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GRADE 11

NOVEMBER 2015

**HISTORY P2
ADDENDUM**



This addendum consists of 12 pages.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID AFRICAN NATIONALISM CONSCIENTISE BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS TO RESIST OPPRESSION?**SOURCE 1A**

This is an extract from the African newspaper *The African Liberator* that explains the ideas of African nationalism.

The African Liberator teaches Africans to free themselves from the bondage of poverty, prejudice and injustice. It teaches them self-reliance and self-help not only in one essential, but in all those things that contribute towards happiness and well-being. There is no progress in African aping (imitating) Europeans and telling us that they represent the best in their race ... Slave mentality still holds our people in chains and they firmly believed that they can only exist through the good graces of their 'Masters.' Before doing anything worthwhile, they must have the stamp of approval, from Europeans, otherwise they have no confidence in their work, thoughts and ideas.

[Taken from: *Making History* by R Deffereos et al]

SOURCE 1B

A Zulu lawyer called Pixley ka Izaka Seme founded the SANNC. He organised and gave an address at a conference on 8 January 1912, the day on which the SANNC was founded. At this meeting he stated:

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: *Spot On* by B Cloete et al]

SOURCE 1C

This is an extract from the policy statement adopted at the ANC Annual Conference – 17 December 1949.

The fundamental principles of the Programme of Action of the ANC are inspired by the desire to achieve national freedom. By national freedom we mean freedom from white domination and the attainment of political independence. This implies the rejection of the conception of segregation, apartheid, trusteeship or white leadership which are all, in one way or another, motivated by the idea of white domination or the domination of the whites over the blacks. Like all other people the African people claim the right of self-determination ... To achieve these objectives the following Programme of Action is suggested ...

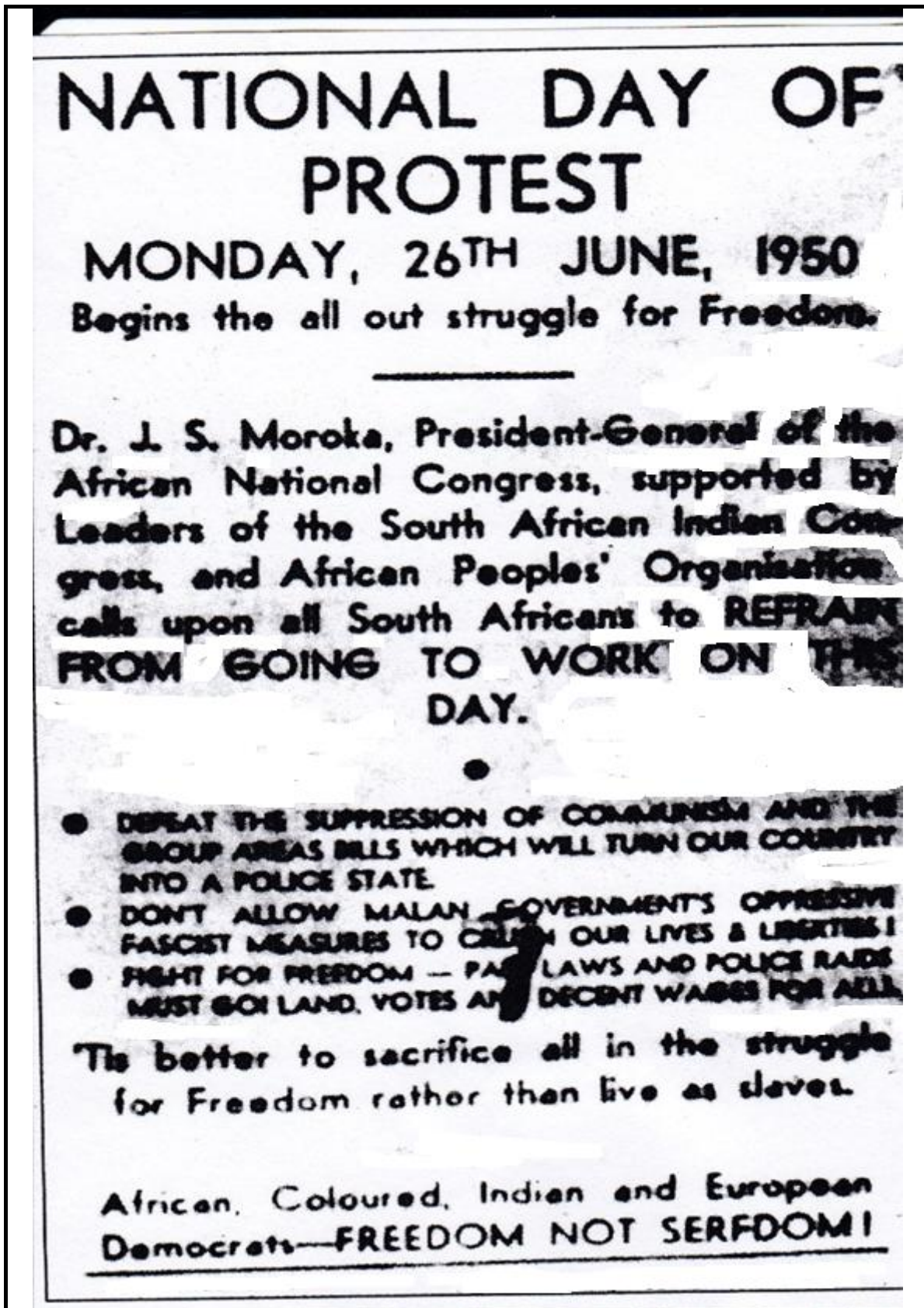
- The abolition of all differential political institutions, the boycotting of which we accept ... to employ the following weapons: immediate and active boycott, strike, civil disobedience, non-cooperation and such other means as may bring about the accomplishment and realisation of our aspirations ...

