

Hillcrest High School

Grade 12

HISTORY P2 **SEPTEMBER 2023**

MARKS: 150

EXAMINER: Mr Moore

TIME: 3 Hours

MODERATOR: Ms Cope

This Paper Consists of 12 Pages

Instructions:

This question paper consists of four (4) questions

Question 1: Civil Resistance in South Africa- The Crisis of Apartheid during the 1980's (Internal).

Question 2: The Coming of Democracy to South Africa- The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC).

Question 3: Civil Resistance in South Africa- The Black Consciousness Movement during the 1970's.

Question 4: The Coming of Democracy to South Africa- The Negotiated Settlement (1990's).

- The sources are placed after the questions and are clearly labelled.
- Candidates are required to answer THREE QUESTIONS in total. ONE SOURCE-BASED QUESTION, ONE ESSAY QUESTION and the LAST QUESTION is the candidate's choice.
- Questions 1, 2 and 3 are Source-Based.
- Questions 3 and 4 are Essays.
- Every question is worth 50 marks each, therefore the examination script is out of 150.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID WHITE SOUTH AFRICANS CHALLENGE THE APARTHEID GOVERNMENT DURING THE 1980s?

1.1 Refer to Source 1A.

- 1.1.1 Define the term conscription in your own words. (1x2) (2)
- 1.1.2 What, according to the source, were the main aims of the ECC? (2x1) (2)
- 1.1.3 Why, do you think, the ECC was opposed to conscription and militarisation? (1x2) (2)
- 1.1.4 Explain how the SADF was defending and upholding the apartheid system inside and outside South Africa during the mid-eighties. (2x2) (4)

1.2 Study Source 1B.

- 1.2.1 Why, do you think, the EEC called for an end to conscription? (1x2) (2)
- 1.2.2 What, according to the source, were young men faced with when they refused to serve in the military? (2x1) (2)

1.3 **Compare** Sources 1A and 1B. Explain how the evidence in Source 1B supports the information in Source 1A regarding the reasons the ECC held anti-conscription campaigns. (2x2) (4)

1.4 Read Source 1C.

- 1.4.1 Name the first young man from the source who refused to serve in the SADF. (1x1) (1)
- 1.4.2 Comment on what Anton Eberhard implied by his statement, "It is my belief that the present government has no right to remain in power, and any organisation which enables it to do so cannot be supported", in the context of his opposition to conscription. (2x2) (4)
- 1.4.3 Quote evidence from the source that highlights the prevailing white attitude against objectors. (1x2) (2)
- 1.4.4 What crucial factors, according to the source, influenced Eberhard's decision not to adhere to his call-up? (2x1) (2)

1.5 Consult Source 1D.

- 1.5.1 Why do you think the country was on fire in 1985? (2x2) (4)
- 1.5.2 Explain the term assassination in the context of opposition to the government's policies in the 1980s. (1x2) (2)
- 1.5.3 How, according to the source, did the government suppress the activities of the ECC? (3x1) (3)
- 1.5.4 Comment on what Adriaan Vlok implied by his statement, "That the ECC was part of the revolutionary onslaught against South Africa." (1x2) (2)

1.5.5 Explain the usefulness of this source for a historian researching the reaction of the government to the formation of the EEC. (2x2) (4)

1.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge and write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how white South Africans challenged the apartheid government during the 1980s. (8)

[50]

QUESTION 2: HOW SUCCESSFUL WAS THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC) ASSISTING THE FAMILY OF NOKUTHULA SIMELANE TO FIND CLOSURE?

2.1 Read Source 2A.

- 2.1.1 Why, according to the source, was the TRC established? (1x1) (1)
- 2.1.2 What, according to the source, was the intention of the Human Rights Violations Committee. (1x1) (1)
- 2.1.3 Define the concept restorative justice in your own words. (1x2) (2)
- 2.1.4 Why do you think the TRC focused more on restorative justice rather than retributive justice? (1x2) (2)
- 2.1.5 Quote evidence from the source that explains why the bulk of those who testified before the TRC were women. (1x2) (2)

