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GRADE 11

NOVEMBER 2016

**HISTORY P2
ADDENDUM**



This addendum consists of 10 pages.

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS**QUESTION 1: WHAT FACTORS CONTRIBUTED TO THE GROWTH OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA?****SOURCE 1A**

This extract focuses on the general approaches to Pan-Africanism which can be traced far back into the 15th century and beyond.

Pan-Africanism is a general term for various movements in Africa that have as their common goal the unity of Africans and the elimination of colonialism and white supremacy (upper-hand) from the continent.

There are two general approaches to Pan-Africanism, namely, the Afrocentric and Eurocentric. The Afrocentric approach posits that the historical struggle of Africans against external aggression, exploitation, occupation and domination did not begin with European contact or the incursion (sudden arrival) into Africa in the fifteenth century, but in the B.C. era.

Conversely, the Eurocentric explanation regards Pan-Africanism as an idea conceived (imagined) in response to European slavery and colonialism. Pan-Africanism is generally regarded as a 20th-century movement, even if it can be traced back far into the 15th-century and beyond.

[Taken from *Gaines Junction: Undergraduate Interdisciplinary Journal of History* Giselle D. Aris, 'Pan-Africanism: Competing Interpretations', (Vol. 3, No.1)]

SOURCE 1B

A table showing the growth in the number of industrial workers between the years 1938–1939.

	1938–1939	1944–1945
White males	116 193	130 415
White females	28 645	35 104
Black males	196 178	299 334
Black females	11 484	23 808

[Source: *Making History Grade 12*, Friedman, Mashini and Johannesson, 1998, p54]

SOURCE 1C

The picture shows long queues of people walking to work during the bus boycott of 1944 in Alexandria.



[Source: Published in *The Star*, 1944]



QUESTION 2: WHAT WERE THE PERSPECTIVES OF MIDDLE EAST LEADERS ON THE REFUGEE PROBLEM IN THE MIDDLE EAST?

SOURCE 2A

The late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat stated in his historic address to the Israeli Knesset on 20 November 1977:

"We will not accept any talk about lasting and durable peace ... while you are occupying Arab land with military force. ... As for the Palestinian question, nobody denies that it's the essence of the problem as a whole ...

There is no use not recognising the Palestinian people and their own right in establishing their homeland, and their right of return."

[Adapted from Stephen P Halbrook, The Journal of Liberation Studies, *The Alienation of a Homeland: How Palestine Became Israel*, Vol. V, No. 4 (Fall 1981), p357]

SOURCE 2B

These are remarks by Yitshak Rabin (Prime Minister) on the occasion of the signing of the Israeli-Palestinian Declaration of Principles.

Washington, September 13, 1993
Mr President, ladies and gentlemen,

Let me say to you, the Palestinians: We are destined to live together on the same soil, in the same land. We, the soldiers who have returned from battle stained with blood, we who have seen our relatives and friends killed before our eyes, we who have attended their funerals and cannot look into the eyes of their parents, we who have come from a land where parents bury their children, we who have fought against you, the Palestinians:

We say to you today in a loud and clear voice: Enough of blood and tears. Enough. We have no desire for revenge. We harbour no hatred towards you. We, like you, are people who want to build a home, to plant a tree, to love, to live side by side with you in dignity, in empathy (understand someone else's feelings), as human beings, as free men. We are today giving peace a chance, and saying again to you: Enough. Let us pray that a day will come when we all will say: Farewell to the arms.

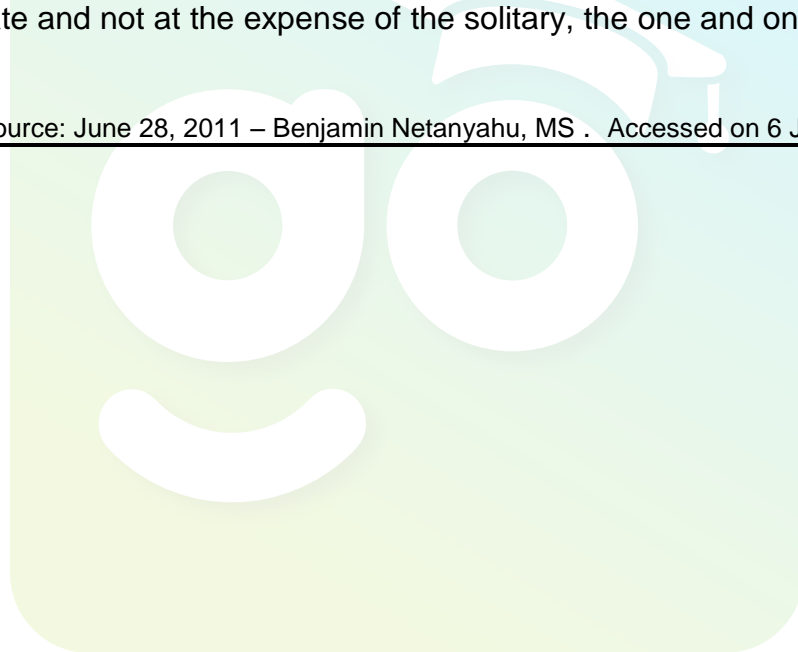
[Taken from <http://www.ijs.org.au>. Accessed on 6 June 2016.]