[Taken from: *Internet source: anc.org.za. Accessed on 8 October 2014.*]



SOURCE 1D

This is a poster published by the ANC inviting all anti-apartheid organisations to join a national day of protest on the 26 June 1950, after the killing of 18 protestors during the 1 May strike.



[Taken from: *In Search of History* by J Bottaro et al]

QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE SIX DAY WAR OF 1967 CONTRIBUTE TO TENSION IN THE MIDDLE EAST?**SOURCE 2A**

This extract focuses on the causes of the Six Day War.

Israel's invasion of Sinai in 1956 was the second major conflict between Arabs and Israeli's. The third took place in 1967 and is known as the Six Day War. As in 1956, the initiative again came from Israel, but as in 1956 Israel once again feared that if it did not attack first it would lose the advantage. Events during the early months of 1967 suggested that the Arab states were building up to a major attack. Syrian forces increased their shelling of Israel settlements on the Golan Heights. Nasser moved up troops to the Sinai border and asked the UN to remove its peacekeeping forces from both Sinai and the Gaza Strip. As in 1956, Israeli shipping was obstructed in the Gulf of Aqaba.

Israel's response, organised by its new Defense Minister, Moshe Dayan, was a series of lightning raids on all its enemies. Arab airfields were destroyed. Israeli forces advanced simultaneously against Egypt, Jordan and Syria. The Egyptians were driven right back across the Sinai desert as far as the east bank of the Suez Canal. Jordan lost the west bank of the River Jordan. Syria was driven out of the Golan Heights. Shattered by the overwhelming superiority of the Israeli forces, all three countries had agreed to ceasefires within six days of the original Israeli attack.

[Taken from: *People and Events in the Modern World* by N Tate]

SOURCE 2B

This map indicates the vast Arab territories that were occupied by Israel during the 1967 war.



[Taken from: In Search of History by J. Bottaro et al]

SOURCE 2C

This source shows casualty figures of the Arab states in comparison to those of the Israelis in the 1967 war.

| ISRAELI | Egyptian Front | Jordanian Front | Syrian Front | TOTAL |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Killed | 275 | 299 | 115 | 689 |
| Wounded | 800 | 1 457 | 306 | 2 563 |
| | | | | |
| ARAB(estimated) | | | | |
| Killed | 10 000 | 1 000 | 2 500 | 13 500 |
| Wounded | 20 000 | 2 000 | 5 000 | 27 000 |

[Taken from: *Questions of evidence: The Twenty Century World* by P Martin]

SOURCE 2D

This extract deals with the Israeli and Palestinian response to the 1967 war.

