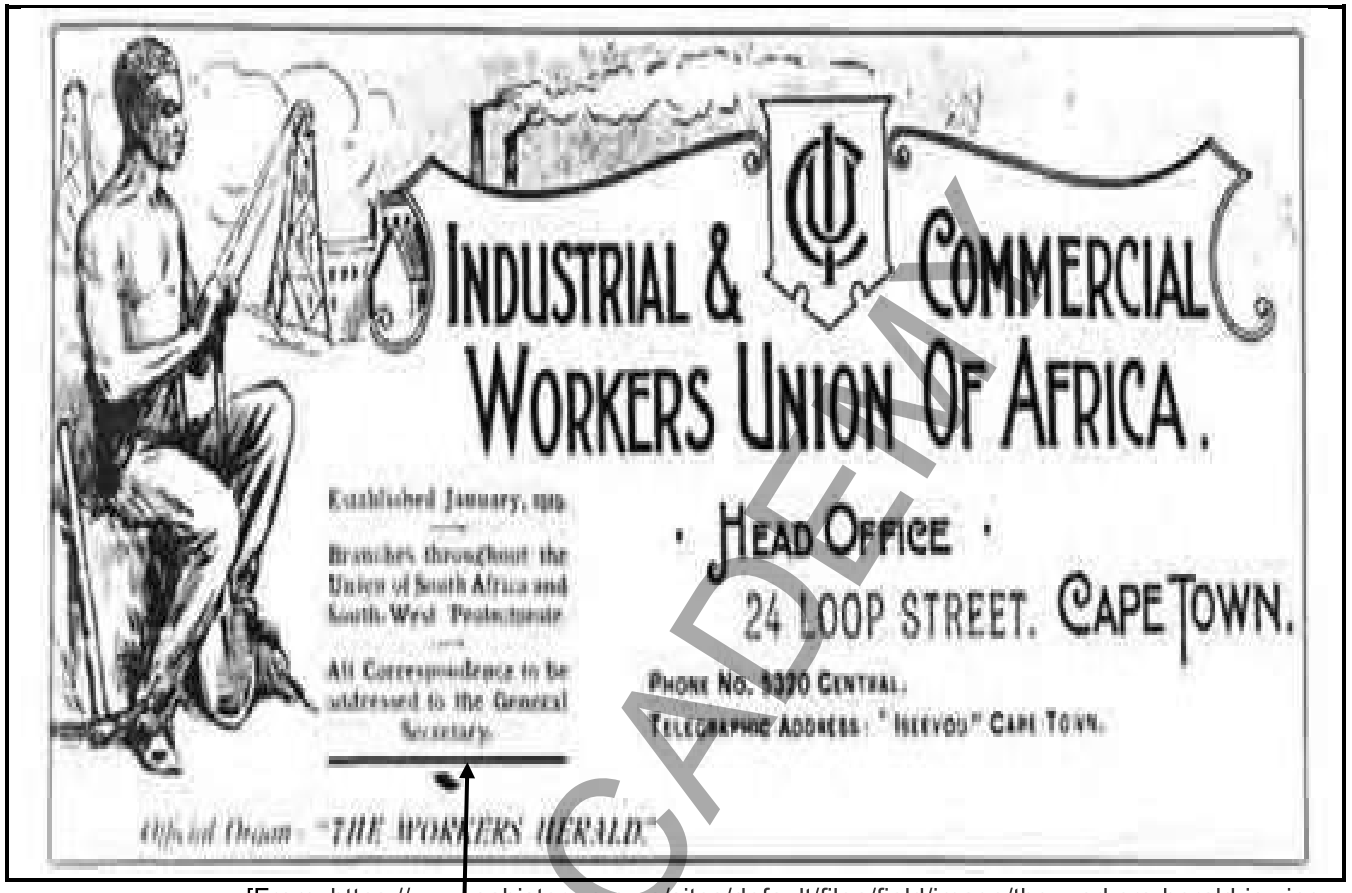
[From https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/industrial-and-commercial-union-timeline-1919-1989. Accessed on 1 May 2024]

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SOURCE 1C

A Poster showing details of the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union (ICU) in the Workers Herald, a newspaper for the ICU.



