GAUTENG PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

# 2023

**10792**

**HISTORY**

**(PAPER 2)**

**TIME: 3 hours**

**MARKS: 150**

HISTORY P2

10792E

X05

**8 pages + an addendum of 14 pages**

**P.T.O.**

## INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B based on the prescribed content framework in the CAPS document.

   **SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS**

   QUESTION 1: CIVIL RESISTANCE, 1970s TO 1980s: THE CRISIS OF APARTHEID IN THE 1980s

   QUESTION 2: THE COMING OF DEMOCRACY TO SOUTH AFRICA AND COMING TO TERMS WITH THE PAST

   QUESTION 3: THE END OF THE COLD WAR AND A NEW WORLD ORDER, 1989 TO THE PRESENT

   **SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS**

   QUESTION 4: CIVIL RESISTANCE, 1970s TO 1980s: SOUTH AFRICA

   QUESTION 5: THE COMING OF DEMOCRACY TO SOUTH AFRICA AND COMING TO TERMS WITH THE PAST

   QUESTION 6: THE END OF THE COLD WAR AND A NEW WORLD ORDER: THE EVENTS OF 1989

2. SECTION A consists of THREE source-based questions. Source material that is required to answer these questions can be found in the ADDENDUM.

3. SECTION B consists of THREE essay questions.

4. Answer THREE questions as follows:

   4.1 At least ONE must be a source-based question and at least ONE must be an essay question.

   4.2 The THIRD question can be either a source-based question or an essay question.

5. You are advised to spend at least ONE hour per question.

6. When answering questions, you should apply your knowledge, skills and insight.

7. You will be disadvantaged by merely rewriting the sources as answers.

8. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.

9. Write neatly and legibly.

## SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

Answer at least ONE question, but not more than TWO questions, in this section.
Source material to be used to answer these questions is contained in the ADDENDUM.

### QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE TRADE UNIONS CHALLENGE APARTHEID LAWS IN THE 1980s?

Study Sources 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D and answer the questions that follow.

1.1 Study Source 1A.

1.1.1 Why, according to the source, did the Unity Talks bring together different unions? (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.2 What, according to the source, was the turning point in the quest (search) for unity in the trade union movement? (1 x 1) (1)

1.1.3 Name TWO trade unions that mourned the death of Neil Aggett by taking a 30-minute work stoppage. (2 x 1) (2)

1.1.4 Using the source and your knowledge, explain the role played by trade unions in supporting student action against apartheid laws. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.5 Define the concept *consumer boycott* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

1.2 Refer to Source 1B.

1.2.1 Explain what is implied by the statement '… in the name of the struggle for national liberation and social justice' in the context of the unions' struggle against apartheid. (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.2 What, in your opinion, are the 'reforms spoken about' to which Samson Ndou refers in the context of the launching of the UDF in 1983? (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.3 Name THREE repressive measures used by the apartheid government in the process of making changes. (3 x 1) (3)

1.2.4 List TWO problems experienced by workers in the township, as mentioned by Ndou. (2 x 1) (2)

1.2.5 Comment on the reliability of the source to a historian studying the experiences of black workers in South African townships in the 1980s. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3 Study Source 1C.

1.3.1 Why did COSATU decide to publish this poster? (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.2 What is the significance of the use of the clenched fist in depicting the union activities? (2 x 2) (4)

1.4 Compare Sources 1B and 1C. Explain how the information in Source 1C supports Source 1B regarding the challenges faced by workers. (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 Consult Source 1D.

1.5.1 Which workers' union federation, according to the source, was launched by the IFP? (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 Define the concept *state of emergency* in the context of the workers' struggle against apartheid laws in the 1980s. (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.3 Which prominent union leader had his house raided by plain clothes security police on 12 June 1986? (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.4 Why, in your opinion, did the SADF monitor all movements in and out of the COSATU building? (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.5 Comment on the statement '… even business began complaining to the government that with union leaders in prison, they were forced to negotiate with 'mobs''. (1 x 2) (2)

1.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how the trade unions challenged apartheid laws in the 1980s. (8)

**[50]**

## QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC) DEAL WITH THE MURDER OF POLITICAL ACTIVISTS SUCH AS THE COSAS 4?

Study Sources 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D and answer the questions that follow.

