



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2022

HISTORY: PAPER II

Time: 3 hours

200 marks

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. This question paper consists of 8 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

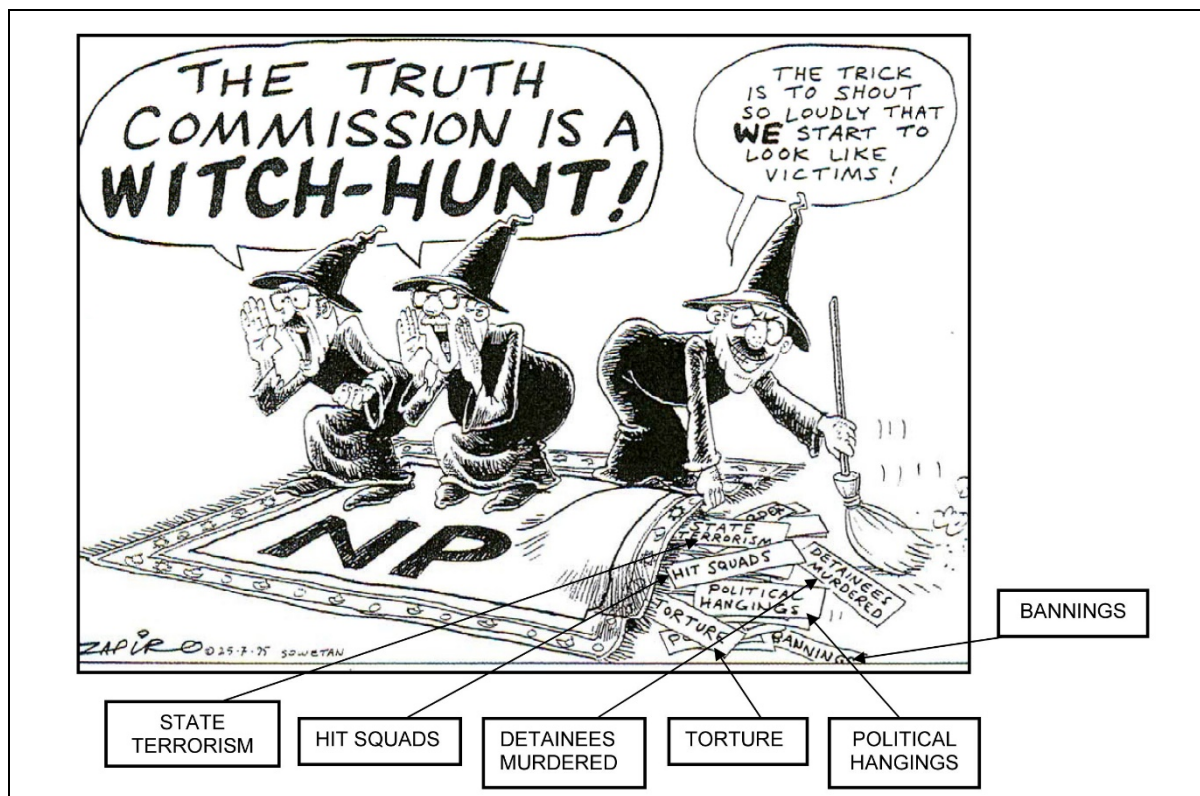
Section C, which includes a:

- 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.

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

The following cartoon by Zapiro appeared in the *Sowetan* newspaper on the 25 July 1999. It reflects the National Party's reaction to the TRC.



[Available at: <<https://serve.mg.co.za/content/documents/2013/09/25/historygr12sessions6-7tn2013book3.pdf>> Accessed 16 January 2022]

***Witch-hunt:** refers to the searching out and deliberate harassment of those (such as political opponents) with unpopular views. Often those labelled as 'witches' were wrongfully accused or being persecuted.

- 1.1 Using your own knowledge, describe the purpose of South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Write TWO points. (4)
- 1.2 Does the cartoonist depict the NP's response to the TRC negatively? Refer to THREE visual clues in the cartoon in your answer. (8)
- 1.3 How accurate was the NP's claim that the TRC was a 'witch-hunt' against them? Explain your answer using your own knowledge. (6)
- 1.4 Using your own knowledge, explain what action F. W. de Klerk took to oppose the findings of the TRC. (2)

[20]

QUESTION 2 TEXTUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS

This is an extract from a book, written by an American historian, which explores the life and legacy of Malcolm X.

