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GRADE 11

NOVEMBER 2017

**HISTORY P2
ADDENDUM**



This addendum consists of 12 pages.

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS**QUESTION 1: WHAT FACTORS LED TO THE RISE OF AFRIKANER NATIONALISM?****SOURCE 1A**

This source explains the early use of the term Afrikaner nationalism.

Afrikaner nationalism is a political ideology that was born in the late nineteenth century among Afrikaners in South Africa; it was strongly influenced by anti-British sentiments that grew strong among the Afrikaners, especially because of the Boer Wars.

According to historian T. Dunbar Moodie, Afrikaner nationalism could be described as a kind of civil religion that combined the history of the Afrikaners, the formalised language (Afrikaans) and Afrikaner Calvinism as key symbols. A major proponent of the ideology was the secret *Broederbond* organisation and the National Party that ruled the country from 1948 to 1994. Other organisations aligned with Afrikaner nationalist ideology were the Federation of Afrikaans Cultural Organisations (*Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurvereniginge*, FAK), the Institute for Christian National Education and the White Workers' Protection Association.

[Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afrikaners>]

SOURCE 1B

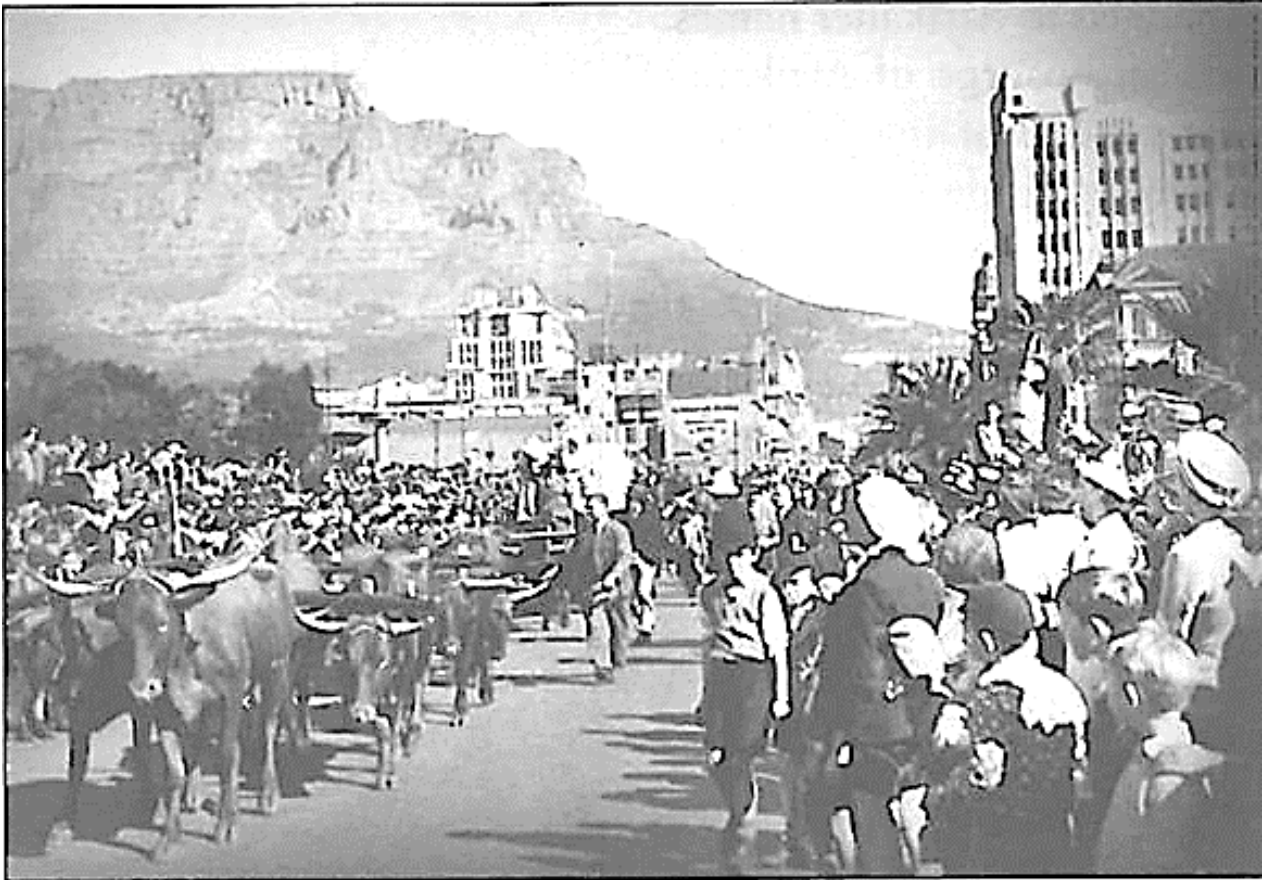
This source explains how the centenary celebrations of the Great Trek reawakened Afrikaner nationalism in the 1930s.