2.1 Refer to Source 2A.

2.1.1 Quote evidence from the source which suggests that South Africa was not a democracy before 1994. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.2 Identify THREE aims of the TRC, from the source. (3 x 1) (3)

2.1.3 Define the concept *amnesty* in the context of the TRC. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.4 Who, according to the source, was responsible for the "severe ill treatment" of victims? (2 x 1) (2)

PLEASE DETACH THIS 14 PAGE ADDENDUM

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# PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

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**10792**

**HISTORY**

**(PAPER 2)**

**ADDENDUM**

**14 pages**

## QUESTION: 1 HOW DID THE TRADE UNIONS CHALLENGE APARTHEID LAWS IN THE 1980s?

### SOURCE 1A

The source below explains how the trade union movement reacted to the laws of the apartheid government in the 1980s.

**The Unity Talks took over four years (1981 – 1985).**

They (talks) brought different unions together to seek agreement on the alignment (position) of the labour movement with the political struggles of the majority.

Some of these unions were already aligned (associated) with the principles of the Freedom Charter. Others, particularly those from the Federation of South African Trade Unions (FOSATU), remained largely 'workerist' (dealing with workers' issues), arguing for autonomy (independence) from political interests …

The democratic tradition of the trade union movement strengthened its mass base. Transparent governance and a culture of accountability (responsibility) is evident in the archive's collection of documents.

The death in detention of Neil Aggett, a white trade unionist who worked for the independent Food and Canning Workers Union (FCWU), was a turning point in the quest (search) for unity. The FCWU announced that their members would go on a 30-minute work stoppage to mourn his death. FOSATU and the other independent trade unions joined in this call.

Then, in May 1984, FOSATU and the independent trade unions worked together to organise May Day rallies. At these rallies, there was a call for May Day to be recognised as a public holiday.

In November 1984, the Congress of South African Students (COSAS) called for a stayaway in order to highlight the grievances of students. FOSATU, the General and Allied Workers' Union (GAWU) and the UDF (United Democratic Front) worked together to organise the stayaway. It proved to be a huge success, with 800 000 workers staying away from work and 400 000 students boycotting classes.

In 1985, a range of different trade union organisations worked together to launch a national consumer boycott of white shops. These actions paved the way for unity.

**[From https://www.saha.org.za/workers/the_unity_talks.html. Accessed on 31 October 2022.]**

**SOURCE 1B**

The following source is from a speech by Samson Ndou, the unionist who represented his union leader, Thozamile Gqwetha from the South African Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU) at the launch of the United Democratic Front on 20 August 1983.

An injury to one.

**AUDIENCE:** Is injury to all.

A dismissal to one.

**AUDIENCE:** Is a dismissal to all …

I greet you in the name of the struggle for national liberation and social justice.

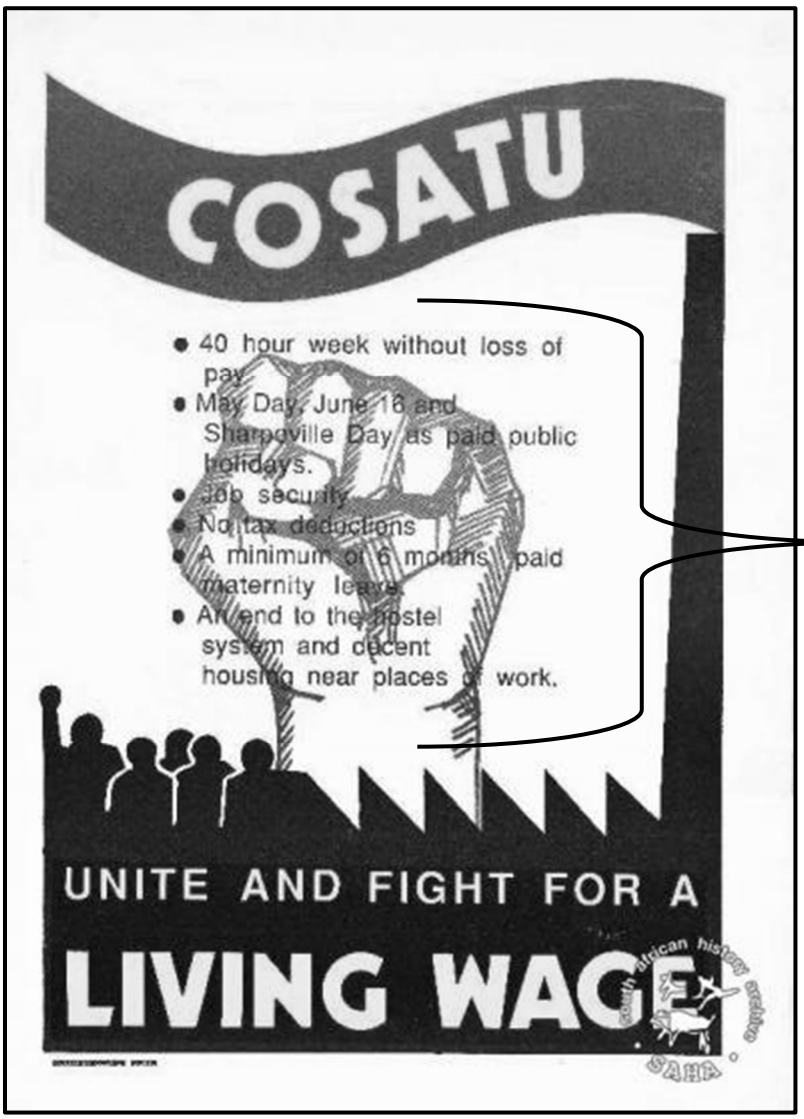
I am speaking as a trade unionist and a worker. I'm speaking in the place of Thozamile Gqwetha, the trade union leader. He is unable to be here today as the South African and Ciskei Security Police are making it difficult for him. His fellow unionists, Ure Mgojo, Onile Nohushe and David Thandani were detained on Wednesday. These detentions and the situation in the Eastern Cape show us clearly that the reforms spoken about do not mean that repression will stop.