After the formation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and under the leadership of Yasser Arafat, Palestinian guerrilla/commando/terrorist groups began a series of organised and increasingly violent attacks on Israel itself and on Israeli targets around the world. Israel responded in various ways, including commando raids of their own, assassinations of PLO leaders and operatives around the world, and, at times, full-scale invasions of neighbouring countries, such as Lebanon, which gave the PLO aid and sanctuary.

[Taken from: <http://www.historyguy.com/israeli - palestinian battles. html>]

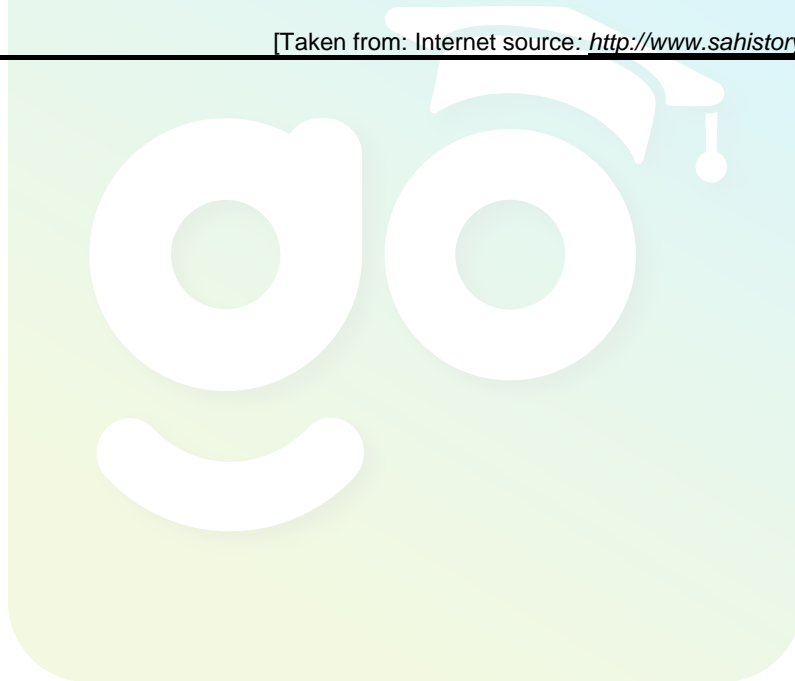
QUESTION 3: HOW DID THE NATIONAL PARTY IMPLEMENT ITS IDEOLOGY OF APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA?

SOURCE 3A

This extract deals with a definition of apartheid adapted from a South African history online education site.

Translated from Afrikaans, apartheid means 'apartness.' The term is used to describe the legalised racist policy of the National Party (NP) between 1948 and (officially) 1994. Its roots can be found in South Africa's earlier policies of segregation. Apartheid went further than segregation in formally regulating racial classification, relations and divisions. It saw black people as backward and uncivilised, and needed to be kept apart from white people. The only relationship that black people were allowed to have with white people was one in which they served them. Black people were discriminated against in almost every sphere of life. Racist laws dictated where and how they could live, travel, work, go to school, marry and socialise.

[Taken from: Internet source: <http://www.sahistoryonline.org.za>]



SOURCE 3B

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

WRITTEN SOURCE: This source explains different viewpoints of life in Sophiatown.

