

**LIVE: FINAL EXAM PREPARATION P2****16 NOVEMBER 2014****Lesson Description**

In this lesson we revise

- The skills to answer different types of questions in the context of Paper 2 topics

**Exam Questions****Question 1**

*(Adapted from EC Sept 2014, Paper 2, Question 1.3)*

**Study Source 1.**

- |     |   |             |
|-----|---|-------------|
| 1.1 | Quote evidence from the source that describes the aims of the Black Consciousness Movement. (Written source)  | (3 x 1) (3) |
| 1.2 | Explain whether you think Mandela's view of Biko can be justified.  | (2 x 2) (4) |
| 1.3 | Comment on the significance of Mandela's statement: "Biko helped to shape a democratic South Africa" in the context of the role of the Black Consciousness Movement in the 1970s. | (2 x 2) (4) |
| 1.4 | Explain the message that the poster conveys about Biko's legacy.  | (2 x 2) (4) |
| 1.5 | To what extent would you agree with Mandela's views on Biko's contribution to the liberation struggle?  | (2 x 2) (4) |

**Question 2**

*(Adapted from EC Sept 2014, Paper 2, Question 2.2)*

**Consult Source 2.**

- |     |  |             |
|-----|--|-------------|
| 2.1 | Why, according to Viewpoint 1, did Phillip appear before the TRC?  | (1 x 1) (1) |
| 2.2 | Use the evidence from the source and your own knowledge to explain how the objectives of the TRC are mentioned in Viewpoint 1.         | (2 x 2) (4) |
| 2.3 | Explain the difference between restorative and retributive justice.  | (2 x 2) (4) |
| 2.4 | Comment on the reasons why some people were not willing to forgive the perpetrators.   | (1 x 2) (2) |
| 2.5 | According to Viewpoint 2, identify THREE families that were against the granting of amnesty to perpetrators.                           | (3 x 1) (3) |
| 2.6 | Explain whether the stance taken by those families who supported retributive justice can be justified. Supply reasons for your answer. | (2 x 2) (4) |

**Question 3**

(Adapted from EC Sept 2014, Paper 2, Question 3.1)

**Refer to Source 3.**

- |     |  |             |
|-----|--|-------------|
| 3.1 | Use the information from the source and your own knowledge, and explain the term 'globalisation'.  | (1 x 2) (2) |
| 3.2 | What, according to the source, was the major cause of globalisation?   | (1 x 2) (2) |
| 3.3 | Quote evidence from the source that supports the notion (belief) that large companies (TNC) benefit more from globalisation.                                     | (2 x 1) (2) |
| 3.4 | Using your own knowledge, explain what other factors contributed to the process of globalisation.  | (1 x 2) (2) |
| 3.5 | Identify any FOUR transnational companies (large companies) that sell global brands all over the world. Use visual clues from the source to support your answer. | (4 x 1) (4) |
| 3.6 | How does the visual source support the written source regarding globalisation?   | (2 x 2) (4) |
| 3.7 | Explain whether the visual source would be biased to a historian.  | (2 x 2) (4) |

**Question 4**

(Adapted from EC Sept 2014, Paper 2, Question 4)

Explain to what extent internal resistance in South Africa succeeded in dismantling apartheid during the 1980s.

[50]

**Question 5**

(Adapted from EC Sept 2014, Paper 2, Question 5)

'The road to a new democratic South Africa between 1990 and 1994, was smooth and without hiccups.'

Evaluate the validity of this statement and support your argument with relevant historical evidence.

[50]

**Question 6**

(Adapted from EC Sept 2014, Paper 2, Question 6)

Critically discuss how the collapse of communism and the USSR paved the way for negotiations between the ANC and the apartheid government after 1989.

[50]



### Source 1

This source below consists of a written and visual source. It pays tribute to Biko's contribution to the liberation of South Africa.

