

QUESTION 1: HOW WAS AFRIKANER NATIONALISM PROMOTED IN SOUTH AFRICA DURING THE 1930s TO 1940s?

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

1.1 Refer to Source 1A.

- 1.1.1 What factors, according to the source, aroused Afrikaner Nationalism? (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.1.2 Use your own knowledge to name the population group that was excluded from ordinary civil rights in South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.3 Comment on the meaning of the following statement, "The Afrikaner David slaying the British Goliath", with regard to the rise of Afrikaner Nationalism. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.1.4 Name the TWO factors that decisively moulded Afrikaner Nationalism. (2 x 1) (2)

1.2 Study Source 1B.

- 1.2.1 What, according to the source, was the aim of the Afrikaner Broederbond? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.2 Why, do you think, the Afrikaner Broederbond was regarded as an extremely exclusive, secret Afrikaner organisation? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.2.3 Comment on why the Afrikaner Broederbond did not remain an anti-political organisation. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.2.4 Quote evidence from the source that indicates not all Afrikaansspeaking whites could become members of the Afrikaner Broederbond. (2 x 1) (2)

1.3 Read Source 1C.

- 1.3.1 Define the concept Afrikaner Nationalism in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.2 Why, do you think, there was a strong anti-imperialist (British) attitude amongst Afrikaners? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.3 Name any TWO organisations that were exclusively created for Afrikaners. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.3.4 Use your own knowledge to explain how the interests of Afrikaners were promoted by the National Party. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4 Consult Source 1D.

- 1.4.1 What message does the poster convey with regards to the promotion of Afrikaner Nationalism by the National Party? (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.2 Name any TWO strange elements that the voters are being warned of. (Use visual clues from the poster to answer the question.) (2 x 1) (2)

1.5 Compare Sources 1C and 1D. Explain how the information in Source 1C complements (supports) the evidence in Source 1D regarding the role that the National Party played to promote Afrikaner Nationalism. (2 x 2) (4)

1.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about SIX lines (about 60 words) explaining how Afrikaner Nationalism was promoted in South Africa from the 1930s to the 1940s.
(6)

[50]

QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE SIX DAY WAR OF 1967 CONTRIBUTE TO TENSION IN THE MIDDLE EAST?

Study sources 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D to answer the following questions.

2.1 Read Source 2A.

2.1.1 Which country, according to the source was responsible for the Six Day War? (1 x 1) (1)

2.1.2 Why, according to the source, did Israel decide to attack first? (3 x 1) (3)

2.1.3 Use your own knowledge to identify the country that was governed by Nasser. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.4 Use the source and your own knowledge to explain the main reasons why the Arab countries attacked Israel. (2 x 2) (4)

2.1.5 Use the source and your own knowledge to explain why Israel was victorious in this conflict. (1 x 3) (3)

2.2 Study Source 2B.

2.2.1 Identify TWO territories that Israel gained after the Six Day War. (2 x 1) (2)

2.2.2 Use the source and your own knowledge to explain the advantage that the capturing of these territories had for Israel. (2 x 2) (4)

2.2.3 Identify TWO countries that fought against Israel during the Six Day War. (2 x 1) (2)

2.2.4 Use the source and your own knowledge to explain the impact of the Six Day War on Arab countries. (2 x 2) (4)

2.3 Consult Source 2C.

2.3.1 According to the source, how many Arabs were killed during the Six Day War? (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.2 How does Source 2A complement (support), Source 2C with regards to the outcome of the war? (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 Refer to Source 2D.

2.4.1 Who was the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation? (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Explain in your own words what is meant by a "guerrilla commando." (1 x 2) (2)

- 2.4.3 Why do you think the Arabs changed their tactics in attacking Israel? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4.4 "Palestine guerrillas attacked Israeli targets around the world." With reference to the statement identify the incident that happened in Germany in 1972. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4.5 How, according to the source did Israel respond to these guerrilla attacks? (3 x 1) (3)
- 2.4.6 Use the source and your own knowledge to explain the impact these attacks had on Arab-Israeli relations. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about War contributed to tension in the Middle East. (6)

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QUESTION 3: WHAT INFLUENCE DID THE ANC YOUTH LEAGUE HAVE ON AFRICAN NATIONALISM?

