

Hillcrest High School

GRADE 11

HISTORY P1

NOVEMBER 2025

MARKS: 150

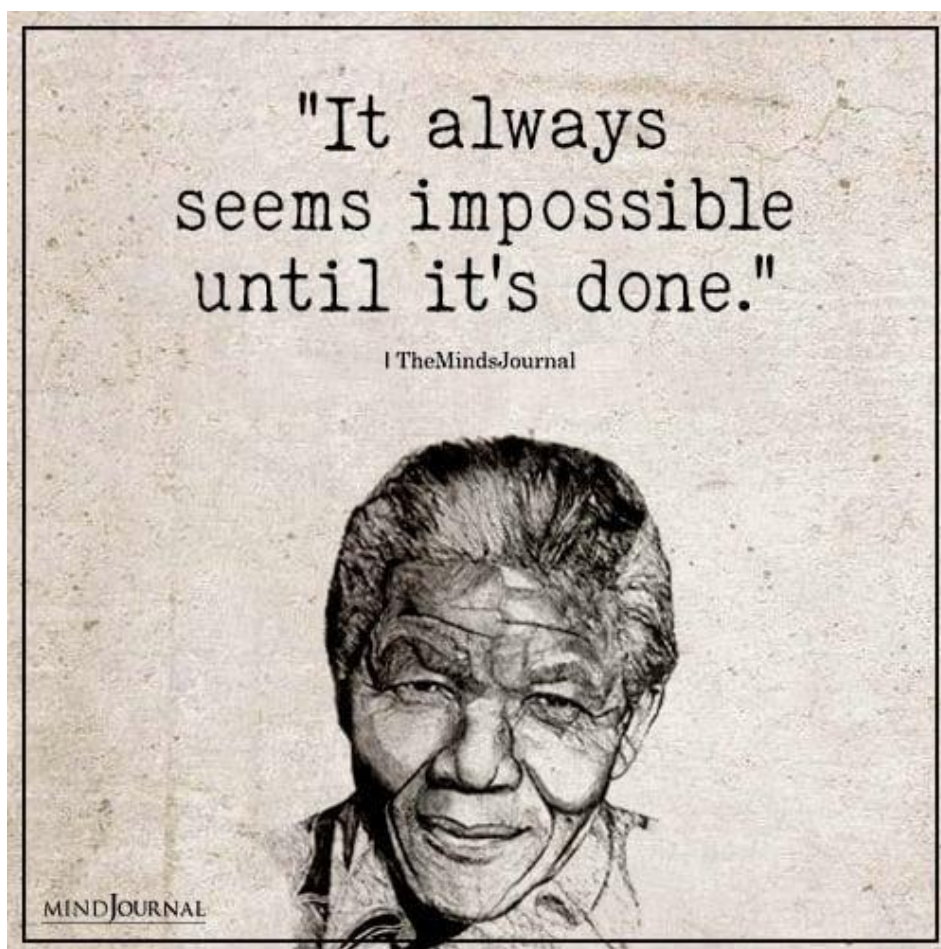
EXAMINER: Ms Cope

TIME: 3 Hours

MODERATOR: Mr Moore

Instructions:

- Your paper is three hours; thus, you need to manage your time well. Approximately one hour should be spent on each question.
- You need to answer one source-based question, one essay question and the third option is your choice. In other words, two source-based and one essay. Or two essays and one source-based.
- Please write your name and your teacher on your answer script.
- Please commence a new question on a new page.
- The sources (addendum) is situated after the questions.



QUESTION 1: WHAT WAS THE NATURE OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM IN THE FIRST HALF THE 20TH CENTURY?

Study Sources 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D to answer the following questions.

1.1 Study Source 1A.

1.1.1 Quote an extract from the source, which details what Pixley Seme hoped to achieve by calling a conference. (1x1)(1)

1.1.1 Identify the THREE aims that Seme wanted the new movement to achieve. (3x1)(3)

1.1.2 Extract evidence from the source to prove that black South Africans were regarded as second class citizens. (1x2)(2)

1.1.3 "Africans were treated as hewers of wood and drawers of water." With reference to this statement, comment on how blacks were treated in South Africa during the early 20th Century. (1x2)(2)

1.1.4 Having analysed the source, comment on whether the SANNC was regarded as an organisation for the elite or for the masses. Support your answer with evidence from the source. (2x2)(4)