Shootings, bannings and imprisonment carry on while the government tries to make us believe that things are really changing. We as workers know that nothing is changing, and we cannot remain aloof (distant) from an attempt that shows that the people should defend themselves. Workers are part of society, part of the community. Therefore, changing society is a responsibility of workers because we have that power. As workers we experience problems in the factories. Low wages, unhealthy and dangerous working conditions, lack of representation, this is the reality of our working day, and the trade unions are fighting to change this. But when the factory gates close, we go back to our communities, our townships where we also experience problems there with our poor wages. We have to pay high rents, unrealistic electricity bills, and transport is expensive. We live in overcrowded houses because there are not enough houses for us.

**[Adapted from: https://repository.up.ac.za/bitstream/handle/2263/66975/. Accessed on 29 October 2022.]**

**SOURCE 1C**

The source below is a poster of COSATU drawn in 1987. It is one of the posters that was used by the trade union during its campaigns (protests) in the late 1980s.




- 40 hour week without loss of pay
- May Day, June 16 and Sharpeville Day as paid public holidays
- Job security
- No tax deductions
- A minimum of 6 months paid maternity leave
- An end to the hostel system and decent housing near places of work

**[From https://www.saha.org.za/imagesofdefiance/cosatu.html. Accessed on 02 November 2022.]**

**SOURCE 1D**

The following source explains the reactions of different institutions to the activities of the trade unions in the 1980s.

COSATU's launch was perceived (viewed) by the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) as a threat, and the party launched its own union federation, The United Workers' Union of South Africa (UWUSA), at Kings Park Stadium in Durban. About 60 000 people, many not workers, attended the launch, bussed (transported) in by the IFP from all over the country.

COSATU officials and offices came under attack by the IFP and government forces. Offices were invaded (attacked) in Madadeni and Newcastle; the house of COSATU official, Mathews Olifant, was petrol-bombed; while other officials were abducted or arrested, and workers were attacked.

The state, for its part, declared a second state of emergency, and mounted a vicious (brutal) campaign of detentions and crackdowns (suppressions). Many unionists were arrested or harassed, including Jay Naidoo, whose house was raided by plain-clothes security police on the first night of the emergency, 12 June 1986.

In the first six weeks of the state of emergency, 2 700 unionists were detained, the majority of them from COSATU. COSATU's headquarters, COSATU House in Johannesburg, was barricaded (blocked) by the South African Defence Force (SADF), who monitored all movements in and out of the building.

But workers also retaliated. Hundreds went on strike to protest against the detentions. When five regional leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) were arrested in Kimberley, 2 000 workers at four mines went on strike, one of many such incidents …

COSATU was prohibited from meeting outdoors, and other restrictions disrupted normal union processes – with the result that even business began complaining to the government that with the union leaders in prison, they were forced to negotiate with 'mobs'.