[From https://www.sahistory.org.za/sites/default/files/field/image/the-workers-herald-icu.jpg. Accessed on 27 April 2024]

Established January 1919

Branches throughout the Union of South Africa and South West Protectorate

All Correspondence to be addressed to the General Secretary

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SOURCE 1D

The source describes how black South African workers were influenced by African Nationalism that led to the strike on the Cason mine at the Rand in 1920.

On 16 February 1920 two Zulu miners, Mobu and Vilikati, were arrested on an East Rand Property mine for moving around in the Cason compound, urging workers to stay away from work. The next day, 25 000 Cason compound workers went on strike. They refused to go back to work unless the two arrested men were released; there was an increase of three shillings a day in wages to keep up with the rising cost of living; there were certain improvements in the working conditions.

The strike quickly spread to other parts of the Rand, to other mines on the East Rand. In the 12 days the strike lasted, about 71 000 black miners went on strike and 21 mines had to stop working during this time. It was the largest strike in the history of South Africa. The President of the Chamber of Mines said that the strike had 'practically paralysed the industry'.

The Chamber of Mines and the government did not respond peacefully to the strike. The mine-owners refused to raise the wages of black miners. They argued that mines would lose their profits if expenses went up. The army was rushed in to surround the compounds. The strikers were told to make their complaints. Those who spoke were handcuffed and arrested as the 'ringleaders'.

[From https://www.sahistory.org.za/sites/default/files/archive-files3/Chapter%2016. Accessed 27 April 2024]

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QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE RISE OF AFRIKANER NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA LEAD TO AFRIKANER UNITY IN THE 1930s AND 1940s?

SOURCE 2A

This source below explains the factors that led to the rise of Afrikaner nationalism.

Afrikaner nationalism can be seen in general terms as a broad social and political response to the uneven development of capitalism in South Africa. This meant that certain groups, including a substantial number of Afrikaners, were left behind. Afrikaner nationalism gained ground within a context of increasing urbanisation and secondary industrialisation during the period between the two world wars, as well as the continuing British imperial influence in South Africa. Important ideological building blocks in this process included the promotion of a common language, the emphasis on what was perceived to be a common past and the unity of a common sense of religion.

Prominent in the construction and direction in which Afrikaner nationalism was pushed, was the Afrikaner middle class. This class included, for example, ministers of religion, teachers, academics, journalists, farmers and certain elements in the civil service. Many leading middle-class Afrikaners in the1930s and 1940s belonged to a secret organisation called the Afrikaner Broederbond, which worked ceaselessly to promote the exclusive interests of "true" Afrikaners on behalf of the volk. To unite rural people and urban people, rich and poor, political idealists and pragmatists (rationalists) under the banner of Afrikaner nationalism called for long-term political promotion on several levels over several years.

[From *Facing the Storm: Portraits of Black Lives in Rural South Africa* by Tim Keegan]

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SOURCE 2B

The extract below explains the importance of the Afrikaner nationalist organisation, the Ossewabrandwag in the promotion of nationalism among Afrikaners.

One organisation to emerge from the centenary celebrations was the Ossewabrandwag. It promoted itself as a cultural organisation, intent on keeping the "spirit of 38" alive, but it cannot be seen as a purely cultural organisation.

It claimed to stand aloof (distant) from the sordid squabbles (nasty arguments) of party politics. Petty political differences could divide Afrikanerdom, and therefore it was felt that the organisation had to guard against such divisions generated by the dynamics of party politics.

The movement, with its emphasis on a cultural heritage which all Afrikaners supposedly had in common, grew quickly. Membership grew to between 300 000 and 400 000 in 1941. The strength of its appeal lay in its ability to promote kultuurpolitiek (cultural politics) which allowed for full individual expression and participation.

