

Hillcrest High School

History PAPER 2

Trials 2020

Grade 12

3 Hours

150 Marks

Examiner: Mr Moore



INSTRUCTIONS

Answer **THREE** questions, for 50 marks each, to give a total of 150 marks.

START EACH QUESTION ON A NEW PAGE

Students must answer at least one essay and one non-essay question.

SECTION A: SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1: WHAT IMPACT DID THE BLACK PEOPLE'S CONVENTION (BPC) HAVE ON BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS IN THE 1970S?

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

1.1 Use Source 1A.

1.1.1 Where and when, according to the source, was the Black People's Convention (BPC) formed? (2x1) (2)

1.1.2 Quote any TWO objectives of the BPC from the source. (2x1) (2)

1.1.3 Explain why you think the BPC wanted 'to operate outside the white's only parliament'. (2x2) (4)

1.1.4 Identify any THREE leaders from the source that made up the BPC's National Executive Committee. (3x1) (3)

1.2 Refer to Source 1B.

1.2.1 Why, according to the source, did the BPC implement community based programmes? (2x1) (2)

1.2.2 Comment on the role the following played in the lives of black South Africans:

(a) Zanempilo Community Health Centre (1x2) (2)

(b) Isutheng Community Health Programme (1x2) (2)

1.2.3 Why, according to the source, did the Solempilo project come to an end? (1x2) (2)

1.3 Use Source 1C.

1.3.1 Identify the community project as shown in the source. (1x1) (1)

1.3.2 Explain the messages that are conveyed in the photograph. (2x2) (4)

- 1.3.3 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why a historian would find this source useful when researching the programmes that were offered by the Black People's Convention. (2x2) (4)
- 1.4 Refer to Sources 1B and 1C. Explain how the information in Source 1B supports the evidence in Source 1C regarding the role that Zanempilo Community Health Centre played in the Zinyoka community. (2x2) (4)
- 1.5 Consult Source 1D.
- 1.5.1 Explain why the apartheid regime decided to ban activists from the Black People's Convention. (2x2) (4)
- 1.5.2 Define the concept *Black Consciousness* in your own words. (1x2) (2)
- 1.5.4 Comment on the impact that the imprisonment of leaders from the Black Consciousness Movement had on the struggle for freedom. (2x2) (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 the impact that the Black People's Convention had on black South Africans in the 1970s. (8)

[50]

QUESTION 2: WAS THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC) SUCCESSFUL IN UNCOVERING HOW POLITICAL ACTIVISTS LIKE PHILA PORTIA NDWANDWE WERE KILLED?

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

2.1 Use Source 2A.

2.1.1 Why, according to Desmond Tutu, was the Truth and Reconciliation Commission established? (1x2) (2)

2.1.2 Define the term *amnesty* in your own words. (1x2) (2)

2.1.3 Explain what you think was implied by the statement, 'One of the criteria to be satisfied before amnesty could be granted was full disclosure of the truth', in the context of the TRC hearings. (2x2) (4)

2.1.4 List THREE apartheid security force leaders from the source that applied for amnesty. (3x1) (3)

2.2 Consult Source 2B.

2.2.1 Explain the messages that are conveyed in the cartoon regarding the work of the TRC. Use the visual clues in the source to support your answer. (2x2) (4)

2.2.2 Comment on what you think the words in the speech bubble implied 'WE HAVE TO OPEN UP THOSE FESTERING WOUNDS TO CLEANSE THEM – IT'LL HURT, BUT YOU'LL FEEL MUCH BETTER AFTERWARDS!' in the context of the TRC. (2x2) (4)

2.3 Study Sources 2A and 2B. Explain how the information in Source 2A supports the evidence in Source 2B regarding the work of the TRC. (2x2) (4)

2.4 Consult Source 2C.

2.4.1 List THREE character traits of Phila Ndwandwe from the source. (3x1) (3)

2.4.2 Name any TWO organisations from the source that Phila Ndwandwe was the leader of. (2x1) (2)

2.4.3 Comment on the reasons the security police gave for abduction and interrogation of Phila Ndwandwe. (2x2) (4)

2.5 Read Source 2D.

2.5.1 What, according to the source, was Mr Taylor's instructions to Wassermann regarding Phila Ndwandwe? (2x1) (2)

2.5.2 Explain why you think the TRC granted amnesty to the perpetrators that killed Phila Ndwandwe. (2x2) (4)

2.5.3 Comment on why you think a historian would find this source useful when studying the work of the TRC. (2x2) (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 whether the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was successful in uncovering how political activists like Phila Portia Ndwandwe were killed. (8)

[50]

QUESTION 3: HOW DID GLOBALISATION AFFECT DEVELOPING COUNTRIES?