**[From https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/congress-south-african-trade-unions-cosatu. Accessed on 11 November 2022.]**

## QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC) DEAL WITH THE MURDER OF POLITICAL ACTIVISTS SUCH AS THE COSAS 4?

### SOURCE 2A

The following source focuses on the reasons for the establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in 1995.

After the end of apartheid, as well as the release of political prisoners in the early 90s and the country's transition from repressive rule to democracy in 1994, South Africa witnessed the establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in 1995 which formed a crucial component of the transition to a full and free democratic country. The TRC was established by the first democratic president, Nelson Mandela, under the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act of 1995 and Archbishop Desmond Tutu with Dr Alex Boraine were appointed as its chairperson and vice chairperson respectively.

The aim of the TRC was to combat impunity (exemption from punishment) and recreate a culture of accountability (responsibility), and most importantly to uncover the truth about gross human rights violations and assist families of the victims in getting closure. In short, "the TRC was a prudent (wise) step for reconciling the South African community".

The broad objectives of the commission were to promote national unity and reconciliation in a spirit of understanding which transcended (exceeded) the conflicts and divisions of the past.

The primary focus of the commission was on victims. It received more than 22 000 statements from victims and held public hearings at which victims gave testimony about gross violations of human rights, defined in the Act as torture, killings, disappearances and abductions, and severe ill-treatment suffered at the hands of the apartheid state. Those who had suffered violations at the hands of the liberation movements – by members and leaders of such groups as the African National Congress, the Inkatha Freedom Party, and the Pan-Africanist Congress – also appeared before the commission. The commission received more than 7 000 amnesty applications, held more than 2 500 amnesty hearings, and granted 1 500 amnesties for thousands of crimes committed during the apartheid years.

**[From https://www.britannica.com/topic/Truth-and-Reconciliation-Commission-South-Africa. Accessed on 7 October 2022.]**

**SOURCE 2B**

The source below is a press release by the Foundation for Human Rights and the law firm Webber Wentzel. It is titled "JUSTICE FOR THE COSAS 4 FAMILIES" and was released on 24 August 2021. It focuses on the killing of three members of the COSAS 4.

Family members of the COSAS 4 have welcomed the news that finally those responsible for the death of three of the COSAS 4 who were murdered by the Security Branch in February 1982, more than 40 years ago, would be prosecuted …

The COSAS 4 were members of the Congress of South African Students, who were lured (attracted) into an old discarded pumphouse by the askaris (informers), Joe Mamasela and Thlomedi Ephraim Mfalapitsa, under the guise (pretence) that they would be given training on how to use certain weapons. Joe Mamasela pretended to be a taxi driver hired by Mfalapitsa. He drove the four students to the pumphouse. According to Mamasela, Mfalapitsa then escorted the students to the place where explosives were planted. Members of the Security Branch rigged (filled) the pumphouse with explosives. Once Mfalapitsa left, the pumphouse was locked and the explosives were detonated (exploded). The murders were covered up by the Security Branch and remained concealed until some of the perpetrators applied for amnesty before the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC).

The families of the COSAS 4 have been supported in their quest (search) for justice by Brigadier Cliffy Marion who has been exerting pressure on the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) to prosecute all those perpetrators who appeared before the Amnesty Committee and were refused amnesty.

Those responsible for the murder of the COSAS 4, included former Security Branch officers Carel Coetzee, Willem Frederick Schoon, Abraham Grobbelaar, Christiaan Siebert Rorich and Mfalapitsa, as revealed by the TRC in May 1999. All five were denied amnesty and the case was referred to the NPA for further investigation and prosecution. Shockingly the NPA sat on the case without taking any action for some 21 years despite knowing the identity of the perpetrators. We believe that it would be a travesty (mockery) of justice if only Mfalapitsa is singled out for prosecution while his handlers who gave the instructions and planned the entire incident are not held to account for their command role in the murders …

**[From https://unfinishedtrc.co.za/press-release-justice-for-the-cosas-4-families/. Accessed on 6 October 2022.]**

**SOURCE 2C**

The source below focuses on how the families of the COSAS 4 responded after 40 years of not knowing what happened to their children. The hearings into their murders were held in May 1999.

We know who the cops were. The ones who are still alive today after this betrayal and gruesome multiple murder, are still walking our streets – free men.