1.1.5 Discuss the reliability of this source to a historian studying the rise of African Nationalism. (2x2)(4)

1.2 Consult Source 1B.

1.2.1 Define the term, Native Land Act, in your own words. (1x2)(2)

1.2.2 What, according to the source, were the long-term effects of the Native Land Act? (3x1)(3)

1.2.3 Provide TWO pieces of evidence to prove that South Africa had strong ties with Britain. (2x1)(2)

1.2.4 Explain why you think that the SANNC used passive methods of resistance (e.g. petitions and deputations) to voice their dissatisfaction regarding the status of black people in South Africa. (2x2)(4)

1.3 Read Source 1C.

1.3.1 Why, according to the source, did the ANC cooperate with other organisations? (1x2)(2)

1.3.2 Quote from the source to indicate that the ANC was not a united force in the 1930s. (1x2)(2)

1.3.3 Identify TWO challenges the ANC faced during the tenure of Seme. (2x1)(2)

- 1.3.4 Use your own words to explain what is meant by “In the late 1930s the ANC began reorganising itself by revitalising its branches. (2x2)(4)
- 1.4.1 List THREE changes the ANC underwent during Xuma’s leadership. (3x1) (3)
- 1.4.2 Explain the significance of the African’s Claims in South Africa document in relation to the Atlantic Charter drawn up by the Allied Powers. (1x2) (2)
- 1.4.3 Comment on the usefulness of Source 1D to a historian studying the impact of The Atlantic Charter on African Nationalism. (1x2) (2)
- 1.5 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about SIX lines (about 60 words) explaining how African nationalism was promoted in the early 20th century. (6)

[50]

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

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

2.1 Study Source 2A.

- 2.1.1 What, according to the source, was the major spark for the Six Day War? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.1.2 Name the superpower that informed Egypt of Israel moving troops to its northern border of Syria. (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.1.3 According to the source, how did Abdel Nasser's support for his allies lead directly to the outbreak of the Six Day War. (3 x 1) (3)
- 2.1.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain what happened during the Holocaust. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.1.5 Comment on what the Israeli's meant by the following statement, "Let's meet after the war. Where? In a phone box." (2 x 2) (4)

2.2 Consult Source 2B.

- 2.2.1 How, according to the source, did the Six Day War begin? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.2.2 Explain whether you agree that Israel was the aggressor in the Six Day War. Substantiate your answer with relevant evidence. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.2.3 According to the source, list THREE countries where airbases were placed. (3 x 1) (3)

2.3 Read Source 2C.

- 2.3.1 Name the peace-keeping body that mediated a ceasefire on 10 June 1967. (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.2 Who, according to the source, had the most casualties due to the Six Day War? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.3 How did the following countries feel after the Six Day War?
- (a) Israel (1 x 2) (2)
- (b) Arab countries (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.4 Explain what the Arab leaders meant by the following statement, "No peace, no recognition and no negotiation" with Israel. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 Use Source 2D.

2.4.1 What message is conveyed in the cartoon with regards to the Six Day War? (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.2 Name the country that has the dagger in his hand. (Use a visual clue from the source.)
(1 x 2) (2)

2.4.3 Explain the reliability of this source to a historian studying the reasons for the Israeli victory during the Six Day War. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about SIX lines (about 60 words) explaining how the Six Day War of 1967 contributed to the conflict in the Middle East. (6)

[50]

QUESTION 3: HOW DID THE IDEA OF A PROGRAMME OF ACTION INFLUENCE SOUTH AFRICANS TO ACTIVELY RESIST APARTHEID FROM 1948 TO THE 1960S?

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

3.1 Refer to Source 3A.

- 3.1.1 What, according to the source, marked a turning point in the history of the ANC's existence? (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.1.2 Define the concept, *Apartheid*, in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.1.3 Why do you think the ANC adopted the Programme of Action? (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.1.4 Explain what is meant by the statement, "The adoption of a Programme of Action by the African National Congress...marked one of the most important turning points in the history of the Organisation's existence..." in the context of the ANC struggle against apartheid. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.1.5 What, according to the source, did the mass action that the ANC embarked on involve as part of the Programme of Action? (1 x 2) (2)

3.2 Read Source 3B.

- 3.2.1 Why, according to the source, was the Defiance campaign developed? (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.2 Explain the historical term, *Defiance Campaign*, in the context of black resistance to apartheid during the 1950s. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.3 Why do you think it was important for black South Africans to embark on a defiance campaign in the struggle against apartheid in the 1950s? (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.2.4 State any ONE event from the source, where blacks defied Apartheid laws during the 1950s. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.5 Explain why the Apartheid government responded by arresting Africans who defied the Apartheid laws. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 Consult Source 3C.