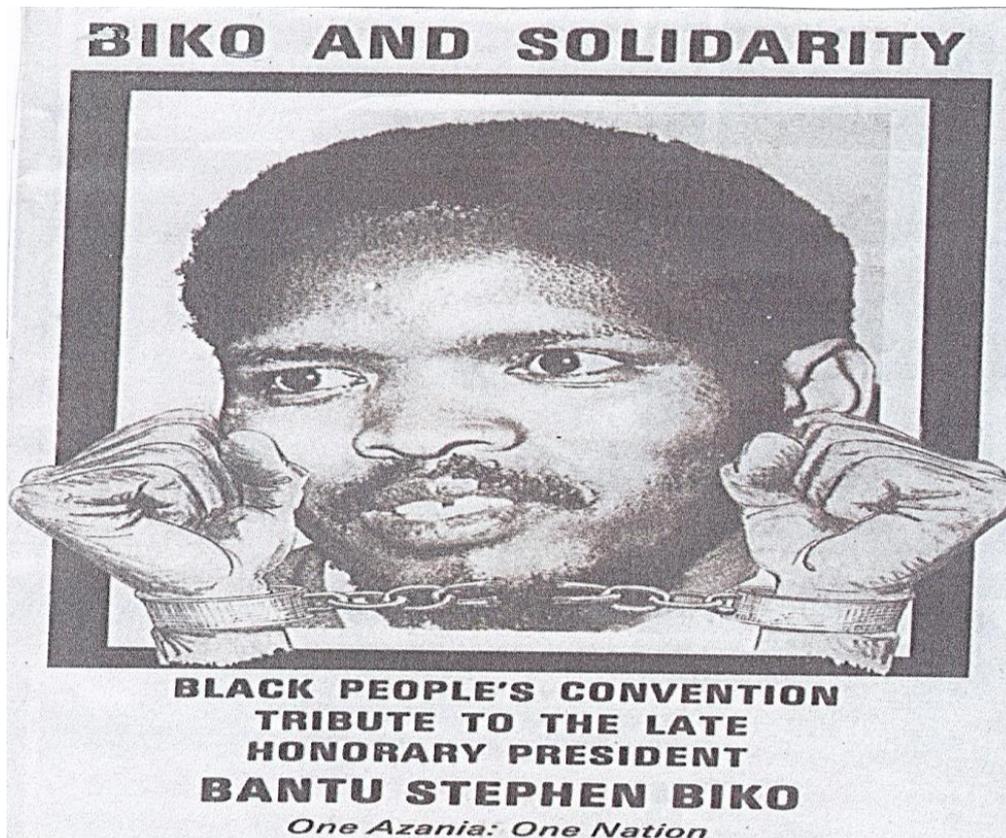
#### WRITTEN SOURCE: MANDELA PAYS TRIBUTE TO BIKO.

Living, he was the spark that lit a veldfire across South Africa. His message to the youth and students was simple and clear: "Black is Beautiful: Be proud of your blackness" and with this he inspired our youth to shed themselves of the sense of inferiority they were born into as a result of more than three centuries of white rule. Assert yourself and be self-reliant. We know today that when, in the life of a nation, the time comes for an idea, nothing – not even murder – can kill the idea.

He was focused on how to get our people into action, on how we could achieve freedom. Whether his death came from an accidental (not intended) blow or not, they had to kill him to prolong the life of apartheid. The very thought of a link between the ANC and the BCM was unthinkable to the apartheid government. As a courageous leader Biko helped to shape a democratic South Africa.

[From: *Biko: A Biography* by X. Mangcu]

**VISUAL SOURCE:** The following poster was created to pay tribute to Biko after his death in 1977.



[From: *Steve Biko* by M. Westcott]

## Source 2

The following source comprises of two extracts which focus on the different views and feelings on the issue of amnesty.

**VIEWPOINT 1:** This extract deals with the testimony of Phillip (a perpetrator), who was granted amnesty.

Phillip (an agent of apartheid) sought amnesty for setting off a bomb that killed several innocent people. At his amnesty hearing, the families of the victims were allowed to tell how the bombing had affected their lives. Phillip then told his version of the bombing. In reaction to his closure, his family said they were feeling ashamed of what he had done, and his wife subsequently divorced him. Phillip apologised for his actions, and his apology was accepted by the families of the victims. He was granted amnesty. Afterwards the families of the victims were given financial compensation by the government for the loss of their loved ones.