At the same time, to off-set the popular appeal of the Ossewabrandwag, D.F. Malan of the National Party decided to reorganise the Party to make it more accessible to grassroot members.

It succeeded because it seemed to offer to every man – and at first also to every woman – the chance of an individual and ponderable contribution to the great task of unifying the Afrikaner nation. At braaivleis evenings and jukskei meetings, at the local kultuurvereniging and even on occasion at church, Afrikaners could meet in that Trekkerdress which was to be the uniform of the movement, and feel a sense of community of culture, of common heritage, of organised progress towards a great goal – a feeling which they did not always experience within the framework of their political parties.

[From *The South African Opposition* by Michael Roberts et.al]

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SOURCE 2C

The source below is a badge that was developed by the Ossewabrandwag to promote a sense of identity amongst Afrikaners.



[From https://samilhistory.com/2017/07/16/mein-kampf-shows-the-way-to-greatness-for-south-africa-the-ossewabrandwag/: Accessed on 1 May 2024]

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SOURCE 2D

The source below describes the contribution of the Band of Brotherhood (Broederbond) to promote Afrikaner nationalism.

The concern fostered (raised) by both the Afrikaner Broederbond (AB) and the then Dr D F Malan's National Party after 1934, was the fact that Afrikaans-speaking whites were excluded from the centres of power and influence in the South African urban economy.

The development of Afrikaner business was the object (aim) of the October 1939 Ekonomiese Volkskongres (EVK) organised and run by the Afrikaner Broederbond. The EVK chairman declared the aim as: "No longer to tolerate the destruction of the Afrikaner volk in an attempt to adapt to a foreign capitalist system, but to mobilise the volk to capture this foreign system and adapt it to our national character."

Dr E Donges declared that the aim of the economic movement was "to increase by ten-fold the number of Afrikaner employers in commerce and industry". He was echoed by the later architect of apartheid, Dr H F Verwoerd, who argued that the taking possession of "state power" was the best weapon available in the "great struggle" to achieve the Afrikaners' "legitimate" place in commerce and industry – that of an employer of labour.

The Broederbond and Sanlam jointly sponsored the Afrikaner economic movement of the 1940s. The Broederbond set out to mobilise the savings of Afrikaner farmers and workers for Afrikaner business.

[From sahistory.org.za/article/Afrikaner-broederbond. Accessed on 2 May 2024]

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QUESTION 3: WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF INTENSIFIED RESISTANCE AGAINST THE APARTHEID GOVERNMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA DURING THE 1960s?

SOURCE 3A

This source describes the reasons for the formation of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) by the ANC that was launched on 16 December 1961.

The 1960s period marked an important watershed in South Africa's struggle against Apartheid. The aftermath of the Sharpeville Massacre and the declaration of the subsequent State of Emergency in March 1960 signalled the beginning of a brutal and intensive phase of state repression.

The intensification of repressive laws by the Apartheid regime made the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) the first causalities in an era of banishment. Forced underground, the ANC, PAC and other liberation organisations had to consider new tactics. In 1958 and 1959 key ANC and South African Communist Party (SACP) leaders were talking seriously about a move to armed struggle, concluding that peaceful methods had proved fruitless. The ANC created an underground military wing, called Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) or the 'Spear of the Nation', which was launched on 16 December 1961. In the words of MK's founding document, "The time comes in the life of any nation when there remain only two choices: submit or fight. That time has come now to South Africa."

The first MK operations were set for 16 December 1961. MK deliberately chose that date as it was the anniversary of the Voortrekker defeat of the Zulu in the Battle of Blood River and the day was revered (respected) by South Africa's white Afrikaner population. For the next two years, MK sabotage campaigns were successfully carried out in various South African towns and cities. MK limited its targets to railways, police stations and other key buildings associated with the administration of apartheid. Its attacks were carefully planned to avoid any deaths or injuries. In total, from 1961 to 1963, more than 190 acts of sabotage were carried out by MK, causing great economic damage, but never harming any citizens.