In a speech that spring at Harvard University, Malcolm continued his critique* of America's political system, characterizing himself as 'one of 22 million black people in this country who are victims of your democratic system.' He explained, 'Yesterday, our people used to look upon the American system as an American dream. But the black people today are beginning to realize that it is an American nightmare. What is a dream to you is a nightmare to us.' Malcolm hoped to end this nightmare with black power, which he defined as voting rights, political consciousness, community control of neighborhoods, and black pride ... In Malcolm's imagination, blacks recognized as 'victims' of democracy would become its greatest architects. At Harvard, Malcolm repeatedly upheld the black vote as the key to the future of American democracy ... **(Paragraph 1)**

... Malcolm rehearsed aspects of the argument he would make in one of his most famous speeches, 'The Ballot or the Bullet', during this appearance at Harvard, showcasing a newfound faith and the power of social movements to bend history's arc* toward black citizenship and racial justice ... Malcolm ... wished to lead a national movement for black power, which he defined as a struggle for radical* political self-determination, anti-colonialism, and human rights that intersected* with a vision of local, regional, national, and global racial and economic justice ... **(Paragraph 2)**

Malcolm's speech before an audience of 3000 people at Harlem's Rockland Palace on Sunday, March 22, announced his participation in what he called a human rights movement that would utilize grassroots organizing, electoral politics, and self-defense to achieve racial justice in America. 'It's time for you and me to let the government know it's ballots – or bullets,' Malcolm said to cheering supporters. He called for 1 000 000 new registered voters anticipating the political leverage in national and local elections that blacks would utilize after the passage of voting rights. 'There will be nonviolence only with those who are not violent with us,' Malcolm said. **(Paragraph 3)**

[Adapted from: *The Sword and the Shield. The Revolutionary Lives of Malcolm X and Martin Luther King Junior*. Peniel E. Joseph. Published by Basic Books. April 2020. Pages 181–182]

*critique – a critical discussion of something

*arc – a curve towards something

*radical – extreme, very new and different from the traditional

*intersected – overlapped

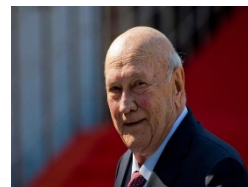
- 2.1 Using your own knowledge, explain why Malcolm X described the experience of black Americans as a 'nightmare', rather than a 'dream'. Give TWO points. (4)
- 2.2 How did Malcolm X define *black power*, according to the source? (Paragraphs 1 and 2). Provide TWO clear points. (4)
- 2.3 Write down ONE piece of evidence from paragraph 1 OR paragraph 3 that shows the role that the black vote would play in the USA, according to Malcolm X. (2)
- 2.4 Provide THREE quotes that suggest that Malcolm X would be prepared to use violence against the state if necessary. (Paragraph 3) (6)
- 2.5 Using your own knowledge, name TWO organisations that were part of the Black Power Movement. (4)

[20]

QUESTION 3 CURRENT ISSUE IN THE MEDIA

This is an extract from an article written by Andrew Meldrum, published in an online publication on 19 November 2021, called *U.S. News & World Report* (a digital media company). The article reports on the different perspectives of F. W. de Klerk's impact on South Africa.

South Africa is engrossed in debate over the legacy of apartheid's last president, F. W. de Klerk, who died last week at 85 and is to be buried on Sunday.



The controversy following De Klerk to the grave comes 27 years after the official end of the brutal regime that oppressed the country's black majority for generations. Stoking the furor* is a video that he released posthumously* in which he said he was sorry. 'I, without qualification, apologize for the pain and the hurt and the indignity and the damage that apartheid has done to black, brown and Indians in South Africa,' said De Klerk ... Some South Africans were moved by De Klerk's final appearance, but many were critical, saying he avoided acknowledging that apartheid was a crime against humanity in which he was complicit*. **(Paragraph 1)**

'It's the last of a series of half-baked apologies,' the Rev. Michael Lapsley told The Associated Press. 'It's good that he apologizes for the pain and hurt, but there's no reckoning. There's no accountability. There's no accepting of responsibility for what happened under his watch.' An Anglican priest and anti-apartheid activist, Lapsley was hit by a parcel bomb that blew off his hands and blinded him in one eye in 1990, months after De Klerk freed Nelson Mandela ... As the chairman of the State Security Council, De Klerk was present at meetings where violence against anti-apartheid leaders was ordered, right up to the 1994 elections ... according to Lapsley ... **(Paragraph 2)**

By the time De Klerk came to power in late 1989 ... The country was on a precipice* from which De Klerk pulled it back by releasing Mandela and beginning negotiations ... Some in South Africa feel that De Klerk should be remembered for averting* catastrophe. South Africa 'lost a father who served the country with distinction,' said Chief Mandla Mandela, grandson of Nelson Mandela ... he felt that De Klerk should be honored as an elder statesman. **(Paragraph 3)**

Others, however, celebrated De Klerk's death. The Black People's National Crisis Committee slaughtered a sheep in Cape Town's Khayelitsha township to hail his passing. 'De Klerk, who denied that the legislated separate development, exploitation, torture and murder of black people was a crime against humanity, dies with no honor ...' said the Economic Freedom Fighters, an opposition party ... 'De Klerk died a Nobel Peace Prize laureate ...' wrote Mondli Makhanya, editor of the *City Press* newspaper. 'But a man of peace he was not. He was a member of the State Security Council, a body that authorized the killings and brutalization of thousands of South Africans ...' **(Paragraph 4)**