2.2 Study Source 2B.

- 2.2.1 Give TWO pieces of evidence from the source which suggest that Nokuthula Simelane was a victim of apartheid. (2x1) (2)
- 2.2.2 Why do you think only five of the eight Soweto branch operatives were granted amnesty by the TRC? (2x2) (4)
- 2.2.3 Identify TWO reasons from the source why the Simelane family wanted the people responsible for Nokuthula's disappearance to be prosecuted. (1x2) (2)
- 2.2.4 Explain why it was important for Nokuthula Simelane's family to find her remains. (1x2) (2)
- 2.2.5 Explain the usefulness of this source to a historian researching the disappearance of Nokuthula Simelane. (2x2) (4)

2.3 Consult Source 2C.

- 2.3.1 Identify THREE men from the source who appeared before the TRC to apply for amnesty in the Nokuthula Simelane case. (3x1) (3)
- 2.3.2 Explain the concept amnesty in the context of the TRC. (1x2) (2)
- 2.3.3 Who, according to the source, was responsible for Nokuthula's disappearance? (1x1) (1)
- 2.3.4 Comment on the different statements made by the following people regarding Nokuthula's disappearance:
- (a) Wellem Coetzee
- (b) Veyi (2x2) (4)

- 2.4 **Compare** Sources 2B and 2C. Explain how the information in Source 2B supports the evidence in Source 2C regarding the perpetrators who applied for amnesty for Nokuthula's disappearance. (2x2) (4)

2.5 Use Source 2D.

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

2.5.2 Explain what is implied by the statement “KHULUMANI WILL NEVER GIVE UP!”. (1x2) (2)

2.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how successful the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was in assisting the family of Nokuthula Simelane to find closure. (8)

[50]

QUESTION 3: CIVIL RESISTANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA DURING THE 1970’S- THE BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS MOVEMENT.

The philosophy of Black Consciousness emulated by Steve Biko, enhanced self-reliance and dignity amongst black South Africans, which was used to resist against the Apartheid regime.

Discuss to what extent you agree with the above statement and substantiate your line of argument by using relevant evidence.

[50]

QUESTION 4: THE COMING TO DEMOCRACY IN SOUTH AFRICA- THE NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT.

“Violence on a few occasions almost derailed the process of negotiations, however despite the challenges, through the efforts of many role players, South Africa reached a democracy in 1994.”

Analyse the validity of the statement above, by examining the events between 1990 and 1994.

[50]

ADDENDUM (SOURCES)

QUESTION 1: HOW DID WHITE SOUTH AFRICANS CHALLENGE THE APARTHEID GOVERNMENT DURING THE 1980s?

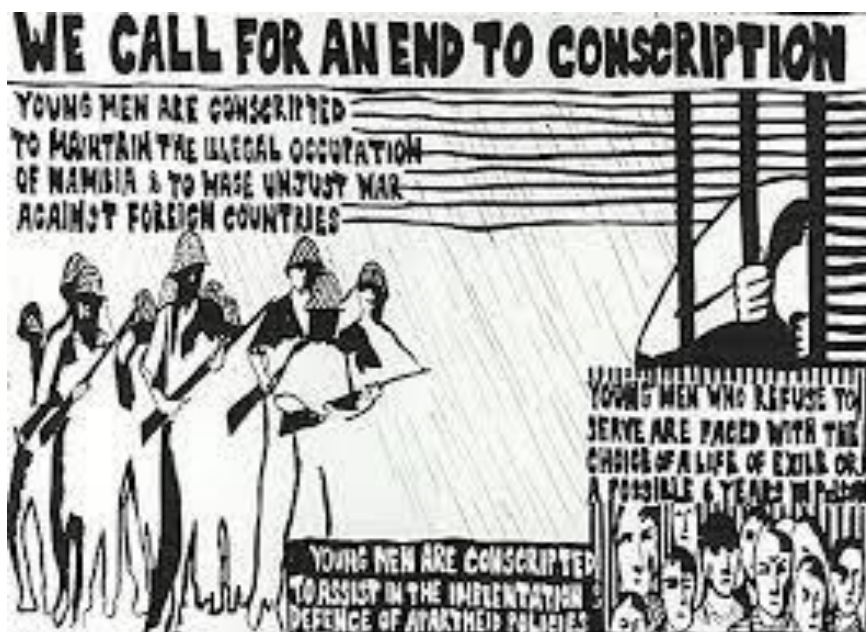
SOURCE 1A: This source below explains the reasons for the establishment of the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) in 1983.