Read Source 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D to answer the questions that follow.

3.1 Refer to Source 3A.

3.1.1 List any THREE effects of globalisation from the source. (3x1) (3)

3.1.2 Why, according to the source, did many governments decide to adopt a free market economic system. (1x2) (2)

3.1.3 Comment on the role that technology played in the process of globalisation. (2x2) (4)

3.2 Study Source 3B.

3.2.1 How, according to the source, did globalisation influence Ghana to gain independence. (2x1) (2)

3.2.2 List THREE African countries, besides Ghana from the source in which 'world events have impacted on their abilities to achieve independence'. (3x1) (3)

3.2.3 Explain the impact that globalisation had on developing countries in Africa. (2x2) (4)

3.2.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, comment on the limitations of this source for a historian studying globalisation. (2x2) (4)

3.3 Read Source 3C.

3.3.1 Define the concept *capitalism* in your own words. (1x2) (2)

3.3.2 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge explain how globalisation has affected the agricultural sector. (2x2) (4)

3.3.3 What impact, according to the source, did globalisation have on people living in developing countries? (2x1) (2)

3.4 Consult Source 3D.

3.4.1 Explain the messages that are conveyed in the cartoon. Use the visual clues in the source to support your answer. (2x2) (4)

3.4.2 Comment on why you think the cartoonist has depicted Africa holding a begging bowl. (2x2) (4)

3.5 Consult Sources 3C and 3D. Explain how the information in Source 3C supports the evidence in Source 3D regarding the effects of globalisation. (2x2) (4)

3.6 Using the information from the relevant sources and your own knowledge write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (80 words) explaining how globalisation affected developing countries. (8)

[50]

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

QUESTION 4: CIVIL RESISTANCE, 1970s TO 1980s: SOUTH AFRICA: THE CRISIS OF APARTHEID IN THE 1980s

The international anti-apartheid movement played a major role in ensuring the eventual collapse of the apartheid regime in the 1980s.

Critically discuss this statement by focusing on the various forms of resistance that the international anti-apartheid movement embarked on in the 1980s. **[50]**

QUESTION 5: THE COMING OF DEMOCRACY TO SOUTH AFRICA AND COMING TO TERMS WITH THE PAST

The violence and uncertainty that confronted South Africa in the early 1990s almost derailed the process of negotiations. It was leadership, negotiation and compromise among various leaders that endured South Africa became a democratic state in 1994.

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

QUESTION 6: THE END OF THE COLD WAR AND A NEW WORLD ORDER: THE EVENTS OF 1989

Explain to what extent the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1989 influenced the political transformation that occurred in South Africa in 1990s.

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

ADDENDUM

SOURCE 1A

The source below focuses on the formation of the Black People's Convention.

The Black People's Convention (BPC) was formed in Edendale, Pietermaritzburg on 8 July, 1972. The membership of the BPC was open to Africans, Indians and Coloureds. The Indian Congress' (Natal Indian Congress and Transvaal Indian Congress) and the Coloured Labour Party also joined the BPC. The main objectives of the BPC was to liberate Black people from psychological and physical oppression; to preach, to popularise and implement the philosophy of Black Consciousness and Black solidarity; to create an equitable (fair) economic system based on sharing of the wealth of the country. The BPC intended to operate outside the white's only parliament and the machinery of racial discrimination, set up to divide the black South Africans into separate and exclusive racial categories. They fought for 'Black Consciousness, Black Solidarity, and Black Radicalisation'.

It was decided at this conference that an Ad-Hoc Committee be appointed to draw a draft constitution, draw up a blue print for and to call an assembly of peoples' organisations for the establishment of a national organisation.

The first BPC annual national congress was held in December 1972 in Hammanskraal, near Pretoria. At this congress the BPC delegates representing the newly formed countrywide branches of the movement adopted several important resolutions which became the cornerstone of the BPC policy and political guidelines...