The reason they are free is because our ANC government refuses to prosecute them. In 1999, when the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), which had uncovered the stories and heard many awful details of apartheid-era atrocities, forwarded evidence of human rights violations and crimes to the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), senior government officials leaned (put pressure) on the NPA and forcibly suppressed the prosecution of all 300 TRC cases …

The COSAS 4, so named because they were supporters of the Congress of South African Students (COSAS) in the early 1980s, were Eustice "Bimbo" Madikela, Ntshingo Mataboge and Fanyana Nhlapo, who were all killed, and Zandisile Musi, who miraculously survived the blast …

Now, nearly 40 years later, in early September of 2020, the families of the three murdered boys have filed an application with the Krugersdorp Magistrate's Court for an order to have the bodies exhumed (dug up) and forensically examined, with a view to a later prosecution of the killers. During the amnesty hearings, Coetzee, the commander, revealed that there was never any attempt to investigate the background of the intended victims, nor was any investigation conducted afterwards.

Coetzee admitted: "I didn't know who they were." He agreed with counsel that it was "four kids with an idea" and admitted to giving Rorich "not a legal order".

The families were told the children had "blown themselves up". The behaviour of the police was extremely callous (heartless) towards the families, as they didn't even tell them where the bodies were.

No one would ever have known until Mfalapitsa, racked (tormented) with guilt and now a pastor, applied to the TRC for amnesty, thereby forcing his police companions to do the same …

**[From https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/. Accessed on 21 September 2022.]**

**SOURCE 2D**

The photograph below is of Thlomedi Ephraim Mfalapitsa. It appeared in the Sowetan on 21 August 2021. Mfalapitsa appeared before the NPA (National Prosecutions Authority) in the Krugersdorp Magistrate's Court on 20 August 2021 in connection with the murder of three of the COSAS 4 members.



**[From https://www.sowetanlive.co.za/news/south-africa/2021-08-21-former-vlakplaas-cop-in-court-for-triple-murder-40-years-ago/-. Accessed on 12 October 2022.]**

## QUESTION 3: HOW HAS SOUTH AFRICA'S MEMBERSHIP OF BRICS AFFECTED THE SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMY?

### SOURCE 3A

The source below focuses on how BRICS contributes to the global economy. It was taken from an online news article written by Moses Twinkle for *India Times* on 29 May 2022.

The abbreviation BRICS stands for Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. Jim O'Neill, an economist at Goldman Sachs, invented the name BRIC in 2001, suggesting that by 2050, the four BRIC economies would come to dominate the world economy. In 2010, South Africa was added to the list.

The BRICS countries account for one-quarter of the global GDP (Gross Domestic Product). Four of the five BRICS members are among the largest countries in terms of population and land area. Recently, China hosted the BRICS foreign ministers' meeting. The meeting was attended by Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi, Brazilian Foreign Minister Carlos Alberto Franco França, Russia's Sergey Lavrov, South Africa's Minister of International Relations, Grace Naledi, and India's foreign minister, Dr. S. Jaishankar. The diplomatic meeting is telling (suitable), for it comes at a time when a full-scale war is being waged in Ukraine.

… BRICS not only pursues socio-economic recovery from the pandemic but also builds resilient (strong) and self-sufficient supply chains. The consequences of the Ukraine crisis have resulted in sharp rises in energy costs, which must be mitigated (reduced) for the developing world. BRICS must display zero tolerance for cross-border terrorism. BRICS should strive towards a globalised and digital world because it will value trust and transparency. The BRICS countries have made significant contributions to global poverty alleviation (reduction). Continued BRICS growth is critical for poverty reduction and decreasing international disparities (inequalities). Through poverty alleviation and unwavering efforts to bridge inequities (inequalities), BRICS has recently emerged as the voice of developing countries, or the global South, and has played an essential role in defending the rights of the developing countries of the world.

**[From https://www.indiatimes.com/explainers/news/brics-and-its-relevance-in-the-contemporary-global-order-570802.html. Accessed on 19 October 2022.]**

**SOURCE 3B**

The following source focuses on the 14th BRICS summit held virtually in May 2022. It highlights the benefits of BRICS for the South African economy.

South Africa has benefitted from increased trade with other countries in the BRICS grouping and the synergies (co-operation) that come with joint efforts against the pandemic. Ramaphosa will join the leaders of the other emerging economies, Brazil, Russia, India and China that make up the grouping at the 14th BRICS Summit to be hosted by China. The five countries have embraced the BRICS economic partnership, which enables increased market access, while promoting broader mutual trade and investment benefits as part of an overall business-friendly environment. "An important part of this strategy, particularly for South Africa, is to diversify (expand) trade so that more manufactured goods, rather than raw commodities, are traded," the South African president said.