The End Conscription Campaign was established in 1983, after Black Sash decided in July of that year to establish an organisation for conscientious objectors. The main aim of the ECC was the broadening of the rights of conscientious (honourable) objectors and the creation of a system of alternative military service without the element of punishment. The ECC was formed as a coalition, spearheaded (led) by the existing Conscientious Objectors Support Groups, consisting of human rights, religious, student and woman's organisations opposed to conscription and militarisation and committed to working for a just peace in our land.

The ECC's opposition to conscription is based on the fundamental belief that no person can be forced against their will to take up arms and to take life. Because of the increasing involvement of the South Africa Defence Force (SADF) in operations against South African resistance organisations within and outside the country and in defending and upholding (maintaining) the apartheid system in the mid-eighties, a growing number of young men began to rebel against national service. Most of them fled from South Africa to avoid military service, while a minority were jailed after refusing to undergo military training. The ECC grew so rapidly that by the end of 1985 it had more than 4 000 members in seven branches.

[From <https://omalley.nelsonmandela.org/index.php>].

SOURCE 1B: This poster was designed by the ECC for its official launch at the Claremont Civic Centre, Cape Town, in October 1984.



From pri.org/file/ECCjpg-o.

SOURCE 1C: This source explains the reason why a young white South African refused to serve in the SADF.

The first young man to stand trial (prosecution) for refusing to serve in the SADF was Anton Eberhard. He has completed his initial service in 1970. He was called up for camp again. He replied with a letter to his camp commander in which he wrote: "I acknowledge receipt of your call-up papers, but for reasons of conscience (principles) I am unable to attend. I have given the matter much thought and am fully aware of the consequences of refusing ... It is my belief that the present government has no right to remain in power and any organisation which enables it to do so cannot be supported."

His boss, in reaction which typifies (demonstrates) the prevailing white attitudes asked him in fury (angry). "So who will stop our daughters being raped?" A crucial factor in his decision was the fact that a friend was detained at the time of his call-up. In an interview he stated: "I befriended (supported) Vusi and got a taste what life was like for black South Africans. I knew I could not put on an SADF uniform." Eberhard was sentenced to 12 months in detention barracks (camps), of which he served two.

[From [https://core.ac.uk. >download>pdf 145042157.pdf](https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/145042157.pdf)

SOURCE 1D: This source below explains the reaction of the National Party government towards the ECC in the 1980s.

By, 1985, the country was on fire. That year – shortly after the assassination (killing) of Matthew Goniwe and other Cradock leaders – the ECC hosted an international peace conference in Johannesburg. In 1985 it was announced in Parliament that 7 589 conscripts had failed to report for the January national call-up, compared to 1 596 for the whole of 1984. By then 7 000 war resisters (opposes) were living in Europe, but many others simply dodged (avoided) the call-up by evading the military police or prolonged their studies indefinitely (forever).

As the ECC grew in support, the government attempted to suppress its activities. It carried out a vicious (brutal) smear campaign against the ECC in an attempt to show that it was unpatriotic (untrustworthy) and dangerous. The ECC's offices were raided and over 75 activists were detained, while others were personally harassed or attacked. The then Defence Minister, Magnus Malan said: "The ECC is a direct enemy of the SADF. It's disgraceful that the SADF, but especially the country's young people, the pride of the nation, should be subjected to the ECC's propaganda (publicity), suspicion-sowing and misinformation." He declared that the ECC was part of the 'revolutionary onslaught against South Africa'. The P.W. Botha government also increased the period of imprisonment from two to six years for refusing military service.

In August 1988, the ECC became the first white organisation in more than 20 years to be banned by the apartheid regime. In 1989 in response to a national defiance campaign the ECC 'unbanned' itself. Soon thereafter conscription was cut from two years to one year and after 1990 it was effectively phased out, officially ending in 1993. The ECC put pressure on the conscription system and in the end made it impossible for the state to enforce it.

[From <https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/end-conscription-campaign-ECC>.