Study Sources 3A, 3B and 3C to answer the following questions.

3.1 Read Source 3A.

- 3.1.1 Who, according to the source, formed the nucleus of the ANC's support base before the formation of the ANC Youth League? (3 x 1) (3)
- 3.1.2 According to the source, what methods of resistance were favoured by the ANC? (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.1.3 Quote ONE word from the source that shows that the ANC Youth League was in favour of change. (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.4 Explain the usefulness of this source to a historian studying the policies of the ANC Youth League. (2 x 2) (4)

3.2 Refer to Source 3B.

- 3.2.1 Define the concept 'African Nationalism', in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.2 Comment on why Yengwa supported the idea of liberalism. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.2.3 What, according to the source, was the aim of African nationalism? (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 Study Source 3C.

- 3.3.1 Identify the apartheid law as depicted in this photo. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.2 Explain in your own words what the purpose of the Defiance Campaign was. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.3.3 Using your own knowledge, mention one key figure who led the Defiance Campaign. (1x1) (1)
- 3.3.4 How does Source 3C complement (support) Source 3A with regards to the aims of the ANC Youth League? (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.3.5 What were the consequences of the Defiance Campaign on the status of the ANC? (2 x 2) (4)

3.3 Consult Source 3D.

- 3.4.1 Mention the different racial groups that formed the Congress Alliance. (3 x 1) (3)
- 3.4.2 Why did the Congress of the People meet in Kliptown in 1955? (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.4.3 Discuss what the “Freedom Charter” entailed. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.4.4 Use the source and your own knowledge to explain how the government reacted towards the Congress Alliance. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.4 Using all the sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of SIX lines (about 60 words) explaining how the ANC Youth League influenced African nationalism. (6)

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SECTION B: EXTENDED WRITING

QUESTION 4: NATIONALISMS – Afrikaner Nationalism

- 4.1 Political issues had a more significant influence on Afrikaner unity than social and cultural issues.

Critically evaluate this statement in the context of the rise of Afrikaner Nationalism between 1924 and 1948. [50]

AND/OR

QUESTION 5: RESISTANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA – 1940s TO 1950s

- 5.1 Discuss to what extent Black South Africans were effective in resisting against their discrimination and oppression during the 1950s.

Substantiate your answer by referring to the different forms of resistance in the 1950s. [50]

ADDENDUM:

QUESTION 1: HOW WAS AFRIKANER NATIONALISM PROMOTED IN SOUTH AFRICA DURING THE 1930s TO 1940s?

SOURCE 1A: The source below describes the reasons for the rise of Afrikaner Nationalism.

It was resentment (anger) over the unequal distribution of status, wealth, political control and the fear of cultural absorption into an English oriented society, which aroused Afrikaner Nationalism. Their remarkable recovery from defeat has been a decisive fact in twentieth-century South African history, with far-reaching consequences not only for the composition and character of the white elite, but also for those excluded from ordinary civil rights.

The story of Afrikanerdom's regeneration from the ashes of its 1902 defeat to undisputed (certain) mastery of South Africa is a remarkable one, elaborately romanticised by Afrikaner publicists as a modern version of a minuscule (small) Afrikaner David slaying the British Goliath.

The treks to the cities, coupled with the Boers' defeat at the hands of the British were the two forces that decisively moulded (shaped) Afrikaner Nationalism. Beginning with the mineral revolution, industrialisation turned the Boers into an urban proletariat (worker) in the employment of a foreign, capitalist class. The fact that English speakers monopolised (controlled) finance, commerce and mining, persuaded Afrikaners that their national and class enemy was one and the same. Afrikaner Nationalism therefore launched a three pronged (split) struggle: cultural, economic and political.

[From www.fanieosoppiejas.com/.../afrikaner-nationalism-the-factors . Accessed on 11 February 2020.]

SOURCE 1B The source below describes the contribution of the Band of Brotherhood (Broederbond) to promote Afrikaner Nationalism.

The Afrikaner- Broederbond's aim is the promotion of the Afrikaners political, cultural and economic interest. The Afrikaner Broederbond is an extremely exclusive, secret Afrikaner nationalist organisation which in a symbiotic (co-operative) relationship with the National Party has played a determining role in the political development of South Africa.

