GAUTENG PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

2024

10792

HISTORY

(PAPER 2)

HISTORY P2

10792E

TIME: 3 hours

MARKS: 150

9 pages + an addendum of 14 pages

X05

P.T.O.

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: CIVIL RESISTANCE, 1970s TO 1980s: SOUTH AFRICA

   QUESTION 2: THE COMING OF DEMOCRACY TO SOUTH AFRICA AND COMING TO TERMS WITH THE PAST

   QUESTION 3: THE END OF THE COLD WAR AND A NEW WORLD ORDER, 1989 TO THE PRESENT

   SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

   QUESTION 4: CIVIL RESISTANCE, 1970s TO 1980s: SOUTH AFRICA – THE CRISIS OF APARTHEID IN THE 1980s

   QUESTION 5: THE COMING OF DEMOCRACY TO SOUTH AFRICA AND COMING TO TERMS WITH THE PAST

   QUESTION 6: THE END OF THE COLD WAR AND A NEW WORLD ORDER: THE EVENTS OF 1989

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

3. SECTION B consists of THREE essay questions.

4. Answer THREE questions as follows:

   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 can be either a source-based question or an essay question.

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

6. When answering questions, you should apply your 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.

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

Answer at least ONE question, but not more than TWO questions, in this section. Source material that is required to answer these questions is contained in the ADDENDUM.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID CIVIC ORGANISATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA RESPOND TO PW BOTHA'S REFORMS AND APARTHEID RESTRICTIONS IN THE 1980s?

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

1.1 Use Source 1A.

1.1.1 Identify any THREE demands made by the community organisations from the government. (3 x 1) (3)

1.1.2 What form, according to the source, did the consumer boycotts take? (1 x 1) (1)

1.1.3 Explain the term *State of Emergency* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.4 What, in your opinion, would have contributed to the infighting between the two liberal organisations AZAPO and UDF. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.5 Comment on what is implied by the statement, ' … they had to ensure that it took a constructive political direction.' (1 x 2) (2)

1.2 Study Source 1B.

1.2.1 Why, according to the speaker in the source, were many townships aflame? (1 x 1) (1)

1.2.2 Name any TWO structures mentioned in the source that were inspired by the 'M Plan' of the 1950s. (2 x 1) (2)

1.2.3 Explain in your own words how the following boycotts were conducted by activists during the 1980s:

(a) Rent (1 x 2) (2)
(b) Consumer (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.4 What did Mr Obed Bapela mean when he said 'Alexandra then came into the picture' in the context of townships reacting to apartheid laws? (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.5 Why would you regard the source reliable to a historian studying the activities of civic organisations against the apartheid government in the 1980s? (2 x 2) (4)

1.3 Refer to Source 1C.

1.3.1 What, according to the source, is 'Operation Palmiet'? (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 Explain the concept *End Conscription Campaign* in the context of the resistance against Botha's reforms. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.3 Quote evidence from the source which suggests that during the Transvaal's biggest stayaway, the national leaders of the UDF could not meet. (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.4 Explain what is implied by the statement, 'The Transvaal stayaway showed the power of mass action, but it did not stop the repression' in the context of the protest actions in the 1980s. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.5 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain how black communities justified killing other black community members. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.6 How many people, according to the source, did the SADF kill in Botswana? (1 x 1) (1)

1.4 Consult Source 1D.

1.4.1 Why do you think this poster was created? (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.2 What evidence from the source indicates that the poster appeals to the following?

(a) The government (1 x 1) (1)
(b) The ordinary citizens (1 x 1) (1)

1.5 Refer to Sources 1B and 1D. Explain how the information in Source 1B supports evidence in Source 1D regarding the resistance to apartheid in the 1980s. (2 x 2) (4)

1.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how civic organisations in South Africa responded to PW Botha's reforms and apartheid restrictions in the 1980s. (8)

[50]

QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC) DEAL WITH THE CASE OF THE CRADOCK FOUR?

Study sources 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D and answer the questions that follow.

