GRADE 11

HISTORY PAPER 2

MIDYEAR EXAMINATION

09 JUNE 2025

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Time: 2 Hours.

Marks: 100

This question paper consists of 7 pages

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: AFRIKANER NATIONALISM
   QUESTION 2: IDEAS OF RACE IN THE LATE 19th AND 20thC: GERMANY

   SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

   QUESTION 3: NATIONALISM: AFRICAN NATIONALISM
   QUESTION 4: IDEAS OF RACE IN THE LATE 19th AND 20thC: AUSTRALIA

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

2. SECTION B consists of TWO essay questions.

4. Answer TWO questions as follows:

   4.1. Answer ONE source-based question and
   4.2 Answer ONE 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 of the sources as answers.

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

9. Write clearly and legibly.

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SECTION A: SOURCE- BASED QUESTION

Answer ONE question from this section.

Source material to be used to answer these questions is contained in the ADDENDUM

QUESTION 1: HOW WAS AFRIKANER NATIONALISM PROMOTED IN SOUTH AFRICA DURING THE 1930s TO 1940s?

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

1.1 **Refer to Source 1A**.

1.1.1 According to the source, what are the main causes of Afrikaner Nationalism? (2 x 1) (2)

1.1.2 Name the population group that was excluded from ordinary civil rights in South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.3 Comment on the meaning of the following statement, "*The Afrikaner David slaying the British Goliath*", the context of Afrikaner Nationalism. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.2 Name the TWO factors that decisively moulded Afrikaner Nationalism. (2 x 1) (2)

1.2 **Study Source 1B**

1.2.1 What, according to the source, was the aim of the Afrikaner Broederbond? (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.2 Explain why, the Afrikaner Broederbond was regarded as an extremely exclusive and secret Afrikaner organisation? (2 x 2) (4)

1.2.3 Comment on why the Afrikaner Broederbond did not remain an anti-political organisation. (2 x 2) (4)

1.2.4 Quote one piece of evidence from the source that indicates not all Afrikaans- speaking whites could become members of the Afrikaner Broederbond. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3 Study Source 1C

1.3.1	Define the concept *Afrikaner Nationalism* in your own words.	(1 x 2)	(2)
1.3.2	Why, do you think, there was a strong anti-imperialist (British) attitude amongst Afrikaners?	(2 x 2)	(4)
1.3.3	List any TWO organisations that were exclusively created for Afrikaners.	(2 x 1)	(2)
1.3.4	Using your knowledge and understanding, explain how the National Party promoted the interests of Afrikaner's.	(2 x 2)	(4)

1.4 Consult Source 1D

1.4.1	What message does the poster convey with regards to the promotion of Afrikaner Nationalism by the National Party?	(2 x 2)	(4)
1.4.2	Use the visual clues to name any TWO strange elements that the voters are being warned of.	(2 x 1)	(2)
1.5	Compare Sources 1C and 1D. Explain how the information in Source1C complements the evidence in Source 1D regarding the role that the National Party played to promote Afrikaner Nationalism.	(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 Afrikaner Nationalism was promoted in South Africa from the 1930s to the 1940s.		(8)

[50]

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QUESTION 2: HOW DID NAZI PROPAGANDA LEAD TO THE EXTERMINATION OF MINORITIES IN NAZI GERMANY?

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

2.1 **Consult Source 2A.**

2.1.1 What, according to the source, was Hitler's concept of race? (3 x 1) (3)

2.1.2 Why, according to the source, were Aryans regarded as the master race? (3 x 1) (3)

2.1.3 Using the source and your own knowledge explain the reasons why Hitler displayed an irrational hatred of the Jews. (2 x 2) (4)

2.1.4 Using the source and your own knowledge, define the concept, *anti Semitism*. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.5 Explain whether Hitler's anti-Semitist views as expressed in the source be justified. (2 x 2) (4)

2.2 Refer to Source 2B.

2.2.1 What, according to the source, is the benefit for "inferior races" when conquered by the Aryans? (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.2 Why, according to the source, is it important for the Aryans not to inter-marry? (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.3 Is Source 2B reliable as historical evidence in understanding Hitler's hatred of the Jews? (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.4 What, in your opinion, would have been the impact of the ideas contained in the source on the ordinary German's view of the Jews? (2 x 2) (4)

2.3 Compare Sources 2A and 2B.Explain how does Source 2B support Source 2A with regards to Hitler's views on race? (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 Consider Source 2C.