- 3.3.1 What, according to the source, was the Freedom Charter? (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.2 State any TWO organisations from the source that formed part of the Congress Alliance. (2 x 1) (2)

3.3.3 Explain why the anti-Apartheid movements decided to draft the Freedom Charter. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.4 Discuss what is implied by the statement, "South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and...no government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of all the people," regarding the focus of the Freedom Charter in the struggle against Apartheid. (2 x 2) (4)

3.4 Consult source 3D

3.4.1 Discuss the message conveyed in this poster regarding the struggle against Apartheid in the 1950s. (1 x 2) (2)

3.4.2 Quote evidence from the source, which suggests that different organisations were involved in the demonstration in 1955. (1 x 2) (2)

3.5 Use Sources 3C and 3D. Explain how the information in Source 3C supports the evidence in Source 3D regarding the formation and the demands of the Freedom Charter in the struggle against apartheid. (2 x 2) (4)

3.6 Using the information from the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how the idea of a programme of action influenced South Africans to actively resist apartheid from 1948 to the 1960s? (8)

[50]

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer at least ONE question in this section.

QUESTION 4: NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA – AFRIKANER NATIONALISM

“Afrikaner Nationalism was deliberately constructed during the 20th century to serve the needs of a small elite group of Afrikaners”.

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

AND/OR

QUESTION 5: APARTHEID: SOUTH AFRICA – 1940s to 1960s

Discuss to what extent resistance to Apartheid during the 1950s was largely ineffective.

In light of the above question, focus on the nature and effectiveness of resistance from 1952 to 1960.

[50]

ADDENDUM

QUESTION 1: WHAT WAS THE NATURE OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM IN THE FIRST HALF THE 20TH CENTURY?

SOURCE 1A: An extract of from the opening address by Pixley Seme.

A young African lawyer, Pixley ka Isaka Seme, called for a conference to ‘unite all the various African tribes in South Arica’. Seme had in mind a movement that would firstly, unite politically active Africans and their separate organisations in different parts of the country, secondly, achieve social unity of the chiefs, (representatives of traditional forms of authority) and the new generations of mission educated Africans (who were ready to assume political leadership). Lastly, Seme envisioned a movement that would lead the masses. He organised a conference in Bloemfontein and on 8 January 1912, the day on which the SANNC was founded he stated the following in his opening address...

“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 – 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”

[Taken from: Thabo Mbeki and the Battle for the Soul of the ANC by William Gumede, 2005

SOURCE 1B: Explains the implications of the Native Land Act and how the SANNC voiced their displeasure at the passing of the law.

Only a year after the SANNC’s formation the Union government passed the 1913 Natives’ Land Act. Politically aware Africans immediately recognized the tragic implications of this law: Africans lost their rights to 90 percent of South Africa’s land, and South Africa would forever be a racially divided country. The Act restricted black people from buying or occupying land except as employees of a white master. It opened the door for white ownership of land, leaving black people to scramble for what was left. Once the law was passed, the government began the mass relocation of black people to poor native reserves. No longer able to provide for themselves and their families, people were forced to look for work far away from their homes. This marked the beginning of the socio-economic challenges the country still faces today such as landlessness, poverty and inequality. The SANNC sent a petition to the English governor-general and deputations to the Parliament in Cape Town and to London in 1914, calling for the act’s repeal. They were ignored. At the end of World War I, they sent their own delegation to the peace treaty talks at Versailles (1919). Their requests for the vote, equal representation, and equal land distribution were sympathetically received and politely ignored.

[Taken from: The History of South Africa by Roger B. Beck 2000]

SOURCE 1C: The source briefly outlines the position of the African National Congress in the 1930s.