2.1 Read Source 2A.

2.1.1 What, according to the source, was the critical question raised by the fall of apartheid in South Africa? (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.2 Define the concept *restorative justice* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.3 Why, do you think, did the TRC not focus on punishment and the prosecution of the perpetrators of human rights? (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.4 Comment on the requirements that the perpetrators had to meet to be granted amnesty. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.5 Identify from the source, any THREE anti-apartheid activists that were murdered by the security police. (3 x 1) (3)

2.2 Study Source 2B.

2.2.1 Give TWO pieces of evidence from the source which suggests that the Cradock Four were murdered by the security police. (2 x 1) (2)

2.2.2 Quote evidence from the source which indicates that the apartheid security police applied for amnesty. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.3 Explain the concept *amnesty* in the context of the TRC. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why you think the second inquest was approved to investigate the Cradock Four murder case. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.5 Explain the implication of the phrase, 'an authorisation that the above-mentioned persons should be permanently removed as a matter of urgency from society' in the context of the security police activities in Cradock. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3 Consult Source 2C.

2.3.1 Why do you think this poster was created? (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.2 Explain what is implied by the statement, 'let's speak out to each other … so that we can walk the road to reconciliation together', in the context of the TRC hearings. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 Use Source 2D.

2.4.1 Why, according to the source, did the families of the Cradock Four decide to go ahead with a class-action (group) lawsuit? (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.2 Who, according to the source, was the last living suspect in the Cradock Four murder case? (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.3 Why would a historian regard this source as useful when researching the Cradock Four case? (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.4 What is the implication of Mrs Calata's words "I think that even our government is scared to prosecute because if it did, those responsible would implicate some people in our organisation (ANC)"? (1 x 2) (2)

2.5 Refer to Sources 2C and 2D. Explain how the information in Source 2C differs from the evidence in Source 2D regarding how the TRC dealt with the Cradock Four murder case. (2 x 2) (4)

2.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) dealt with the murder case of the Cradock Four. (8)

[50]

PLEASE DETACH THIS ADDENDUM

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QUESTION 1: HOW DID CIVIC ORGANISATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA RESPOND TO PW BOTHA'S REFORMS AND APARTHEID RESTRICTIONS IN THE 1980s?

SOURCE 1A

The extract below outlines the reaction of the United Democratic Front (UDF) and community affiliated organisations to Botha's reforms in the 1980s.

The consumer boycott call came out of community organisations and grew in 1985, spearheaded (led) by the UDF and affiliated organisations. These put forward explicitly (clearly) political national demands: lifting the State of Emergency, removing the police and army from townships, and releasing all political prisoners and detainees.

The boycotts took the form of not buying from mainly white-owned shops and shops owned by black collaborators with the apartheid regime. In some cases, these were supplemented (accompanied) by local demands such as those for democratic student representative councils and demands aimed at local government. COSATU added a national demand for political rights for all.

The boycott began piecemeal (disorganised) in a number of small Cape towns. It grew in Port Elizabeth by mid-July, then spread through the rest of the Eastern Cape, and to the Western Cape, the Transvaal, and Natal.

A report on the consumer boycotts in *Work in Progress* in *1985* states:

The first major urban focus of consumer boycott action, Port Elizabeth, has seen almost total community support for the campaign since it began on 14 July ... The initiative for the boycott came in early July from a group of township women, which grew from an initial 150 to 700. A number were members of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (PEBCO), and the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress (PEYCO), but many were unaligned (disunited). They were angry about police brutality, the State of Emergency, township conditions, and the infighting between the UDF and AZAPO (Azanian People's Organisation). Local community activists and leaders were hesitant about taking boycott action, and this was debated thoroughly ... community organisers felt they could not ignore spontaneous action from their constituents (voters). But they had to ensure it took a constructive political direction, and that organisational strength and depth were improved in the process … The UDF and its affiliates took the lead in discussing tactics and calling the boycott.

[From *https://www.saha.org.za/udf/consumer_boycotts.htm.* Accessed on 02 January 2024.]