2.4.1 According to the source, when was the annihilation of all the Jews of Europe announced? (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Define the term *holocaust*. (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.3 Why, in your opinion, was the killing of the Jews referred to as a genocide? (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.4 In which country, according to the source, was the biggest number of Jews killed? (1 x 1) (1)

2.5 Refer to Source 2D.

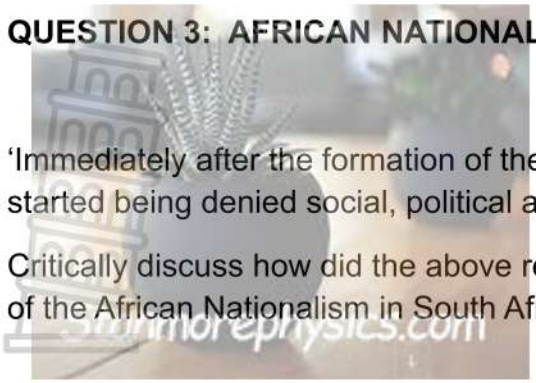
2.5.1 What is the central message of the photograph in the source? (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.2 What, in your opinion, were the intentions of the USA in publishing this photograph? (2 x 2) (4)

2.6 Using all the relevant sources and your own knowledge write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) on how Nazi propaganda led to the extermination of Jews in Germany during the Second World War. (8)

[50]

QUESTION 3: AFRICAN NATIONALISM



'Immediately after the formation of the Union of South Africa, black South Africans started being denied social, political and economic rights'

Critically discuss how did the above reality pave a way to the rise and strengthening of the African Nationalism in South Africa from 1910 to 1953

[50]

QUESTION 4: IDEAS OF RACE IN THE LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURIES

To what extent did the Pseudo-scientific racial theories classify Aborigines as inferior and justify their exclusion from society and basic human rights.

Use relevant historical evidence to justify your answer

[50]



[100]

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HISTORY PAPER 2
ADDENDUM
JUNE/MIDYEAR EXAMINATION
09 JUNE 2025

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THIS ADDENDUM CONSISTS OF 9 PAGES

QUESTION 1: HOW WAS AFRIKANER NATIONALISM PROMOTED IN SOUTH AFRICA DURING THE 1930s TO 1940s?

SOURCE 1A

The source below describes the reasons for the rise of Afrikaner Nationalism.

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, but also for those excluded from ordinary civil rights.

The story of Afrikanerdom's regeneration from the ashes of its 1902 defeat to undisputed (certain) mastery of South Africa is a remarkable one, elaborately romanticised by Afrikaner publicists as a modern version of a minuscule (small) Afrikaner David slaying the British Goliath.

The treks 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, industrialisation turned the Boers into an urban proletariat (worker) in the employment of a foreign, capitalist class. The fact that English speakers monopolised (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 14 May 2025.]

SOURCE 1B

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

The Afrikaner- Broederbond's aim is the promotion of the Afrikaners political, cultural and economic interest. The Afrikaner Broederbond is an extremely exclusive, secret Afrikaner nationalist organisation which in a symbiotic (co-operative) relationship with the National Party has played a determining role in the political development of South Africa.

Membership of the Afrikaner Broederbond is limited to men. The Broederbond demands high cultural, family-related, religious, moral and political standards from its members. To qualify, a person must meet the following requirements: he must be a member of one of the traditional Afrikaans churches, must have attended an Afrikaner school, must have married an Afrikaans-speaking wife and he must support the 'right' party, the National Party. Definite disqualifications are being divorced and irregular church attendance.

Although the constitution of the Afrikaner Broederbond excludes party politics from its activities, it has become clear over the years that the organisation does have significant political clout (influence). It was increasingly used as a 'think tank' and subsequently as "legitimator" of new policy directions undertaken by the National Party. It established numerous support organisations to broaden Afrikaner interest and made it its business to appoint, promote and protect the "right man." An important strategy is that of gaining control of school committees, school boards, church councils and board of directors in order to achieve its aims.

[From omalley.nelsonmandela.org>omally>index.php>site. Accessed on 14 May 2025.]

SOURCE 1C

This source describes the role played by the National Party to consolidate Afrikaner Nationalism.

The present day National Party emerged from the Purified National Party (PNP). This faction of the original National Party of 1914 was built on deep-seated Afrikaner Nationalism. The birth of the NP was not only the result of a power struggle between English and Afrikaans-speaking communities, but also of an anti-imperialist attitude among Afrikaners. The Afrikaner wanted to play a more significantly political role in society and government. They also had a clear aim to physically, socially and politically separate South African blacks, coloureds and Indians.