A more forgiving approach toward De Klerk is urged by South African academic Adam Habib ... director of SOAS University of London, who said that De Klerk's leadership saved South Africa from years of violence and turmoil ... **(Paragraph 5)**

[Adapted from: <<https://www.usnews.com/news/world/articles/2021-11-19/de-klerks-death-sparks-debate-over-his-role-in-apartheid>> (Accessed on 16 January 2022)]

*furor – an outburst of public anger or excitement

*posthumously – after the death of the person in question

*complicit – helping to commit a crime or doing wrong in some way

*precipice – a very steep rockface or cliff

*averting – preventing

- 3.1 Which piece of evidence do both Mondli Makhanya and Reverend Lapsley cite to show that De Klerk took strong action against anti-apartheid activists? (Paragraphs 2 and 4). (2)
- 3.2 In what way is Adam Habib's view similar to Chief Mandla Mandela's view of De Klerk? (Paragraphs 3 and 5). Provide evidence from BOTH paragraphs. (6)
- 3.3 Using your own knowledge, identify TWO factors that influenced De Klerk to introduce reforms in 1990. (4)
- 3.4 Find a historical concept in this article that best fits the following definitions. (No explanation is required.)
- 3.4.1 When people are treated unfairly and badly by those in power (Paragraph 2) (2)
- 3.4.2 A government policy that divided black South Africans into bantustans (Paragraph 4) (2)
- 3.5 Is Reverend Lapsley critical of De Klerk? Provide ONE point from paragraph 2 that supports your answer. (4)
- [20]**

60 marks

SECTION B SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

Study the sources contained in the Source Booklet and then answer the following questions:

Refer to Source A

4. Use your own knowledge to explain why Russia (USSR) was involved in Angolan affairs. Make TWO points. (4)
5. In your opinion, does the photograph show that the South African Defence Force had the upper hand in the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale? Refer to ONE visual clue to support your answer. (4)
6. Provide a headline for this photograph if it had appeared in a pro-government South African newspaper. (2)

Refer to Source B

7. State THREE reasons from the source that explain the low morale of the SADF at the final Battle of Tumpo. (6)
8. According to the author, was the Battle of Tumpo stopped specifically because of the low morale of the troops? Provide ONE piece of evidence from the source to support your answer. (4)

Refer to Source C

9. To what extent does the source suggest that South African armed forces were not defeated at Cuito Cuanavale? Use the source to provide THREE pieces of evidence to support your answer. (8)

Refer to Source D

10. 10.1 According to the evidence in the source, which side had experienced the greatest military losses by April 1988? (2)
10.2 Give TWO pieces of evidence from the source to support your answer to Question 10.1. (4)
11. Using your own knowledge, explain TWO limitations of using these statistics (in Source D) as historical evidence. (4)

Refer to Source E

12. The Cuban ambassador claims that the 'fall of Cuito Cuanavale was imminent [about to happen]'. Does Source E support or contradict this? Provide ONE reason to support your answer. (4)
13. Provide ONE quote from Source E that explains Fidel Castro's strategy for expelling the SADF. (2)

14. Which word in paragraph 3 suggests that South Africa controlled UNITA's actions? (2)
15. How reliable is this source for a historian studying the success and failure of the SADF in the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale? Explain. (6)
16. **Find a historical concept in Source E that best fits each of the following definitions. (No explanation is required)**
- 16.1 People who engage in trying to forcibly overthrow a government (Paragraph 4) (2)
- 16.2 The ruling government of a country that uses undemocratic and unacceptable methods to rule (Paragraph 4) (2)

Refer to Source F

17. **Answer TRUE or FALSE, using Source F and your own knowledge. No explanation is required:**
- 17.1 Cuban forces had been assisting the Angolan government since Independence in 1975. (2)
- 17.2 Geldenhuys believed that Cuito Cuanavale was a key town to be captured by the SADF. (2)
- 17.3 Geldenhuys claimed that the SADF inflicted big losses on the Cubans and Fapla. (2)
- 17.4 The head of the Cuban forces in Angola was Jonas Savimbi. (2)
- 17.5 Fapla were the armed forces of the MPLA government in Luanda. (2)
- 17.6 Fapla had a military base at Jamba. (2)

Refer to Source G

18. **Write down ONLY the answer. No explanation is required:**
- 18.1 Is this a primary or a secondary source? (2)
- 18.2 Does the source suggest that the SADF won or lost the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale? (2)
- 18.3 Write down THREE quotes that support your answer to Question 18.2. (6)
- 18.4 Provide ONE word from paragraph 3 that means the same as: freedom from control by another country. (2)

19. Answer FULLY:

Is Source G useful for a historian studying the outcome of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale? Support your stance with TWO points. (6)

Refer to Source H

20. 20.1 What, in your opinion, was the intention of the photographer? (2)

20.2 Give ONE visual clue to support your answer to Question 20.1. (2)

90 marks

SECTION C SOURCE-BASED ESSAY**QUESTION 21**

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

To what extent is it true to say that the South African Defence Force was defeated at the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale?

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

50 marks

Total: 200 marks