At the end of the conference the first National Executive Committee of the BPC was elected, consisting of Winniefred Kgwane (President), Christopher Mokoditsoa (Vice President), Siphon Buthelezi (Secretary General), Mosibudi Mangena (National Organiser) and Saths Cooper (Public Relations Officer).

[From https://disa.ukzn.ac.za/sites/default/files/pdf_files/oa19720700.032.009.282.pdf, Accessed 7 March 2019.]

SOURCE 1B

The following extract indicates the various community projects that were launched by the Black People's Convention.

The Black People's Convention implemented a variety of community based programmes to teach black South Africans to be self-sufficient and to do things for themselves.

One of the more enduring (long-lasting) structures established by the BPC was the Zanempilo Community Health Centre (Clinic) with Mamphela Ramphele as the driving force. Situated in Zinyoka, 10km outside King William's Town, it opened in January 1975. It was one of the first primary healthcare initiatives outside the public sector in South Africa and provided much-needed community health education. However, the centre was not only a health facility; it became a meeting point and a training ground for activists, a place where the community could gather to discuss issues, but also a place for joy and celebration, an example of the communal life that Bantu Stephen Biko and Barney Pityana had spoken about.

The success of the Zanempilo project led to a similar establishment on the South Coast of Natal, named Solempilo (eye of health), but the ban on Black Consciousness organisations in 1977 put an end to the project.

When Ramphele was banned and restricted to Tazaneen, Northern Transvaal, in 1977, she formed the Isutheng Community Health Programme with money from the BPC. Through Isutheng, she set about empowering women and encouraging them to establish vegetable gardens and other economic initiatives. Almost all of the BPC's projects were housed on church land.

[From <https://www.sahistory.org.za/topic/black-community-programmes-bcp>, Accessed on 07 April 2019.]

SOURCE 1C

This is a photograph of the Zanempilo Clinic, which was situated in Zinyoka village, outside King William's Town. It was a project initiated by the Black People's Convention in January 1975.



[From <https://www.unisa.ac.za/news/index.php/2014/09/bikos-legacy-lives-on/>. Accessed on 7 April 2019.]

SOURCE 1D

The following source focuses on how the apartheid regime responded to leaders of the Black People's Convention (BPC).

Realising that the BPC was intent on fighting apartheid and was not based on the apartheid principle of separate racial organisations, the state banned Drake Koka and Bokwe Mafuna in March 1973. The move came soon after the wave of spontaneous (unplanned) strikes by Durban workers which shook the apartheid regime. In response the regime also banned Steve Biko, Barney Pityana, Harry Nengwekhulu, Jerry Modisane, Strini Moodley, and Saths Cooper of the BPC for a five year period.

It is evident that the state struck at the heart of the Black Consciousness Movement by banning key members of SASO and the BPC. These organisations experienced a severe blow, but managed to survive and continue with their resistance work as best as they could.

In 1974, the BPC staged the Viva Frelimo rallies at Curries Fountain (Durban) and at Turfloop University (Limpopo), which led to the arrest of 13 SASO/BPC activists. Eventually the accused were reduced to nine after four were acquitted for various reasons. Their trial, officially known as *State vs Cooper and eight others*, dragged on for 16 months, after which the accused were found guilty and sentenced to five and six-year terms on Robben Island.

Some leaders and rank and file members went into exile to join the African National Congress or Pan-Africanist Congress, while others tried to establish BC exile organisations.

[From <https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/crackdown-black-consciousness-movement-1973>. Accessed 7 March 2019.]

SOURCE 2A

The extract below focuses on the reasons for the establishment of the TRC in 1996. It was written by Archbishop Desmond Tutu and it formed part of the final Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) report.

However painful the experience, the wounds of the past must not be allowed to fester (worsen). They must be opened. They must be cleansed. And balm (ointment) must be poured on them so they can heal. This is not to be obsessed (worried) by the past. It is to take care that the past is properly dealt with for the sake of the future. In our case, the TRC was formed to deal with the past. Who ordered that this person should be killed? Why did this gross violation of human rights take place? We also need to know about the past so that we can renew our resolve and commitment that never again will such violations take place. We need to know about the past in order to establish a culture of respect for human rights. It is only by accounting for the past that we become accountable for the future.

