education

MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

FURTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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GRADE 11

HISTORY

SEPTEMBER 2024

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MARKS: 100

TIME: 2 hours

This question paper consists of 7 pages and an addendum of 10 pages.

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INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

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

   SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

   QUESTION1: THE RISE OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM

   QUESTION 2: RESISTANCE TO SEGREGATION AND APARTHEID: 1948-1960s

   SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

   QUESTION 3: THE RISE OF AFRIKANER NATIONALISM

   QUESTION 4: APARTHEID LAWS 1948 - 1960

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

3. SECTION B consists of TWO essay questions.

4. Answer **TWO** questions as follows:

   4.1 **ONE** must be a **SOURCE-BASED QUESTION** and **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 your answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.

9. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

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

QUESTION 1: WHAT WAS THE INFLUENCE OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM ON BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS IN THE 1920s AND 1940s?

1.1 Study Source 1A.

1.1.1 What, according to the source, does nationalism refer to? (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.2 How, according to the source, did nationalist leaders want Zulu, Xhosa and Sotho people to view themselves? (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.3 Define the historical concept *Pan-Africanism* in your own words." (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.4 How do you think Pan Africanism influenced black Africans in the 1930s? (2 x 2) (4)

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1.2 Refer to Source 1B

1.2.1 What, according to the source, paved the way for the establishment of the Union of South Africa in 1910? (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.2 Why do you think the white delegates excluded Africans from meaningful political participation during their negotiations for the formation of the Union? (2 x 2) (4)

1.2.3 Why, according to the source, did a group of Black delegates from the four provinces meet in Waaihoek in 1909? (1 x 2) (2)

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1.2.4 Explain why there was a need for a permanent body to represent Blacks on a national level after the formation of the Union? (2 x 2) (4)

1.3 Consult Source 1C.

1.3.1 What, according to the source, did the country have to do during the Second World War and the cut-off imports from abroad? (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2 Where, according to the source, did World War II have influence in South Africa? (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.3 Explain how working in mines and in other industries increased awareness about nationalism among black South Africans. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.4 Explain the historical concept *segregation* in the context of white people's treatment of black people in South Africa between 1910 and the 1930s (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.5 Why do you think many blacks who returned to South Africa after World War II were hoping to find independence? (1 x 2) (2)

1.4 Read source 1D

1.4.1 Why do you think this photograph was taken? (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.2 Quote evidence from the source that suggests that the protesters wanted freedom urgently. (1 x 2) (2)

1.5 Study sources 1C and 1D. Explain how the information in source 1C supports the evidence in source 1D regarding the influence that nationalism had on black South Africans. (2 x 2) (4)

1.6 Using the information from the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining the influence of African Nationalism on black South Africans in the 1920s and 1940s?

(8)

[50]

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QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE IDEA OF A PROGRAMME OF ACTION INFLUENCE SOUTH AFRICANS TO ACTIVELY RESIST APARTHEID FROM 1948 TO THE 1960S?

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

2.1 Refer to Source 2A.

2.1.1 What, according to the source, marked a turning point in the history of the ANC's existence? (1 x 2) (2)

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

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2.1.3 Why do you think the ANC adopted the Programme of Action? (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.4 Explain what is meant by the statement, "The adoption of a Programme of Action by the African National Congress…marked one of the most important turning points in the history of the Organisation's existence…" in the context of the ANC struggle against apartheid. (2 x 2) (4)

2.1.5 What, according to the source, did the mass action that the ANC embarked on involve as part of the Programme of Action? (1 x 2) (2)

2.2 Read Source 2B.

2.2.1 Why, according to the source, was the Defiance campaign developed? (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.2 Explain the historical term *defiance campaign* in the context of black resistance to apartheid during the 1950s. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.3 Why do you think it was important for black South Africans to embark on a defiance campaign in the struggle against apartheid in the 1950s? (2 x 2) (4)

2.2.4 State any ONE event from the source, where blacks defied apartheid laws during the 1950s (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.5 Explain why the apartheid government responded by arresting Africans who defied the apartheid laws. (1 x 2) (2)

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2.3 Consult Source 2C.