A marked feature of the way in which Afrikaner Nationalism was constructed was the emphasis placed on history ... Of particular significance in moulding an Afrikaner identity during the 1930s were the centenary celebrations of the Great Trek in 1938. The Great Trek, which assumed pride of place in Afrikaner history, was commemorated by nine ox wagons slowly making their way from Cape Town to the North. It turned out to be unprecedented cultural and political theatre – excited crowds dressed in period Voortrekker garb welcomed the procession as it approached towns and cities. Streets were renamed after Voortrekker heroes; men and women were moved to tears by the spectacle; young people were married alongside the vehicles; couples christened their babies in the shade of wagons (many infants were given names derived from the Great Trek, such as Eeufesia and Kakebeenwania). Although this 'second Trek' had been carefully orchestrated, even the organisers were taken aback by the tumultuous response to the event.

[From *Making History Grade 11* by R. Deftereos et al p228]

SOURCE 1C

This photograph shows the commemoration of the centenary trek, the Eeufees in 1938.



[From *Making History Grade 11* by R. Deftereos et al p228]

SOURCE 1D

This source shows how the United Party's (UP) policies during World War Two contributed towards Afrikaner Nationalism.

'Under wartime conditions, the economy expanded and diversified particularly rapidly, drawing more and more Africans in the urban labour market. Yielding to arguments that migrant labour, pass laws, and job colour bars were inefficient as well as unjust, the government bent the job colour bar, and allowed black wages to rise at a faster rate than white wages, and temporarily relaxed the pass laws. It also recognised that Africans were a permanent part of the urban population and toyed with the idea of recognising African trade unions. In those circumstances, a radical Afrikaner party managed to mobilise sufficient ethnic support to win a narrow victory in a general election in 1948.'

From *Making History Grade 11* by R. Deftereos et al p226

SOURCE 1E

This extract explains how urbanisation and poor whites contributed to the rise of Afrikaner Nationalism.

The depression of the early 1930s forced a considerable number of Afrikaners off the land and into the cities. Many of them lacked the necessary skills to assert themselves in the new and competitive urban environment and were relegated to relatively low-paid positions. For example, almost 40% of urbanised male Afrikaners found themselves in the following occupations in 1939 – manual labourer, mine worker, railway worker, bricklayer. According to the 1932 report of the Carnegie Commission of Enquiry into White Poverty, 200 000 to 300 000 could be classified as very poor.

Poverty was not restricted to the urban areas. It was also particularly acute in the Northern Cape with its nomadic **trekboers**, in the Bushveld area of the Transvaal, in the Karoo and Little Karoo with its struggling peasant farmers and **bywoners**, and in the Southern Cape where former independent woodcutters were fighting a losing battle against greedy wood merchants.

Impoverished Afrikaners had to be rescued for the volk. In the Broederbond as well as in other circles, a strategy combining ethnic mobilisation with the promotion of **volkskapitalisme** was seen as a possible solution to the problem. Through group identification and co-operation, it was hoped that the position of Afrikaans speakers could be improved.

Trekboer – a nomadic Afrikaner farmer

bywoner – a tenant farmer who laboured for the land owner in return for the right to cultivate a piece of land

volkskapitalisme – capitalism in the interest of the volk

[Taken from *Book 4: Industrialisation, Rural Change and Nationalism* commissioned by the Department of Education by Albert Grundlingh]

QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE SUEZ CRISIS OF 1956 CONTRIBUTE TO TENSIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST?

