PLEASE DETACH THIS ADDENDUM OF 14 PAGES.

GAUTENG PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

2026

10792

HISTORY

(PAPER 2)

ADDENDUM

14 pages

P.T.O.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID CIVIC ORGANISATIONS CHALLENGE THE APARTHEID REGIME IN THE 1980s?

SOURCE 1A

The source below is an extract from a book titled *The struggle for democracy: A study of community organisations in Greater Cape Town from the 1960s to 1988* by M. Matiwana, S. Walters and Z. Groener. It highlights how government reforms led to boycotts across the country.

The state's reforms failed to transfer effective power to the black majority and were rejected by both trade unions and community organisations. Evidence of this was the low poll at the 1988 Primary Local Authorities (PLA) elections. Primary Local Authorities were Coloured and Indian committees and their main functions were to oversee the provision of services to their constituencies (voters). In response to the deteriorating economic, social and political conditions a high level of mass mobilisation was achieved from 1984 to 1986 in many parts of the country through rent boycotts, consumer boycotts, school boycotts and stay-aways.

The UDF played an important role in coordinating these struggles into a national movement. Activists formed street and area committees which were used as alternative local structures of people's power, with the aim of making the townships 'ungovernable'. These local structures, which included union participation in some areas, took over key township functions such as crime prevention, administration of justice through 'people's courts', refuse removal and the handling of residents' grievances. An indicator (statistic) recorded a total number of 202 boycott actions nationally during the period from September 1984 to 10 June 1988. These boycotts included 51 consumer, 55 rent or services and 26 transport boycotts.

On 1 December 1985 the country's largest trade-union confederation, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), was launched. The founding of COSATU brought together half a million trade union members from 33 unions in the most powerful non-racial trade union movement that the country had ever witnessed ... The trade union movement has increasingly become a major force in the mobilisation of both workers and other members of the community.

[Source: *The struggle for democracy from the 1960s to 1988* by M Matiwana et al. Accessed on 8 August 2025.]

SOURCE 1B

The source below is a case study taken from Global Nonviolent Action's online database, detailing the human rights struggles against apartheid, specifically in Port Elizabeth. It was compiled by Yein Pyo on 23 September 2012. It highlights the activities of civic organisations in the 1980s and government's response towards civic activities.

