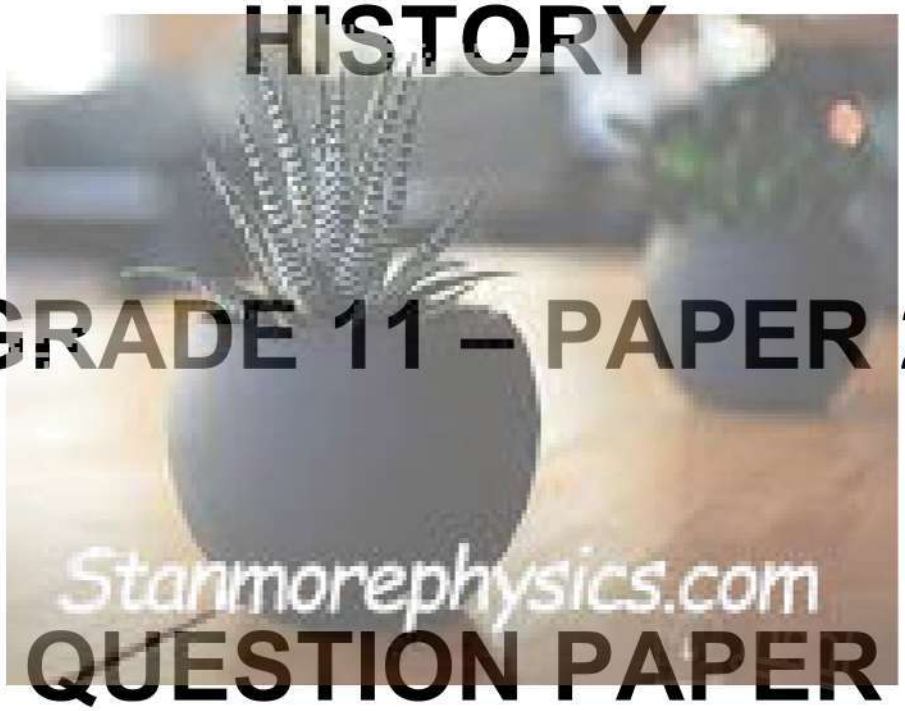
KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

UMGUNGUNDLOVU DISTRICT

HISTORY



GRADE 11 – PAPER 2

QUESTION PAPER

TIME: 3 Hours
MARKS: 150

This Question Paper comprises 9 pages and an Addendum of 13 pages.

PLEASE TURN OVER

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

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

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

   QUESTION 1: First Case Study: African Nationalism
   QUESTION 2: Second Case Study: Afrikaner Nationalism
   QUESTION 3: Apartheid South Africa (Legalising Apartheid)

3. SECTION B consists of THREE essay questions.

   QUESTION 4: First Case Study: African Nationalism
   QUESTION 5: Second Case Study: Afrikaner Nationalism
   QUESTION 6: Apartheid South Africa (Resistance to Apartheid)

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. Apply your knowledge, skills and insight when answering questions.

6. You will be disadvantaged by a mere rewriting of the sources as answers.

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

8. 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: WHAT ROLE DID AFRICAN NATIONALISM PLAY IN SOUTH AFRICA DURING THE PERIOD 1912 TO 1940?

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

1.1 Refer Source 1A.

1.1.1 According to the source what is the primary emphasis of Nationalism? (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.2 Define the term *self-determination* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.3 What is implied by the statement, 'African nationalism, in South Africa also embraces the concept of a Pan Africanism'? (2 x 2) (4)

1.1.4 Name TWO types of society from the source that members of the African nationalist movement wanted? (2 x 1) (2)

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1.1.5 Explain why was there a need for African nationalist leaders to fight for freedom and end racism and discrimination in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

1.2 Read Source 1B.

1.2.1 Identify any TWO grievances in the source that the South African Native National Congress experienced in 1912. (2 x 1) (2)

1.2.2 Explain how the end of South African War paved the way for the establishment of the Union of South Africa in 1910. (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.3 Comment on why delegates of the four provinces were determined to create a settlement that excluded Africans from meaningful political participation in a unified South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

1.2.4 What is meant by the following statement, 'the need for a permanent body to represent Blacks on a national level was the reason for the transformation of the body into a more representative and dynamic? (2 x 2) (4)

