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education

Department:
Education
North West Provincial Government
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PROVINCIAL ASSESSMENT

GRADE 11

HISTORY P 2

NOVEMBER 2024

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

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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

   QUESTION 1: NATIONALISMS – AFRICAN NATIONALISM

   QUESTION 2: NATIONALISMS – AFRIKANER NATIONALISM

   QUESTION 3: APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA – LEGALISING APARTHEID

   SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

   QUESTION 4: NATIONALISMS – AFRICAN NATIONALISM

   QUESTION 5: NATIONALISMS – AFRIKANER NATIONALISM

   QUESTION 6: APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA – OVERCOMING APARTHEID

2. SECTION A consists of THREE (3) source-based questions. Source material that is required to answer these questions can be found in the ADDENDUM.

3. SECTION B consists of THREE (3) essay questions.

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 or 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 neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTION

Answer at least ONE question, but not more than TWO questions in this section. Source material to be used to answer these questions is contained in the ADDENDUM.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID DIFFERENT ORGANISATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA CONTRIBUTE TO THE GROWTH OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM BETWEEN 1900s AND 1930s?

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

1.1 Refer to Source 1A.

1.1.1 Define the term *African Nationalism* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.2 What, according to the source, were the aims of the African People's Organisation (APO)? (2 x 1) (2)

1.1.3 Which, strategies according to the source, did the APO employ to fight injustices in South Africa? (2 x 1) (2)

1.1.4 Comment on why the APO joined the South African Native National Congress (SANNC) delegation to Britain in 1909. (2 x 2) (4)

1.2 Use Source 1B.

1.2.1 According to the source, what contributed to the loss of a crucial resource (land) on black communities? (2 x 1) (2)

1.2.2 Identify any TWO factors in the source that led to the formation of the South African Native National Congress (SANNC) on the 8th January 1912. (2 x 1) (2)

1.2.3 Comment on what Pixley Seme implied with the statement, "… we have discovered that in the land of their birth, Africans are treated as hewers (people who use axes to chop wood) and drawers of water." (2 x 2) (4)

1.2.4 Explain the concept *racial discrimination* in the context of South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.5 Explain the usefulness of this source to a historian studying the factors that led to the founding of the SANNC. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3 Refer to Sources 1A and 1B. Explain how the information in Source 1A supports the evidence in Source 1B regarding the rise of African Nationalism in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

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1.4 Study Source 1C.

1.4.1 Who, according to the source, became the leader of the Industrial and Commercial Union (ICU)? (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 Why, according to the source, did the ICU adopt a more active approach? (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 According to the source, which two factions emerged within the ICU that led to its disintegration? (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.4 Explain the historical significance that the ICU had on the black labour in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 Read Source 1D.

1.5.1 What message is being conveyed by the eye on the letterhead of the ICU? (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 Comment on the implication of the motto 'unity is strength' on the letterhead of the ICU. (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 different organisations in South Africa contributed to the growth of African Nationalism between 1900s and 1930s. (8)
[50]

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QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE NATIONAL PARTY VICTORY IN THE 1948 ELECTIONS CONTRIBUTE TO THE RISE OF AFRIKANER NATIONALISM?

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

2.1 Study to Source 2A.

2.1.1 Define the term *Afrikaner Nationalism* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.2 What, according to the information in the source, attributed to the newly found nation pride after the 1948 election? (1 x 1) (1)

2.1.3 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why the National Party's racial policy was widely supported by many Afrikaners. (2 x 2) (4)

2.1.4 Name any TWO organisations that promoted Afrikaner Nationalism. (2 x 1) (2)

2.1.5 Why do you think the working-class Afrikaners viewed blacks as a threat in the labour market? (2 x 2) (4)

2.2 Use Source 2B.

2.2.1 According to the source, which political party formed an alliance with the National Party after the 1948 elections? (1 x 1) (1)

2.2.2 What do you think D.F. Malan implied by the statement "Today South Africa belongs to us once more……" after the 1948 election? (2 x 2) (4)

2.2.3 Identify any THREE British symbols in the source removed by the government to ensure victory for Afrikaner Nationalism. (3 x 1) (3)

2.3 Refer to Sources 2A and 2B. Explain how the information in Source 2A supports the evidence in Source 2B regarding how the National party promoted the interests of Afrikaners in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 Study Source 2C.

2.4.1 Explain the message being conveyed in this poster. (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.2 Comment on why a historian would find this source reliable when studying the policy of apartheid in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

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2.5 Read Source 2D.