During this period the ANC cooperated with other organisations such as the APO and the NIC to fight increasing segregation imposed by the white minority government. A case in point was the Non-European Convention in Kimberley and the All Africa Convention (AAC) in Bloemfontein. Far from being a united force for a significant part of the 1930s, the ANC was plagued by divisions and factionalism, evidenced by the frequency of change in its leadership. The ANC began to experience problems with organising their structures. A split of the Cape branch of the ANC led to the formation of the Independent ANC. Pixley ka Seme succeeded Josiah Gumede as president general on 30 April 1930. He outlined his reform scheme and desperately sought to improve the financial matters of the congress. In 1932 Seme published a pamphlet entitled “The African National Congress – Is it Dead?” as a response to attacks on his leadership. Reverend R Mahabane became President-General in 1937; and in 1940 Mahabane was replaced by AB Xuma. In the late 1930s the ANC began reorganising itself by revitalising its branches. By the 1940s the ANC had succeeded in rejuvenating itself. Significantly, support for the Industrial and Commercial Workers’ Union (which previously enjoyed mass support from the working class) declined and it ceased to be the dominant force in the resistance landscape.

<https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/african-national-congress-timeline1930-1939> Accessed on 18 October 2025

SOURCE 1D: Explains the impact of The Atlantic Charter on African nationalist thinking in South Africa in the 1940s.

Alfred Xuma, who became President of the ANC in 1940, set out to rebuild the ANC. Under his leadership, the ANC constitution was revised and the organization became more efficient and centralized, thus attracting a wider following. Xuma was central to the adoption of the Africans’ Claims document. Africans’ Claims in South Africa (unanimously accepted on 16 December 1943 at the ANC’s annual Conference) is the title of a document drawn up in response to the Atlantic Charter passed two years earlier. The Atlantic Charter, set out the objectives of the Allies during the Second World War and their ideas of the world order after its end. The Allies promised to support nations seeking self-determination. Strongly influenced by their interpretation of the Atlantic Charter, the central points of Africans’ claims were the demands for universal suffrage and for an end to racial segregation in South Africa. This document charted the path to racial equality in South Africa that African nationalists hoped would follow the conclusion of the Second World War.

[Taken from: <http://www.nhmsa.co.za/> Date accessed: 12 October 2025]

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

SOURCE 2A: This source below explains the reasons for the outbreak of the Six Day War on 5 June 1967.

A series of border disputes were the major spark for the Six Day War. By the mid-1960's, Syrian-backed Palestinian guerrillas had begun staging attacks across the Israeli border, provoking reprisal (retaliation) raids from the Israel Defence Forces. In April 1967, the skirmishes (conflicts) worsened after Israel and Syria fought a ferocious (violent) air and artillery (weapons) engagement in which six Syrian fighter jets were destroyed. In the wake of the April air battle, the Soviet Union provided Egypt with information that Israel was moving troops to the northern borders of Syria in preparation for a full-scale invasion. The information was inaccurate, but it nevertheless stirred Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser into action. In a show of support for his Syrian allies, he ordered Egyptian forces to advance into the Sinai Peninsula, where they expelled a United Nations peacekeeping force that had been guarding the border with Israel for over a decade. On 22 May, Nasser banned Israeli shipping from the Straits of Tiran. A week later he sealed a defence pact with King Hussein of Jordan. At the same time, bloody threats poured out of Arab radio stations and on to the pages of Israeli newspapers. Only 22 years after the end of the Holocaust it was not surprising that the Arab propaganda (publicity) hit home. A doom-laden (depressing) mood overcame the country. People made black jokes: "Let's meet after the war. Where? In a phone box."

[From <https://link.springer.com> > chapter. Accessed on 30 September 2019.]

SOURCE 2B: This extract below describes how the events of 5 June 1967 unfolded in the Middle East.

By early June 1967, Israeli leaders voted to counter the Arab military build-up. The war began on 5 June 1967, when Israeli's air force launched a devastating series of attacks on Egyptian airfields which destroyed most of Egypt's aircrafts on the ground. Technically, Israel was the aggressor, since Israel fired the first shots. The Israeli war plan depended on a surprise attack, called Operation Focus. By the end of the day on 5 June, Israeli pilots had won full control of the skies over the Middle East. The war was disastrous for Egypt and for the Arabs. On 6 and 7 June the Israeli's quickly overran the whole of Sinai as they had in 1956. On 7 June Jordan lost the Old city of Jerusalem and the West Bank, and on 9 June Syria lost the Golan Heights. The fighting ended on 10 June and in a victory for Israel. Unlike the Egyptians and the other Arab armies, the Israelis had done their homework. They had flown hundreds of reconnaissance (investigation) missions over the years to build up an accurate picture of airbases in Egypt, Jordan and Syria. Pilots had a target book, giving the details of their layouts and defences.