[From: *Overcoming Apartheid* by J.L. Gibson]

**VIEWPOINT 2:** This extract deals with victims who were against the granting of amnesty.

It is true that there have been other victims who have rejected the notion of reconciliation and amnesty, who insisted on retributive justice, and who insisted on the punishment of perpetrators for their apartheid-era crimes. We can count amongst these the Mxenges, the Seremanes and some of the women of the Khulumani group. Some had qualified their attitude by saying that they cannot find it in themselves to be reconciled with perpetrators who did not reveal the details of their atrocities committed, those who refused to give their testimonies and some who showed no remorse. Some have stated that they cannot be reconciled with the violators of human rights who have appeared before the TRC, but have peppered (overloaded) the hearings with lies, denials and obfuscations (confusion) of the truth.

[From: *After the TRC: Reflections on Truth and Reconciliation in South Africa* by D. Ntsebeza]

## Source 3

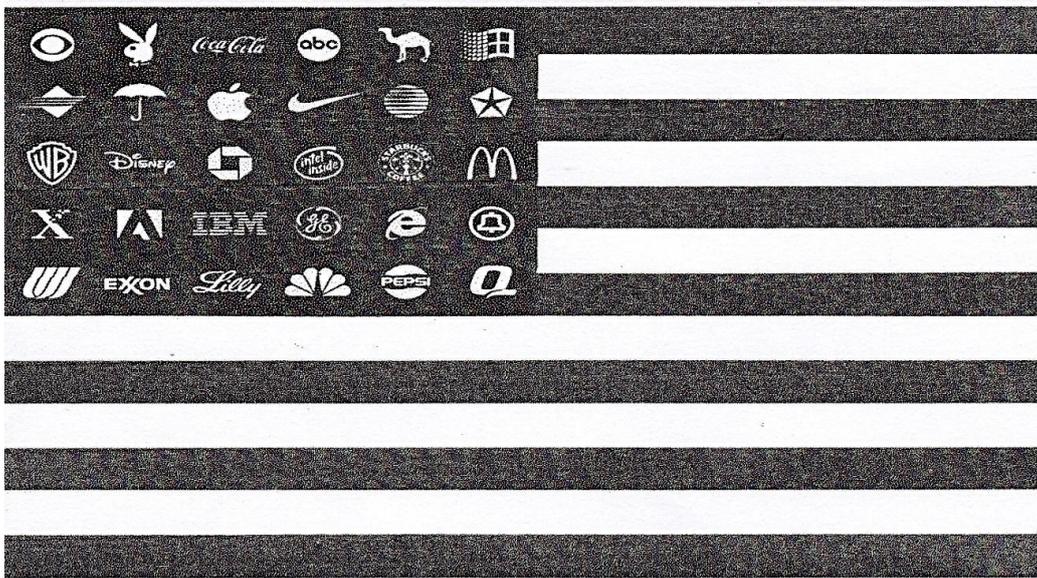
This source below consists of a written and visual source. It deals with the causes and consequences of globalisation.

**WRITTEN SOURCE:** This extract describes the growth of international corporations in the late twentieth century.

A major cause of globalisation is the growth of large companies searching for economies of scale. This is when a company produces goods more cheaply by producing them in bulk. Economies of scale means that large companies can be more profitable than smaller ones. These are companies so large that they are not located in any one country. In the 1960s these corporation accounted for around 17% of world trade. However, in recent years, this figure has grown rapidly. Approximately 200 transnational corporations now dominate 32% of world trade.

[From: *Global Concerns* by H. Collins]

**VISUAL SOURCE:** This poster shows the power that multi-national corporations had in America and on the rest of the world. The stars on the American flag have been replaced by logos of multi-national companies.



[From: *In Search of History* by J. Bottao et al, *Adbusters MediaFoundation*]



## Answers

### Exam Questions

#### Question 1

(Adapted from EC Sept 2014, Paper 2, Question 1.3)

1.1 Be proud

Assert yourself

Be self-reliant

Any other relevant response.

1.2 **JUSTIFIED**

Both Mandela and Biko were black

Both Mandela and Biko fought against apartheid.

Biko and the BC filled the vacuum left by the banned ANC.

Biko and the BC kept the struggle alive during the banishment of the ANC.

Any other relevant response.

#### **NOT JUSTIFIED**

Mandela is subjective.