For all these reasons our nation, through those who negotiated the transition from apartheid to democracy, chose the option of individual and blanket amnesty. And we believe that this individual amnesty has demonstrated its value. One of the criteria to be satisfied before amnesty could be granted, was full disclosure of the truth. Freedom was granted in exchange for truth. We have, through these means, been able to uncover much of what happened in the past. In fact if such offences were judged to be politically rather than personally motivated when full disclosure was made amnesty was granted. Such applicants included those of murderer Eugene de Kock, assassin Craig Williamson and the mastermind behind bombings, the former Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok.

[From <https://www.justice.gov.za/trc/report/finalreport/Volume%201.pdf>. Accessed on 7 April 2019.]

SOURCE 2B

The cartoon below by Zapiro depicts the work that the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) had to undertake.



[From <https://www.saha.org.za/news/2016/April/trc20-report-back-teaching-the-trc-educators-workshop.htm>. Accessed 07 March 2019.]

SOURCE 2C

The following extract outlines the role that Phila Portia Ndwandwe played in the struggle against the apartheid regime.

Phila Portia Ndwandwe was an inspirational, energetic and determined woman. In 1985 she was recruited by the ANC, while studying dental therapy at the University of Durban Westville (UDW) [now University of KwaZulu-Natal]. She lived with General Vijay Ramlakan and his wife, who had turned their house into MK headquarters in Merebank KwaZulu-Natal.

She served on the UDW student's representative council and was instrumental in the formation of the Progressive Youth Committee (PYC). The main task of the PYC was to allow students from townships around Durban to share their experiences about police brutality. She also participated in the formation and activities of the Umlazi Youth League in the 1980s. During this period Phila had made UDW a hive of political activity and she accepted/listened the call made by the ANC which was to 'render the apartheid government ungovernable'.

In 1986 Phila left the country, like other student activists like Lenny Naidoo to join the ANC's military wing (MK) in exile. After her military training in Angola she returned to Natal and was part of Umkhonto we Sizwe which undertook various acts of violence and sabotage in Natal under the code name 'Operation Butterfly'.

The security police subsequently arrested fifty-four people, including Phila for various acts of sabotage. She was released after having made a statement, to be called as a State witness and listed number 38 in a list of 72 witnesses. She, however, left the country and went to Swaziland. The Durban security police received information of her activities from informants in Swaziland. The incidents of sabotage had continued in Natal and in 1988 the security police led by Andy Taylor decided that Phila must be abducted (captured) from Swaziland and interrogated and killed....

[From *Sunday Tribune*, 26 August 2018.]

SOURCE 2D

The following is a transcript of evidence that Mr Wasserman (Security Police) gave at the TRC surrounding the circumstances regarding the killing of Phila Portia Ndwandwe.

MR VISSER: From the outset? And eventually it transpired that she would not, she was not willing to cooperate with the police and certain orders were given.

MR WASSERMAN: That is correct sir.

MR VISSER: As far as you were concerned, what were those orders?

MR WASSERMAN: I was asked by Mr Taylor to eliminate (remove) and kill Ms Ndwandwe.

MR VISSER: Yes, would you just tell us what happened?

MR WASSERMAN: He told me that it was really now, Du Preez and I took her outside of the house, to where the grave had been dug previously.

MR VISSER: All right.

MR WASSERMAN: We took her outside, the grave was about 60 metres from the house veranda, I rendered her unconscious with a heavy blow.

MR VISSER: Using?

MR WASSERMAN: Using a wooden riot baton, police riot baton.

MR VISSER: Police baton, all right. Did you then carry her?

MR WASSERMAN: She was immediately unconscious and Du Preez and I then carried her to the grave that was dug amongst the trees.

MR VISSER: Did you take her clothes off?

MR WASSERMAN: We then placed Ms Ndwandwe in the grave, half way, sort of half way in. Then I fired a single shot into her head.

MR VISSER: Yes

MR WASSERMAN: From here, she was dead. We then undressed her.

MR VISSER: Why was this done?

MR WASSERMAN: For clothing and identification purposes. Clothing could be identified at a later stage.

MR VISSER: Did you then place her in the bottom of the grave?

MR WASSERMAN: We then placed her in the bottom of the grave and began to fill it in....