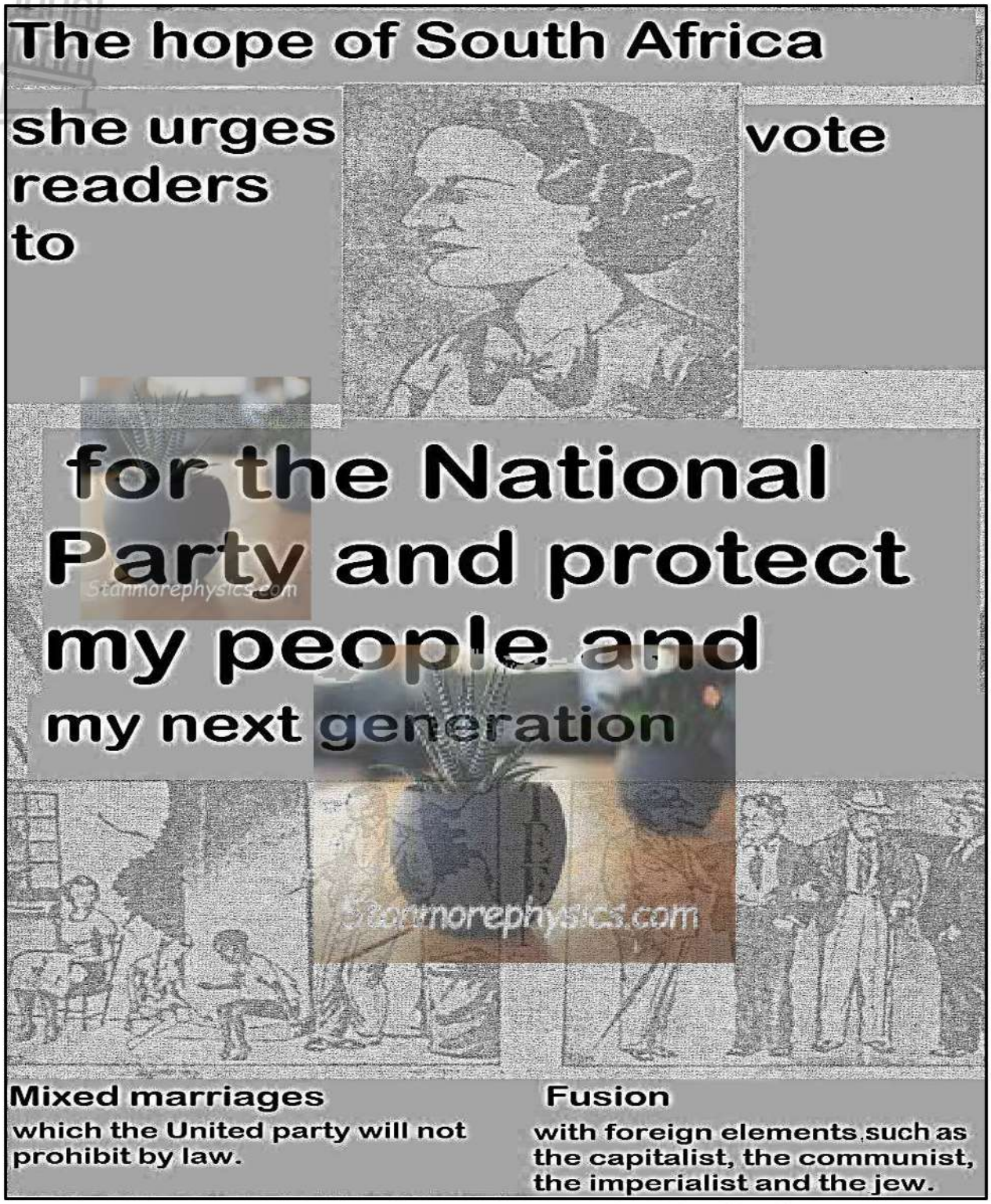
The NP was increasingly seen by Afrikaners as the institution which would further their group interest. The party was complemented by cultural, social, economic and religious organisations created exclusively for Afrikaners. Along with Nasionale Pers, the Afrikaner-Broederbond, Sanlam, AVBOB, the Voortrekkers, FAK, Helpmekaar, KWV and Volkskas, the NP became a growing Afrikaner power group. The party organised Afrikaner interest in a coordinated manner, making itself felt in every sphere of South African society.

The year 1938 was important for the PNP for another reason. It was the centenary of the
Great Trek and Afrikaner sentiments were heightened as a result. It was also time for Malan to strengthen his racial policies for the benefit of Afrikanerdom and strive for a resurgent (increasing) Afrikaner Nationalism. From now on, mixed marriages would be punishable, to put an end to racially mixed residential areas and to implement both economic and political segregation between whites and "non-whites". Malan also aimed to guard his country against the outside external influences of capitalism and communism …

[From www.litnet.co.za.>df-malan-and-the-rise-of-afrikaner-nationalism-by-. Accessed on 14 May 2025.]

