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GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

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HISTORY

PAPER 2

ADDENDUM

14 pages

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GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

HISTORY - ADDENDUM
(Paper 2)

QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE PHILOSOPHY OF BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS INFLUENCE THE YOUTH OF SOWETO IN THE 1970s?

SOURCE 1A

The following source outlines the reasons for and the impact of the Black Consciousness Movement on Black South Africans.

Biko and his young comrades promoted the philosophy of Black Consciousness, which urged black people to free themselves from the chains of oppression and for all blacks (including Africans, Coloureds and Indians) to work towards liberation. Biko urged black people to take the responsibility of their own struggle and not to rely on white liberals. To do this, it was necessary for black people to free themselves from the feelings of inferiority that had been instilled in them after 300 years of oppression. Rather, black people were to develop a pride in being black, and develop the self-confidence to determine their own future.

The Black Consciousness Movement challenged the entire white structure that existed in South Africa by developing alternative structures. The students established the Black People's Convention (BPC), which was an umbrella organisation to coordinate all Black Consciousness activities. It encouraged self-reliance through the creation of Black Community Programmes.

Black Consciousness played an important role in inspiring the Soweto Youth to action in 1976. This philosophy filled them with the self-confidence to address their own harsh circumstances. The South African Student's Movement (SASM) was a Black Consciousness organisation of high school students, formed in 1968. SASM was central in politicising school students in encouraging them to take action. In 1973, a number of SASO students staged a walkout from black universities. Many of them became teachers in Soweto and also inspired the students to take action.

[From: http://www.sahistory.org.za/archive/. Accessed on 19 May 2017.]

SOURCE 1B

The source below explains how SASO influenced black South African students to challenge the policies of the apartheid regime in the 1970s.

During 1972 the relative peacefulness of campus life was shattered. Protests had been simmering in previous years but a speech delivered by Onkgopotse Tiro at the University of the North's (Turfloop) graduation ceremony in April 1972 brought student discontent (unhappiness) to the forefront. Tiro, a former president of the Student Representative Council (SRC) and a SASO activist, used the occasion to lambast (attack) the university authorities for the apartheid measures practised on the campus (including segregated seating at the ceremony) and the entire system of segregated education.

Onkgopotse Tiro and much of the student body were expelled. This subsequently led to the boycotts of lectures. It was the biggest countrywide protest ever staged by black students and a portent (sign) of the things to come. SASO's membership in 1973 was estimated to be 6 000, although the number of committed activists was smaller. SASO publications, notably it's *Newsletter* and those of other Black Consciousness (BC) organisations, were widely read by students and other black communities, and fostered (adopted) an intellectual and ideological forment (uproar) that had not been known for decades. The philosophy of Black Consciousness spread into black schools, which was a critical development. A number of teachers who had been trained on black campuses returned to schools and spread the BC message.

[From: *The Rise and Fall of Apartheid* by D Welsh]

SOURCE 1C

The photograph below shows students protesting against Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in Soweto in 1976.



[From: Ezakwantu.com. Accessed on 25 May 2018.]

AFRIKAANS MUST BE ABOLISHED!

SOURCE 1D

This source focuses on how the apartheid regime responded to the Soweto uprising of June 1976.

The next day (17 June 1976) the government closed down the schools and put the South African military on alert. The Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Andries Treurnicht (nicknamed 'Dr No'), announced: 'In the white areas of South Africa [including Soweto], where the government erects the buildings, grants the subsidies and pays the teachers, it is our right to decide on language policy.'

The Minister of Justice, Jimmy Kruger, accused the learners of being communists: 'Why do they walk with upraised fists? Surely this is the sign of the Communist Party?' And Prime Minister, John Vorster, announced: 'The government will not be intimidated (threatened). Orders have been given to maintain order at all costs.' Those costs would include the lives of 174 Africans and two whites who were killed that day, as well as hundreds more who would be killed in the following months. News of the shootings swept around the world and the South African economy began to feel the shock with both gold and diamond shares dropping.

Nevertheless, the South African government was prepared to deal with protests as it always had, with extreme force and repression. The radicalisation (becoming revolutionary) of the African youth was evident in the violence that began in Soweto. Parents who had seen their children take to the streets, risking and sometimes losing their lives, were stirred into action. Throughout the urban African townships parents began to organise new political groups for the first time since the Defiance Campaign of the 1950s.

[From: *The Rise and Fall of Apartheid* by LC Clark et al.]