2.5.1 How, according to the source, did apartheid laws affect different racial groups in South Africa? (2 x 1) (2)

2.5.2 What, according to the source, where the main differences between apartheid and existing laws before the Afrikaner Nationalist Party came to power in 1948? (3 x 1) (3)

2.5.3 Explain the concept *racial superiority* in the context of South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.4 Why do you think the policy of apartheid was implemented in 1948? (2 x 2) (4)

2.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how the National Party victory in the 1948 elections contributed to the rise of Afrikaner Nationalism. (8)
[50]

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QUESTION 3: HOW DID THE PROHIBITION OF MIXED MARRIAGES ACT (NO. 55 OF 1949) AFFECT THE LIVES OF SOUTH AFRICANS?

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

3.1 Read Source 3A.

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

3.1.2 According to the source, what characterised the years of apartheid (1948-1994) in South Africa? (3 x 1) (3)

3,1,3 Explain why the years of apartheid are referred to as the 'darkest moments in South Africa's history'. (2 x 2) (4)

3.1.4 Quote evidence from the source that confirms that the apartheid policies segregated people in their everyday lives. (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.5 Using the source and your own knowledge, why do you think the National Party implemented the policy of apartheid? (2 x 2) (4)

3.2 Use Source 3B.

3.2.1 What, according to the source, did the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act mean for white people? (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Using the information in the source, comment on why the apartheid government implemented the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act. (2 x 2) (4)

3.2.3 According to the source, what was the punishment for people that violated the Immorality Act? (3 x 1) (3)

3.3 Study Source 3C.

3.3.1 What was the population group of Sherrin (Mr. Whiteley's wife)? (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 Explain whether you think Sherrin's parents were justified in referring to Mr. Whiteley 'as their son in law'? (2 x 2) (4)

3.3.3 Explain the term *immorality* in the context of apartheid South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.4 What, according to the source, did Mr. Whiteley miss about South Africa when they lived in Europe? (3 x 1) (3)

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3.4 Refer to Sources 3B and 3C. Explain how Source 3B complements (supports) Source 3C regarding resistance to the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act. (2 x 2) (4)

3.5 Consult Source 3D.

3.5.1 What messages are conveyed in this poster regarding marriages between whites and non-whites? (2 x 2) (4)

3.5.2 Explain the implication of the statement 'White South Africans believe that their race should be pure and non-diverse'. (1 x 2) (2)

3.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act (No. 55 OF 1949) affected the lives of South Africans. (8)
[50]

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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 - AFRICAN NATIONALISM

The influence of the Second World War and different types of African Nationalism gave rise to African nationalism in South Africa, with the ideals of ending white minority rule that subjected black South Africans to racial discrimination and segregation in the 1940s.

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

QUESTION 5: NATIONALISMS – AFRIKANER NATIONALISM

The Afrikaner people in South Africa desired to be distinctive (typical) with their own language, social and cultural traditions, religion and other marks of identity.

Critically discuss the above statement by referring to the factors that led to the rise of Afrikaner Nationalism in South Africa from 1924 to 1948.

Use relevant evidence to support your line of argument. [50]

QUESTION 6: APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA – OVERCOMING APARTHEID

Explain to what extent Black South Africans resisted discrimination and oppression by the apartheid government in the 1940s and 1960s."

Support your line of argument by referring to the different forms of resistance in the 1940s and 1960s. [50]

TOTAL: 150

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HISTORY P2

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ADDENDUM

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QUESTION 1: HOW DID DIFFERENT ORGANISATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA CONTRIBUTE TO THE GROWTH OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM BETWEEN 1900 AND 1930s?

SOURCE 1A

The source below explains the role played by the African People's Organisation (APO) under the leadership of Dr Abdullah Abdurahman in promoting African nationalism in the early 1900s.

The establishment of the APO played a significant role in the growth of African Nationalism in South Africa. The APO was founded on 30 September 1902 by an educated class of Coloured South Africans who decided to challenge the Cape government because they felt they could no longer be treated as a mass of uneducated people and intensifying segregations forced Coloureds to mobilise politically. Its aims were to bring unity amongst Coloureds, promoting education, opposing "class legislation" (i.e. discriminatory colour legislation) and defending the social, political and economic rights of Coloureds.