SOURCE 1D

This is a poster that was designed by the National Party to motivate Afrikaners to vote for the party in the 1938 elections.



[Taken from *New Africa History* by N. Fick et al]

QUESTION 2: HOW DID NAZI PROPAGANDA LEAD TO THE EXTERMINATION OF MINORITIES IN NAZI GERMANY?

SOURCE 2A

This source explains Hitler's (and Nazi Party's) views on race and the belief in the superiority of the German race.

Soon after he took power, Hitler began introducing laws to create his racial state. Hitler's ideas were built on his concept of race. He believed in the hierarchy of races and in the ideas of Social Darwinism; that life was about the 'survival of the fittest' in a constant struggle between races. Furthermore, he believed that it was critical to maintain racial purity so that the strong would not be undermined by the blood of the weak. The 'Aryan race' was at the top of Hitler's hierarchy of races. They were the Herrenvolk or master race, made up of the peoples of northern Europe. Hitler's perception of the ideal Aryan was that of blond, blue-eyed Germans, which to him were the finest examples of the Aryan race. Hitler believed that it was the task of the Aryans to remain pure and to subjugate (oppress) the inferior races. At the bottom of his racial hierarchy were Africans, Slavs, Roma and Sinti (Gypsies) and Jews. Hitler particularly hated the Jews, displaying a violent and irrational anti-Semitism. Hitler's ideas were not unique – he drew from the research in scientific racism of the time. There were two main sources for Hitler's thinking: the United State of America and German anthropologists researching in the German colonies.

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[From: Via Afrika History Grade 11 Learner's Book, by S. Grove et al at page 134]

SOURCE 2B

The source contains an extract from Mein Kampf by Adolf Hitler in which he explains his racial theories against the Jews. The source further exposes Hitler's hatred of the Jews.

"The Nazi philosophy by no means believes in equality of races, but along with their differences, it recognises their higher or lesser value and feels obligated to promote the victory of the better and stronger, and demands the subjugation (oppression) of the inferior and weaker in accordance with the eternal will that dominates this universe… All human culture that we see before us today, are almost exclusively the creative product of the Aryan… Subjugated peoples benefit from being conquered because they learn from the superior Aryan race who has to remain the absolute master and not to inter-marry inferior conquered peoples…But it is the Jews who are engaged in a conspiracy to keep the master race from assuming its rightful position as rulers of the world, by tainting it's racial and cultural purity.

The Jews lack… the idealistic spirit… The Jew is and remains a parasite… spreading his influence wider and wider… He poisons the blood of others but preserves his own blood… to mask his tactics and fool his victims, he talks of the equality of all men, no matter what their race or colour may be… He strives to [improve] the conditions under which the workers work, in reality his aim is to enslave and thereby annihilate the non-Jewish race… The Jew uses every possible means to undermine the racial foundations of a subjugated people… The Jews were responsible for bringing Negroes into the Rhineland, with ultimate idea of bastardising the white race which they hate; and thus, lowering its cultural and political level so that the Jews might dominate."

[Adapted from: Mein Kampf (My Struggle) by Adolf Hitler]

SOURCE 2C

This source gives details of the killing of Jews in various countries in Europe by Nazi Germany.

The goal of annihilating all of the Jews of Europe, as it was proclaimed at the conference in the Villa Am Grossen Wannsee in January 1942, was not reached. Yet the six million murder victims make the holocaust a unique crime in the history of mankind. The number of victims – and with certainty the following represent the minimum number in each case – cannot express that adequately. Numbers are just too abstract. However, they must be stated in order to make clear the dimension of the genocide: 165 000 Jews from Germany, 65 000 from Austria, 32 000 from France and Belgium, more than 100 000 from the Netherlands, 60 000 from Greece, the same number from Yugoslavia, more than 140 000 from Czechoslovakia, half a million from Hungary, 2,2 million from the Soviet Union, and 2,7 million from Poland. To these numbers must be added all those killed in the pograms and massacres in Romania and Transitrien (over 200 000) and the deported and murdered Jews from Albania and Norway, Denmark and Italy, from Luxembourg and Bulgaria.

[From: Benz, Wolfgang, The Holocaust: A German Historian Examines the Genocide]

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SOURCE 2D

Emancipated (freed) survivors of one of the largest Nazi concentration camps, at Ebensee, Austria, entered by the 80th division, U.S. Third army on May 7, 1945.



[From:www.history.com/topics/holocaust-concentration-camps, accessed on 20 January 2015]