[From Conflict in the Middle East by Dr J. King]

SOURCE 2C

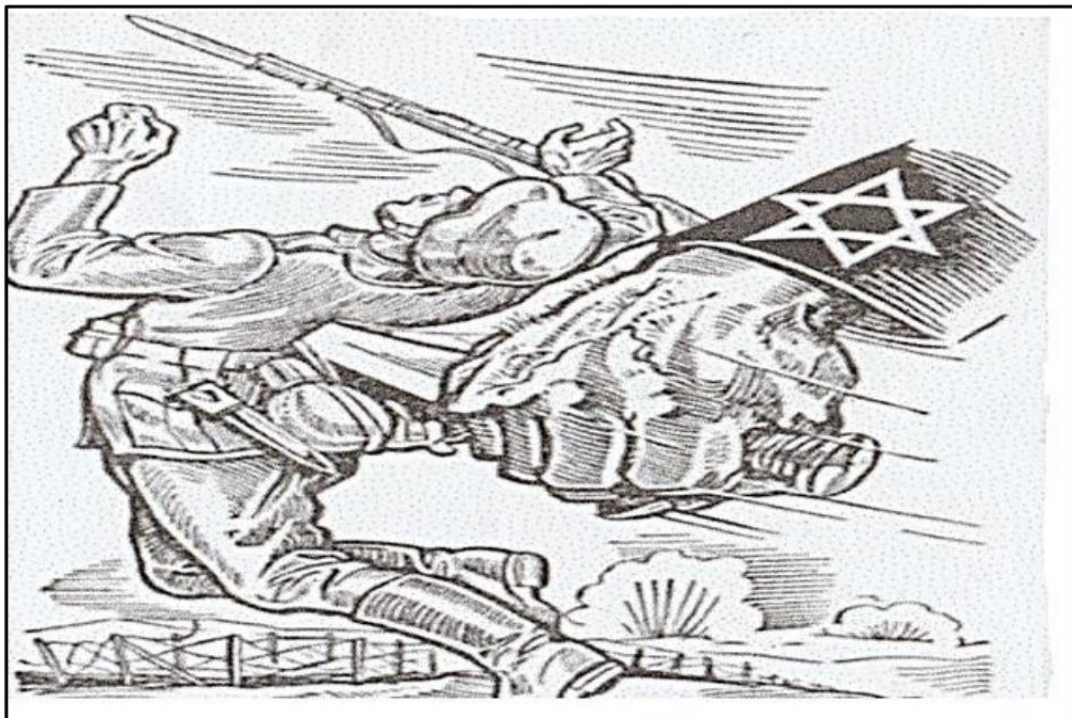
The source below explains the consequences of the Six Day War of 1967.

On June 10 1967, a United Nations ceasefire (break in fighting) took effect and the Six Day War came to an abrupt (sudden) end. It was later estimated that some 20 000 Arabs and 800 Israelis had died in just 132 hours of fighting. The leaders of the Arab states were left shocked by the severity of their defeat. Egyptian President Nasser even resigned in disgrace, only to promptly return to office after Egyptian citizens showed their support with massive street demonstrations. In Israel, the national mood was jubilant. Victory in the war led to a surge of national pride in Israel, which tripled in size, but it also fanned (blew) the flames of the Arab Israeli conflict. Still wounded by their defeat in the Six-Day War, Arab leaders met in Khartoum, Sudan, in August 1967, and signed a resolution that promised “no peace, no recognition and no negotiation” with Israel. Led by Egypt and Syria the Arab states later launched a fourth major conflict with Israel during 1973’s Yom Kippur War.

[From <https://www.history.com/topics/middle-east/six-day-war>. Accessed on 30 September 2019.]

SOURCE 2D

The cartoon depicts what happened during the Six Day War of 1967 between Israel and the Arab States.



[From [Getty Images.com](https://www.gettyimages.com). Accessed on 30 September 2019.]

QUESTION 3: HOW DID THE IDEA OF A PROGRAMME OF ACTION INFLUENCE SOUTH AFRICANS TO ACTIVELY RESIST APARTHEID FROM 1948 TO THE 1960S?