Mandela did not know Biko very well.

Mandela was in prison during the 1970s.

BC did not remove apartheid immediately.

Any other relevant response.

- 1.3 He mobilised the youth into action against apartheid.  
The formation of the BCM filled the political vacuum in South Africa.  
Biko initiated the formation of student organisations to oppose Apartheid.  
He motivated blacks not to fear and remove the feeling of inferiority.  
Biko played a key role in dismantling apartheid.
- 1.4 To stand up and fight against oppression.  
Mental emancipation  
To break the chains of oppression against apartheid.  
Any other relevant response.
- 1.5 **AGREE**  
Apartheid was an evil system.  
Apartheid led to black servitude.  
Both Mandela and Biko condemned apartheid.  
Biko's Black Consciousness contributed to the demise of apartheid.  
Any other relevant response.
- DISAGREE**  
Internal and external pressures in the 1980s led to the fall of apartheid.  
Collapse of communism forced both the ANC and NP to negotiate a peaceful settlement.  
Biko and his BC brought no change in the 1970s.  
The UDF and trade unions brought the apartheid government to its knees.  
Any other relevant response.

## Question 2

*(Adapted from EC Sept 2014, Paper 2, Question 2.2)*

- 2.1 To seek amnesty.
- 2.2 Victims were allowed to tell their perpetrators how the atrocities affected them.  
The perpetrators got a chance to tell their stories.  
The perpetrator applied for amnesty.  
The victims' families forgave the perpetrators.  
The victims' families received compensation.  
Any other relevant response.
- 2.3 Restorative justice – bent on repairing the harm caused by political crimes  
Retributive justice – bent on punishment for crimes committed
- 2.4 Some did not reveal the full detail of their atrocities.  
Some refused to testify before the TRC.  
Some perpetrators showed no remorse for the crimes they committed.  
They favoured retributive justice system.  
Any other relevant response.

- 2.5 Mxenges  
Seremanes  
Khulumani group
- 2.6 **JUSTIFIED**  
People must be punished for their crimes.  
Perpetrators cannot get away with murder.  
Victims could not be denied justice.  
Perpetrators held responsible for their crimes.  
Any other relevant response.

**NOT JUSTIFIED**

- Did not understand the aims of the TRC.  
Aimed at repairing the damage caused by Apartheid  
Attempted to restore human rights' culture.  
Any relevant response.

**Question 3**

*(Adapted from EC Sept 2014, Paper 2, Question 3.1)*

- 3.1 Movement of people, information, investments, goods and services around the world.  
People and countries become increasingly interconnected – politically, economically and culturally.  
Any other relevant explanation
- 3.2 The growth of large companies
- 3.3 They are more profitable than smaller ones.  
They accounted for 17% of world trade.  
200 transnational corporations now dominate 32% of world trade
- 3.4 Advanced technology in travel made distance irrelevant  
Internet made news and information move quickly around the world  
Disappearance of borders – few trade barriers  
Greater movement and migration of people in search of jobs  
Any other relevant response.
- 3.5 Coca Cola      McDonald's      Lilly  
Camel            Microsoft        Pepsi  
Playboy         Apple             Shell  
Nike              IBM                EXXOX  
Any other relevant answer.
- 3.6 Both sources mention large companies.  
The written source shows that large companies produce goods in bulk and the visual source shows these big famous companies.  
Any other relevant response.

3.7 Large companies control the US.

Large companies control US policies.

Shows that the designer is against multi-national organisations that not only control the US but also the world.

Any other relevant response.

#### Question 4

(Adapted from EC Sept 2014, Paper 2, Question 4)

#### SYNOPSIS

Candidates should take a stance and discuss how internal unrest in South Africa succeeded in dismantling apartheid during the 1980s.

#### MAIN ASPECTS

Candidates should include the following aspects in their response.

#### INTRODUCTION:

#### ELABORATION

Candidates should indicate to what extent the internal resistance succeeded in dismantling apartheid.

