

HISTORY: PAPER II

Time: 3 hours

200 marks

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. This question paper consists of 10 pages and a Source Material Booklet of 6 pages (i–vi). Please check that your question paper is complete. Remove the Source Material Booklet from the middle of the question paper.

2. Read the questions carefully.

3. This paper consists of:

Section A, which includes:

- visual-source analysis
- textual-source analysis
- current issue in the media

AND

Section B, which includes:

- source-based questions using the Source Material Booklet
- knowledge-based questions

AND

Section C, which includes a:

- source-based essay using the Source Material Booklet

4. All questions must be answered.
5. Number your answers exactly as the questions are numbered.
6. Leave a line open between your answers.
7. It is in your own interest to write legibly. Work in an orderly way and present your answers as neatly as possible.
8. Candidates must pay attention to the mark allocation. Unless otherwise indicated, two marks are awarded for a valid point. This means that a question carrying four marks requires two points.
9. Use the sources provided to formulate your answer unless specifically instructed to use your own knowledge.

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SECTION A INDIVIDUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS**QUESTION 1 VISUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS**

This photograph, which was taken in 1968, shows women burning Vietnam draft cards. It appeared in an online article in the *New York Times* in 2017 called: 'How the Draft Reshaped America', by Amy J. Rutenberg. The photographer was Fred W. McDarrah, an American staff photographer for *The Village Voice* and an author. He is best known for documenting the cultural phenomenon known as the Beat Generation from its inception in the 1950s.



[Fred W. McDarrah/Getty Images. 1968. [ONLINE] at:
<<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/10/06/opinion/vietnam-draft.html>> Accessed 9 January 2021]

- 1.1 Identify ONE visual clue from the photograph that shows that those involved in this incident were supporters of peace. (2)
- 1.2 How does the photograph draw your attention to the burning draft cards? Make TWO points. (4)
- 1.3 Use your own knowledge to analyse how the following groups might have responded to this photograph:
 - 1.3.1 the American public (TWO points) (4)
 - 1.3.2 the American government (TWO points) (4)
- 1.4 Considering that only men were drafted into the army during the Vietnam War, why is it significant that women are shown burning draft cards? Write ONE point. (2)
- 1.5 List TWO strengths of this photograph as historical evidence for a historian investigating the nature of protest against the Vietnam War. (4)

[20]

QUESTION 2 TEXTUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS

This is an extract from an article called: 'The South Africa–Angola Talks, 1976–1984: A Little-known Cold War Thread', written in 2011 by Christopher Saunders, a former member of the Department of Historical Studies, University of Cape Town. It describes South Africa's relationship with Angola in the 1970s.

... Relations between South Africa and Angola changed dramatically as a result of the Lisbon coup of late April 1974, for though the Portuguese remained in nominal* control of Angola until 11 November 1975, the country was soon riven* by civil war and external intervention. The South African government no longer had a friendly neighbour there and was now faced with the prospect of a hostile government in Luanda once the country became independent, one that would give succour* and support to SWAPO and would provide bases at which MK cadres could be trained before returning to fight in South Africa.

On 11 November 1975 in Luanda the MPLA proclaimed itself to be the government of an independent Angola. The US not only failed to prevent what it saw as a puppet party of the Soviet Union coming to power, the large Cuban military force now stationed in Angola was seen by both the US and the South Africans as working under the orders of Moscow and as an agent of Soviet expansionism.

To the South African government, the arrival of the Cubans, more than the advent* of the MPLA regime, meant a major new threat had developed in a country in the region in which it saw itself as hegemonic.* It was feared in both Pretoria and Washington that the Cubans might intervene elsewhere in the region. Politicians and bureaucrats in Pretoria, much influenced by right-wingers in the US administration, saw Moscow's aim as the take-over of all southern Africa. In such a context, there was no question of either the US or South Africa opening diplomatic relations with newly independent Angola, and the South Africans continued to give active support to Jonas Savimbi's rebel UNITA ...