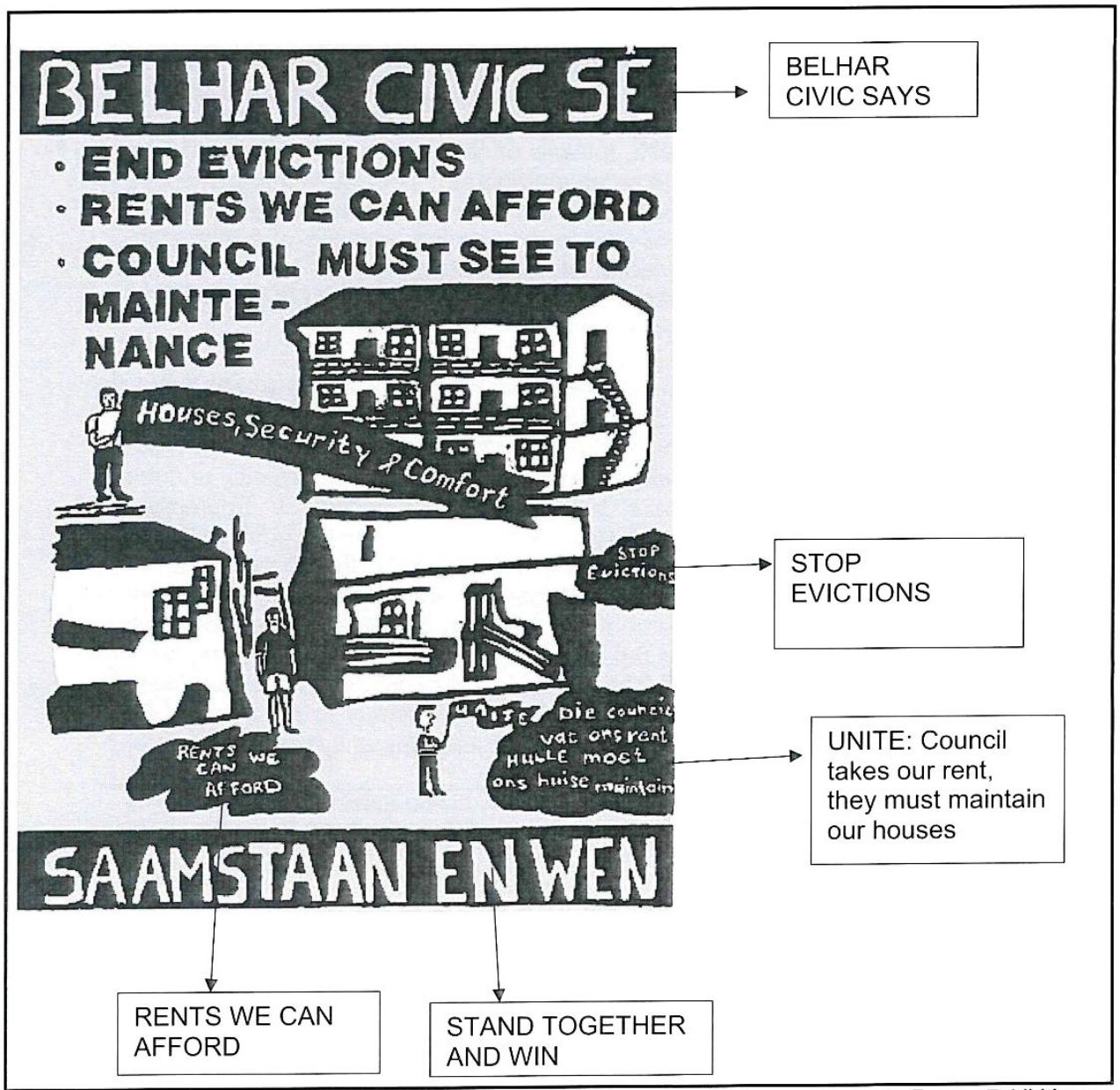
To launch an effective campaign to cripple the white-owned institutions of Port Elizabeth and undermine the legitimacy (lawfulness) of apartheid, several women suggested the idea of a consumer boycott to the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (PEBCO) in May of 1985. Instead of shopping at businesses in Port Elizabeth, black South Africans would be encouraged to shop within the townships. This economic boycott began on 15 July 1985, and was met with a 100% compliance rate as noted by observers who were sent to monitor the outcome of the boycott. Within five days of the boycott, a white Member of Parliament noted that the economic boycott was the most effective weapon used yet. Due to the success of the consumer boycott, the government declared a state of emergency.

Through the state of emergency, the government imposed curfews (restrictions), made thousands of arrests, restricted the movement of individuals, and ordered the South African army to occupy townships. The boycotters then responded to the state of emergency with a few more demands: the end of the state of emergency and the release of long-term political prisoners, such as Nelson Mandela. By September 1985, white business owners became desperate and called upon the government to meet the demands of the black South Africans. In November, the boycott was still hurting the white businesses in Port Elizabeth greatly, and so a deal was reached: the boycott would be halted until March if the business owners arranged for black leaders to be released. Not only was this decision helpful for the businesses, but it was helpful for the campaign as well. The Christmas shopping season was coming up, which could have strained the South Africans' commitment to the boycott. By halting (stopping) the boycott for a few months, it ensured the unity of the people for the next fight.

[Source: *South African blacks boycott apartheid in Port Elizabeth, 1985-86 | Global Nonviolent Action Database.* Accessed on 6 December 2025.]

SOURCE 1C

The poster below was produced and printed by the Community Arts Project (CAP) in 1989. It was collected from Robben Island Museum Mayibuye Archives. It called for the Belhar residents (coloured community in Cape Town) to stand together against rent increases and evictions.



[Source: *https://www.chrflagship.uwc.ac.za/wp-content/uploads/No-89-CHR_Events_Exhibitions_Interruptions_Open-Design-Festival_Community-Arts-Project-Collection_No-89.jpg*. Accessed on 5 August 2025.]

SOURCE 1D

The extract below is from an article titled *People's Power in 1980s South Africa: Refusing a Permanent State of Emergency* by T Madlingozi. It appeared in the *Funambulist* magazine in 2020. It outlines how the government reacted to the activists from civic organisations.