SOURCE 2C

This excerpt addresses the refugee problem of both Palestinians and Jews as stated by Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu in 2011.

The refugee problems [i.e. Jewish and Palestinian refugees] are settled in these two respective states – the question of Palestinian refugees will be resolved in the Palestinian state and not in Israel. Just as the question of Jewish refugees caused by that same Arab assault on Israel in 1948, was resolved within the Jewish state. The Arab attack, the attack of five Arab armies, with the Palestinians, on the embryonic (motherly) Jewish state caused two refugee problems. About 650,000 Palestinian refugees and a somewhat larger number of Jewish refugees were expelled from Arab states. Tiny Israel absorbed all the Jewish refugees and the vast Arab world refused to absorb the Palestinian refugees, and neither justice nor common sense mandates (official power to do something) that 63 years later, the Arab world or the Palestinians will come to us and say: Now, absorb the great-great-grandchildren of this part of the refugee problem that we created ourselves. The solution to the refugee problem, both in a practical sense and in the question of justice has to be addressed in the Palestinian state and not at the expense of the solitary, the one and only Jewish State.

[Source: June 28, 2011 – Benjamin Netanyahu, MS . Accessed on 6 June 2016.]



SOURCE 2D

This picture and extract depict the issue of Palestinian refugees after the First Arab-Israeli War.

VISUAL SOURCE

Three-quarters of a million Palestinians fled their homes during the war.

**WRITTEN SOURCE****OPINION 1:**

SACHAR (pro-Palestinian reporter): No Arab government was ordering these people to flee. On the contrary, they were ordering them to stay put, under no circumstances to give over their territory to the Jews. It is a myth to assume that these people left voluntarily.

OPINION 2:

MORRIS (anti-Palestinian reporter): For good military reasons Israelis wanted clear lines of communication behind the lines. They didn't want snipers. They didn't want guerrillas (members of unofficial military groups) operating behind the lines. So they wanted to get rid of Arab communities. So there were expulsions (ordered to leave the country officially) in various areas.

[Taken from *The Cold War*, D. Heate]

QUESTION 3: WHAT WERE THE CAUSES AND IMPACT OF THE BANTU EDUCATION ACT OF 1953 ON BLACK STUDENTS?**SOURCE 3A**

An extract about Bantu Education reflecting the role played by the Department of Native Affairs.

African schooling was still neither free nor compulsory, as it was for whites. Certainly, educational provision for Africans before this period had been unequal and most government schools separated white and African pupils. However, the Bantu Education Act brought all African schools under the control of the Department of Native Affairs, thus phasing out the independent missionary institutions which had previously led the field in African education. It also imposed a uniform curriculum which stressed separate 'Bantu culture' and deliberately prepared students for little more than manual labour.

[Taken from *Key History for GCSE: Teacher's Guide*]

SOURCE 3B

This table reflects the amount of money in Rands spent on the education of each African, Coloured, Indian and White child between 1953/54 and 1975/76.

SEPARATE AND UNEQUAL EDUCATION ENFORCED

Year	African	Coloured	Indian	White
1953/54	17	40	40	128
1969/70	17	73	81	282
1975/76	42	140	190	591

[Adapted from *The Right to Learn* by P. Christie]

SOURCE 3C

This source indicates how Black learners experienced serious educational problems during teaching and learning in the 1950s.



Expenditure on Bantu Education increased in the late 1960s, once the apartheid government saw the need for a trained African labour force. Through this, more African children attended school than under the old missionary system of education, albeit grossly deprived of facilities in comparison with education of other races, especially whites.

Nationally, pupil-teacher ratios in African schools went from 46 : 1 in 1955 to 58 : 1 in 1967. The classrooms were overcrowded and used on a rotational-basis. There was also a lack of teachers, and many of those who did teach were under-qualified. In 1961, only 10 per cent of Black teachers held a matric certificate. Black education was essentially deteriorating, with teachers being less qualified than their students.

[Source: <http://sahistory.org.za>. Accessed on 6 June 2016.]

SOURCE 3D

This source shows school children with their parents protesting against the Bantu Education Act in 1954.



About 7 000 children were expelled from school because of their protests. The ANC called for a boycott of schools to begin on 1 April 1954. In most places the boycotts lasted only a few weeks as parents did not want their young children to miss out on any education at all. As one African mother said about Bantu Education, "Half a loaf of bread is better than nothing at all."

[Taken from *Viva History*, 2012, p314]

ITS TIME TO WAKE UP
AFRICANS

WE REALLY WANT HELP!

CHILDREN MUST NOT
DRINK POISON

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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