[Adapted from Christopher Saunders. 2011. *The South Africa-Angola Talks, 1976–1984: A Little-known Cold War Thread* [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www.scielo.org.za/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0259-01902011000100007>, Accessed 9 January 2021]

*nominal – existing in name only

*riven – past participle of rive, to split or tear apart violently

*succour – assistance and support in times of hardship and distress

*advent – the arrival of a notable person or thing

*hegemonic – when an organisation or group has more power, control, or importance than others

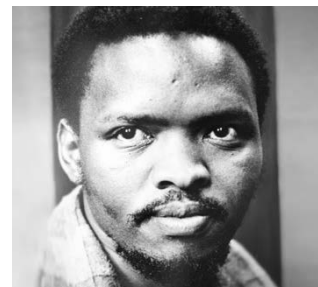
- 2.1 Use the first paragraph of the source to explain why the South African government was concerned about the handover of power by Portugal to the MPLA in Angola. Provide THREE points. (6)
- 2.2 **Find a historical concept in the source that best fits each of the following definitions. Write down only the historical concept. No explanation is required.**
- 2.2.1 A group of activists in a Communist or other revolutionary organisation. (2)
- 2.2.2 People who support or belong to the conservative or reactionary section of a political party or system. (2)
- 2.3 To what extent did the South African government see the Cuban presence in Angola as dangerous? Provide TWO quotes from the source to support your answer. (6)
- 2.4 The last paragraph suggests that the Soviet Union aimed to take over the whole of southern Africa. Use your own knowledge to explain whether the USSR succeeded in this. (4)
- [20]**

QUESTION 3 CURRENT ISSUE IN THE MEDIA

This is an extract from an article written by Mohammed Elnaiem and posted in *JSTOR Daily* on September 17, 2020. It compares the death of Stephen Biko to that of George Floyd.

The death of Steve Biko, revisited

... Like the death of George Floyd, Biko's death galvanised* a global movement against racism. His extrajudicial* killing embarrassed apartheid South Africa on the global stage, much the way Floyd's death has embarrassed the United States. **(Paragraph 1)**



Although Biko was an activist and George Floyd a citizen, in one crucial way their deaths were quite similar: two black people whose deaths were contested at the point of inquest and autopsy. **(Paragraph 2)**

On May 25, 2020, George Floyd was killed by police ... On the following day, the Hennepin County Medical Examiner's Office ruled that the cause of death was 'cardiopulmonary arrest complicating law enforcement subdual*, restraint, and neck compression'. The report added that a contributing factor to the heart failure that ended George Floyd's life was the hard drugs of fentanyl and methamphetamine. This view was contested by the private examiners hired by the Floyd family, who ruled that the death was caused by 'asphyxiation* from sustained pressure'. **(Paragraph 3)**

Autopsies carried out by law enforcement have long been the site of political contestation*. They have a heavy weight in the courtroom and can provide a narrative that either condemns the state or absolves* it. For this very same reason, in the aftermath of Steve Biko's death, doctors debated passionately in the *British Medical Journal* about how he died – and what the role of white South African doctors was in the process. British doctors condemned the South African Medical Association (MASA), while South African doctors retorted* in defensiveness. **(Paragraph 4)**

'Most readers will have been horrified by reports of the inquest on Steve Biko,' wrote R. Hoffenberg, a doctor working in Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Birmingham, England, in 1978: Three senior medical practitioners ... gave evidence during the inquest that can only be regarded as unsatisfactory ... Dr Ivor Lang later admitted that he wrote out a 'highly incorrect' medical certificate at the request of Colonel Goosen of the security police. **(Paragraph 5)**

... C.E.M. Viljoen, the Secretary-General of MASA, ... reiterated that 'MASA has the fullest confidence in the South African judiciary,' the very judiciary that later absolved the three doctors accused of falsifying reports and being criminally negligent. An inquest later revealed that Biko died from traumatic brain injury, ... there was clear evidence of torture in the very report they wrote ... **(Paragraph 6)**

[Adapted from: Mohammed Elnaiem. September 17, 2020. *JSTOR Daily*. [ONLINE] Available at: <<https://daily.jstor.org/the-death-of-steve-biko-revisited/>>, accessed on 9 January 2021]

*galvanise – to shock or excite someone into taking action

*extrajudicial – not legally authorised

*subdual – the action of subduing somebody

*asphyxiation – suffocation

*contestation – the action or process of disputing or arguing

*absolve – declare someone free from guilt

*retort – say something in answer to a remark in a sharp, angry manner

- 3.1 Explain what the author means when he says that Biko was an 'activist'.
(Paragraph 2) (4)
- 3.2 Explain why the death of Stephen Biko is being compared to that of George Floyd. Use the source and your own knowledge to answer. Provide TWO reasons from paragraph 1. (4)
- 3.3 What caused the death of Steve Biko, according to the source? (2)
- 3.4 How did South African doctors react to the criticism from Britain about their handling of Steve Biko's death? Provide ONE quote to support your answer. (4)
- 3.5 Use your own knowledge to assess the impact that the Black Consciousness Movement had on South African politics after Biko's death in 1977. Write THREE points. (6)
- [20]**

60 marks

SECTION B SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

Study the sources contained in the Source Material Booklet and answer the questions that follow.