SOURCE 2A

This extract explains why Nasser nationalised the Suez Canal in 1956.

The British troops left Egypt on the 6 June 1956. Nasser was elected president on the 23 June. He promised the Egyptians he would build a new dam across the Nile, the Aswan Dam, which would provide electricity to power new industries and supply enough water to let farmers cultivate vast new tracts of desert. On 19 July 1956, the United States (annoyed because Nasser was negotiating with the Soviet Union) withdrew its offer of a loan to Egypt to build the dam. The British government did likewise the next day. This was a savage blow to Nasser's pride. Although Egypt was prepared to pay compensation, Nasser's action in nationalising the Anglo-French Suez Canal infuriated (angered) the British and French governments.

[From: *The Modern World 1914 – 1918* by Philip Sauvain]



SOURCE 2B

This article deals with the attacks of the Anglo-French (Britain and France) troops on Egypt in 1957. There was retaliation from Egypt in attacks in Sinai and in the Suez Canal.

In the morning of 30 October Britain and France sent ultimatums (final demands) to Egypt and Israel. They initiated Operation Musketeer on 31 October, with a bombing campaign. Nasser responded by sinking all 40 ships present in the canal closing it to all shipping – shipping would not move again until early 1957. Despite the risk of an invasion in the Canal zone, Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer ordered Egyptian troops in the Sinai to stay put, as Amer confidently assured Nasser that the Egyptians could defeat the Israelis in the Sinai and then defeat the Anglo-French forces once they came ashore in the Canal zone.

Amer also advised Nasser to send more troops into the Sinai to inflict his promised defeat on Israel, even though the risk of their being cut off if the Canal zone were seized by Anglo-French forces was enormous. Not until late on 31 October did Nasser disregard Amer's rosy assessment and ordered his forces to disengage (disconnect) in the Sinai and to retreat back to the Canal zone to face the expected Anglo-French invasion. Eden and Mollet ordered Phase 1 of Operation Revise to begin 13 hours after the Anglo-French ultimatum.

British bombers based in Cyprus and Malta took off to Cairo with the aim of destroying Cairo airport, only to be personally ordered back by Eden when he learned that American civilians were being evacuated (moving away) at Cairo airport. Fearful of the backlash that might result if American civilians were killed in a British bombing attack, Eden sent the Valiant bombers back to Malta while the Canberra's were ordered to hit Almaza airbase outside of Cairo. British night bombing proved ineffective.

Templer penned a memo, which read:

Some people in England today say that what we're [*sic?*] done in the Middle East will have terrible effects in the future. ... The reality is that we have checked a drift. With a bit of luck we're not only stopped a big war in the Middle East, but we've halted (stopped) the march of Russia through the Middle East and on to the African continent.'