CHAIRPERSON: The Committee is satisfied that the Applicants have all made a full disclosure of their facts related to the incident which occurred within the context of the conflicts of the past and that these acts were associated with political objective as envisaged in the Act. They are accordingly all GRANTED amnesty....

[From https://www.justice.gov.za/trc/amintrans/1998/98110919_dbn_981116dbn.htm, Accessed 07 March 2019.]

SOURCE 3A

The following source outlines the process of globalisation.

Globalisation is a process of interaction and integration among the people, companies, and governments of different nations, a process driven by international trade and investment and aided by information technology. This process has effects on the environment, on culture, on political systems, on economic development and prosperity, and on the physical well-being of societies around the world.

Technological developments of the past few decades have led to increased cross-border trade, investment, and migration and the globe has entered a new phase of its economic development. Since 1950, for example, the volume of world trade has increased by 20 times, and from just 1997 to 1999 flows of foreign investment nearly doubled, from 468 billion US dollars to 827 billion US dollars. Distinguishing this current wave of globalisation from earlier ones, author Thomas Friedman has said that today globalisation is 'farther, faster, cheaper, and deeper'.

This current wave of globalisation has been driven by policies that have opened economies domestically and internationally. During the past two decades, many governments have adopted free-market economic systems, vastly increasing their own productive potential and creating a number of new opportunities for international trade and investment.

Technology has been the other principal driver of globalisation. Advances in information technology, in particular, have dramatically transformed economic life of people living in remote parts of the globe.

[From <https://www.globalisation101.org/what-is-globalisation/>. Accessed on 7 March 2019.]

SOURCE 3B

The source below focuses on the positive impact of globalisation.

Globalisation has had a lot of positive effects on developing countries. For instance, it played a significant role in the ability of some countries to achieve independence from colonial rule. Taking the case of Ghana for example, 'the end of the Second World War and the triumph of democracy played a major role in Ghana's road to gaining independence'. It has been argued that countries that are situated thousands of miles away may affect the economic, social and political situations in one's country. For example, the rise of capitalism in the United States of America and the rise of communism in the Soviet Union were able to influence Ghana to choose which political ideology it selected after attaining independence. The same thing is true for Nigeria, Rwanda, and South Africa in which world events have impacted on their abilities to achieve independence from colonial rule.

Another positive impact of globalisation on developing countries is an increase in standard of living. One of the aims of globalisation of economies is to reduce poverty, and this aim is being achieved by the increased access to foreign funding from industrialised nations to developing countries. And the spending of these funds on improving the education, health, social, and transport infrastructure of the developing nations aids in improving the standard of living of the people.

Globalisation has led to developing countries having access to new markets. This has led to transnational movement of labour, foreign capital, new technology and management to developing countries from the more industrialised nations. There is now an increase in the inflow of foreign direct investment to developing countries...

[From <https://writepass.com/journal/2015/03/globalisation-essay>. Accessed 07 March 2019.]

SOURCE 3C

The source below focuses on the negative impact of globalisation.

Today, the employment structure in developing nations has changed as a result of globalisation and capitalism. Before the introduction of globalisation in developing countries, the main source of occupation for the active members of the population (both men and women) was agriculture. But since the influx of foreign corporations, there has been a shift in the labour force as more hands are required at assembly plants and fewer hands are left to work in the agricultural sector. Statistical evidence shows that there has been a significant decline in the male agricultural work force from 62% to 14% . . . [and] a similar decline is evident for women.

Several research studies have shown that globalisation does not only affect the income level of the labour force, but also exposes workers to increased economic challenges. All these, together with a temporary labour force by big multinational companies has led to thousands of workers being fired, resulting in mass unemployment and poverty among workers.

Globalisation affected people living in developing countries by widening the inequality gap and reducing wages. Prior to globalisation, there was a small wage difference between skilled and unskilled workers in most nations. But since globalisation there has been an increase in the demand for a skilled and an educated labour force. But the most widely accepted conclusion is that globalisation has contributed largely to inequalities in developing nations.

[From <https://www.ukessays.com/essays/economics/positive-and-negative-effects-of-globalisation>. Accessed 07 March 2019.]

SOURCE 3D

The following cartoon focuses on the impact that globalisation has had on Africa.



[From <https://za.pinterest.com/pin/78883430952618403/>, Accessed 7 March 2019.]