QUESTION 2: HOW SUCCESSFUL WAS THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC) ASSISTING THE FAMILY OF NOKUTHULA SIMELANE TO FIND CLOSURE?

SOURCE 2A: The extract below explains the aims of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), which was established in 1995.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was established to, amongst other goals, facilitate the 'rehabilitation and the restoration of human and civil dignity of the victims of human rights violations'. Primarily through the public hearings undertaken by the Human Rights Violations Committee, the Commission intended to restore voice and dignity to those previously marginalised (side-lined) and in the process confer (discuss) public acknowledgement, widely regarded as a key contributor to the healing process.

At the time, the TRC was the first restorative justice process of its kind to conduct public hearings and provide space for survivors to tell their stories in their own words. These hearings served an important symbolic function in a country where the system of governance had been premised (introduced) on the denial and silencing of, in particular, black voices.

...The TRC sought to address the issue of marginalised (side-lined) voices amongst the broader framework of victims and was conscious of gender distortions (biases) in the processes and presentation of its work. Although the bulk of those who testified before the Commission were women, in most cases their testimonies focused on the experiences of their husbands, sons and fathers. Women as victims represented only a small number of the cases presented.

SOURCE 2B: The following source focuses on how the Simelane family reacted to their daughter, Nokuthula's disappearance.

it has been nearly 30 years and Sizakele Simelane still waits for justice for her daughter, Nokuthula, who is presumed (assumed) dead. The 23-year-old uMkhonto we Sizwe activist from Bethal was abducted from Johannesburg's Carlton Centre by the Soweto Security Branch on September 8, 1983. She was taken to a farm in North West, where she was tortured for several weeks. ... Eight Soweto security branch operatives applied for amnesty for Nokuthula's detention and torture. Only five were successful.

Her sister, Thembi Nkadimeng, wrote a letter in January to Silas Ramaite, the acting national director of public prosecutions, informing him that her father had died without knowing what had happened to his daughter. "Most regrettably, we have lost complete faith in the priority crimes litigation (lawsuit) unit to run a successful prosecution." The unit is tasked with investigating, among others, matters referred by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). Nkadimeng told Ramaite that she met the investigating officer in January. He proposed that it be dealt with through an inquest (investigation). She said she had also approached the missing persons task team, which told her that it was unable to find her sister's remains. "I was told to approach the suspects and offer not to prosecute them if they disclosed the location of Nokuthula's remains.

I have discussed this suggestion with my family, and we have decided not to do a deal with the suspects." She said the suspects had "more than ample time" to come forward and disclose the whereabouts of the remains. "They have chosen rather to cause me and my family pain and anguish (suffering) by maintaining a wall of lies and deceit (dishonesty)." Ramaite informed Nkadimeng in a letter dated January 31, that it was not possible to hold an inquest before the conclusion of the "outstanding investigations".

... "The National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) is dragging its feet to give my mom the only thing she can have, her child's remains." Her mother, Sizakele, said she was angry and disappointed, ...

SOURCE 2C: The source below is an account of Nokuthula Simelane’s abductors’ application for amnesty at the TRC hearings.

After the fall of Apartheid, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was instituted as a way of bridging the divide between the oppressive National Party race and the democratic South Africa. The Simelane family filed her case with the TRC in the hope of resolving her case. Five white men applied for amnesty relating to Nokuthula's abduction, torture and disappearance, Wellem Hellem Johannes Coetzee, Anton Pretorius, Mong, Williams and Ross. In the TRC, a former commander of the Soweto Intelligence Unit (SIU), Wellem 'Timol' Coetzee, the man responsible for the disappearance and death of Nokuthula, stated that Nokuthula was alive when he last saw her, the unit had turned her into a spy and redeployed her back to Swaziland.

Coetzee's argument was countered by his colleague, Veyi who confessed that she was tortured and brutally murdered and was buried around the Rustenburg area. The TRC ruled against Coetzee's amnesty with regards to torture but was granted amnesty for Nokuthula's abduction. The TRC further awarded amnesty to the other four men (Pretorius, Mong, Williams and Ross) for torturing her. Thus far, no one has come forth and taken responsibility for her disappearance, neither the ANC nor former apartheid security forces.

From: <https://www.sahistory.org.za/people/nokuthula-orela-simelane>.