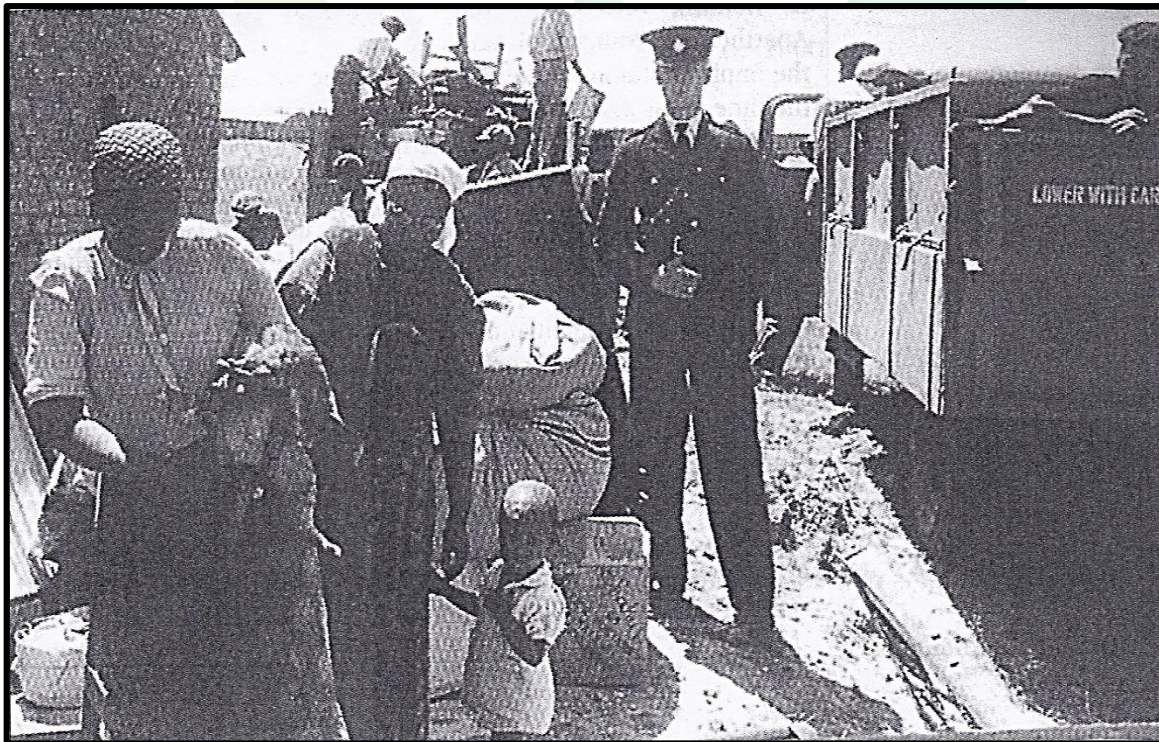
The non-racial suburb of Sophiatown was bulldozed and replaced by Triomf, triumph of apartheid. But memories have never died, and many people still call the area by its old name.

Harry Danes (a white resident) 54, lived in Hursthill, a nearby suburb. He watched the removals and commented, "We saw riots and people burning homes, the army and police often had to close off the area and teach these guys a lesson."

The memory of black residents is different. They remember vividly being "forced at gunpoint to get into trucks and move to Meadowlands. They also remember that we were such happy people – "it was safe and fun being in Sophiatown." Their homes were bulldozed. Marion Kahn states: "I am still haunted by one question: Why did the government do this? It was the most heart-breaking experience."

[Taken from: *Sunday Independent*, 9 June 1996, Johannesburg]

VISUAL SOURCE: Shows the forced removal of people from Sophiatown



[Taken from: *Top Class* by P. Ellis et]

SOURCE 3C

This extract focuses on some of the reasons for the implementation of the homeland policy.

At the heart of the issue were the political rights of Africans and the question of democracy. The white government wanted to convince the world that South Africa was a democracy in which everyone had the right to vote. They explained that Africans would have the right to vote for their own political leaders in their homelands, but would have no political rights in South Africa.