Fellow BRICS nations have become increasingly important partners for South Africa. Last year, imports from the other four countries accounted for 29 percent of South Africa's imports, while exports to them made up 17 percent of the country's total exports. South Africa's trade within the grouping jumped from about $30 billion in 2017 to $44 billion in 2021.

Ramaphosa said that BRICS membership will help the country to further improve its competitiveness, trade linkages (connections) and economic growth. South Africa is reforming large areas of its economy, including the energy, telecommunications and transport sectors. It is also seeking to boost investments in infrastructure and reduce red tape (unnecessary regulations). South Africa has also benefitted from cooperative mechanisms under the BRICS framework, having received $5,4 billion in financial support from the New Development Bank, an institution launched by the grouping.

**[From https://global.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202206/22/WS62b2716ca310fd2b29e67cc2.html. Accessed on 10 October 2022.]**

**SOURCE 3C**

The cartoon below highlights how the BRICS Development Bank aims to alleviate poverty in emerging economies. The cartoon appeared in the *China Daily* (English version) newspaper on 26 March 2013. The bank was established in 2015.




**[From https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/opinion/2013-03/26/content_16344658.html. Accessed on 1 October 2022.]**

**money**

**books**

**SOURCE 3D**

The source below focuses on the challenges that South Africa faces as a member of BRICS. It was published by the Democracy Works Foundation on 15 January 2016.

The challenge for South Africa is that BRICS may erode (consume) South Africa's domestic economy, because many products from BRICS countries directly compete with those of South Africa, unless it negotiates adroitly (skilfully). BRICS and industrialised countries are all targeting Africa's resources, which poses a direct threat to South Africa's economy. The growing Africa offers South Africa, based at the southern tip of the continent, with the most advanced economy and its industrial and manufacturing sectors a once in a generation opportunity to piggy-back (ride along) on Africa's growth to lift its own economy. Growing African countries need stoves, fridges and trains – which South Africa produces.

Ideally, a growing South African economy could copy the example of Japan whose economic rise after 1945 lifted East Asia with it. However, structural obstacles, poor economic and political policies, and lack of imagination in leadership have impeded (hampered) the route of growth for South Africa. However, the alternative – South Africa leveraging (strengthening) a growing Africa to lift its own growth levels – is a real option. South Africa's unemployed are mostly black, low-skilled and young. A growing manufacturing sector could soak up these unemployed. South Africa's manufacturing sector is ailing (weak). Former manufacturing areas such as the East Rand are now virtually ghost towns.

Any inroads (advances) that old industrial powers and emerging powers make into Africa may undermine South Africa's efforts. Other BRICS countries are already exporting manufacturing goods to Africa, including the inputs to Africa's planned infrastructure programmes such as railways, supposedly SA's strategic advantage. This is hurting the manufacturing sectors that South Africa identified as key to job creation in its 2010 Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP).

**[From https://www.democracyworks.org.za/south-africas-brics-challenges/. Accessed on 3 October 2022.]**

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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

https://www.saha.org.za/workers/the_unity_talks.html.

https://repository.up.ac.za/bitstream/handle/2263/66975/

https://www.saha.org.za/imagesofdefiance/cosatu.htm

https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/congress-south-african-trade-unions-cosatu.

https://www.britannica.com/topic/Truth-and-Reconciliation-Commission-South-Africa-

https://unfinishedtrc.co.za/press-release-justice-for-the-cosas-4-families/

https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/.

www.sowetanlive.co.za/news/south-africa/2021-08-21-former-vlakplaas-cop-in-court-for-triple-murder-40-years-ago/-.

https://www.indiatimes.com/explainers/news/brics-and-its-relevance-in-the-contemporary-global-order-570802.html

https://global.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202206/22/WS62b2716ca310fd2b29e67cc2.html

https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/opinion/2013-03/26/content_16344658.htm

https://www.democracyworks.org.za/south-africas-brics-challenges/.

**END**

2.1.5 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why you think the African National Congress, the Inkatha Freedom Party, and the Pan-Africanist Congress also appeared before the commission. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2 Use Source 2B.