... On June 12, 1986, Prime Minister P. W. Botha extended the state of emergency to the whole country and gave the security forces free rein (power) to implement their own version of total counter-revolutionary strategy. By the end of that year several thousand activists faced arrests, indefinite detention and where necessary, assassinations. Using emergency regulations, the state managed to introduce a sustained crackdown on community organisations and their activities. In 1986 alone, over 20 000 activists were detained; some remained in custody until 1989. These crackdowns were followed by a number of political and criminal trials, as well as the banning of meetings and some sympathetic newspapers. These repressive measures were complemented (accompanied) by the upgrading of townships under the government's "Total Strategy" campaign, meant to use economic reforms to win the minds and hearts of township folk (people).

The detention of many township-based activists and the repression of the UDF and its activities resulted in the UDF centralising decision-making and initiating campaigns "from above". In response to the repression that had been unleashed (released) by Botha's securocrats (military), the UDF initiated two campaigns: "Christmas Against the Emergency" and "Unban the ANC", as part of the Campaign for National United Action launched in late 1986. As repression continued, cracks began to emerge within the resistance movement. On February 24, 1988, the Minister of Law and Order effectively banned the UDF and several of its affiliates. Despite this ban the UDF did continue to operate quietly, maintaining and rebuilding structures and engaging in discrete (secret) campaigns against the repression.

[Source: *https://thefunambulist.net/magazine/states-of-emergency/peoples-power-in-1980s-south-africa-Refusing-a-permanent-state-of-emergency-by-tshepo-madlingozi.* Accessed on 11 August 2025.]

QUESTION 2: WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM HOW THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC) DEALT WITH THE ST. JAMES CHURCH MASSACRE?

SOURCE 2A

The source below was taken from an article titled *South Africa Truth and Reconciliation Commission (1996 – 2002)* by Sinqobile Makhathini on 1 November 2023. It focuses on the reasons for the formation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in 1995.

> The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) of South Africa was established through the adoption of the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act (1995). Its mandate was to investigate the gross human rights violations that occurred under apartheid between March 1960 and May 1994, when Nelson Mandela was inaugurated (sworn in) as president. The TRC sought to provide a platform for victims/survivors to share their stories, document these abuses in its final report and provide recommendations for redress and measures to prevent future abuses. The TRC also provided amnesty for politically motivated violations, which required perpetrators to disclose the truth about their role in these abuses.
>
> The TRC focused on what it termed "gross human rights violations", which included torture, killing, severe ill-treatment and the "attempt, conspiracy, incitement, instigation, command or procurement (plans) to commit such acts." Although sexual violence was not specifically named as a violation under this definition, forms of sexual violations such as rape and sexual assault were recognised as a subcategory under severe ill-treatment or as a method of torture.

[Source: *https://atjhub.csvr.org.za/south-africa-truth-and-reconciliation-commission-1996-2002/#:~:text=The%20Truth%20and%20Reconciliation%20Commission,measures%20to%20prevent%20future%20abuses.* Accessed on 8 August 2025.]

SOURCE 2B

The source below was taken from an article titled, *St James massacre*, *This Day in History: 25 July 1993* published in South African History Online on 16 March 2011. It describes the attack of the Azanian Peoples' Liberation Army (APLA) – the armed wing of the Pan-Africanist Congress, on the St. James Church in Cape Town on the 25 July 1993.

This Day in History: 25 July 1993

The Azanian Peoples' Liberation Army (APLA - the armed wing of the Pan-Africanist Congress) operatives attack the St. James Church in the Cape Town suburb of Kenilworth during the Sunday evening service. Approximately 1 000 congregants were inside the church at the time. Using automatic weapons and two grenades, the APLA cadres killed eleven worshippers and injured 58. Four of the dead were Russian seamen attending the service as part of a church outreach programme. Another seaman lost both legs and an arm. The St James Church Massacre was one of a string of APLA attacks and was followed later that year by an attack on the Heidelberg Tavern in Observatory in which 4 people were killed. Ballistics (bullet matching) tests proved the same weapons were used in both attacks.

Gcinikhaya Makoma was arrested ten days after the St James Church Massacre. He was convicted of 11 murders and sentenced to 23 years in prison. Sichumiso Nonxuba, Thobela Mlambisa and Basie Mkhumbuzi were subsequently arrested and charged in 1996. While on trial, they applied to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission for amnesty. In accordance with its mandate that crimes for which amnesty was sought be shown to have a political motivation and that applicants make full disclosure of the details of the crime, the TRC granted amnesty to Mlambisa, Mkumbuzi, and Makoma. Nonxuba died in a car accident while on bail and before the TRC process was concluded. In its findings, the TRC stated that targeting civilians was "a gross violation of human rights ... and humanitarian law". Several of the church members who were injured or who lost family members in the attacks, including one congregant who returned fire on the attackers, later met and publicly reconciled with the APLA attackers.