1.3 Look at Source 1C.

1.3.1 Name the FOUR leaders from the source that formed the South African Native National Congress. (4 x 1) (4)

1.3.2 Explain the important role that these four leaders played in the history of South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.3 Comment on the usefulness of this source for a historian researching the leaders of the South African Native National Congress. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4 Refer to Sources 1B and 1C. Explain how the information in Source 1B support the information in Source 1C regarding the formation of the SANNC in 1912. (1 x 2) (2)

1.5 Consult Source 1D.

1.5.1 How, according to the source did the ANC transform from the 1930s? (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 Why do you think the ANC became a more militant organisation in the 1950s? (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.3 Name any TWO leaders from the source that made up the ANC Youth League in 1944. (2 x 1) (2)

1.5.4 What is implied by the statement, 'They believed Africans would be freed only by their own efforts'? (1 x 2) (2)

1.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about SIX lines (about 60 words), explaining the role played by African nationalism in South Africa during the period 1912 to 1940. (6)

[50]

QUESTION 2: HOW WAS AFRIKANER NATIONALISM PROMOTED IN SOUTH AFRICA IN THE 1930s AND 1940s?

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

2.1 Refer Source 2A.

2.1.1 Define the historical term *nationalism* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.2 Name FOUR features from the source of positive nationalism. (4 x 1) (4)

2.1.3 Identify the TWO negative features of nationalism mentioned in the source. (2 x 1) (2)

2.1.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain how nationalism has:

a) united South Africa (1 x 2) (2)
b) divided South Africa (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.5 Why do you think the National Party adopted negative nationalism in South Africa? (2 x 2) (4)

2.2 Read Source 2B.

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

2.2.2 Why, do you think, the Afrikaner Broederbond was regarded as an extremely exclusive, secret Afrikaner organisation? (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.3 Mention any TWO criteria in the source that a person had to have in order to be a member of the Afrikaner Broederbond. (2 x 1) (2)

2.2.4 Explain what is implied by the words, 'the organisation does have significant political clout'. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.5 Comment on why it was important for the Afrikaner Broederbond to gain control of school committees, school boards and church councils. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3 Look at Source 2C.

2.3.1 What messages are conveyed by the cartoonist? (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.2 Why do you think the cartoon is titled 'SWART GEVAAR'? (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.3 Explain the limitation of this source to a historian studying Afrikaner nationalism. (1 x 2) (2)

2.4 Consult Source 2D.

2.4.1 Name the political party, according to the source, from where the National Party emerged. (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.2 Explain why you think, there was a strong anti-imperialist (British) attitude amongst Afrikaners. (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.3 Comment on the implication of the statement, 'The NP was increasingly seen by Afrikaners as the institution which would further their group interest', in the context of Afrikaner nationalism. (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.4 Name any TWO organisations, from the source, that were exclusively created for Afrikaners. (2 x 1) (2)

2.5 Refer to Sources 2A and 2D. Explain how the information in Source 2D supports the evidence in Source 2A regarding Afrikaner nationalism in South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)

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 Afrikaner nationalism was promoted in South Africa in the 1930s and 1940s. (6)

[50]

QUESTION 3: WHAT IMPACT DID THE GROUP AREAS ACT OF 1950 HAVE IN SOUTH AFRICA?

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

3.1 Read Source 3A.

3.1.1 Quote, ONE reason from the source, that led to the separation of races in South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.2 What, according to the source, were the proposed solutions to prevent different races living together? Mention TWO reasons. (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.3 Define the term *White supremacy* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.4 Explain why you think the recommendations by the Fagan Commission were not accepted by the White government. (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.5 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why the National Party recommended apartheid as a policy after 1948. (2 x 2) (4)

3.2 Read Source 3B.

3.2.1 Name the Act according to the source that restricted all ownership in the newly formed areas. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.2 Explain why you think the government passed the Group Areas Act. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.3 Comment on what is implied by the statement, 'enforcement of the Group Areas Act meant that people were torn from their communities … with little notice'. (2 x 2) (4)

3.2.4 Identify TWO punishments in the source, that were given to people who defied the Group Areas Act. (2 x 1) (2)

3.2.5 List any TWO challenges from the source that the people experienced when they were relocated. (2 x 1) (2)

3.3 Consult Source 3C.

3.3.1 Name the founding member, from the source, of the Sophiatown. (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 Why, according to the source, did the Black population move to Sophiatown? (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.3 What conclusions can be made by the statement, '… (Malan) sent two thousand policemen armed with sten guns and rifles' regarding the behaviour of DF Malan? (2 x 2) (4)