- Botha's total strategy
- Tri-cameral parliament created by P.W. Botha
- 'Coloured' and 'Indians' represented but excluded blacks
- Africans were seen to have political rights in the so-called homelands
- Reaction of anti-apartheid movements
- The UDF was a non-racial alliance that was launched in 1983
- The UDF launched a massive nationwide campaign to persuade Coloureds and Indians not to participate in the elections for the Houses of Representatives and Delegates
- Civil society protest against the Tri-cameral parliament showed that the majority of South Africans opposed the new structure.
- Freedom marches/strikes/school, rent and consumer boycotts
- Civil protest – role of civic organisations/'bread and butter issues'
- Wanted to improve the quality of life of township residence
- Protest against poor services by boycotts – refuses to pay rent
- Role of SACC (South African Council of Churches)
- Prominent in fighting for social justice and challenged the apartheid laws
- Stand up for the poor and oppressed
- Role of trade unions – fought for the rights of black workers
- Role of students COSAS (Congress of South African Students)
- Was to co-ordinate student activities in different regions
- Unite students and fight for the demands of students
- AZASO (Azanian Student Organisation) and COSAS organised school boycotts, stay-aways, consumer boycotts and self-defence structures against the apartheid security forces
- Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) formed when UDF was banned
- Defiance campaign against segregation
- 1989 – "year of mass action"
- End conscription campaign
- Any other relevant response.

**Conclusion:** Candidates should tie up their argument with a relevant conclusion.

[50]

### Question 5

*(Adapted from EC Sept 2014, Paper 2, Question 5)*

#### SYNOPSIS

Candidates should take a stance regarding the statement and discuss how conflicts disturbed negotiations and the path to a new South Africa.

#### MAIN ASPECTS

Candidates should include the following aspects in their response

#### INTRODUCTION:

Candidates should agree or disagree with the line of argument to support their answer with relevant examples

#### ELABORATION

- Release of Mandela
- Process of negotiations and reform
- Talks between major stakeholders begin
- Groote Schuur Minute
- Pretoria Minute
- Violence – Boipatong, Natal and PWV
- COSAG group and Freedom Alliance
- Codesa 1 and 2
- Bisho massacre
- Assassination of Chris Hani
- AWP storming the World Trade Centre
- Bophuthatswana coup
- Record of understanding
- Interim constitution and Bill of Rights
- Multi-party negotiation process – Sunset clause
- 1994 elections
- New constitution
- Any other relevant response.

#### Conclusion:

Candidates should tie up their argument with a relevant conclusion.

[50]

### Question 6

*(Adapted from EC Sept 2014, Paper 2, Question 5)*

#### SYNOPSIS

Candidates must discuss how the collapse of communism and the USSR paved the way for negotiations between the ANC and the apartheid government after 1989.

#### MAIN ASPECTS

Candidates should include the following aspects in their response.

#### INTRODUCTION:

Candidates can give some background on the situation in both the USSR and South Africa in the 1980s or any other relevant introduction.

## ELABORATION

### *Gorbachev's reforms and the collapse of the Soviet Union*

- Perestroika and Glasnost
- Reform communism, but not dismantle it
- Resulted in protests and demonstrations
- Boris Yeltsin – held multi-party elections
- This allowed for the break – up of the Soviet Union – 1989 – 1992

### *International events and the collapse of the Soviet Union*

- Star War race with USA in the 1980s
- Economically weak
- War in Afghanistan
- Forced Gorbachev to implement reforms
- USSR weak in the 1980s to enforce discipline on satellite states
- Fall of Berlin Wall – indicated to Soviet bloc states that they could now determine their own fate
- Revolts: Czechoslovakia, Romania, Lithuania and Poland
- Soviet satellites followed the example of the Eastern bloc states
- Direct cause of disintegration of the Soviet empire

### *De Klerk's policies and the release of Mandela*

- Botha steps down and is replaced by De Klerk in 1989
- De Klerk release Mandela
- Unban the ANC and PAC

### *International events that forced De Klerk to release Mandela*

- Increasing external pressure and opposition to apartheid
- Collapse of communism
- Loss of America as an ally
- Defeat of South Africa at Cuito Cuanavale and withdrawal of South African forces from Angola and Namibia
- Independence of Namibia
- All of the above forced De Klerk to order the release of Mandela and unban the ANC, PAC and SACP
- Any other relevant response.

**Conclusion:** Candidates should tie up their argument with a relevant conclusion

[50]