

HILLCREST HIGH SCHOOL

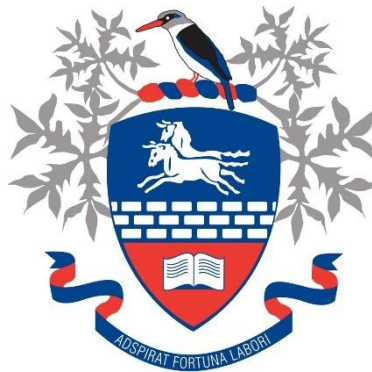
GRADE 9 HISTORY

NOVEMBER 2022

DURATION: 1 HOUR

MARK ALLOCATION: 50

EXAMINER: Mr Janus
MODERATOR: Mr Moore



Instructions:

- Answer all the questions
- Ensure that you write neatly and legibly.
- Pay attention to your remaining time.
- Keep the mark allocation in mind when answering questions.

Refer to Source A

1.1. Write down the matching race according to the percentage of land available to them after the passing of the 1913 Land Act:

- a. 7% of the land
- b. 93% of the land (2x1) (2)

1.2. Why do you think that the amount of land allocated to each race was unfair?
Explain your answer. (2x1) (2)

1.3. “*The 1913 Land Act created a situation where many black people became dependent on whites to survive*”. Explain what is meant by this statement. (2x2) (4)

1.4. Using your own knowledge, discuss how the lives of black people changed after the Land Act was passed in 1913. (2x1) (2)

Answer the following questions using your own knowledge:

2.1. Provide a definition for the term *Apartheid*. (1x2) (2)

2.2. Mention the year in which Apartheid began (1) and the year in which it ended (1).
(2x1) (2)

2.3. Match column A with Column B. (5x1) (5)

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
2.3.1. Immorality Act	A This Act forced physical separation between races by creating different residential areas for them
2.3.2. Group Areas Act	B This Act provided for the establishment of black homelands for black communities to live in
2.3.3. Separate Amenities Act	C This Act led to the creation of a national register in which every person's race was recorded
2.3.4. Bantustan Policy	D This Act prohibited (did not allow) sexual relationships or marriage between white and black people
2.3.5. Population Registration Act	E This Act enforced segregation in all public places and on public transport

2.4. Using your own knowledge and understanding from the movie *Skin*, briefly discuss some of the ways that the Population Registration Act and/or the Group Areas Act negatively impacted black people's lives. (3x1) (3)

Refer to Source B

3.1. To which Apartheid law does this sign refer? (1x2) (2)

3.2. Name any 3 public places/facilities that Black people were not allowed to enter/use according to the law mentioned above. (3x1) (3)

3.3. What was the name of the event which encouraged people to purposefully break this law in an act of resistance against Apartheid? (1x1) (1)

Refer to Source C

4.1. According to the source, write down two reasons why the government tried to restrict the movement of black South Africans. (2x1) (2)

4.2. Why according to the source did the government tolerate these informal settlements? (1x2) (2)

4.3. The source mentions that these settlements had "*limited access to infrastructure*". Mention some things that people living in these settlements lacked that most white people still had access to. (4x1) (4)

Refer to Sources D & E

5.1. Name the event which both sources are referring to. (1x2) (2)

5.2. What was the reason for the people protesting in March 1960? What were they protesting against? (2x1) (2)

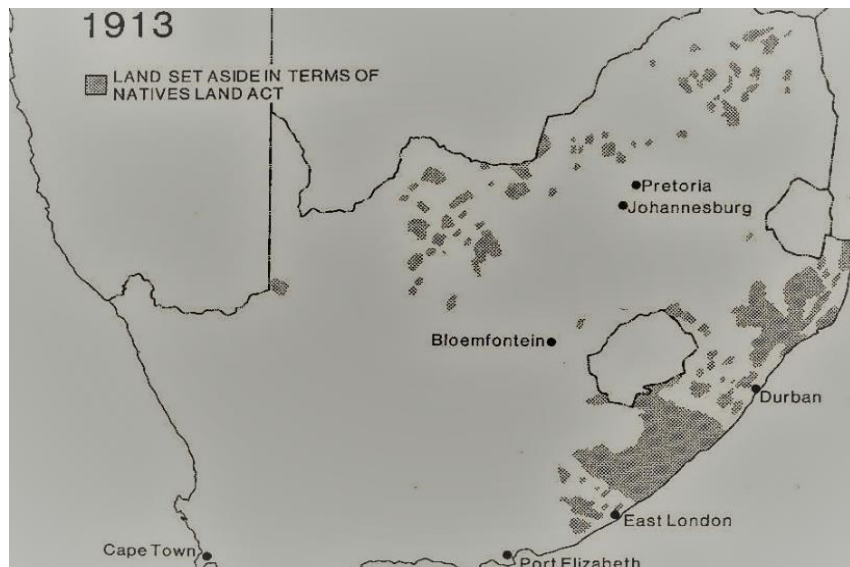
5.3. Many of the victims had bullet wounds in their backs. Why did this cause such outrage in SA and around the world? (2x1) (2)