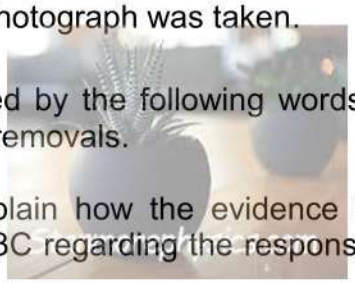
3.3.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain what could happen to Black South Africans who refused to relocate to places designated for them. (2 x 2) (4)

3.3.5 Quote a phrase from the source that indicates that Black South Africans advocated violence in resisting the movement from Sophiatown to Meadowlands. (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.6 Explain the usefulness of the source for a historian researching about the destruction of Sophiatown under Group Areas Act. (1 x 2) (2)

3.4 Use Source 3D.

3.4.1 Explain why you think this photograph was taken. (1 x 2) (2)



3.4.2 Comment on what is implied by the following words, 'WE WONT MOVE' in context of forced removals. (1 x 2) (2)

3.5 Refer to Sources 3C and 3D. Explain how the evidence in Source 3D supports the information in Source 3C regarding the response of people to forced removals. (1 x 2) (2)

3.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about SIX lines (about 60 words), explaining the impact that the Group Areas Act of 1950 had in South Africa. (6)

[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: NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA: AFRICAN NATIONALISM

Black South Africans who were deprived of their political, economic and social rights in the early 1900s paved the way for the rise of African Nationalism.

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

QUESTION 5: NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA: AFRIKANER NATIONALISM

It has been widely said that Afrikaner Nationalism was deliberately established during the twentieth century to serve the needs of a small elite group of Afrikaners.

Critically discuss the above statement using relevant historical evidence to support your line of argument.

[50]

QUESTION 6: RESISTANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA – 1940s TO 1960s

Explain to what extent black South Africans were successful in rebelling against oppression and discrimination, brought about by the harsh apartheid regime.

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

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GRADE 11 – PAPER 2

ADDENDUM

QUESTION1: WHAT ROLE DID AFRICAN NATIONALISM PLAY IN SOUTH AFRICA DURING THE PERIOD 1912 TO 1940?

SOURCE 1A

The source below provides an explanation of the different forms of African nationalism.

Nationalism refers to an ideology, a form of culture, or a social movement that focuses on the nation. It emphasises the collective of a specific nation. As an ideology, nationalism holds that 'the people' in the doctrine of popular sovereignty is the nation. Nationalism ultimately is based on supporting one's own nation. African nationalism is a political movement for the unification of Africa (Pan-Africanism) and for national self-determination. African nationalism attempted to transform the identity of Africa. Rather than seeing themselves as Zulu, Xhosa, Sotho, etc, nationalist leaders wanted Africans to view themselves as South Africans.

As a general definition, African nationalism in South Africa can be seen, broadly, as all political actions and ideological elements to improve the status, the rights and position of Africans in the emerging society imposed by white intrusion (invasion) and conquest. African nationalism, in South Africa also embraces the concept of a Pan Africanism …

The ideal for South Africa among members of the African nationalist movement was a multiracial, democratic society i.e., the broadest and most inclusive kind of nationalism – with equality and equity … it sought to unite all the indigenous groups in the fight for freedom and against racism and discrimination which has evolved over time to the changing conditions into an inclusive South Africanism. Its most important strand evolved into the nationalism of the African national society. The initial thrust embodied in the formation of the ANC was to unite all the indigenous peoples to fight for their freedom.

[From https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/african-nationalism. Accessed on 21 August 2023.]

SOURCE 1B

This source explains the circumstances leading to the formation of South African Native National Congress (SANNC) later known as African National Congress.

The South African Native National Congress (SANNC) was established in 1912 as a result of many grievances. This included black dissatisfaction with the South African Act of 1910 that established the Union of South Africa, their treatment after the South African War and numerous laws that controlled and restricted black movement and labor.

The end of South African War (1899-1902) paved the way for the establishment of the Union of South Africa in 1910. The eight years between the end of war in 1902 and the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910 was marked by intense negotiations between the four, previously unconnected provinces.

