

Hillcrest High School

June 2019

Examiner: Moore



History Paper 2

Grade 12

100 Marks

2 Hours

- Answer One Essay Question and the Source Based Question
- Question 1: Civil Society Protest- Black Consciousness Movement
- Question 2: Crisis of Apartheid in the 1980's- External Resistance
- Question 3: The Negotiated Settlement- 1990 to 1990



SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1: WHAT WAS THE ROLE AND IMPACT OF THE BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS MOVEMENT UNDER STEVE BIKO'S LEADERSHIP IN THE 1970s.

Study sources 1A, 1B and 1C to answer the questions that follow.

1.1. Use Source 1A

1.1.1. Who, according to Extract 1, were 'real black people'? (1x2) (2)

1.1.2. Use the information in the source (Extract 1) and explain, in your own words, the term *Black Consciousness*. (1x3) (3)

1.1.3. How did Steve Biko react to the threat of police interrogation and death? (Extract 2) Support your answer with relevant reasons. (2x2) (4)

1.1.4. Explain whether you agree with Steve Biko's attitude towards police interrogation and death. Use the information in the source and your own knowledge to support your answer. (2x2) (4)

1.1.5. Compare the information in Extracts 1 and 2. Explain how these extracts support each other regarding the philosophy of Black Consciousness. (2x2) (4)

1.2. Read Source 1B

1.2.1. Why, according to the source, was Biko arrested? (1x2) (2)

1.2.2. Describe how Steve Biko's human rights were violated. (1x2) (2)

- 1.2.3. What factors do you think might have influenced the doctors who examined Biko to make false diagnoses of his condition? (2x2) (4)
- 1.3. Study source 1C
- 1.3.1. Explain the symbolism of the broken chain as shown in the poster. (Visual source) (1x3) (3)
- 1.3.2. What message does the slogan, *One Azania: One Nation*, convey? (2x2) (4)
- 1.3.3. Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why this poster was considered to be symbolic/iconic by struggle activists. (2x2) (4)
- 1.4. Refer to sources 1A, 1B and 1C. Select and explain which ONE of these sources you think would be most useful to a historian writing about the philosophy of Black Consciousness. (2x3) (6)
- 1.5. Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining the reaction of the apartheid government to the popularity of the Black Consciousness Movement in the 1970s. (8)

[50]

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

QUESTION 2: CIVIL RESISTANCE, 1970s TO 1980s: SOUTH AFRICA: THE CRISIS OF APARTHEID IN THE 1980s

Boycotts, disinvestments and sanctions by the international anti-apartheid movements were largely responsible for the eventual downfall of PW Botha's regime in the 1980s.

Do you agree with the statement? Support your line of argument with relevant evidence. [50]

OR

QUESTION 3: THE COMING OF DEMOCRACY TO SOUTH AFRICA AND COMING TO TERMS WITH THE PAST

The violence and uncertainty that South Africa experienced during the early 1990s made the road to democracy seem almost impossible.

Explain to what extent you agree with the statement above. Support your line of argument with relevant evidence. [50]

ADDENDUM

QUESTION 1: WHAT WERE THE ROLE AND IMPACT OF THE BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS MOVEMENT UNDER STEVE BIKO'S LEADERSHIP IN THE 1970S?

SOURCE 1A

This source consists of two extracts.

Extract 1: The following outlines Steve Biko's definition of Black Consciousness. Taken from a paper delivered by Steve Biko at a SASO leadership conference, 5 to 8 December 1971 in Pietermaritzburg.

Any man who calls a white man 'Baas', any man who serves in the police force or Security Branch is *ipso facto* (as a result) a non-white. Black people – real black people – are those who can manage to hold their heads high in defiance rather than willingly surrender their souls to the white man.

Briefly defined therefore, Black Consciousness is in essence the realisation by the black man of the need to rally together with his brothers around the cause of their operation – the blackness of their skin – and to operate as a group in order to rid themselves of the shackles that bind them in perpetual servitude (oppression).

[From: *I Write What I Like* by S Biko]

Extract 2: The following is an extract from an interview (date unknown) between Biko and an American businessman. This interview was held before Biko's final detention and death. It was only printed in *The New Republic* newspaper on 7 January 1978 because the apartheid government imposed a media ban related to Biko's death.

You are either alive and proud or you are dead, and when you are dead, you can't care anyway. And your method of death can itself be a politicising thing ... So if you can overcome the personal fear of death, which is a highly irrational thing, you know, then you're on the way.

My attitude is, I'm not going to allow them to carry out their programme faithfully. If they want to beat me five times, they can only do so on condition that I allow them to beat me five times.

So I said to them: 'Listen, if you guys want to do this your way, you have to handcuff me and bind my feet together, so that I can't respond. If you allow me to respond, I'm certainly going to respond. And I'm afraid you may have to kill me in the process even if it's not your intention.'

[From: *I Write What I Like* by S Biko]

SOURCE 1B

This source outlines the arrest and subsequent murder of Steve Biko on 12 September 1977.

Steve Bantu Biko was an influential leader, but in the way he died so pitifully (sadly) exposed the poverty of morality (values) at the heart of the state. Biko, who had eluded (avoided) police for a year, was on his way to Cape Town in mid-August – to distribute pamphlets 'inciting blacks to cause riots', police said – when he was arrested at a road block outside Grahamstown and taken in terms of Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, which allowed for indefinite detention. He was driven the next day to Port Elizabeth, where he was stripped naked and held in various cells for the next two weeks. Still naked but placed in leg irons, he was taken to police headquarters on 6 September, where he was interrogated by five security police officers.

On that day or soon after, he was rammed against a wall so hard that he sustained the brain injury that would kill him. (Police said at the inquest that he had banged his head in a scuffle ...) Biko did not die immediately but it was clear to his persecutors that something was very wrong. They called in no fewer than three state doctors, who made false diagnoses to protect the interrogators.

When Biko's condition became grave, and police were urged to take him to hospital, he was dumped, naked and unconscious, in the back of a police van and driven 1 600 km to Pretoria. There, on 12 September, he 'died a miserable and lonely death on a mat on the stone floor of a prison cell'.

[From: *Apartheid: An Illustrated History* by M Morris]

SOURCE 1C

A poster produced by the Black People's Convention on 25 September 1977. It was a tribute to their former leader, Steve Biko.