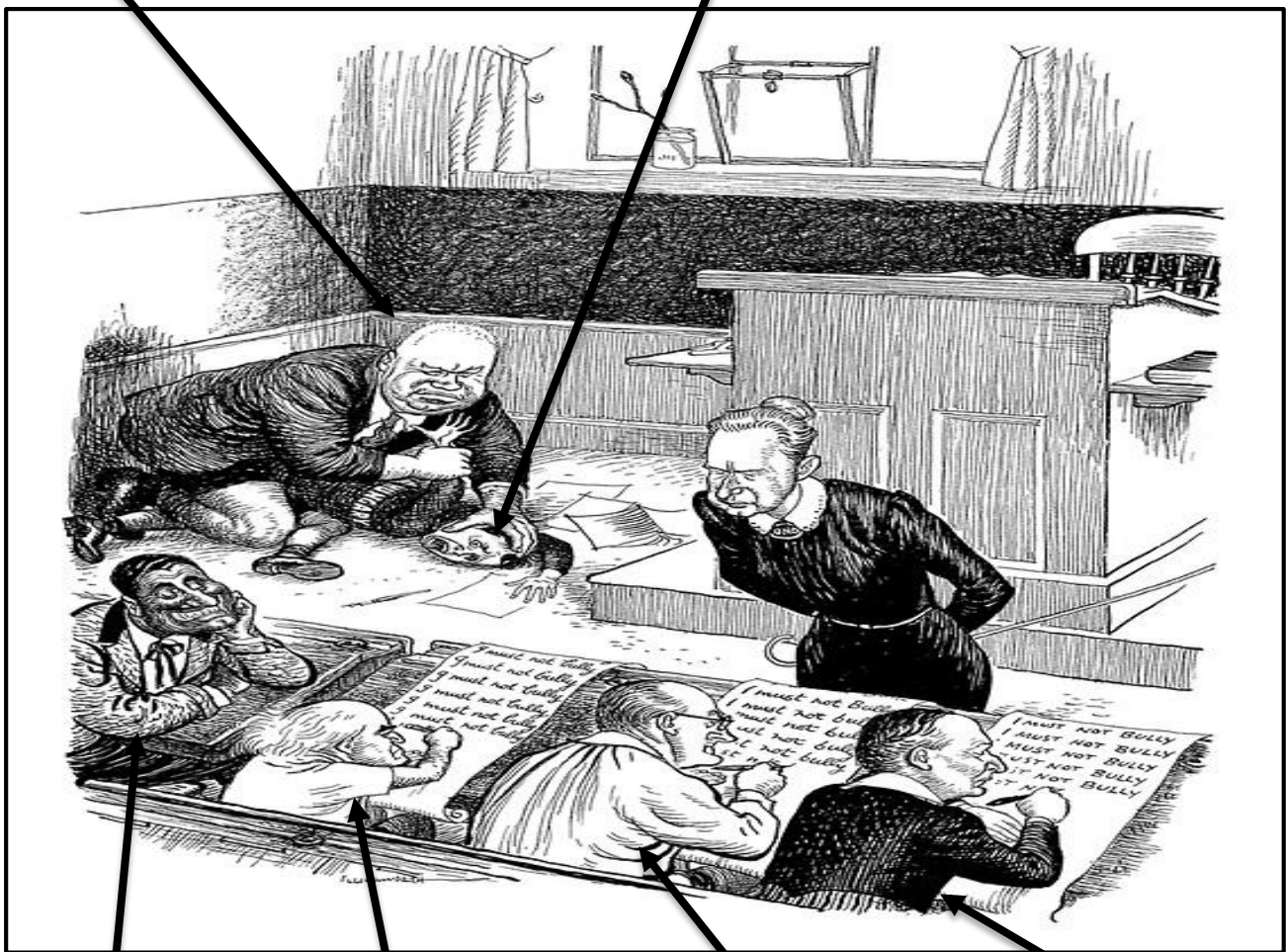
[Taken from https://en.org/Suez_Crisis]

SOURCE 2C

This cartoon by Leslie Illingworth appeared in *Punch Magazine* on 28 November 1956. It shows a courtroom scene in which the United Nations, represented by the judge/teacher, is handing out punishment. The three men being punished are the Prime Ministers of Israel and Britain and the French President. President Nasser looks on with a grin as they write lines: 'I must not bully'. This refers to their attack on Egypt after Nasser nationalised the Suez Canal.

Khrushchev (Russia)

Hungary



Nasser (Egypt)

Ben Gurion (Israel)

Eden (Britain)

Mollet (France)

[From *Top Class History* by P. Ellis et al]

SOURCE 2D

The source shows the figures of the number of casualties (deaths) and estimated casualties during the Suez Canal Crisis of 1956.

CASUALTIES	BRITISH	FRENCH	ISRAELI
Killed	16	10	231
Wounded	96	33	899
TOTAL	112	43	1 130
ESTIMATES		FRENCH	EGYPTIAN
Killed		400	1 000 – 3 000
Wounded		650 – 900	4 000
TOTAL		1 050 – 1 300	5 000 – 7 000

[From *Questions of evidence: The Twenty Century World* by P. Mantin]



QUESTION 3: WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF APARTHEID ON BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS IN THE 1950s?

SOURCE 3A

This extract by Martin Meredith explains how apartheid must be retained in order for whites to keep power and wealth at the expense of the majority of the people i.e. Blacks.