During the eight years of negotiations, it became apparent that delegates of the four provinces were determined to forge (create) a settlement that excluded Africans from meaningful political participation in the envisaged (imagined) unified South Africa. This galvanised (incited) different African political formations … that would challenge the exclusion of Black people. The African People's organisation, largely a Cape political formation, the Orange River Colony Vigilance Association and the Transvaal Vigilance Association were all formed during this period.

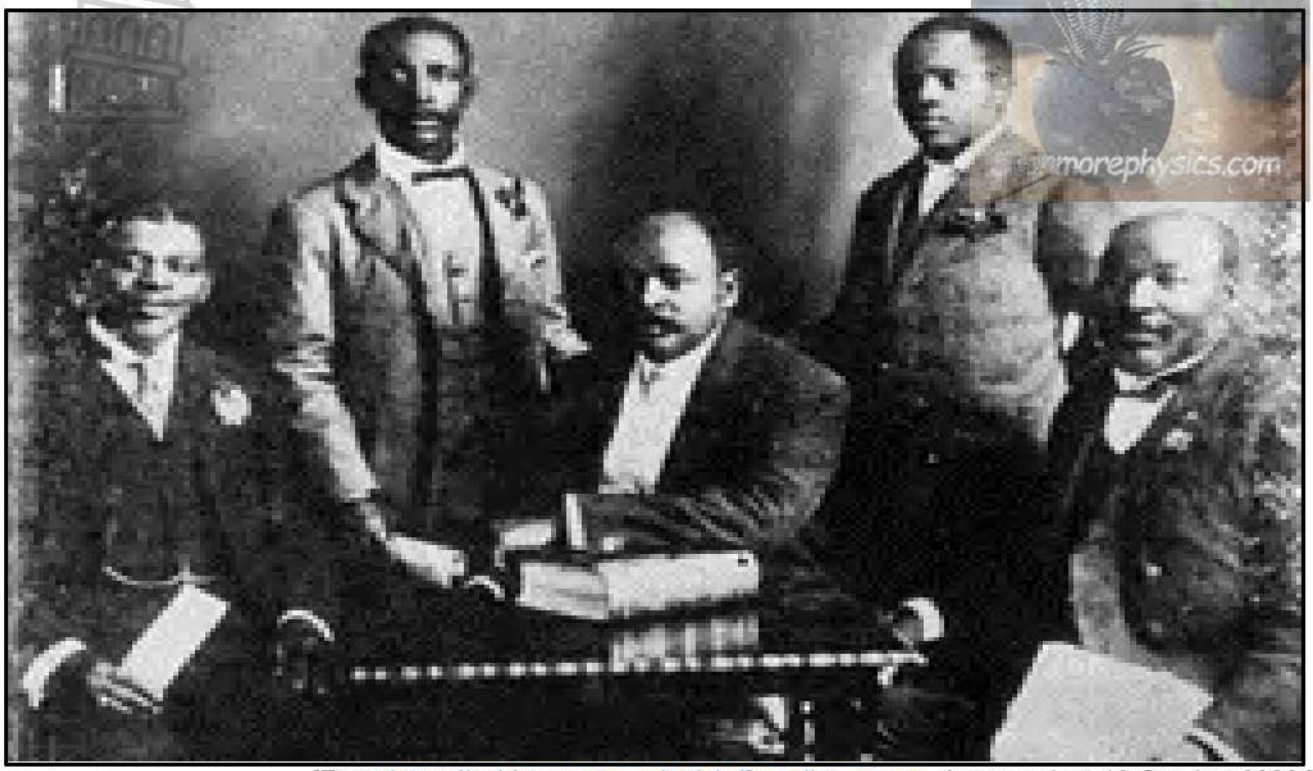
In 1909, a group of Black delegates from the four provinces met in Waaihoek, Bloemfontain to propose a means to object to the draft South Africa Act, and Union constitution. This was the South African Native Convention (SANNC). A nine man delegation was sent to England. The convention is considered a precursor to the South African Native National Congress (SANNC)

The SANNC continued the action in 1910 and in 1911, objecting to further discriminatory legislation. The need for a permanent body to represent Blacks on a national level was the reason for the transformation of the body into a more representative and dynamic.

