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education

Department:
Education
North West Provincial Government
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PROVINCIAL ASSESSMENT

GRADE 11

HISTORY P 2

JUNE 2024

MARKS: 100

TIME: 2 hours

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This question paper consists of 5 pages and an addendum of 6 pages.

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INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. the prescribed content framework in the CAPS document.

   SECTION A: SOURCE- BASED QUESTION

   QUESTION 1: NATIONALISMS – AFRICAN NATIONALISM

   SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTION

   QUESTION 2: NATIONALISMS – AFRIKANER NATIONALISM

2. SECTION A consists of ONE (1) source-based question. Source material that is required to answer this question can be found in the ADDENDUM.
3. SECTION B consists of ONE (1) essay question.
4. You are required to answer ALL the questions.
5. You are advised to spend 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.

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SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTION

Source material to be used to answer this question is contained in the ADDENDUM.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID AFRICAN NATIONALISM CHANGE IN SOUTH AFRICA IN THE PERIOD 1912 - 1948?

1.1 Study Source 1A.

1.1.1 What according to the source was the main focus of nationalism? (1 x 1) (1)

1.1.2 Define the concept *Pan Africanism* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.3 How, according to the source, did African nationalism transform the identity of Africans? (1 x 1) (1)

1.1.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge explain why you think World War I spurred (encouraged) the rise of nationalism. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.5 In what way did African nationalism differ from Afrikaner nationalism. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.6 Name the political organisation that aimed to unite all indigenous people of South Africa. (1 x 1) (1)

1.2 Use Source 1B.

1.2.1 What, according to the source, were the THREE reasons for the formation of the South African Native National Congress (SANNC)? (3 x 1) (3)

1.2.2 According to the source, what was the cause of the South African War (1899 to 1902)? (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.3 Explain why you think Africans opposed the formation of the Union of South Africa? (2 x 2) (4)

1.2.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, comment on how African nationalists expressed their opposition to the formation of the Union of South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.5 Identify TWO leaders of the SANNC in the source. (2 x 1) (2)

1.3 Study Source 1C.

1.3.1 Why do you think this poster was advertised in 1921? (1 x 2) (2)

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1.3.2 Comment on the usefulness of this poster to a historian studying African nationalism. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4 Read source 1D.

1.4.1 Quote evidence from the source which suggests that the ANC changed in the 1940s. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.2 Explain the concept *racism* in the context of South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.3 Comment on why you think African organisations co-operated with each other in the 1940s. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why nationalists changed their tactics in the late 1940s. (1 x 2) (2)

1.5 Compare Sources 1B and 1D. Comment on how Source 1B differs from Source 1D regarding the leadership of the ANC? (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 African nationalism changed in South Africa in the period 1912 – 1948. (8)

TOTAL [50]

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SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTION

Your essay should be about THREE pages long.

QUESTION 2: NATIONALISM - AFRIKANER NATIONALISM

Revisionist historians are of the view that Afrikaner Nationalism was deliberately constructed during the twentieth century to serve the needs of a small elite group of Afrikaners.

Do you agree with this statement? Substantiate your argument by making reference to the rise of Afrikaner nationalism in South Africa from 1924 to 1948. **[50]**

TOTAL: 100

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ADDENDUM

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QUESTION 1: HOW DID AFRICAN NATIONALISM CHANGE IN SOUTH AFRICA IN THE PERIOD 1912 - 1948?

SOURCE 1A

The source below provides a detailed explanation of different forms of South African nationalisms.

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. 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 intrusion 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 Congress which meant the building of a non-racist, non-sexist, democratic society. It had to deal with the fact that it was faced with a heterogeneous (Different) and a racially divided society.

The initial thrust embodied in the formation of the ANC was to unite all the indigenous peoples to fight for their freedom.

[Adapted from https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/african-nationalism: Accessed on 21 February 2024]

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SOURCE 1B

The source below explains the circumstances leading to the formation of the African National Congress.

The African National Congress (ANC) was formed in 1912 as a result of many grievances. This included black dissatisfaction with the South Africa 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 labour.

The end of the South African War (1899 to 1902) paved the way for the establishment of the Union of South Africa in 1910. The war was fought over the question of independence of the latter two provinces from British control.

During the eight years of negotiations, it became apparent that delegates of the four provinces were determined to forge a settlement that excluded Africans from meaningful political participation in the envisaged (Imagined) unified South Africa. These galvanised different African political formations that would challenge the exclusion of Black people.

In 1909, a group of Black delegates from the four provinces met in Waaihoek, Bloemfontein to propose a means to object to the draft South Africa Act, and Union Constitution. This was the South African Native Convention (SANC). A nine-man delegation was sent to England. Little was achieved by the delegation.

The SANC continued to be active 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 organisation. Pixley ka Isaka Seme, a well-educated attorney, and author Solomon Plaatje, pioneered the formation of the South African Native National Congress (SANNC).

[Adapted from: https://www.sahistory.org.za/topic/anc-origins-and-background. Accessed on 22 February 2024]

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SOURCE 1C

The poster below is an advertisement to hear the first General Secretary of the South African Native National Congress (SANNC) Sol Plaatjie speak during his visit to New York (USA) in 1921.



[From: 'The Unbreakable thread: non-racialism in South Africa by' Ravan Press 1990]

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SOURCE 1D

The following source describes how the ANC changed its approach to 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 Congresses 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 22 February 2024]

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

'The Unbreakable thread: non-racialism in South Africa by' Ravan Press 1990

https://anc1912.org.za/brief-history-anc]

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