LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

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NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 11

HISTORY

STANDARDISED TEST 2

11 SEPTEMBER 2025

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QUESTION PAPER

MARKS: 100

TIME: 2 hours

This question paper consists of 5 pages and an addendum of 10 pages.

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INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

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

   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: **APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA – 1940s to 1960s**

   SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

   QUESTION: 2 **RESISTANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA – 1940s TO 1960s**
3. Answer TWO questions as follows:
4. At least ONE must be a source-based question and at least ONE must be 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 clearly and legibly.

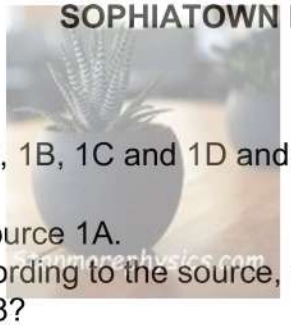
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SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

Answer ONE question from this Section. Source material that is required to answer these questions can be found in the ADDENDUM.

QUESTION 1 WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT ON SOPHIATOWN DWELLERS IN THE 1950s?



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 policy was the National Party elected on in 1948? (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.2 Define the historical concept *Apartheid* in your own words? (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.3 Mention THREE policy goals, according to the source that were supposed to be met by the separate development? (3 x 1) (3)

1.1.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge comment on the statement 'the Group Areas Act was fashioned as the "cornerstone" of Apartheid policy? (2 x 2) (4)

1.1.5 What effect did the Group Areas Act had on hundreds of thousands of people (1 x 2) (2)

1.2. Read Source 1B.

1.2.1 How according to the source, did the act divide urban areas like Sophiatown? (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.2 Explain the historical concept *racial segregation* in the context of its impact on Sophiatown dwellers? (1 x 2) (2)



1.2.3. How according to the source the Group Areas Act effectively undermined municipal autonomy? (3 x 1) (3)

1.2.4. Using the source and you own knowledge, explain how the passing of the Group Areas Act by the National Party might have generally impacted communities in South Africa? (2 x 2) (4)

1.2.5. Comment on the statement, the creation of group areas "did not follow from some master plan conceived and applied in any unilateral fashion by the Nationalist government", (1 x 2) (2)

1.3. Read Source 1C.

1.3.1 How, according to the source, the Group Areas Act sought to purge black South Africans? (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.2 According to the source, how did the African National Congress and freedom volunteers respond to the evictions? (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.3 How did the Group Areas act establish apartheid in the cities (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.4 What do you think Don Mattera meant by the statement "Sophiatown was the opposite of what parliament wanted for South Africa"? (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5 Using information in the source and your own knowledge comment on the statement "And then suddenly, I'm the only person in the whole street … and there the trucks go." (1 x 2) (2)

1.4. Consult Source 1D.

1.4.1. What message is the photographer trying to convey about the implementation of this law? (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.2. Use the source and your own knowledge and explain how this source can be useful to a historian studying the forced removals. (1 x 2) (2)

1.5. Refer to Sources 1C and 1D. Explain how information in source 1C support evidence in source 1D other regarding the nature of eviction (1 x 2) (2)

1.6. Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 60 words) explaining the impact of the Group Areas Act on Sophiatown dwellers in the 1950s?(6)

[50]

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SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTION
Answer at least ONE question in this section.

Your essay should be about THREE pages long.

QUESTION 3 RESISTANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA – 1940s TO 1960s

The Defiance Campaign was the most powerful weapon that disrupted the newly established apartheid South Africa in the 1950s'

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

[50]

TOTAL [100]

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ADDENDUM

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ADDENDUM

QUESTION 1 WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT ON SOPHIATOWN DWELLERS IN THE 1950s?

SOURCE 1A

The source explains conditions in 1950s that led to the passing of the Group Areas Act.

The National Party was elected in 1948 on the policy of Apartheid ('separateness'). This 'separateness' put South Africans of different racial groups on their own paths in a partitioned system of development. The policy goal of separate development allowed the National Party to maintain the status quo of white supremacy as well as control the African labour needed for rapid industrial development. Separate development was supposed to allow Africans to develop themselves under their own self-government, but the economic structure of South Africa made that impossible. During the Second World War, there was rapid urbanization by Africans. The lack of infrastructure in South African cities led to the phenomenon of overcrowding and squatting on empty land by those seeking employment. In many cases, the scramble for housing created mixed neighbourhoods. The Group Areas Act was fashioned as the “cornerstone” of Apartheid policy and aimed to eliminate mixed neighbourhoods in favour of racially segregated ones which would allow South Africans to develop separately.