[From https://www.britanica .com. Accessed on 30 May 2024]

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SOURCE 3B

This source below explains how the police arrested the members of the ANC on Liliesleaf farm on 11 July 1963 that led to the Rivonia Trial.

In the early 1960s the South African Communist Party (SACP) and the MK High Command purchased an isolated farm, called Liliesleaf, in Rivonia. It was agreed that Arthur Goldreich and his family would live in the main farmhouse, while the outhouses would be used as a meeting place. It also proved perfect as a hide-out for banned activists of the ever-present and highly efficient police and security services.

Lieutenant van Wyk and his informant were a week into their search for what the informant insisted was the hide-away of the ANC and members of its military wing. On 11 July 1963, fourteen police officers and a police dog, piled (loaded) into a laundry-van entered Liliesleaf. When the police came through the door, they found a group of men studying 'Operation Mayibuye.'

Hundreds of incriminating documents were found. The police carted (carried) letters, pamphlets, communist literature, maps, a radio transmitter and a duplicating machine away. When the raid was over the police arrested eight suspects: Goldberg, Rusty Bernstein, Raymond Mhlaba, Bob Heppie, Govan Mbeki, Arthur Goldreich, Ahmed Kathrade and the man the police considered their prize catch of the day, ANC leader, Walter Sisulu. The prosecution's case in the Rivonia trial would to a large extent be built around what was found in the Rivonia raid. Authorities announced to the nation the Rivonia raid in exultant (happy) tones.

[From https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/rivonia-trial-1963-1964. Accessed on 30 May 2024]

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SOURCE 3C

This extract below explains how events unfolded during the Rivonia Trail at the Palace of Justice in Pretoria, 30 October 1963.

In a segregated courtroom was filled on the one side with plain-clothed police officers and on the other side with relatives and friends of the accused. The prosecutor, Percy Yutar, called the case the "State versus the National High Command and Others." He then produced an indictment (charge) charging the eleven defendants with two counts of sabotage and two counts of conspiracy. The specific charges the accused faced were: recruiting persons for training in the preparation and use of explosives and in guerrilla warfare for the purpose of violent revolution and committing acts of sabotage, to aid foreign military units when they invade the Republic, acting in these ways to further the objects of communism, and receiving money for these purposes from sympathisers in Algeria, Ethiopia, Liberia, Nigeria, Tunisia and elsewhere.

Often referred to as "the trial that changed South Africa," Mandela made a speech that was arguably the most profound (intense) moment in the trial. "… During my lifetime I have dedicated myself to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It was an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

The trial ended on 12 June 1964, with the court sentencing eight of the convicted to life imprisonment. Mandela, Sisulu, Mbeki, Motsoaledi, Mlangeni and Goldberg were found guilty on all four counts.

[From https://www.famous-trials.com/nelsonmandela/691-home. Accessed on 30 May 2024]

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SOURCE 3D

This is a photograph of the supporters at the Rivonia Trail led by Gertude Shope and other activists outside the Palace of Justice in Pretoria in October 1963.



[From *Pretoria News Library.* Accessed on 30 May 2024]

Posters from left to right

Sentence or no sentence we stand by our leaders
We are proud of our leaders
Milestone to freedom has been reached

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Visual sources and other historical evidence were taken from the following:

https://samilhistory.com/2017/07/16/mein-kampf-shows-the-way-to-greatness-for-south-africa-the-ossewabrandwa

https://www.britanica.com

https://www.famous-trials.com/nelsonmandela/691-home

https://www.sahistory.org.za/archive/indu strial-workers-africa-1917–1921-bikisha-media-collective

https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/industr ial-and-commercial-union-timeline-1919-1989

https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/rivonia - trial-1963-1964

https://www.sahistory.org.za/sites/def ault/files/archive-files3/Chapter% 2016

https://www.sahistory.org.za/sites/default/f iles/field/image/the-workers-herald-icu.jpg

Keegan,T. Facing the Storm:Portraits of Black Lives in Rural South Africa

Pretoria News Library

Roberts, R et al The South African Opposition

sahistory.org.za/article/Afrikaner-broederbond

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