Strategies employed by the APO were non-confrontational forms of protest and appeal (petition). The APO was able to mobilise protest mass meetings and activities nationwide, launched a fortnightly newspaper and sought political partners amongst both black and white opponents to the draft Act (to form the Union of South Africa). Dr Abdullah Abdurahman as early as 1907 recognised the need for black unity in the fight against white supremacism. In 1907 an APO delegation led by Abdurahman, Fredericka and Daniels went to London to protest against proposals to grant self-government to the former Boer Republics. This was done on behalf of all black South Africans (Coloured, Africans and Indians). The new approach by the APO helped to break down the racial barriers between Coloured and African South Africans. At the South African Native Congress meeting held in Queenstown in 1907 to discuss the unification of South Africa, the APO was well represented.

[From http://www.sahistory.org.za/article/african-peoples-organisation-apo. Accessed on 10 July 2024.]

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SOURCE 1B

The source below describes the factors that led to the formation of the South African Native Congress (SANNC) on the 8 January 1912.

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The loss of this crucial resource (land) was arguably the most important factor leading to the impoverishment (poverty) and marginalisation (downgrading) of African communities. It was also arguably the most important factor spurring (encouraging) organised resistance.

Preliminary drafts of the Native Land Act were debated in 1911 and the Mines and Works Act was passed in 1911. These laws and the formation of the Union were important factors leading to the formation of the South African Native National Congress on 8 January, 1912, in Bloemfontein. Several hundred members of South Africa's educated elite met to establish a national organisation to protest against racial discrimination and to appeal for equal treatment before the law. This meeting was the most significant in the history of black protest politics as it was the first joint meeting of black representatives from all four self-governing British colonies and indicated that blacks were capable of united action.

A Zulu lawyer, Pixley ka Izaka Seme at the opening address at the conference stated: "Chiefs of royal blood and gentlemen of our race … we have discovered that in the land of their birth, Africans are treated as hewers (people who use axes to chop wood) and drawers of water. The white people of this country have formed what is known as the Union of South Africa – to promote racial discrimination, a union in which we have no voice in the making of laws and no part in their administration. We have called you to this conference so that we can together devise ways and means of forming our union for the purpose of creating national unity and defending our rights and privileges."

[From https:// www.sahistory.org.z/article/formation – sanncanc. Accessed on 10 July 2024.]

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SOURCE 1C

The source below describes how the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union (ICU) united South African workers against the unjust laws of the Union of South Africa in the 1920s.

During the 1920s, the SANNC – which changed its name to the African National Congress (ANC) in 1923 – did not accomplish much to improve the lives of black South Africans. Short of funds and poorly organised, it was overshadowed (dominated) by the more dynamic ICU, founded in Cape Town in 1919 by Clement Kadalie. The ICU started out as a trade union for the black and Coloured dockworkers of Cape Town.

However, the ICU soon developed into a more general organisation, including in its membership skilled as well as unskilled workers from industry and the agricultural sector. Unlike the SANNC, the ICU did not officially petition the authorities, but adopted a more active approach with a view to obtaining better working conditions and higher wages for its members. The ICU shifted its focus from trade unionism to a more militant nationalism.

In due course two factions developed within the ICU. There were those who supported more militant action and those who advocated moderation. This together with financial problems were largely responsible for the gradual decline of the ICU.

Nonetheless, even though the ICU disintegrated (broke-up) , it occupied an important place in the history of black labour. Not only was it the first black trade union movement, but it also helped to make blacks more aware of their exploitation.

[From https://www.britannica.com/topic/industrial -and-commercial-workers-union. Accessed on 10 July 2024.]

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SOURCE 1D

The poster below was drawn by supporters of the Industrial Commercial Union, (Workers Trade Union) in the 1920s. Titled "I.C.U. and UNITY IS STRENGTH"



[From I see you –hipsa.org.za/publication/I-see-you-the-industrial-and commercial-workers-union-of- Africa. Accessed on 10 July 2024

MOTTO OF THE I.C.U.
"UNITY IS STRENGTH"

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QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE NATIONAL PARTY VICTORY IN THE 1948 ELECTIONS CONTRIBUTE TO THE RISE OF AFRIKANER NATIONALISM?

SOURCE 2A

The source below describes how the National Party contributed to the rise of Afrikaner Nationalism in the 1940s.

The establishment of the 'purified' National Party under D.F. Malan in 1934 introduced a new chapter for Afrikaner Nationalism. In the 'purified' National Party the Afrikaner found a political home where their interests were exclusively put first which caused a flourishing time for Afrikaner Nationalism. The newly found nation pride reached its peak when the National Party won the 1948 elections and can be attributed to the National Party's racial policy. The National Party also used the support of the cultural organisations and strived for the economic upliftment and protection of the Afrikaner. The National Party was therefore the party that united the Afrikaner as it served the social, economic and political interest of the Afrikaner.