SOURCE 1B

The article below is the description by Obed Bapela (a political activist during the apartheid era) of the formation of street committees and people's courts in Alexandra in the 1980s. He gave this testimony during a TRC hearing in October 1996 in Alexandra.

The events that led to the six-day war started in 1985, around June I think, when many townships in South Africa were aflame (fired-up). There was a lot of activity and uprisings in most of the townships at that time and the Eastern Cape was leading at that period I am mentioning, and this sort of inspired a number of other townships in the belief that the activities in the Eastern Cape reminded them of the "M plan"*, the Mandela plan, which was known in the 1950s, and then people wanted really to also begin a process of establishing those structures of the street committees, the block committees and the yard committees within their own areas, within their own townships. And also in the Transvaal, the then Transvaal, the main activity was the start of the rent boycotts in the Vaal, Sebokeng and Sharpeville townships and then it spread to Soweto, and also Alexandra then came into the picture during 1986. And also during 1985 there was the consumer boycott ... those activities were also happening in Alexandra, where people were stopped from buying from white shops and then only to buy from the black shops.

So those then are the events that built on the mobilisation which was there in Alexandra and around January there were shootings that occurred at shops in Third Avenue and London Street ... I don't know what provoked the incidents but what we read was that the security guard who was employed there shot at some youths who were coming to buy or were playing around at that particular area ... So then one of those youths who was shot was Michael Duradingwe and I think that provoked the whole situation in Alexandra, that killing … during the weekend on which he was buried, which was the weekend of February 15, the funeral took place at the Alexandra stadium and then after the funeral … the police came and tear-gassed people at that funeral and that provoked the youth of our township to really then mobilise. And then attacks started where police became the targets and then Alexandra was in flames for a period of six days and that is why we lost about 19 people during that particular period in time.

The idea (of forming street committees) was an idea which we saw developing in the Eastern Cape and fortunately at that time I was working for the Media and Resource Centre and one used to travel a lot to the Eastern Cape to go and trade ideas about organisations, media skills and pamphleteering (designing pamphlets) and so forth. So one was exposed to street committees; how they operate and function ...

[From *https://www.saha.org.za/udf/peoples_power.htm.* Accessed on 02 January 2024.]

* M-Plan: A plan in black communities to provide alternative structures in the absence of any government services

SOURCE 1C

The source below explains how the apartheid government clamped down on anti-apartheid activities in black townships in the 1980s.

In October 1984 the apartheid state responded to the Vaal unrest and the almost total boycott of the coloured and Indian elections by sending 7 000 South African Defence Force (SADF) troops into the black townships of the Vaal to crush the uprising. They named this 'Operation Palmiet'.

The UDF, and a newly formed organisation called the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) demanded that SADF troops leave the townships.

In November UDF affiliates in the Transvaal organised the biggest work stayaway in 35 years. This was done through civics, youth groups, trade unions, and other township-based organisations. The UDF national leadership was in disarray (disorder) at the time – either in detention or in hiding – and thus unable to meet. The Transvaal stayaway showed the power of mass action, but it did not stop the repression. Both the mass violence and the government repression spread further.

Over the first part of 1985, police and the SADF were deployed in townships throughout the country. Police and the army fired on crowds – often on people gathered to bury the dead from earlier shootings. Leaders and activists were detained. Communities – both in urban and in rural areas – turned on those people seen as working for the government – policemen, "community councillors", government informers, "collaborators". Some were killed; others fled. On March 21 – the anniversary of the 1960 Sharpeville massacre – police opened fire on a demonstration in Uitenhage killing 20 people.

On May 8, three leaders of the Port Elizabeth Civic Organisation, PEBCO – Sipho Hashe, Qaqawuli Godolozi and Champion Galela – were abducted and murdered by South African security police.

On June 14, the SADF attacked the homes of people in exile in Botswana, killing 12 people.

In July, four leaders of the Cradock community, Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sicelo Mhlauli and Sparrow Mkhonto (the Cradock Four) were found murdered.

[From *https://www.saha.org.za/udf/troops_occupy_the_townships.htm.* Accessed on 02 January 2024.]