QUESTION 2: HOW SUCCESSFUL WAS THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC) REGARDING THE REPARATIONS PROCESS?

SOURCE 2A

The source below explains why reparations were paid to victims who suffered gross human rights violations during apartheid rule.

… reparation encompasses measures that facilitate the process of remembering and commemorating the pain and victories of the past. These measures aim to restore the dignity of victims and survivors.

In its broadest sense, the mandate of the Reparation and Rehabilitation Committee (RRC) was to affirm knowledge and consider the impact and consequences of gross human rights violations on victims and make recommendations accordingly.

The Constitution of South Africa recognized the principle that the conflict of the past had caused immeasurable injury and suffering to the people of South Africa. As a result of the country's legacy of hatred, fear, guilt and revenge, "there is a need for understanding but not for vengeance (revenge), a need for reparation but not for retaliation, a need for Ubuntu but not for victimisation (harassment).' The legislature made clear its intentions that 'reparations' of some kind or form should be awarded to victims. Measures should be taken to the granting of reparations to victims aimed at rehabilitating and restoring the human and civil dignity of victims.

Any person who is of the opinion that he or she has suffered harm as a result of gross violations of human rights may apply to the committee for reparations. A victim is defined as a person who individually or together with other persons suffered harm in the form of mental injury, emotional suffering, loss or impairment (damage) of human rights as a result of an act associated with a political objective.

[From: www.sahistory.org.za/article. Accessed on 10 January 2018.]

SOURCE 2B

The extract below focuses on the Khulumani Support Group. It is about the President's Fund that was established in 2003, to compensate victims who suffered human rights abuses during apartheid.

… Brian Mphahlele is a member of the Khulumani Support Group, a national membership organisation of victims and survivors of apartheid's gross human rights violations. He was tortured and beaten at Caledon Square Police Station during the 1970s. Mphahlele says he does not know why the money was not being used for its intended purposes. "That money was supposed to go towards our children's education and for healthcare purposes. As far as I understand, the TRC stated that if you sustained minor injuries during that time, you were to receive R17,000 per annum for six years and if you sustained major injuries, you qualified for R24,000.

KSG national director Marjorie Jobson, confirmed that the last audited (checked) financial statement showed that there was currently R1.1 billion in the fund.

Jobson explained that if the recommendations of the TRC in its 1998 report on reparations and rehabilitation had been followed, the amount that should have been put in the fund to make reparation payments, was R3 billion. In April 2003, Mbeki announced that reparations would be a once-off payment of R30 000 to individuals declared to have been victims by the TRC. The TRC recommended R21, 000 per year for six years. Jobson says, "President Thabo Mbeki was not committed to honouring the recommendations of the TRC and he stalled the process from 1998 until 2003."

Jobson says that about 16,000 of the 21,000 people declared eligible for reparations applied for reparations. But, she explains that many victims of apartheid crimes have been left out of the process altogether (Jobson estimates about 100,000)…

[From: https://wwwkhulumani.net/Khulumani/in-the-news/item/167-trc-outraged-by-business-reparation-stance.html. Accessed on 16 December 2017.]

SOURCE 2C

The cartoon below focuses on the reaction of both the government and the ANC to the reparations process.



[From: http://truth.wwl.wits.ac.za/thumbs.php?did=1265. Accessed on 27 December 2017.]

SOURCE 2D

The following source focuses on how victims of political violence viewed the reparations process of the TRC. It appeared in *Times Live* and was titled, "Apartheid victims left in the lurch".

When Thamsanqa Zitha returned to South Africa after over a decade in exile, he reached out to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission hoping to gain an audience. Zitha, a former operative for the ANC and PAC military wings, had been kidnapped and tortured by the apartheid government colonel and assassin Eugene de Kock's Death Squad in 1984.

He should have been entitled to compensation for the crimes committed against him by the former government, but now Zitha is one of an estimated 80 000 people who the Khulumani Support Group say have not benefited from a special reparations fund that currently holds over R1,5 billion. The Justice Department has refused to divulge what exactly this money will be used for. The President's Fund was established – under the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act 34 of 1995 – after the TRC recommended that reparations be paid out to apartheid victims who had made successful submissions to the commission.