On a cultural level the National Party undoubtfully enjoyed the support from various organisations. The Band of Brotherhood ('Afrikaner Broederbond') and its affiliates, including the Federation of Afrikaner Cultural Organisation (FAK) and the 'Nasionale Pers' were part hereof. Cultural leaders also mobilised the youth through organisations such as the Voortrekkers and the National Student Bond.

The 1930s and 1940s were also characterised by the movement of Afrikaners from the rural to urban areas. Here the professional English speaking people posed a threat to the Afrikaans middle class in the business world, while the working class Afrikaner felt threatened by the blacks in the labour market.

[From www.fanieosoppiejas.com/.../afrikaner-nationalism-the-factors. Accessed on 10 2024]

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SOURCE 2B

This source below explains how the National Party began to implement its programmes after coming into power in 1948.

In the election of 26 May 1948, D.F. Malan's National Party, in alliance with N.C. Havenga's Afrikaner Party, won with a razor-thin majority of five seats and only 40% of the overall electoral vote.

Malan said after the election: "Today South Africa belongs to us once more. South Africa is our own for the first time since Union, and may God grant that it will always remain our own." When Malan said that South Africa "belonged" to the Afrikaners he did not have the white-black struggle in mind, but rather the rivalry (conflict) between the Afrikaner and the English community.

Immediately after the 1948 election, the government began to remove any remaining symbols of the historic British ascendancy (power). It abolished British citizenship and the right of appeal to the Privy Council (1950). It scrapped God Save the Queen as one of the national anthems, removed the Union Jack as one of the national ensigns (1957) and took over the naval base in Simon's Town from the Royal Navy (1957). The removal of these symbols of dual citizenship was seen as a victory for Afrikaner nationalism.

The NP's advance was the story of a people on the move, filled with enthusiasm about the 'Afrikaner cause'- putting their imprint on the state, defining its symbols, and giving their schools and universities a pronounced Afrikaans character. Political power steadily enhanced their social self-confidence. In the world of big business Rembrandt, Sanlam, Volkskas and other Afrikaner enterprises soon began to earn the respect of their English rivals.

However, apartheid policy steadily marginalised (belittle) ethnic groups, and undermined their culture of and pride in their achievements. For others it seemed as if the Afrikaners were obsessed with fears about their own survival, and did not care about the damage and the hurt that apartheid inflicted upon others in a far weaker position.