SOURCE 1D

The poster below was created by the United Democratic Front (UDF). It is about the demands made by the civic organisations on the apartheid government. It highlights the demands of a consumer boycott in the Western Cape, including an end to the State of Emergency and repressive actions by the state.



[From *https://www.saha.org.za/udf/we_demand_fewer_guns_higher_wages_udf_support_the_consumer_boycott_2.htm.* Accessed on 02 January 2024.]

QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC) DEAL WITH THE MURDER CASE OF THE CRADOCK FOUR?

SOURCE 2A

The source below focuses on the reasons for the establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in 1995.

The fall of apartheid and the numerous (many) examples of state-mandated human rights abuses against its opponents raised a number of critical (important) questions for South Africans at the time. Among the many issues addressed, was the need to create an institution for the restoration of justice that had been denied to many victims who were killed during the apartheid rule. Much like the numerous (many) truth commissions established in Eastern Europe and Latin America after the introduction of democracy in those regions, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in South Africa emerged from the Kempton Park negotiations between the National Party (NP) and the African National Congress (ANC) as part of the negotiated transition (change) to democracy in South Africa. It was founded with the aim of establishing a restorative, rather than retributive justice.

The goal of the TRC was not to prosecute and impose punishment on perpetrators of the state's suppression (crushing) of its opposition, but rather to bring closure to the many victims and their families in the form of a full disclosure of the truth**.** The amnesty hearings undertaken by the TRC between 23 February and 6 March 1998 represent these aims, by offering full amnesty to those who came forward and confessed their crimes.

In the case of Johan van Zyl, Eric Taylor, Gerhardus Lotz, Nicholas Van Rensburg, Harold Snyman and Hermanus du Plessis, the amnesty hearings offer more than just a testimony of their crimes. The amnesty hearings for the murders of a group of anti-apartheid activists known as the Cradock Four (Matthew Goniwe, Sparrow Mkhonto, Fort Calata and Sicelo Mhlauli) show the extent of violence that the apartheid state used on its own citizens to silence any opposition and maintain its authority.

[From *https://www.education.gov.za/Portals/0/CD/2020%20NSC%20Exam%20papers/Non-Languages%20Nov%202020%20PDF/History/History%20P2%20Nov%202020%20Eng.pdf?ver=2020-12-01-125551-000.* Accessed on 03 January 2024.]

SOURCE 2B

The source below was taken from the *Daily Maverick*. It outlines how the Cradock Four anti-apartheid activists were murdered by the Security police in 1985.

On 27 June 1985, four anti-apartheid activists from Cradock; Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sicelo Mhlauli and Sparrow Mkonto travelled back from a United Democratic Front (UDF) meeting in Gqeberha, (formerly Port Elizabeth) to Cradock. The four never arrived back in Cradock. They were intercepted (caught) by the security police on their way home, and their charred remains were discovered days later. Badly burnt, their bodies each bore (had) numerous stab wounds; forensic reports confirmed signs of torture and other physical harm. Their car, which had also been burnt beyond recognition, had licence plates affixed (glued) that appeared to be untouched by the effects of the fire and that did not belong to the original car.

… Although the apartheid state denied its involvement in the murder of the Cradock Four, the identities of the killers began to emerge at the two inquests (investigations), including later when they applied for amnesty to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). Revelations of the secret military signal (instruction) dated June 1985 emerged, indicating that the four activists had been murdered at the behest (request) of the State Security Council (SSC).