2.2.1 What news, according to the source, did the family members of the COSAS 4 welcome? (1 x 1) (1)

2.2.2 Name the TWO askaris in the source that were implicated for being informers for the Security Branch. (2 x 1) (2)

2.2.3 Why do you think the Security Branch covered-up the murders and tried to keep it concealed? (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.4 Explain the term *reconciliation* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.5 Why were the murderers of the COSAS 4 denied amnesty by the TRC? (1 x 2) (2)

2.3 Read Source 2C.

2.3.1 Name any TWO members in the source that were supporters of the Congress of South African Students (COSAS) in the early 1980s. (2 x 1) (2)

2.3.2 Comment on why Coetzee admitted to giving Rorich “not a legal order” regarding the murders of the COSAS 4. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.3 Why do you think that the families of the COSAS 4 wanted to exhume their loved ones. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 Explain the usefulness of the source for a historian researching the murder of the COSAS 4. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 Consult Source 2D.

2.4.1 Explain why this photograph was published. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.2 Comment on why the courtroom depicted in the photograph shows only a few people attending the hearing. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5 Refer to Sources 2C and 2D. Explain how the information in Source 2C supports the evidence in Source 2D regarding the murder of the COSAS 4. (2 x 2) (4)

2.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how the Truth and Reconciliation Commission dealt with the murder of political activists, such as the COSAS 4. (8)

**[50]**

## QUESTION 3: HOW HAS SOUTH AFRICA'S MEMBERSHIP OF BRICS AFFECTED THE SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMY?

Study Sources 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D and answer the questions that follow.

3.1 Refer to Source 3A.

3.1.1 Identify THREE countries that are members of BRICS? (3 x 1) (3)

3.1.2 According to the source, who invented the name BRIC? (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.3 Define the term *pandemic* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain the impact of the Ukraine crisis on the global economy. (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.5 Comment on why you think BRICS has 'emerged as the voice of developing countries'. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2 Study Source 3B.

3.2.1 Which country has benefitted from increased trade with other countries in the BRICS grouping? (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Explain the term *summit* in the context of BRICS. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.3 Using the source and your own knowledge, explain why the BRICS' economic partnership is beneficial to member countries. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.4 Explain how the South African economy can benefit from its BRICS membership. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.5 Identify the financial institution that was launched by the BRICS grouping. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 Consult Source 3C.

3.3.1 What messages are conveyed by the cartoonist regarding the BRICS Development Bank's goals for alleviating poverty in emerging economies? (2 x 2) (4)

3.3.2 Comment on the significance of the BRICS Development Bank for BRICS member countries. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.3 Explain the limitations of this source to a historian studying the BRICS Development Bank's aim to alleviate poverty for emerging economies. (2 x 2) (4)

3.4 Study Sources 3B and 3C. Explain how the information in Source 3B supports the information in Source 3C regarding how the South African economy benefits from its BRICS membership. (2 x 2) (4)

3.5 Read Source 3D.

3.5.1 Identify ONE challenge mentioned in the source that the South African economy experiences because of its BRICS membership. (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.2 Name ONE product mentioned in the source that growing African countries need. (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.3 Mention TWO factors from the source that has hampered economic growth in South Africa. (2 x 1) (2)

3.5.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain the impact that South Africa's BRICS membership has on the manufacturing sector in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

3.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words), explaining how South Africa's membership of BRICS has affected the South African economy. (8)

**[50]**

## SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer at least ONE question, but not more than TWO questions in this section.

Your essay should be about THREE pages long.

### QUESTION 4: CIVIL RESISTANCE, 1970s TO 1980s: SOUTH AFRICA – THE CRISIS OF APARTHEID IN THE 1980s

Critically discuss how Steve Biko and the Black Consciousness philosophy empowered black people in South Africa to stand up against apartheid in the 1970s. **[50]**

### QUESTION 5: THE COMING OF DEMOCRACY TO SOUTH AFRICA AND COMING TO TERMS WITH THE PAST

The transition to democracy in South Africa in the 1990s was not easy.

Do you agree with this statement? Use relevant evidence to support your line of argument. **[50]**

### QUESTION 6: THE END OF THE COLD WAR AND A NEW WORLD ORDER: THE EVENTS OF 1989

Explain to what extent Mikhail Gorbachev's policies of perestroika and glasnost were responsible for the political changes that occurred in South Africa after 1989. Support your line of argument with relevant evidence. **[50]**

**TOTAL: 150**

**END**