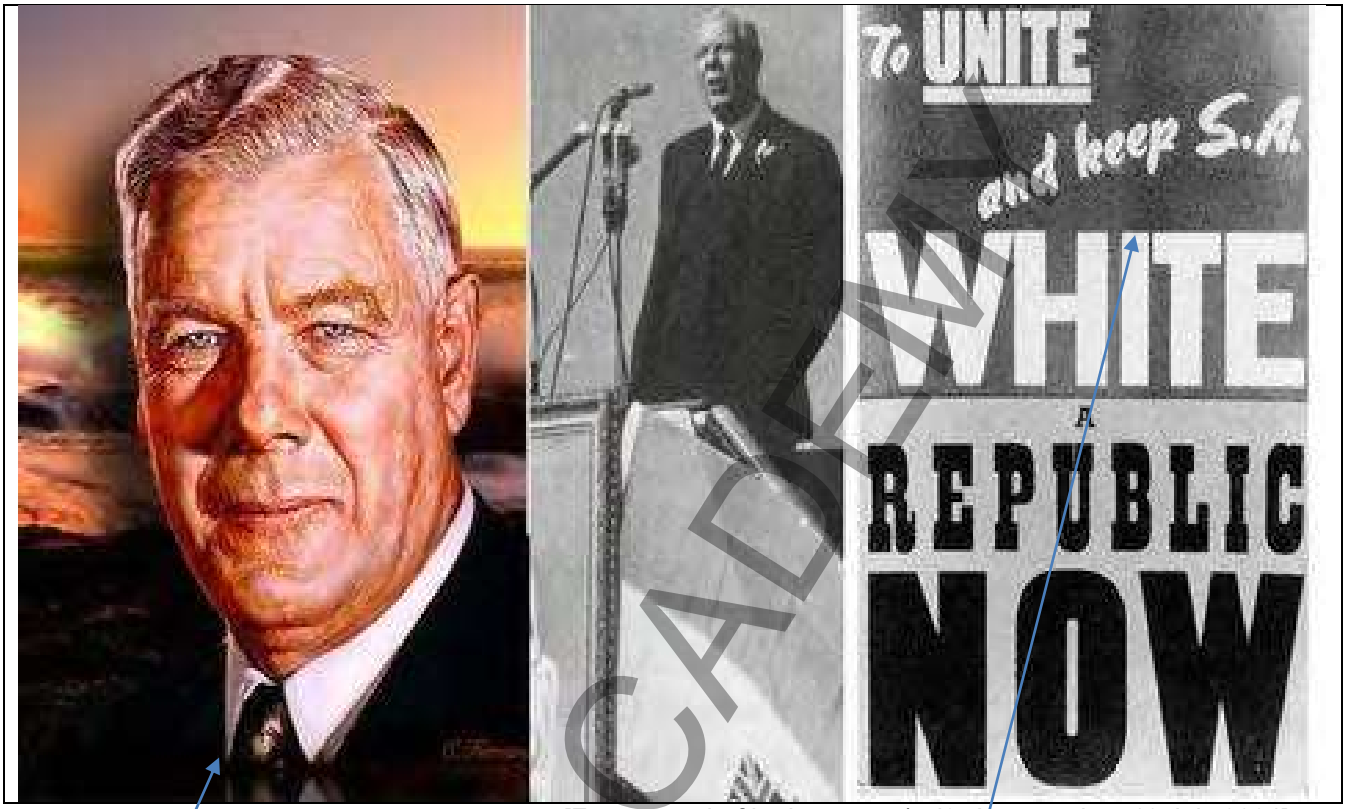
[From https:// www.sahistory.org.z/article/national-party. Accessed on 10 July 2024.]

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SOURCE 2C

This poster below shows Hendrik Verwoerd a National Party politician, who was elected prime minister of South Africa from 1958-1966. He is commonly regarded as the founder or architect of apartheid.



[From: marchofthetitans.com/vol3. Accessed on 10 July 2024]

HENDRIK VERWOERD

TO UNITE AND KEEP S.A
WHITE
REPUBLIC NOW

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SOURCE 2D

The source below explains the policy of apartheid that was implemented by the National Party in 1948.

In 1948 the National Party (NP) government introduced Apartheid. On paper it appeared to call for equal development and freedom of cultural expression, but the way it was implemented made this impossible. Apartheid made laws forced the different racial groups to live separately and develop separately, and grossly unequally too. It tried to stop all inter-marriage and social integration between racial groups. During apartheid, to have a friendship with someone of a different race generally brought suspicion upon you, or worse.

In basic principles, apartheid did not differ that much from the policy of segregation of the South African governments existing before the Afrikaner Nationalist Party came to power in 1948. The main difference is that apartheid made segregation part of the law. Apartheid cruelly and forcibly separated people, and had a fearsome state apparatus to punish those who disagreed. Another reason why apartheid was seen as much worse than segregation, was that apartheid was introduced in a period when other countries were moving away from racist policies.

People often wonder why such a policy was introduced and why it had so much support. Various reasons can be given for apartheid, although they are all closely linked. The main reasons lie in ideas of racial superiority and fear. Across the world, racism is influenced by the idea that one race must be superior to another. Such ideas are found in all population groups. The other main reason for apartheid was fear, as in South Africa the white people are in the minority, and many were worried they would lose their jobs, culture and language. This is obviously not a justification for apartheid, but explains how people were thinking.

From https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/history-apartheid-south-africa- Accessed on 10 July 2024]

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QUESTION 3: HOW DID THE PROHIBITION OF MIXED MARRIAGES ACT (NO. 55 OF 1949) AFFECT THE LIVES OF SOUTH AFRICANS?

SOURCE 3A

This source explains the policy of apartheid that was implemented by the National Party in 1948.

The years of apartheid are undoubtedly one of the darkest moments in South Africa's history. The period which spanned (lasted) from 1948 to 1994 was characterised by racial segregation, white minority rule and the oppression of the rights, movements and freedom of the blacks. The word 'apartheid' literally means 'the state of being apart' or 'separateness'.

It was used as a political slogan of the National Party in the early 1940s. However, it may interest you to know that the policy itself extents back to the beginning of white settlement in South Africa which started as far back as 1652. It, however, became an official government structure after 1948's general elections.