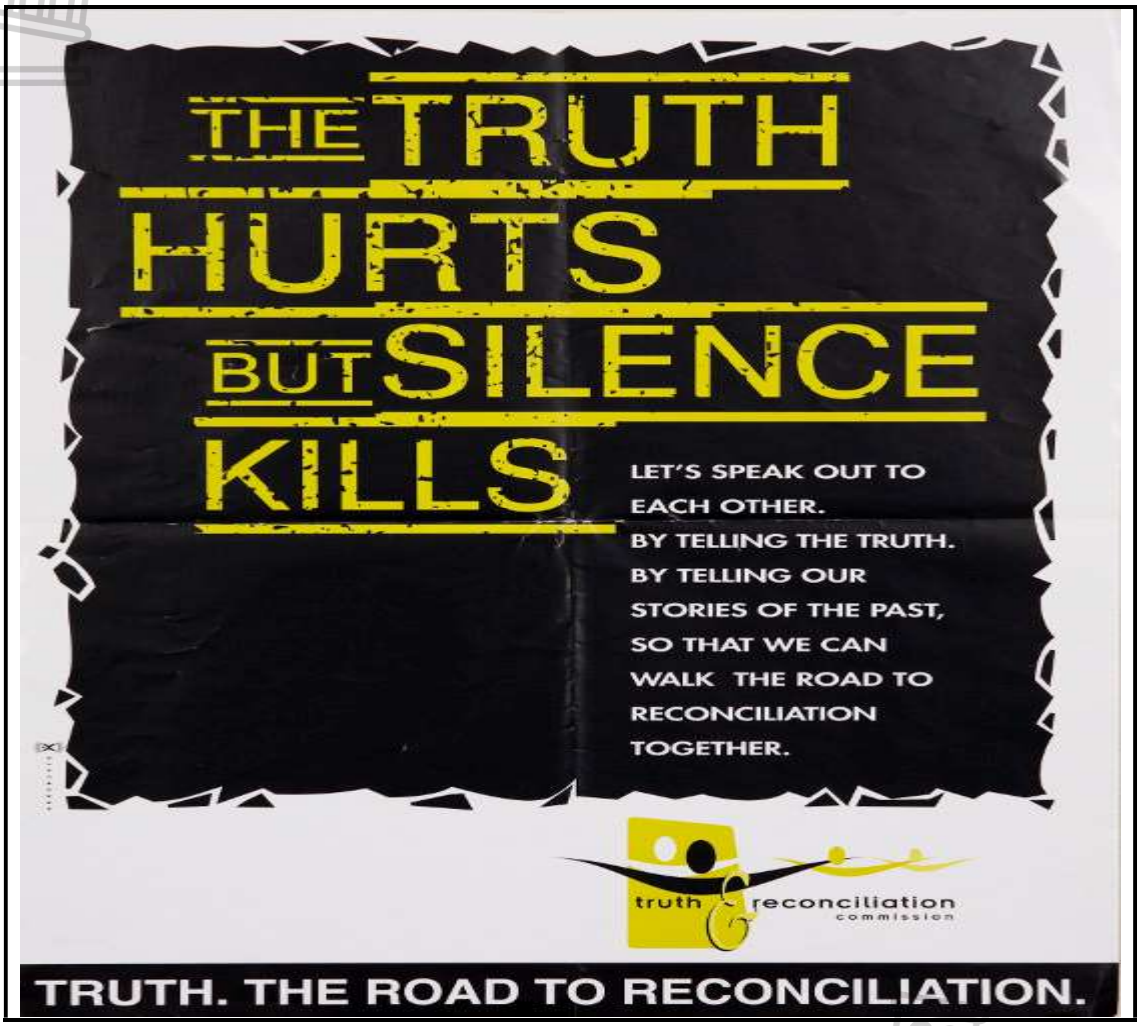
Former President De Klerk, under pressure from media groups, the Black Sash and the families, following the *New Nation*'s publication of the top-secret military signal (instruction), was compelled (forced) to authorise a second inquest (investigation) in 1992.

The leaked military signal (instruction) written in Afrikaans, translated to an authorisation that "the above-mentioned persons should be permanently removed as a matter of urgency from society".

[From *https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2021-06-27-cradock-four-families-denied-the-right-to- truth-and-justice-for-36-years/.* Accessed on 03 January 2024.]

SOURCE 2C

The poster below was used by the TRC to invite both perpetrators and victims to testify about the crimes that were committed from the 1960s to 1994.



[From *https://www.saha.org.za/news/2016/April/gallery_honouring_20_years_since_the_first_public_hearings_of_the_trc.htm.* Accessed on 09 January 2024.]