“To ensure that South African whites retained power permanently, white politicians constructed the most elaborate racial edifice (building) the world has ever seen. At the end of World War 11, South Africa’s racial policies differed in detail rather than in essence from the discriminatory practices employed elsewhere in Africa under European rule.” But in 1948 Afrikaner Nationalists came to power bearing their own version of racial rule they called Apartheid, determined to ensure white supremacy for all time and to destroy the *swart gevaar*, the black peril (danger) they said white society faced.

Stage by stage, the black population was subjected to a vast array (order) of government controls and segregated from whites wherever possible. Every facet of their lives – residence, employment, education, public amenities and politics – was regulated to keep them in a strictly subordinate (less important) role ... There was no pretence (pretending) about the objective. ‘Either the white man dominates or the black man takes over’, the Prime Minister, Hans Strijdom told Parliament in 1956.

[From *The State of Africa – A History of fifty years of independence* by Martin Meredith]

SOURCE 3B

This source consists of a written source and a visual source that deals with the implementation of the Group Areas Act in Sophiatown.

WRITTEN SOURCE: Some historians tend to explain resistance to Sophiatown removal in terms of the desire to preserve a non-racial community from being destroyed by the apartheid government. Others argue that relocation to Meadowlands posed serious problems for many employed in Johannesburg. Commuting (travelling) between Meadowlands and Johannesburg implied added cost at the time when incomes were low. Secondly, the longer distance would also result in numerous other challenges, including increased fares and more time spent commuting between home and workplace.

Another, more compelling reason appears to have been the impact the forced removal would have on single males in Sophiatown and their extended families in the reserves. As noted earlier, the majority of single males entering Sophiatown in the 1930s, 1940s and early 1950s were predominantly, though not exclusively, from the reserve areas of the North, East and Western Transvaal. While they were single males when in Johannesburg, these men were heads of families back home. Typically, many were in polygamous (many) unions, with several wives and children. Faced with the prospect of removal from Sophiatown these men had to decide whether they would be joined in the city by their families.

Many saw relocation to Meadowlands as providing access to a house with three rooms. Unlike in Sophiatown where a single room could be shared with just about anyone, houses in Meadowlands were meant specifically for families. Influx control regulation measures prescribed that only married men were allowed to occupy the houses in Meadowlands along with their spouses and biological children. Details of all members of the family were recorded in the house permit.

VISUAL SOURCE: Shows the forced removal of people from Sophiatown



[From <http://www.sahistory.org.za/article/urban-removals-destruction-sophiatown>]

SOURCE 3C

This is an extract on the effects of the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act on a South African family.

Raymond du Proft was a Belgian born white South African. In 1950 just after the government introduced the Mixed Marriages Act he was serving in the police force. He was twenty when he met Diane Bassick who was working in a Cape Town restaurant. They fell in love but since she was classified Coloured they could only meet in secret.

Before long they took a chance and started to live together. When their first son was born six years later they found a house in an Afrikaans speaking district and passed themselves off without any difficulty as a white married couple. Eventually they had five children, all of whom were classified as Coloured. Under the Nationalist law they should have gone to a school for Coloureds in a different district. To maintain the pretence (pretending) of being white the du Profts kept the children at home and educated them as best as they could. Regularly they applied for Diane and the children to be re-classified white and just as regularly they were refused.

Marriage remained out of the question. When their eldest son, Graham was nineteen he started going out with an Afrikaans speaking girl and she became pregnant. But again because he was classified Coloured and she was white they could not marry. In a moment of despair, Graham threw himself under a train; he died instantly.

[From: *South Africa* by I. Phillips]

SOURCE 3D

This source shows the reaction of black parents towards the Bantu Education Act of 1956.

"In 1953 the government passed the Bantu Education Act, which the people didn't want. We didn't want this bad education for our children. This Bantu Education Act was to make sure that our children only learnt things that would make them good for what the government wanted: to work in the factories and so on; they must not learn properly at school like the white children. Our children were to go to school only three hours a day, two shifts of children every day, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, so that more children could get a little bit of learning without government having to spend more money. Hawu! It was a terrible thing that act."

[Source: Baard and Schreiner, *My Spirit is Not Banned*, Part 2]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Visual sources and other historical evidence were taken from the following:

Baard and Schreiner, *My Spirit is Not Banned*, Part 2

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<http://sahistory.org.za>

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