2.3.1 What, according to the source, was the Freedom Charter? (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.2 State any TWO organisations from the source that formed part of the Congress Alliance. (2 x 1) (2)

2.3.3 Explain why the anti-apartheid movements decided to draft the Freedom Charter. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 What is implied by the statement, "South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and…no government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of all the people," regarding the focus of the Freedom Charter in the struggle against apartheid? (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 Consult source 1D

2.4.1 What message is conveyed in this poster regarding the struggle against apartheid in the 1950s. (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.2 Quote evidence from the source that suggests that different organisations were involved in the demonstration in 1955. (1 x 2) (2)

2.5 Use Sources 2C and 2D. Explain how the information in Source 2C supports the evidence in Source 2D regarding the formation and the demands of the Freedom Charter in the struggle against apartheid. (2 x 2) (4)

2.6 Using the information from the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how the idea of a programme of action influenced South Africans to actively resist apartheid from 1948 to the 1960s? (8)

[50]

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SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer ONE question in this section.

QUESTION 3: AFRIKANER NATIONALISM

Afrikaner Nationalism was developed on purpose and in an effective way in South Africa during the period 1910 to the 1940s.

Do you agree with the statement?

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

QUESTION 4: APARTHEID LAWS 1948 – 1960

Explain to what extent the National Party government enforced apartheid by passing laws that segregated and oppressed black people in South Africa during the period 1948 to 1960.

Use relevant evidence to support your line of argument.

[50]

TOTAL: 100

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ADDENDUM

This addendum consists of 10 pages.

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QUESTION 1: WHAT WAS THE INFLUENCE OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM ON BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS IN THE 1920s AND 1940s?

SOURCE 1A

The source below was written for history online on 30 May 2018. It explains nationalism and its aims in South Africa.

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. 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 Africans. 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 invasion and takeover. African nationalism in South Africa, also embraces the concept of a Pan Africanism. It is a modern phenomenon which tries to build a nation within a specific geographic area. It sought to unite all the indigenous groups in the fight for freedom and against racism and discrimination which has evolved over time.

[From http://www.sahistory.org.za/article/african-nationalism
Accessed on 20 August 2024.]

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SOURCE 1B

This source was extracted from History Online. It explains the reasons for the formation of the African National Congress (ANC).

The end of the 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 the 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 of Afrikaners. During the eight years of negotiations among whites it became apparent that white delegates were determined to forge a settlement that excluded Africans from meaningful political participation.

In 1909, a group of Black delegates from the four provinces met in Waaihoek, Bloemforntein to propose a means to object to the draft South Africa Act, and Union Constitution. This led to the formation of the South African Native Convention (SANC). A nine man delegation was sent to England. The SANC continued to be active in 1910 and in 1911. After the formation of the Union there were further discriminatory legislation that were passed by the new government, this led to a need for a permanent body to represent Blacks on a national level. A national organisation called South African Native National Congress was then formed, and later it became the African National Congress (ANC)

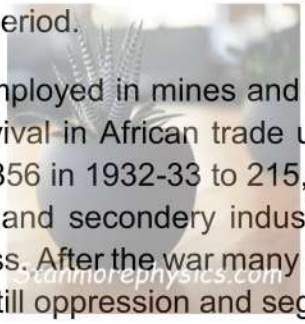
[From http:www.sahistory.org.za/topic/anc-origins-and-background. Accessed on 20 August 2024]

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SOURCE 1C

This extract below was taken from History Online. It explains how World War II influenced African Nationalism in South Africa in the 1930s and 1940s.

During the Second World War and the cut-off imports from abroad, the country had to industrialize in many sectors, leading the state to take a somewhat more conciliatory approach towards African unions. World War II had other influences on the South African labor and nationalism in South Africa. Africans had been called up to serve as service troops and to work in the port cities, where they came in contact with South Africans of all ethnic/racial backgrounds. They also became familiar with ideas from overseas, including those concerning economic and social justice, the immediate post war period.



Many blacks were employed in mines and other industries during and after the war. The 1930s and 1940s saw a revival in African trade unionism, as Africans employed in the private sector rose rapidly from 54,856 in 1932-33 to 215,582 in 1945-46. This was the result first of expansion in the mining sector and secondery industries in South Africa and this led to the increase of nationalism awareness. After the war many blacks came back home hoping to find independence. However there was still oppression and segregation and that encourage many blacks to become involved in nationalism organisations like Unions and other Organisation.

[From http;// overcomingapartheid.msu.edu/siber.php? id. Accessed on 20 August 2024]

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SOURCE 1D

This photograph shows black people marching against segregation and apartheid in South Africa in the 1940s after they had been influenced by the idea of nationalism.



[From: http:www.google.co.za/search?hlen&tbm-isc/ Accessed on 20 August 2024.]

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QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE IDEA OF A PROGRAMME OF ACTION INFLUENCE SOUTH AFRICANS TO ACTIVELY RESIST APARTHEID FROM 1948 TO THE 1960S?