The policy classified the citizens and residents of the country into four racial classes: white, coloured, black and Indian. Things went from bad to worse after that. More than 3,5 million South Africans were evicted (thrown-out) from their homes and were forcefully relocated to segregated neighbourhoods.

[From https://buzzsouthafrica.com/apartheid/. Accessed on 10 July 2024.]

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SOURCE 3B

The source below explains the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act which was one of the first pieces of apartheid legislation enacted after the National Party came into power.

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The Act banned marriages between 'Europeans and non-Europeans', which, in the language of the time, meant that white people could not marry people of other races. It also made it a criminal offence for a marriage officer to perform an interracial marriage ceremony. The Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act did not, however, prevent other so-called mixed marriages between non-white people. While they were in effect 'mixed' marriages, the law did not see them as interracial.

A woman who married a man of another race was then classified as being of his race. Her husband of choice defined her race. The exception to this was if a white man married a woman of another race, then he took on her race.

Despite the loopholes created by pre-existing mixed marriages and non-white interracial marriages, the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages and the Immorality Act were strictly enforced. Nonetheless, intimate and romantic relationships did develop between white and non-whites. The very fact that interracial relations were so taboo (forbidden) made them appealing (attractive) and people engaged in interracial relations as a form of rebellion or for the excitement it offered.

Interracial relations came with serious risks. The police followed people who were suspected of engaging in interracial relations. They raided the homes at night. Those found guilty of the Immorality Act faced fines, jail time and social censure.

[From https://www.thoughtco.com >...> History and Culture> African History. Accessed on 10 July 2024.]

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SOURCE 3C

This source below explains the experiences of Ian Whiteley and his wife Sherrin under the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act.

Ian Whiteley who happens to be white was in love with Sherrin, who is of Indian descent. They met in Petersburg when he was 30 and she was 17. Soon, despite the law that made it impossible for them to marry and the risk that they would be detected (discovered), they became lovers. Sherrin's parents came to think of the white man as their son-in-law, but inevitably there came the knock on the door signalling a police raid, which was led by one of his old school friends who explained that he was, 'just doing my job'.

Ultimately they were acquitted on an immorality charge for lack of evidence, but only after Mr Whiteley had been jailed for three months. They fled to Botswana, where they were finally able to marry. They eventually moved to Norway and because of his love for rugby moved to Liverpool. All the time he kept alive the impossible dream that they might return to live in South Africa as man and wife, beseeching (requesting many times) South African prime ministers with his appeals. 'We didn't like Europe; we're South Africans. I missed my biltong, pap and wors.'

Finally, they were allowed to return to South Africa. Towns like Pietersburg had little to offer mixed couples in the way of amenities (facilities). The movie theatre had a small partitioned enclosure in the balcony for Indians, where Mr Whiteley, who had vowed not to go anywhere his wife cannot go, is allowed to sit. Mr Whiteley's only disappointment is that his 10-year-old son, Raymond, who showed promise in rugby when they lived in Liverpool, has been unable to play as it was only the white schoolboys who were the young rugby players in town. A former rugby player himself, Mr Whiteley hopes to knock the barrier down or, failing that, promote the sport among Indians so that his son can get a game.

[From https://www.nytimes.com/1982/11/29/world/love-f Inds-a-way-past-south-africa-s-race-laws.html. Accessed on 10 July 2024.]

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SOURCE 3D

The poster below is about the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act of 1949. This law was introduced by the apartheid government and part of its overall policy of separateness.



[From https://ustaily.fun. *Accessed 10 July 2024*]

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

[From http://www.sahistory.org.za/article/african-peoples-organisation-apo. Accessed on 10 July 2024.]

[From https:// www.sahistory.org.z/article/formation – sanncanc. Accessed on 10 July 2024.]

[From https://www.britannica.com/topic/industrial -and-commercial-workers-union. Accessed on 10 July 2024.]

[From I see you –hipsa.org.za/publication/I-see-you-the-industrial-and commercial-workers-union-of- Africa. Accessed on 10 July 2024.]

[From www.fanieosoppiejas.com/.../afrikaner-nationalism-the-factors. Accessed on 10 July 2024.]

[From https:// www.sahistory.org.z/article/national-party. Accessed on 10 July 2024.]
From: marchofthetitans.com/vol3. Assessed on 10 July 2024

https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/history-apartheid-south-africa- Accessed on 10 July 2024

[From https://buzzsouthafrica.com/apartheid/. Accessed on 10 July 2024.]

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