Membership of the Afrikaner Broederbond is limited to men. The Broederbond demands high cultural, family-related, religious, moral and political standards from its members. To qualify, a person must meet the following requirements: he must be a member of one of the traditional Afrikaans churches, must have attended an Afrikaner school, must have married an Afrikaans-speaking wife and he must support the 'right' party, the National Party. Definite disqualifications are being divorced and irregular church attendance.

Although the constitution of the Afrikaner Broederbond excludes party politics from its activities, it has become clear over the years that the organisation does have significant political clout (influence). It was increasingly used as a 'think tank' and subsequently as "legitimator" of new policy directions undertaken by the National Party. It established numerous support organisations to broaden Afrikaner interest and made it its business to appoint, promote and protect the "right man." An important strategy is that of gaining control of school committees, school boards, church councils and board of directors in order to achieve its aims.

[From omalley.nelsonmandela.org>omally>index.php>site. Accessed on 20 February 2020.]

The present day National Party emerged from the Purified National Party (PNP). This faction of the original National Party of 1914 was built on deep-seated Afrikaner Nationalism. The birth of the NP was not only the result of a power struggle between English and Afrikaans-speaking communities, but also of an anti-imperialist attitude among Afrikaners. The Afrikaner wanted to play a more significant political role in society and government. They also had a clear aim to physically, socially and politically separate South African blacks, coloureds and Indians.

The NP was increasingly seen by Afrikaners as the institution which would further their group interest. The party was complemented by cultural, social, economic and religious organisations created exclusively for Afrikaners. Along with Nasionale Pers, the Afrikaner-Broederbond, Sanlam, AVBOB, the Voortrekkers, FAK, Helpmekaar, KWV and Volkskas, the NP became a growing Afrikaner power group. The party organised Afrikaner interest in a coordinated manner, making itself felt in every sphere of South African society.

The year 1938 was important for the PNP for another reason. It was the centenary of the Great Trek and Afrikaner sentiments were heightened as a result. It was also time for Malan to strengthen his racial policies for the benefit of Afrikanerdom and strive for a resurgent (increasing) Afrikaner Nationalism. From now on, mixed marriages would be punishable, to put an end to racially mixed residential areas and to implement both economic and political segregation between whites and "non-whites". Malan also aimed to guard his country against the outside external influences of capitalism and communism ...


[From www.litnet.co.za/df-malan-and-the-rise-of-afrikaner-nationalism-by- Accessed on 20 February 2020.]

ners to vote


for the party in the 1938 elections.

The hope of South Africa


she urges readers to **vote**



for the National Party and protect my people and my next generation



Mixed marriages
which the United party will not prohibit by law.



Fusion
with foreign elements such as the capitalist, the communist, the imperialist and the jew.

[Taken from *New Africa History* by N. Fick et al]

QUESTION 2: HOW DI

N THE MIDDLE EAST?

SOURCE 2A: This ext

Israel's invasion of Sinai in 1956 was the second major conflict between Arabs and Israeli's. The third took place in 1967 and is known as the Six Day War. As in 1956, the initiative again came from Israel, but as in 1956 Israel once again feared that if it did not attack first it would lose the advantage. Events during the early months of 1967 suggested that the Arab states were building up to a major attack.

SOURCE 2B: This map indicates the vast Arab territories that were occupied by Israel during the 1967 war.



[Taken from: In Search of History by J. Bottaro et al]

SOURCE 2C: This source shows casualty figures of the war states in comparison to most of the Israelis in the 1967 war.

ISRAELI	Egyptian Front	Jordanian Front	Syrian Front	TOTAL
Killed	275	299	115	689
Wounded	800	1 457	306	2 563
ARAB(estimated)				
Killed	10 000	1 000	2 500	13 500
Wounded	20 000	2 000	5 000	27 000

[Taken from: Questions of evidence: The Twenty Century World by P Martin]

SOURCE 2D: This extract deals with the Israeli and Palestinian response to the 1967 war.

After the formation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and under the leadership of Yasser Arafat, Palestinian guerrilla/commando/terrorist groups began a series of organised and increasingly violent attacks on Israel itself and on Israeli targets around the world. Israel responded in various ways, including commando raids of their own, assassinations of PLO leaders and operatives around the world, and, at times, full-scale invasions of neighbouring countries, such as Lebanon, which gave the PLO aid and sanctuary.