[Source: *http://www.doj.gov.za https://sahistory.org.za/dated-event/st-james-church-massacre.* Accessed on 18 July 2025.]

SOURCE 2C

The source below is a newspaper article that appeared in *The Argus,* a Cape Town newspaper on 25 July 1993. It shows the aftermath of the attack on the St. James church in Kenilworth Cape Town.



[Source: *https://www.frontlinemissionsa.org/news/what-we-can-learn-from-the-st-james-massacre.* Accessed on 2 August 2025.]

SOURCE 2D

The source below was taken from an editorial *Victims against crime,* 2002 Volume 4. It gives a personal view of Charl van Wyk, one of the victims who shot back at the terrorists that attacked the St. James church in Kenilworth Cape Town on 25 July 1993.

It was with much interest that I discovered in a press book review of *Child of This Soil, My Life as a Freedom Fighter* by Letlapa Mphahlele (Letlapa was the commander of APLA that ordered the St James Massacre) that our meeting and church attendance after the St James Massacre was mentioned. I returned fire on that fateful night and wounded Gcinikhaya Makoma, one of the APLA attackers.

Letlapa and I enjoyed going out for lunch and he introduced me to Gcinikhaya when we visited him in jail together. We spoke about many issues and enjoyed a few good laughs together as we discussed racism and our different cultural backgrounds.

The word 'reconciliation' is still being bandied (mentioned) about but what difference does it make if one is reconciled to somebody who murdered your Christian brothers and sisters, if there is no true forgiveness? It was and is my Christian responsibility to forgive Letlapa and Gcinikhaya for their attack on my friends and I, which I have done as documented in my book 'Shooting Back – The Right and Duty of Self-Defence'. However, experiencing forgiveness from God is far more important than us forgiving each other …

Letlapa and I have two very different worldviews – he believes that the end justifies the means (situational ethics) and that man is inherently good. The Biblical worldview teaches that there is one standard of right and wrong and that is given to us in the Bible. Bible believing Christians also believe in the inherent wickedness of man and that is why I carry a firearm – to protect my family and the innocent from those who believe that the end justifies the means and so justify murdering innocent people for a 'just cause'.

[Source: *https://web.archive.org/web/20060826031621/http://www.christianaction.org.za/firearmnews/2002-4_editorial.htm.* Accessed on 23 December 2025.]

QUESTION 3: WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS OF TRADE TARIFFS IMPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) ON THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY IN SOUTH AFRICA?

SOURCE 3A

The source below titled *Positive and negative impact of globalisation on agriculture*, was taken from an online article published in *AGRI Planting*, published on 4 March 2025. It focuses on the changes and significant advancements that globalisation has on the agricultural industry in developing countries.

Globalisation has really changed the game for agriculture, making it a more connected and competitive field. It has facilitated (eased) the exchange of advanced farming technologies, improved seeds, modern irrigation techniques, and agricultural machinery, boosting productivity worldwide. Farmers now have access to international markets, allowing them to sell their products globally and increase their income. While globalisation has brought significant advancements to agriculture, it has also introduced several challenges, such as price volatility (instability), competition from large agribusinesses, and the dominance of multi-national corporations in the agricultural sector. Small-scale farmers often struggle to compete with large-scale commercial farms, leading to income disparities (inequalities) ... Farmers now have the chance to sell their goods on a global scale, reaching customers far beyond their local areas. This has opened up new export opportunities for cash crops, fruits, veggies and organic products, which in turn is helping to increase their earnings.

... The worldwide farming industry has generated countless jobs, ranging from fieldwork to agribusiness and food processing. Nations that excel in agricultural exports often see economic growth, which boosts infrastructure and rural development. Plus, the emergence of agribusiness and agri-tech startups has sparked innovation (change) leading to even more job opportunities in this sector ...

[Source: *https://agriplanting.com/positive-and-negative-impact-of-globalization-on-agriculture/*. Accessed on 4 June 2025.]