SOURCE 2A

This source below explains how the struggle against apartheid tranformed from petitions to a Programme of action after 1948. It was taken from South African History Online (Author Unknown).

The adoption of a Programme of Action by the African National Congress (ANC) at the December conference in 1949 marked one of the most important turning points in the history of the Organisation's existence up to that time. The adoption was precipitated (caused) by the victory of the National party and its determination to implement a policy of apartheid, which discriminated blacks and deprived them human rights.

The ANC, inspired by the desire to achieve national freedom, was transformed in the following decade. Formerly an organisation led by middle class liberals who believed that they could, through persuasion, wring concessions from the White government, it now became a militant liberation movement.

The Programme of Action called on the ANC to embark on mass action, involving civil disobedience, strikes, boycotts and other forms of non-violent resistance, similar to the 1946 Passive resistance campaign mounted by the South African Indian Conference (SAIC). In 1952, the young guard in the ANC, led by Walter Sisulu, Oliver Tambo and Nelson Mandela, in alliance with the SAIC, the Congress of Trade Unions and the Coloured Peoples' Congress, embarked on a Defiance Campaign. This was the first major non-violent resistance campaign jointly mounted by the Black communities and a small group of White left wing activists and a result of the adoption of the Programme of Action.

[Adapted from https://www.sahistory.org.za/dated-event/anc-adopts-programme-action Accessed 25 August 2024]

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SOURCE 2B

The source below explains the reasons for the Defiance campaign and how black South Africans participated in it to oppose apartheid.

The Defiance Campaign was developed by the African National Congress (ANC) to combat (fight) apartheid. The campaign used large-scale national noncooperation to target laws enacted (passed) by the South African government that the ANC deemed unjust. The campaign began on June 26, 1952, as groups throughout South Africa executed various acts of defiance in main cities.

In Johannesburg, fifty-three African protesters disobeyed the curfew rules enforced on Africans. In Boksburg, fifty-three African and Indian demonstrators with leader Nana Sita, the President of the Transvaal Indian Congress, refused to obey the law that non-residents had to get a permit to enter an African location. In Port Elizabeth, thirty protesters were arrested for disobeying the laws of apartheid by entering waiting rooms reserved for whites in railway stations. In Worcester, nine demonstrators were arrested when they entered a white only line at the Post Office.

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Meanwhile, in Durban, twenty-five members of the ANC and South African Indian Congress (SAIC) were arrested after they sold "Freedom Stamps" at a meeting. Major arrests included SAIC leader Yusuf Cachalia and ANC leader Nelson Mandela. A major tactic employed by the resisters was choosing to be imprisoned, rather than paying a fine, after arrests. This burdened the government economically and there was no place to keep more prisoners.

[Adapted from: https://nvdatabase.swarthmore.edu/content/south-africans-disobey-apartheid-laws-defiance-unjust-laws-campaign-1952-1953 Accessed 25 August 2024

SOURCE 2C

The source below explains the events that unfolded during the formation of the Freedom Charter as an important tool in the struggle against apartheid during the 1950s. It was taken from South African History Online, (Author unknown).

The Freedom Charter was a document outlining the aspirational principles of freedom and democracy in South Africa. The charter was adopted in June 1955 in opposition to apartheid by the Congress Alliance, a broad coalition consisting of the African National Congress (ANC), the South African Indian Congress (SAIC), the South African Coloured People's Organisation, and the South African Congress of Democrats.

The charter was formulated as apartheid policies proliferated (increased) under the National Party, which had come to power in 1948. In opposition to these policies, a mass movement had coalesced (combined) around the ANC and the SAIC, whose new leadership called for resisting apartheid with increased militancy. In 1952 these groups organized a campaign in which thousands of volunteers defied discriminatory laws by passively courting arrest and burning their pass books.