SOURCE 3A

This source below explains how the struggle against apartheid transformed from petitions to a Programme of action after 1948. It was taken from South African History Online.

The adoption of a Programme of Action by the African National Congress (ANC) at the December conference in 1949 marked one of the most important turning points in the history of the Organisation's existence up to that time. The adoption was precipitated (caused) by the victory of the National party and its determination to implement a policy of apartheid, which discriminated blacks and deprived them human rights. The ANC, inspired by the desire to achieve national freedom, was transformed in the following decade. Formerly an organisation led by middle class liberals who believed that they could, through persuasion, wring concessions from the White government, it now became a militant liberation movement.

In The Programme of Action called on the ANC to embark on mass action, involving civil disobedience, strikes, boycotts and other forms of non-violent resistance, similar to the 1946 Passive resistance campaign mounted by the South African Indian Conference (SAIC). 1952, the young guard in the ANC, led by Walter Sisulu, Oliver Tambo and Nelson Mandela, in alliance with the SAIC, the Congress of Trade Unions and the Coloured Peoples' Congress, embarked on a Defiance Campaign. This was the first major non-violent resistance campaign jointly mounted by the Black communities and a small group of White left wing activists and a result of the adoption of the Programme of Action.

[Adapted from <https://www.sahistory.org.za/dated-event/anc-adopts-programme-action> Accessed 25 August 2025]

SOURCE 3B

The source below explains the reasons for the Defiance campaign and how black South Africans participated in it to oppose apartheid.

The Defiance Campaign was developed by the African National Congress (ANC) to combat (fight) apartheid. The campaign used large-scale national non-cooperation to target laws enacted (passed) by the South African government that the ANC deemed unjust. The campaign began on June 26, 1952, as groups throughout South Africa executed various acts of defiance in main cities. In Johannesburg, fifty-three African protesters disobeyed the curfew rules enforced on Africans. In Boksburg, fifty-three African and Indian demonstrators with leader Nana Sita, the President of the Transvaal Indian Congress, refused to obey the law that non-residents had to get a permit to enter an African location. In Port Elizabeth, thirty protesters were arrested for disobeying the laws of apartheid by entering waiting rooms reserved for whites in railway stations. In Worcester, nine demonstrators were arrested when they entered a white only line at the Post Office.

Meanwhile, in Durban, twenty-five members of the ANC and South African Indian Congress (SAIC) were arrested after they sold "Freedom Stamps" at a meeting. Major arrests included SAIC leader Yusuf Cachalia and ANC leader Nelson Mandela. A major tactic employed by the resisters was choosing to be imprisoned, rather than paying a fine, after arrests. This burdened the government economically and

[Adapted from: <https://nvdatabase.swarthmore.edu/content/south-africans-disobey-apartheid-laws-defiance-unjust-laws-campaign-1952-1953> Accessed 25 August 2025

SOURCE 3C:

The source below explains the events that unfolded during the formation of the Freedom Charter as an important tool in the struggle against apartheid during the 1950s. It was taken from South African History Online

The Freedom Charter was a document outlining the aspirational principles of freedom and democracy in South Africa. The charter was adopted in June 1955 in opposition to apartheid by the Congress Alliance, a broad coalition consisting of the African National Congress (ANC), the South African Indian Congress (SAIC), the South African Coloured People's Organisation, and the South African Congress of Democrats. The charter was formulated as apartheid policies proliferated (increased) under the National Party, which had come to power in 1948. In opposition to these policies, a mass movement had coalesced (combined) around the ANC and the SAIC, whose new leadership called for resisting apartheid with increased militancy. In 1952 these groups organized a campaign in which thousands of volunteers defied discriminatory laws by passively courting arrest and burning their pass books.

The movement's principles were codified (organized) during a mass meeting in 1955 called the Congress of the People, which included Indians, Coloureds, sympathetic whites and Blacks. The delegates adopted the Freedom Charter, asserting that "South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and no government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of all the people." Its demands included equality and a government decided by the people.

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Freedom-Charter> Accessed on 20 August 2025

SOURCE 3D:

This poster below shows black, coloured and Indian South Africans demonstrating some of the demands of the Freedom Charter during the Congress of the People in 1955. They were protesting against apartheid.