[From https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/african-nationalism. Accessed on 21 October 2023.]

SOURCE 1C

The following source is a photograph depicting the leaders of the South African Native National Congress (SANNC). From the left to right, Dr. W Rubusana, T Mapikela, Rev. John Dube, Saul Msane and Sol Plaatjie.



[From https://sahistory.org.za/article/founding-sannc. Accessed on 19 October 2023.]

SOURCE 1D

The source below describes how the ANC changed its approach in fighting against the oppressive regime in the 1940s.

The ANC was boosted with new life and energy in the 1940s, which changed it from the careful organisation it was in the 1930s to the mass movement it was to become in the 1950s.

Increased attacks on the rights of black people and the rise of extreme Afrikaner nationalism created the need for a more militant response from the ANC. Harsher racism also brought greater co-operation between the organisations of Africans, Coloureds and Indians. In 1947, the ANC and the Indian Congress signed a pact stating full support for one another's campaigns.

In 1944 the ANC Youth League was formed. The young leaders of the Youth League among them Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Oliver Tambo – based their ideas on African nationalism. They believed Africans would be freed only by their own efforts. The Youth League aimed to involve the masses of people in militant struggles.

Many more people moved to the cities in the 1940s to work in new factories and industries. They began to form their own community organisations – such as the Squatter's Movement and Trade Unions. The militant ideas of the Youth League quickly found support among the new population of the cities. The Youth League drew up a Programme of Action calling for strikes, boycotts and defiance. It was adopted by the ANC in 1949, the year after the National Party came to power. The Programme of Action led to the Defiance Campaign of the 1950s.

[From https://anc1912.org.za/brief-history-anc. Accessed on 18 October 2023.]

QUESTION2: HOW WAS AFRIKANER NATIONALISM PROMOTED IN SOUTH AFRICA IN THE 1930s AND 1940s?

SOURCE 2A

The following extract defines the different forms of nationalism in South Africa.

Nationalism still plays a vital role in history. Nationalism can unite diverse groups in a country and give people a sense of belonging. Positive nationalism binds people living in the same country together. People feel pride in their country, culture, and heritage. Good citizenship and social justice are important features of positive nationalism. People stand together in times of hardship such as economic recessions and natural disasters.

Negative nationalism leads to competition between countries that often results in war. Negative nationalism is often associated with racism and division in a country.

Nationalism in South Africa has played a key role in both uniting and dividing the country. Afrikaner nationalism was initially positive and aimed to unite and uplift Afrikaans speaking people. The National Party however, adopted negative nationalism by excluding other South Africans from opportunities based on colour. African nationalism in South Africa stressed a pride in being black and attempted to unite the diverse ethnic and cultural groups.

[From *New Generation History Grade 11* by S.P. Govender et al.]]

SOURCE 2B

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 15 October 2023.]

SOURCE 2C

This cartoon appeared in an Afrikaans newspaper in 1945. It shows Malan, leader of the National Party, pointing to the Swart Gevaar. (Black Threat)



[From https://afrikanervolksparty.org/index.php/media/160-artikels/5721-die-swart-gevaar-word-n-gevaar-vir-swart-kapitaliste.html. Accessed on 25 October 2023.]

SOURCE 2D

The source below describes the role played by the National Party in consolidating Afrikaner nationalism.

The present-day National Party (NP) 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 interests. The party was complemented by cultural social economic and religious organisations created exclusively for Afrikaners. Along within 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 NP for another reason. It was the centenary of the Great Trek and Afrikaner sentiments (feelings) well heightened as a result. It was almost time for Malan to strengthen his racial policies for the benefit of Afrikaner and strive for a resurgent (increasing) Afrikaner nationalism.

[From www.litnet.co.za.>df-malan-and-the-rise-of-afrikaner-nationalism-by-. Accessed on 22 April 2023.]

QUESTION 3: WHAT IMPACT DID THE GROUP AREAS ACT OF 1950 HAVE IN SOUTH AFRICA?

SOURCE 3A

This source explains the implementation of the policy of apartheid by the National Party Government in South Africa.