SOURCE 2D

The source below is an extract taken from the *Herald Live*. It highlights how the Cradock Four families (led by Mrs Calata) reacted to the National Prosecution Authority (NPA) for delaying the prosecution of the State Security police for the murder of the Cradock Four in 1985. The families applied for a class-action (group) lawsuit against the NPA.

The families of the slain anti-apartheid activists known as the Cradock Four are forging (moving) ahead with a class-action (group) lawsuit to sue the state for delaying the prosecution of those responsible for their deaths. Fort Calata's wife, Nomonde, said the family had recently met lawyers to pave a way forward in their pursuit (search) for justice in the murder of their loved ones after the death of Hermanus Barend du Plessis, the last living suspect in the murder case. She said their pursuit (search) for justice included 25 other families who were part of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and had lost loved ones at the hands of apartheid police.

"We met with our lawyers on Saturday to iron out a few things that still need to be done in our pursuit (search) for justice," she said. Calata said though there was no one left to prosecute after Du Plessis' death on 16 May 2023, there was enough evidence to sue the state because the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) had allegedly deliberately delayed prosecutions many times. "So the state now has to take responsibility," she said. "We believe the delay was on purpose. I think that even our government is scared to prosecute because if it did, those responsible would implicate (link) some people in our organisation [ANC]. Or maybe during the time of negotiations for democracy, it was agreed that freedom would be granted provided that some political cases are set aside." She said their lawyers were preparing to file legal papers because they wanted the matter to be concluded by May. Calata added that they had given the state enough time.

"This is not only about the Calata family or the money because no amount of money can bring back my husband but if we can be able, out of whatever is going on, to take forth my husband's legacy and do what he wished for the people of Lingelihle township, it will bring closure to me and my family, and only after can I die in peace knowing justice was served," Calata said.

[From *https://www.heraldlive.co.za/weekend-post/your-weekend/2023-09-03-calata-family-forges-ahead-with-pursFrom-of-justice/.* Accessed on 04 January 2024.]

QUESTION 3: HOW HAS GLOBALISATION AFFECTED FOOD SECURITY IN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN THE 21ST CENTURY?

SOURCE 3A

The source below is a report on the Global Food Security Summit held on 20 November 2023. It focuses on the deepening food security crisis and efforts by world leaders to end world hunger.

The United Kingdom will host the Global Food Security Summit on 20 November 2023, where leading experts will come together to "tackle the causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, including through cutting edge UK-funded science and technology" and it couldn't be happening at a more crucial time. In the UK and abroad, food insecurity is on the rise.

In 2022, there were 4.7 million people, or 7% of the UK population, in food poverty. Right now, one in every 10 people on Earth is unsure where their next meal will come from and an estimated 345 million people are facing acute hunger and starvation, a rise of 119% since 2019.

Yet, less than 12% of the UK's military budget could end hunger worldwide for a year.

While the World Food Programme (WFP) was able to raise a record-breaking 14 billion dollars in 2022, it was still way short of the 40 billion dollars it needs annually to feed the world's hungry.

If the last year has shown us anything, it's that a butterfly's wings flapping on one side of the world is capable of driving hunger on the other.

The biggest factor driving hunger is conflict. 70% of the world's hungry live in areas experiencing conflict and violence. Putin's invasion of the Ukraine in 2022 caused a ripple (domino) effect around the world, raising the prices of wheat, grain, and fertiliser, as the ongoing war has limited or entirely disrupted access to these vital food-producing essentials for the rest of the world.

The climate crisis is the second biggest driver of hunger in the world, undermining (reducing) people's ability to feed themselves and their families through the destruction of lives, crops, and livelihoods.

The Global Food Security Summit will take place against this backdrop in London and will focus on new approaches to tackle preventable deaths of children, building climate-resilient (strong) and sustainable (renewable) food systems, supporting early action to prevent and reduce the impact of humanitarian crises, and using science and technology to boost food security for people in the hardest-hit countries.

[From *https://www.globalcitizen.org/en/content/uk-global-food-summit-world-hunger/* Accessed on 9 January 2024.]