Refer to Source A

4. Provide TWO pieces of evidence from paragraph 2 and ONE piece of evidence from paragraph 3 that show the means by which the South African government tried to maintain control of the country during the 1980s. (6)
5. 5.1 **Find a historical concept in the source that best fits each of the following definitions. Write down only the historical concept. No explanation is required.**
- 5.1.1 A company or organisation that is owned by a country's government and often has some political power. (2)
- 5.1.2 A member of an unofficial military group that is trying to change the government by making sudden, unexpected attacks on the official armed forces. (2)
- 5.1.3 An authoritarian government. (2)
- 5.1.4 Disagreement with and opposition to the ideas of the government. (2)
- 5.1.5 To surround a place, especially with an army, and to restrict the movement of people and of supplies in and out of the place. (2)
- 5.2 5.2.1 The author offers evidence that suggests that the South African government was not severely weakened by resistance movements during the 1980s. Provide TWO quotes to support this. (4)
- 5.2.2 Provide ONE quote from the source that shows that the author also acknowledges that resistance movements did at times weaken the government. (2)

Refer to Source B

6. How accurate is it to say that the government felt threatened by the churches and their leaders? Explain your answer, using evidence from the source. Provide THREE points. (8)
7. What effect did censorship of the media have on the international pressure on South Africa? (2)
8. Using the source, describe how the government used the legal system to maintain control of South Africa. Refer to evidence in paragraph 3 and write down THREE points. (6)

Refer to Source C

9. How would you describe the mood in the photograph? Refer to THREE visual clues in the photograph to support your answer. (8)
10. In your opinion, does the photograph show the true extent of the violence that the state used against black people in the 1980s? Explain. (4)

Refer to Source D and Source E**11. Use source D and Source E to answer the following questions.**

- 11.1 Explain how Source E confirms the claims made in Source D about ANC-related resistance activities and government's response to it. Use evidence from BOTH sources to support your answer. (4)
- 11.2 How reliable is Source E to a historian studying the impact of mass resistance to the apartheid government in South Africa in the 1980s? Explain. (6)

Refer to Source F

12. Use your own knowledge to suggest why political posters were used so widely by the liberation movements in South Africa in the 1980s. (2)
13. Explain why the government would find these posters a challenge to their authority. Provide TWO reasons and ONE visual clue for EACH reason from the poster. (8)

Refer to Source G**14. Use Source G and your own knowledge to answer the following questions. Write ONLY the answer. No explanation is required.**

- 14.1 Name TWO 'local organs of people's power' in South Africa in the 1980s. (4)
- 14.2 Did the State of Emergency have the desired effect on resistance? (2)
- 14.3 Provide ONE quote to substantiate your answer to Question 14.2. (2)
- 14.4 Which word in the passage refers to the act of freeing people? (2)

Refer to Source H**15. Use Source H and your own knowledge to state whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write down ONLY TRUE or FALSE. No explanation is required.**

- 15.1 Source H is a secondary source. (2)
- 15.2 The killing of activists successfully hindered resistance to the government. (2)
- 15.3 The UDF became part of the Mass Democratic Movement in the late 1980s. (2)
- 15.4 It was only internal resistance that played a role in ending apartheid in South Africa. (2)
- 15.5 The State of Emergency refers to a situation when the government in South Africa permitted the use of extraordinary powers by its security forces. (2)

90 marks

SECTION C SOURCE-BASED ESSAY

Use sources A to H in the Source Material Booklet to write a source-based essay on the following topic.

To what extent did anti-apartheid activists and organisations within South Africa weaken the National Party government's control of South Africa in the 1980s?

Be sure to use the sources provided to construct your argument and remember to reference the sources by letter.

50 marks

Total: 200 marks