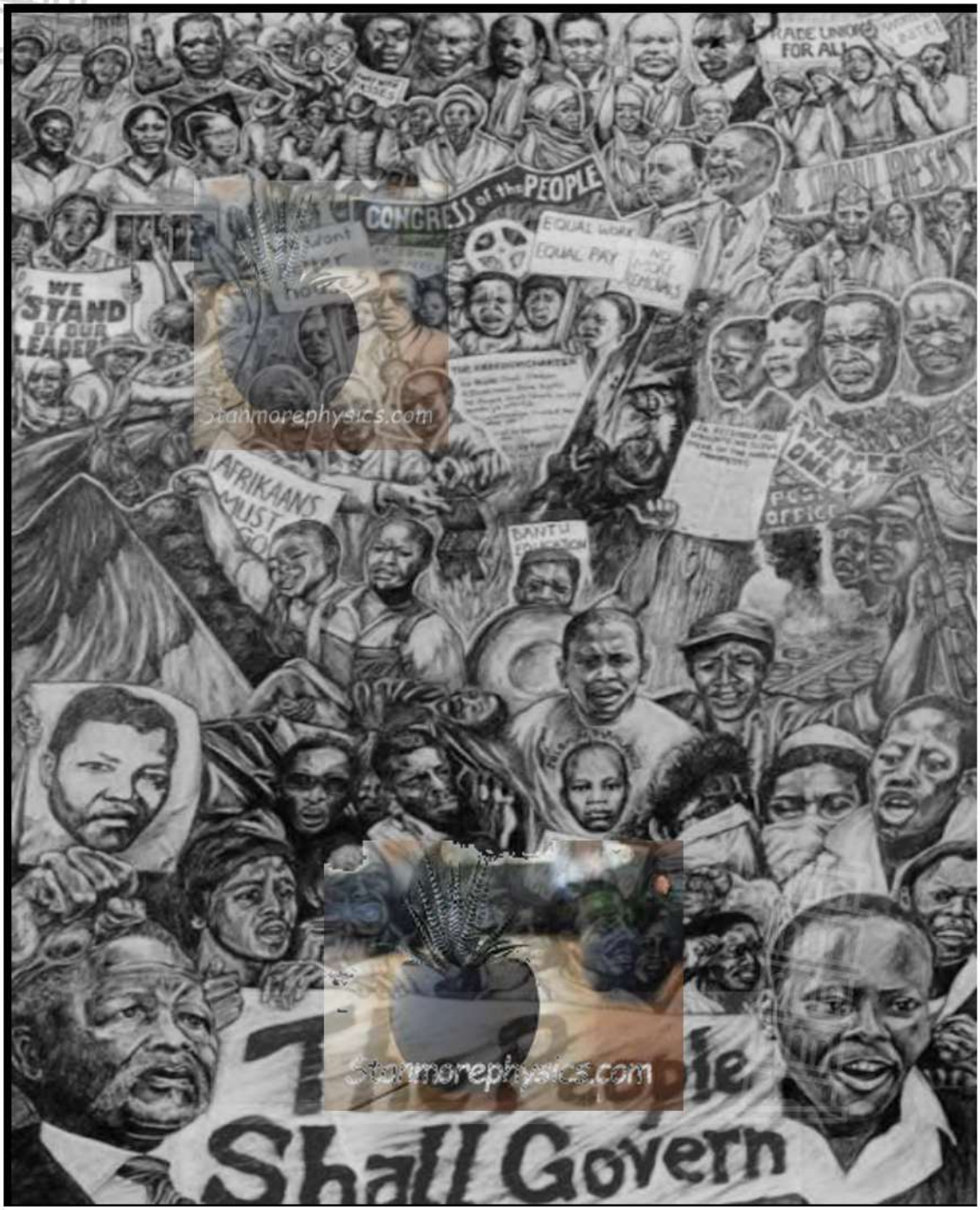
The movement's principles were codified (organized) during a mass meeting in 1955 called the Congress of the People, which included Indians, Coloureds, sympathetic whites and Blacks. The delegates adopted the Freedom Charter, asserting that "South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and no government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of all the people." Its demands included equality and a government decided by the people.

Adapted from: https://www.britannica.com/topic/Freedom-Charter Accessed on 20 August 2024

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SOURCE 2D

This poster below show black, coloured and Indian South Africans demonstrating some of the demands of the Freedom Charter during the Congress of the People in 1955. They were protesting against apartheid.



Addapted from: https://fisherpub.sjfc.edu/ur/vol2/iss1/7 Accessed on 25 August 2024

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

http://www.sahistory.org.za/article/african-nationalism

www.sahistory.org.za/topic/anc-origins-and-background

http;// overcomingapartheid.msu.edu/siber.php? id.

http:www.google.co.za/search?hlen&tbm-isc/

https://www.sahistory.org.za/dated-event/anc-adopts-programme-action

https://nvdatabase.swarthmore.edu/content/south-africans-disobey-apartheid-laws-defiance unjust-laws-campaign-1952-1953

https://www.britannica.com/topic/Freedom-Charter

https://fisherpub.sjfc.edu/ur/vol2/iss1/7

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