SOURCE 3B

The extract below was taken from an article titled: Globalised food systems are making hunger worse. It highlights how globalisation has contributed to food insecurity throughout the world.

From COVID-19 to Russian President Vladimir Putin's war on the Ukraine to climate change, it seems all the calamities (disasters) afflicting (troubling) the world are converging (moving) to make hunger worse. The world has not seen hunger at these levels for years. The world's food system is more interconnected and complex than ever, built upon layers of transnational (beyond national boundaries) dependencies. It is why a war in Europe can exacerbate (worsen) a famine in Somalia — a country which imports most of its wheat and saw its supply of bread all but collapse overnight when exports of Ukrainian wheat ceased. But instead of reducing the fragility (weakness) of the food system, the latest international efforts led by the United States to end hunger are only exacerbating (make worse) it especially for Africa by globalising the system further. US President Joe Biden has promised African leaders gathered in Washington that the United States is "all in" on Africa. But the US needs to make sure that it is "all in" in the right way, particularly when it comes to food. Climate change-related weather events, inflation and the Ukraine war have aggravated (upset) these stresses, rendering a complex and highly industrialised food system unable to serve the neediest people in the world even as it maintains steady supplies for the Global North. It is increasingly clear that in moments when the world is under severe stress, globalisation is not a strength but a weakness. Today, 80 percent of the world's population depends at least partly on food imports to eat, and the money they spend on imported food has tripled in the past 25 years. About half of the 50 countries with the highest pandemic-induced price increases are also among the countries most dependent on food imports, and about three-quarters of those crops originate in the Global South.

[From *https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2022/12/16/american-globalisation-is-aggravating-africas-hunger.* Accessed on 9 January 2024.]

SOURCE 3C

The cartoon below is titled 'Capitalist Hunger'. It was taken from a United States Department of Agriculture report. It highlights that food insecurity is a major challenge in most countries in the Global North.



[From *https://i.pinimg.com/736x/e1/66/1d/e1661d3c52f9a746832104 ebe5f35e6e.jpg.* Accessed on 5 January 2024.]

SOURCE 3D

The source below was taken from an article titled: 'World Bank's response to rising Food Insecurity'. It highlights the actions taken by the international institutions and the World Bank to alleviate food insecurity in developing countries.

As part of a comprehensive (extensive), global response to the food security crisis, in April 2022 the World Bank announced that it is making up to 30 billion dollars available over a period of 15 months, including 12 billion dollars in new projects. The financing is to boost food and nutrition security, reduce risks, and strengthen food systems, support producers and consumers, facilitate increased trade in food and trade inputs, support vulnerable households and invest in sustainable food and nutrition security.

In May, the World Bank Group and the G7 presidency (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the USA), co-convened (organised) the Global Alliance for Food Security, which aims to catalyse (activate) an immediate and concerted (combined) response to the unfolding global hunger crisis. The Alliance has developed the publicly accessible Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard, which provides timely information for global and local decision-makers to help improve coordination of the policy and financial response to the food crisis.

The heads of the IMF (International Monetary Fund), World Bank Group, WFP (World Food Programme), and WTO (World Trade Organisation) released a Third Joint Statement on February 8, 2023. The statement calls to prevent a worsening of the food and nutrition security crisis, further urgent actions are required to rescue hunger hotspots, facilitate trade, improve the functioning of markets, enhance the role of the private sector, and reform and repurpose (reuse) harmful subsidies with careful targeting and efficiency.