[Taken from: <http://www.historyguy.com/israeli-palestinian-battles.htm>]

QUESTION 3: WHAT INFLUENCE DID THE ANC YOUTH LEAGUE HAVE ON AFRICAN NATIONALISM?

SOURCE 3A: Dan Tloome, member of the ANC executive, explains how the ANC changed from a moderate to a more militant organisation.

"I found at the time I first joined the ANC that it was an organisation of teachers, intellectuals, clergymen – all the elites of African society. Young people were not very much interested in the ANC. They felt it was an organisation of elderly people. As a result, the ANC never became progressive until it was joined by younger people: the Tambo's, Mandela's, and so on. Those were members of the Youth League of the ANC. It was when those young people came to the ANC that there was transformation in so far as the ideology was concerned, because in the past the elderly believed in demonstrations and reconciliation with the powers that be, and so on. They weren't interested in action against the government.

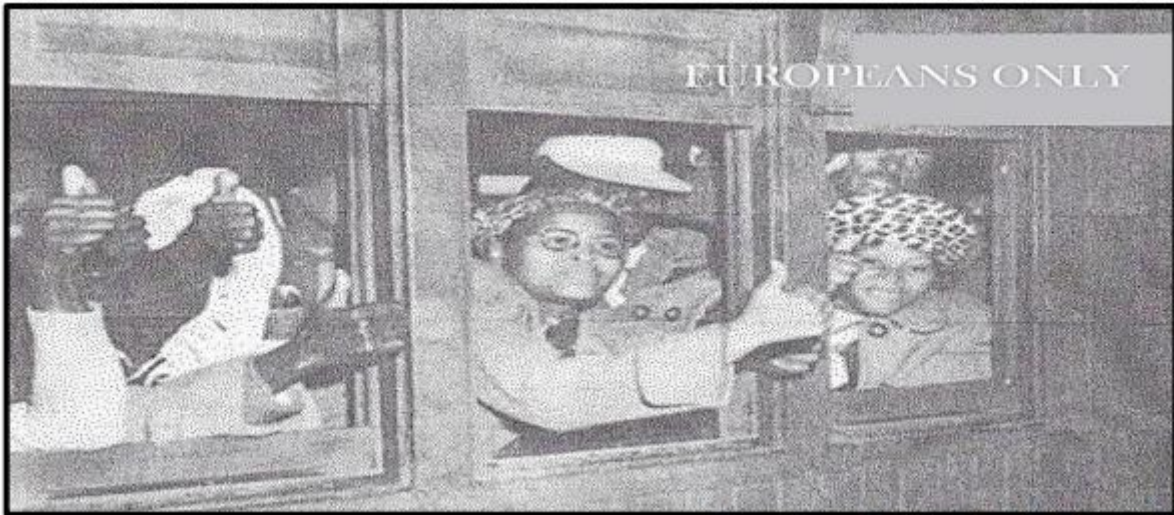
[Taken from: *Making History* by R. Deftereos et al]

SOURCE 3B: Yengwa, a member of the ANC Youth League, explains why he was in favour of African Nationalism.

It was not an anti-white thing. We became more and more aware that our struggle is not against the white man – our struggle is against apartheid. Of course, generally, our whole thrust was African Nationalism. African Nationalism was, as we saw it, a unifying force towards overthrowing white oppression. As we developed our own philosophy of African Nationalism, we discovered that we had common goals – it didn't matter whether you are black or white. In other words, we evolved towards non-racialism.

[Taken from: *Making History* by R. Deftereos et al]

SOURCE 3C: This photograph shows Africans defying apartheid in trains, 1952. Appeared in the *Drum*, Johannesburg, 1952.



[Taken from: *Top Class* by P. Ellis et al]

SOURCE 3D: This source deals with Albert Luthuli's views on the significance of the Freedom Charter

"The Congress of the People had far-reaching effects. Nothing on the history of South Africa quite caught the popular imagination. Even remote rural areas were aware of what was going on. The noisy opposition of the white press advertised the Congress and the Freedom Charter more effectively than our own efforts would have done."

[Taken from: *New Generations* by F. Frank et. al]