5.4. Explain briefly why this event is seen as a turning point in the style of resistance against Apartheid? (1x2) (2)

6. Using all the information in the sources as well as your own knowledge, write a paragraph of 10-12 lines describing the negatives impact felt by all non-white citizens in their everyday lives as a result of the Apartheid laws. (6)

[TOTAL: 50]

Source A



Source B



Source C

The white South African government aspired to restrict the movement of black South Africans into cities to prevent them from competing with white South Africans as well as to limit their ability to organize politically. Rural poverty and overpopulation, however, pushed people off the land and toward jobs in cities. Large squatter settlements grew up on the outskirts of major cities, precipitating conflicts with police before limited squatter rights were established. The apartheid government tolerated these settlements to an extent because of the need for workers. However, the position of squatters was always legally precarious, and these settlements had limited access to infrastructure.

Source: <https://origins.osu.edu/article/south-africa-mandela-apartheid=>

Sources D & E

STUDENT

THE OFFICIAL STUDENT NEWSPAPER

69 killed in peaceful protest

ON 21 MARCH 1960, 69 people were killed and 180 wounded by police bullets, stones, Sharps and police water, near Verwoerd. The massacre proved to be a watershed in the struggle for democracy in South Africa, coming as it did after 12 years of concerted, popular opposition to the Apartheid policies of the white government. In 1948, the year the Nationalist government came to power, the ANC Youth League had decided to call for a Programme of Action to abolish all unjust laws. This programme would entail national non-cooperation, strikes, boycotts, protests and other forms of peaceful civil disobedience.

On June 26, 1955, in line with this plan, the ANC and the South African Indian Congress launched the Defiance Campaign. This campaign was aimed against six specific Acts of Parliament which included the Pass Laws, the Group Areas Act and the Bantu Education Act and the



ment of the defiance campaign (fight). The state also arrested, burned and burned in reserve and areas, many anti leadership of popular organization.

Congress

In the climate of popular militancy and state repression four organizations came together to form the Congress Alliance: The Congress of Democrats made up of white progressives, the ANC, the South African Coloured Peoples' Organisation (SACP) and the South African Indian Congress (SAIC). In 1955 the Congress Alliance coordinated the drawing up of the Freedom Charter. After a well organized campaign, involving thousands of volunteers who collected over seven million signatures, the Freedom Charter was adopted. In this context, the ANC and the Africanist offshoot, the PAC, began an active campaign against the pass laws. This law had long been at the root of the exploitation and oppression of the majority of South Africans. From the beginning, white

150 people were shot in the back while fleeing from a hail of police bullets

On the day of March 21, 1960, Africans were to leave their passes at home and surrender peacefully and voluntarily to the police.

On that same day, about 5,000 people gathered at the Sharpeville police station to offer themselves for arrest. At 10:20 am, Captain Coetzer of the South African Police

ing stones. What cannot be disputed, is that police opened fire with live guns and 300 rifles. About 100 shots were fired and the firing lasted between 30 and 35 seconds. The brutal police attack left 69 people dead. When the dead and wounded were examined afterwards, it was noted that 25 people had been shot in the front of their bodies,

emergency was declared by the government. Thousands of people were arrested and injured. Both the ANC and PAC were severely harassed. This culminated in the banning of these organizations on April 8th 1960. Members of these organizations were forced to work under ground, breaking the fabric of peaceful protest.