[From *https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/agriculture/brief/food-security-update.* Accessed on 9 January 2024.]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

https://www.saha.org.za/udf/consumer_boycotts.htm

https://www.saha.org.za/udf/peoples_power.htm

https://www.saha.org.za/udf/troops_occupy_the_townships.htm

https://www.saha.org.za/udf/we_demand_fewer_guns_higher_wages_udf_support_the_consumer_boycott_2.htm

https://www.education.gov.za/Portals/0/CD/2020%20NSC%20Exam%20papers/Non-Languages%20Nov%202020%20PDF/History/History%20P2%20Nov%202020%20Eng.pdf?ver=2020-12-01-125551-000

https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2021-06-27-cradock-four-families-denied-the-right-to-truth-and-justice-for-36-years/

https://www.saha.org.za/news/2016/April/gallery_honouring_20_years_since_the_first_public_hearings_of_the_trc.htm

https://www.heraldlive.co.za/weekend-post/your-weekend/2023-09-03-calata-family-forges-ahead-with-pursFrom-of-justice/

https://www.globalcitizen.org/en/content/uk-global-food-summit-world-hunger/

https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2022/12/16/american-globalisation-is-aggravating-africas-hunger.

https://i.pinimg.com/736x/e1/66/1d/e1661d3c52f9a746832104ebe5f35e6e.jpg

https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/agriculture/brief/food-security-update.Accessed

END

QUESTION 3: HOW HAS GLOBALISATION AFFECTED FOOD SECURITY IN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN THE 21ST CENTURY?

Study Sources 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D and answer the questions that follow.

3.1 Refer to Source 3A.

3.1.1 According to the source, why will leading experts come together at the Global Food Security Summit in November 2023? (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.2 Explain the term *summit* in the context of the Global Food Security Summit held in November 2023. (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.3 Identify from the source, the TWO biggest factors driving world hunger. (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.4 What, do you think, is implied by the phrase, "a butterfly's wings flapping on one side of the world is capable of driving hunger on the other" in the context of globalisation? (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.5 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain the impact of the invasion of the Ukraine on food security. (2 x 2) (4)

3.1.6 Give TWO new approaches from the source, which the Global Food Security Summit will use to boost food security in poorer countries. (2 x 1) (2)

3.2 Read Source 3B.

3.2.1 Identify TWO calamities in the source that made world hunger worse. (2 x 1) (2)

3.2.2 Define the term *globalisation* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.3 Comment on what you think is implied by the statement 'instead of reducing the fragility (weakness) of the food system, the latest international efforts by the United States to end hunger are only exacerbating (make worse) it, especially for Africa.' (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why a highly industrialised food system is unable to maintain food security in poorer countries. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 Consult Source 3C.

3.3.1 Explain the messages that are conveyed in the cartoon. (2 x 2) (4)

3.3.2 Comment on the limitations of the source to a historian studying food security in developed countries. (2 x 2) (4)

3.4 Study Source 3D.

3.4.1 Name TWO new projects that the World Bank intended to finance as part of the global response to the food security crisis. (2 x 1) (2)

3.4.2 Identify any THREE countries that are members of the G7 grouping. (3 x 1) (3)

3.4.3 Name ONE organisation that aimed to prevent the worsening of the food and nutrition security crisis. (1 x 1) (1)

3.4.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain how the World Bank group and the G7 group planned to eradicate world hunger. (1 x 2) (2)

3.5 Refer to Sources 3C and 3D. Explain how the information in Source 3C supports the evidence in Source 3D regarding the challenges of food insecurity in the world. (2 x 2) (4)

3.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how globalisation has affected food security in developed and developing countries in the 21st century. (8)

[50]

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

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

Your essay should be about THREE pages long.

QUESTION 4: CIVIL RESISTANCE, 1970s TO 1980s: SOUTH AFRICA

To what extent did self-assertiveness, promoted by the Black Consciousness Movement, influence black South Africans to challenge the apartheid regime in the 1970s?

Support your line of argument with relevant historical evidence. **[50]**

QUESTION 5: THE COMING OF DEMOCRACY TO SOUTH AFRICA AND COMING TO TERMS WITH THE PAST

The process of negotiations for a democratic South Africa was riddled (filled) with violence and tensions that almost derailed the birth of a new South Africa.

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

QUESTION 6: THE END OF THE COLD WAR AND A NEW WORLD ORDER: THE EVENTS OF 1989

Critically discuss how Gorbachev's reforms led to the collapse of communism and the disintegration of the Soviet Union, which ultimately brought change in the South African landscape from 1989.

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

TOTAL: 150

END