The main message in the 1930s was that the different races could not live together because this would cause conflict: so, segregation and separate development was the only way forward. When the Herenigde National Party under DF Malan defeated the United Party under Smuts in 1948, SA was already a very racially divided country. The policy of apartheid (which literally means 'apartness') institutionalised and extended segregation already in place to the detriment (disadvantage) of the black majority. It was entrenched (supported) by many laws that covered all areas of life: restricted all power to whites, segregated education, protected whites in the labour market through strictly applied influx control and restricted migration of blacks into urban areas.

White supremacy was secured by apartheid. United and National Party set up commissions to suggest strategies to deal with SA's racial problems. Fagan Commission (set up by the UP in 1946/7): recommended the acceptance of whites and other races existing side by side as the only feasible (likely) option. United and National Party set up commissions to suggest strategies to deal with SA's racial problems.

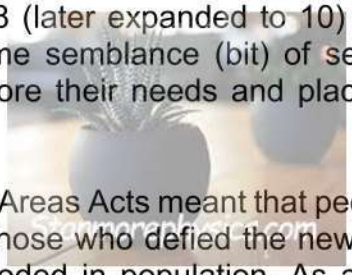
Sauer Commission (set up by the HNP in 1947 in response to Fagan Commission): recommended that entrenched and formalised segregation of the races was the only way to ensure the future of each race. All races should receive equal opportunities to develop separately to gain self-determination. It strongly recommended apartheid as a policy.

[From *Via Afrika History* by S.Grove et al.]

SOURCE 3B

The source highlights how the Group Areas Act was implemented in the 1950s in South Africa.

The Group Areas Act restricted all ownership in the newly formed areas to the races that were designated (reserved) to reside there. However, while Black South Africans were barred (stopped) from doing business in White areas, White South Africans and government agencies continued to own much of the land in Black areas. In 1959 the Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act created 8 (later expanded to 10) Bantu homelands, or Bantustans. These regions were granted some semblance (bit) of self-rule, which allowed the South African government to further ignore their needs and placed responsibility for infrastructure on the residents.



Enforcement of the Group Areas Acts meant that people were torn from their communities and families with little notice; those who defied the new racial borders were fined or imprisoned. Newly defined areas exploded in population. As a result, many South Africans, no longer having suitable accommodations, lived in makeshift (temporary) for homes. Relocation was enforced brutally. Another infamous instance of forced relocation involved the razing of District Six, a lively mixed-population neighbourhood of Cape Town, that in 1966 was designated by the government as an area only for the white population. At least 60,000 people were relocated, most of them to the barren outskirts of town, and the area was cleared by bulldozers.

[From https://www.britannica.com/topic/Group-Areas-Act-of-1950-South-Africa. Accessed on 30 October 2023.]

SOURCE 3C

The source below explains how Sophiatown was destroyed under Group Areas Act.

Sophiatown was originally a farm outside Johannesburg, Transvaal (now Gauteng). It was bought by Hermann Tobiansky, who named it after his wife, Sophia. Subsequently, the area became a Whites only area. Later, Blacks and Coloureds were given permission to settle there by the owner, Hermann Tobiansky. When World War I started, many Black people moved to cities in search for jobs. As the number of Black people increased in the cities, the Johannesburg City Council (JCC) passed Slum Clearance programmes with the aim of removing Black people from the inner city of Johannesburg. These new arrivals had no place to go; thus, they were moved to Sophiatown.

On 9 February 1955, the head of the South African state, D F Malan, sent two thousand policemen armed with sten guns and rifles. They destroyed Sophiatown and removed 60 000 inhabitants. The removal of the residents of Sophiatown was organised by the Native Resettlement Board, which was the NP's local board. People who settled in Sophiatown were moved to Meadowlands, which formed a part of Soweto. The houses had no toilets, water and electricity.

Residents who moved from Sophiatown to Meadowlands had no idea about the housing provided by the NP. However, the people refused to leave Sophiatown. Subsequently, the residents of Sophiatown protested and they used explosives and guns to fight government officials from forcefully removing them out of Sophiatown. In the end, the government managed to force thousands of people from Sophiatown to Meadowlands in Soweto. The removal of people and the destruction of Sophiatown took place from 1955 to 1960. People's homes and other properties were destroyed.

[From https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/group-areas-act. Accessed on 30 October 2023.]

SOURCE 3D

The photograph below depicts residents of Sophiatown resisting the forced movement to Meadowlands, Soweto by the apartheid government.



[From https://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-31379211. Accessed on 30 October 2023.]