When the Group Areas Act was passed in 1950, it imposed control over interracial property transactions and property occupation throughout South Africa. It was amended almost annually and was re-enacted in the Consolidation Acts of 1957 and 1966. The Group Areas Act created the legal framework for varying levels of government to establish particular neighbourhoods as 'group areas', where only people of a particular race were able to reside (South African Institute for Race Relations. The Group Areas Act displaced hundreds of thousands of people; breaking up families, friends, and communities. This was due in large part to the retroactive application of the law, meaning that once an area was declared a group area, the Group Areas Act had the power to demolish all the houses there and displace everyone who was not of the designated group. The Group Areas Act added more restrictions to the lives of Africans and it was one of the first drastic rights infringements for the Indian and Coloured populations.

https://sahistory.org.za/article/group-areas-act-1950- Accessed on 03 September 2025

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ADDENDUM

SOURCE 1B

This source below deals with the implementation of the Group Areas Act in Sophiatown

According to this act, urban areas were to be divided into racially segregated zones "where members of one specific race alone could live and work". Group areas were created "for the exclusive ownership and occupation of a designated group". It further became "a criminal offence for a member of one racial group to reside on or own land in an area set aside by proclamation for another race".

For the first time, it "at least potentially extended compulsory general segregation to 'Coloureds'; centralised control over racial segregation, effectively undermining municipal autonomy; laid the basis for long-range, wide-scale land allocation planning; opened the way to greatly expanded (though of course strictly segregated) public housing provision especially for the poorer sections of the urban population; provided for retroactive segregation; and massively interfered with concepts of property rights generally".

The creation of group areas "did not follow from some master plan conceived and applied in any unilateral fashion by the Nationalist government", but instead "emerged from a number of threads of previous segregatory measures and pressures. The practice of implementing the Act depended on the existence and growth of planning bureaucracies whose origins were wider than those of the Act itself'.

https://omalley.nelsonmandela.org/index.php/site/q/03lv01538/04lv01828/05lv01829/06lv01839.htm- accessed on 3 September 2025

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ADDENDUM

SOURCE 1C

The source below is extracted from an article '*Chicago of South Africa'*. It confirms the apartheid's brutal suppression of black upward mobility.

The Group Areas Act, sought to purge black South Africans from developed neighbourhoods and establish "urban apartheid". And the suburb fought hard to preserve this community. For months, the African National Congress and 5,000 of its freedom volunteers had been organising petitions and marches through Sophiatown's Freedom Square. "*Asihambi*! We are not leaving!" the people chanted. Throughout the town, across homes and churches and cinemas, residents painted their protest: "We Won't Move."

Sophiatown was one of the last remaining areas of black home-ownership in Johannesburg. Five years earlier, the South African parliament had passed the Group Areas Act. This law sought to remove black South Africans from developed neighborhoods and establish apartheid in the cities. In Johannesburg, the act allowed the city's government to relocate middle-class black residents to southern townships such as Soweto. These townships were where the majority of poor black residents already lived.

Sophiatown was the opposite of what parliament wanted for South Africa, said Don Mattera, a poet and former resident. "Sophiatown had the black people – meaning colored, Indians, blacks of all tribes – and the whites living together."

But the march of apartheid was swift. Within two decades, more than three million black South Africans around the country were forcibly removed from their homes and neighbourhoods. Sophiatown would become Triomf, Afrikaans for triumph – the brutal triumph of apartheid over black upward mobility in Johannesburg.

"Some were leaving behind family, others were leaving behind friends and lovers. And I cried. I cried because my friends were going," Mattera remembered. "And then suddenly, I'm the only person in the whole street … and there the trucks go."

https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2016/apr/11/story-cities-19-johannesburg-south-africa-apartheid-purge-sophiatown- Accessed on 05 September 2025

ADDENDUM

SOURCE 1D

The source below shows government official forcefully removing residents from Sophiatown to Meadowlands as a result of the passing of the Group Areas Act of 1950



[Taken from: Top Class by P. Ellis et- Accessed on 02 September 2025

ADDENDUM

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

Top Class by P. Ellis et

https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2016/apr/11/story-cities-19-johannesburg-south-africa-apartheid-purge-sophiatown- Accessed

https://omalley.nelsonmandela.org/index.php/site/q/03lv01538/04lv01828/05lv01829/06lv01839.htm

https://sahistory.org.za/article/group-areas-act-1950-



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