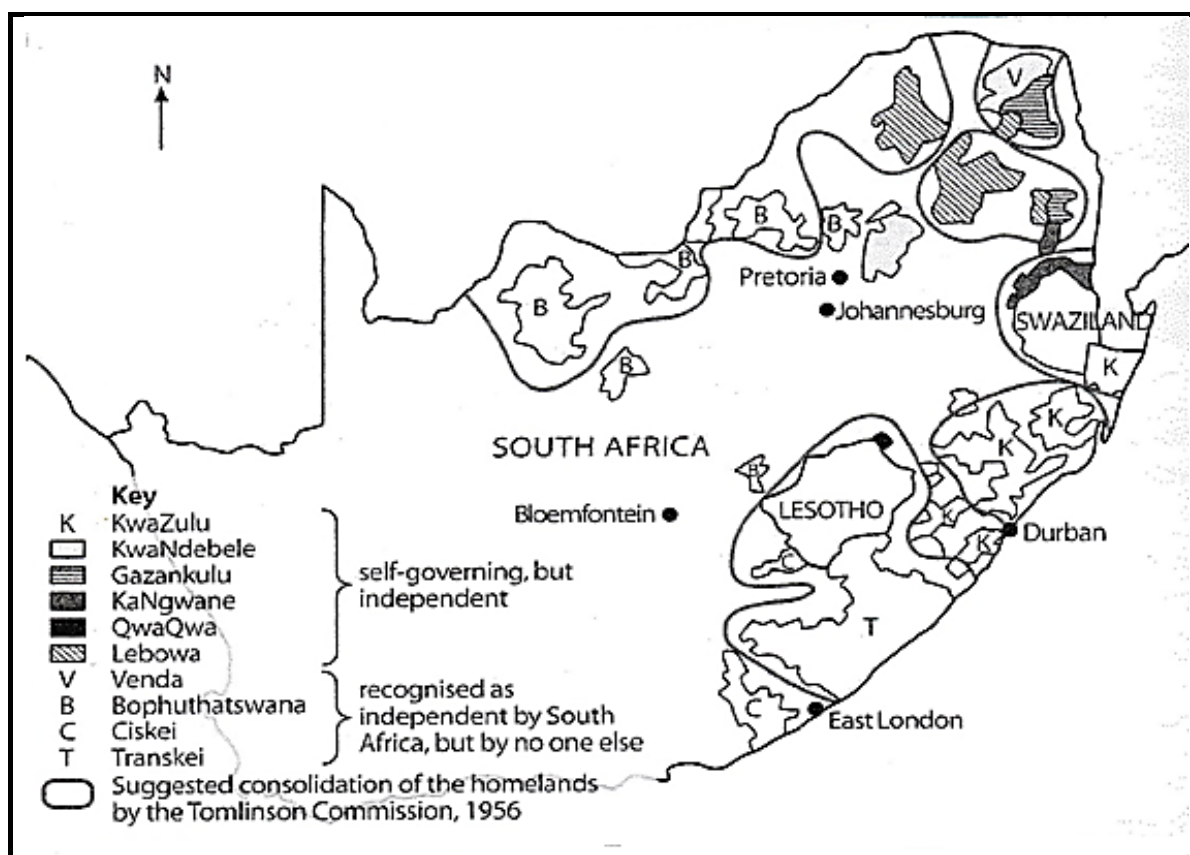
By dividing Africans into ten different cultural, political and ethnic groups, the nationalist government could claim that there was no African majority living in South Africa. Moreover, by highlighting the ethnic identities of Africans, the government hoped to create divisions among them and prevent the growth of a united African nationalism that could threaten the apartheid state.

The homelands were meant to become politically and economically independent. In truth, they never were ...

[Taken from: *New Generations* by F Frank et al]

SOURCE 3D

This map shows the situation of the homelands and the recommended adjustments of the Tomlinson Commission.



[Taken from: *Spot On* by B Cloete et al]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

Bottaro, J. et al. 2012. *In Search of History* (Oxford University Press)

Cloete, B. et al. 2012 *Spot On* (Heinemann)

Deftereos, R. et al. 2006. *Making History* (Heinemann publishers)

Ellis, P. 2012. *Top Class* (Shuter & Shoorter)

Frank. F. 2012. *New Generations* (New Generations Publishers)

<http://www.historyguy.cm/israeli> – [palestinian battle.htm](#)

Internet source: anc.org.za – Accessed on 8 October 2014.

Internet source: <http://www.sahistoryonline.org.za>

Martin, P. 2012. *Questions of evidence: The Twenty Century World*
Sunday Independent newspaper

Tate, N. 2012. *People and Events in the Modern World* (Maskew Miller Longman)



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