By 2005 nearly 17 000 people had received at least R30 000 each to compensate for atrocities they had experienced under the oppressive regime. "If I had known (about the fund) I would have gone to them, but not to accept the R30 000. I would have gone as an opposition, because what good is R30 000 for what I've gone through? I would ask them to pay for the education that I missed and my medical expenses. How can they give me only R30 000 when I pay R5 000 a month for medicine?" Zitha said. "You could count the bones on my body; I was so thin and weak. I couldn't even walk. The people who were taking care of me were scared for my life," Zitha told *The Times*. "I never got a response from the TRC. I wrote out my whole autobiography for them."

[From: https://www.timeslive.co.za/news/south-africa/2017-08-02-apartheid-victims-in-the-lurch/ Accessed on 9 January 2018.]

QUESTION 3: WHAT CHALLENGES DID GLOBALISATION POSE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES?

SOURCE 3A

The source below focuses on how globalisation created economic challenges for developing countries.

Globalisation refers to the movement of people, information, investments, goods and services around the world. This process is not entirely new: there have been links between different parts of the world for centuries. In the last decades of the 20th century people and countries have become increasingly interconnected – politically, economically, culturally as well as environmentally.

The new world order and the spread of globalisation created economic problems for many developing African countries. They struggled to compete with wealthier developed countries in the global economy. Many of them were not industrialised, and their economies were based on the export of unprocessed raw materials to the developed world. Another problem was the issue of agricultural subsidies (payments). Developed countries received subsidies from their governments. They could produce food cheaply and sell it on the global markets. The issue of rising debt was a major problem.

Mainly because of these economic problems many people believed that globalisation had a negative effect on African countries. African countries were not competitive enough in a world of free trade. Many African states had become poorer in the last 20 years and some people argue that globalisation was responsible for this. The global economy is dominated by the industrial nations which are sometimes referred to as the 'North'. The developing countries are referred to as the South. Globalisation has created greater inequality between the North and South and historians have suggested that the North-South division has replaced the old East-West division of the Cold War.

[From https://www.oxford.co.za/book/970199056903-in-search-of-history. Accessed on 13 December 2017.]

SOURCE 3B

The following source focuses on the impact of globalisation on developing countries.

Many people who are concerned about the fate of the world's poor now attribute their plight to globalization. They argue that globalization has weakened the position of poor countries and exposed poor people to harmful competition. Their concern is understandable, especially since the gap between rich and poor has indeed become more glaring in recent decades. However, proving a direct link between economic globalization and poverty is a complex task for several reasons. Many people in many places, historically, have been poor for many reasons. Globalisation has become a dominant factor in producing a new kind of poverty.

Globalization affects the economic status of countries or individuals. There is ample evidence that the gap between the richest and poorest countries, and between the richest and poorest groups of individuals in the world, has increased. Globalization increases opportunities for the wealthy more rapidly than for the poor. Since increasing wealth may be due to many causes, showing that the rich get richer *because* the poor get poorer is trickier than recording and lamenting (passionately expressing) the fact of inequality as such. The link between globalisation and poverty can be attributed (is due) to the fact that the governments assume debt in private capital markets. A decline for their commodities depresses (lowers) prices and they seek funds from the IMF to pay their loans and agree to conditions for internal reform. These conditions impose hardship on their people.

[From: http://sociology.emory.edu/faculty/globalization/issues03.html. Accessed on 15 December 2017.]

SOURCE 3C

The source below depicts how globalisation affected poorer countries.



[From: https://www.toonpool.com/cartoons/Globalisation_30593. Accessed on 15 December 2017.]

SOURCE 3D

The source below highlights how globalisation benefitted countries in the Northern hemisphere whilst negatively affecting the countries in the Southern hemisphere.

Globalisation is playing an increasingly important role in developing countries. It can be seen that globalisation has certain advantages such as economic processes, technological developments, political influences, health systems, social and natural environmental factors. It has a lot of positive benefits on our daily life. Globalisation has created new opportunities for developing countries, such as technology transfer, greater opportunities to access developed countries' markets, growth, improved productivity and enhanced living standards. However, it is not true that all effects of this phenomenon are positive. Because, globalisation has also brought along new challenges such as, environmental deterioration, instability in commercial and financial markets, increased inequity across and within nations.

However, with globalisation the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have encouraged developing countries to go through market reforms and radical changes through large loans. Many developing nations began to take steps to open their markets by removing tariffs and free up their economies. The developed countries were able to invest in the developing nations, creating job opportunities for the poor people**.** It is clear that globalisation has made the relationship between developed countries and developing nations stronger. It made each country dependent on other countries.

[From:https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/impact-globalization-developing-countries-fairooz-hamdi. Accessed on 27 May 2018.]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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