SOURCE 3B

The extract below is from the *Mail and Guardian* published on 14 July 2025, titled *Higher tariffs to affect SA's agriculture at a regional level*. It focuses on the negative impact that the tariff hike will have on the agricultural sector in South Africa.

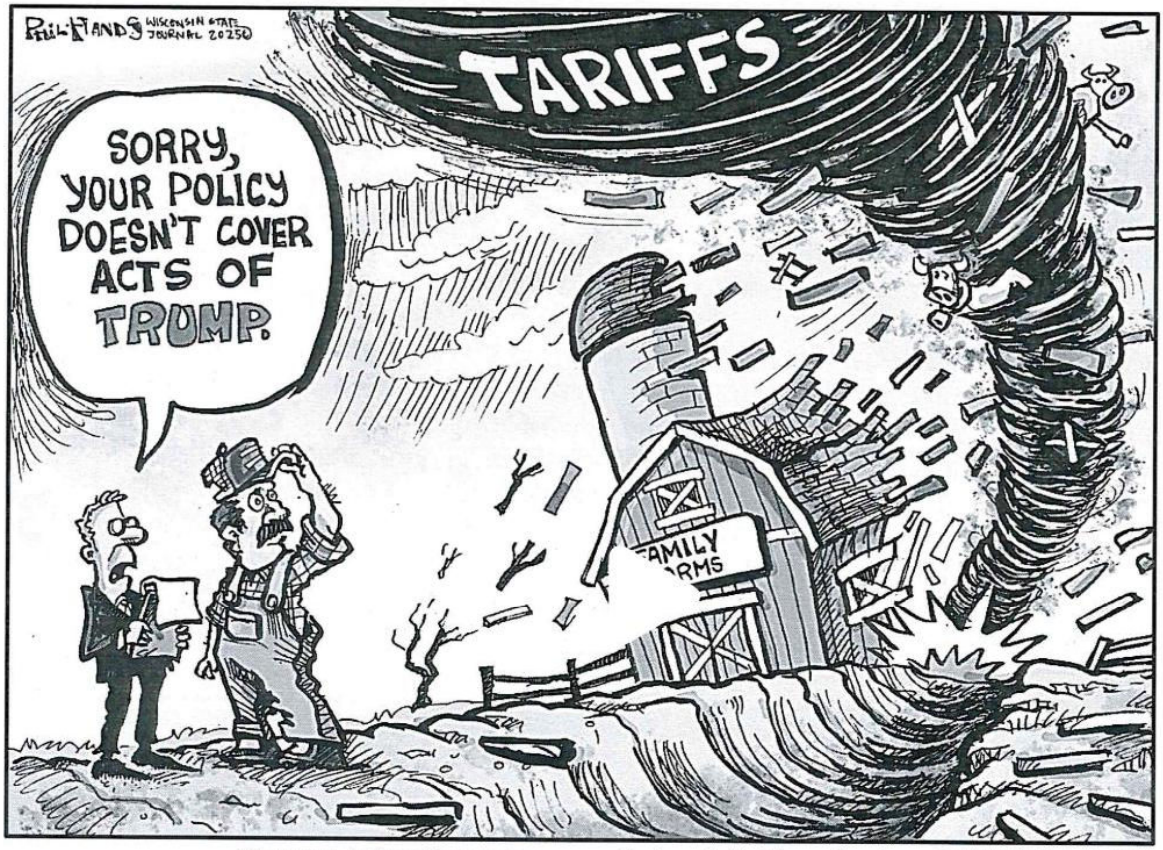
South Africa is one of 14 countries that received formal communication earlier this week that Washington will slap higher tariffs on their products. This follows a three-month pause effected in April on the tariffs President Donald Trump had announced earlier in the year. He said the 90-day reprieve (pardon) was meant to give affected countries a chance to negotiate better trade terms with the US. Analysts say the punitive tariffs will impede (obstruct) South Africa's economic growth in the long-term, with the mineral, vehicle and agricultural sectors being hit the hardest. But the agricultural industry is expected to feel the effects only at a regional level and within certain sectors, particularly citrus and table grapes.

Louw Pienaar, a senior analyst at the Bureau for Food and Agricultural Policy, told a business conference in Cape Town this week. "I am worried because it's a risk factor. We don't know exactly, but we don't think the overall impact for South Africa will be that big, but we do think the impact on certain industries, in particular in the Western Cape, will be very big." In 2024, grapes were the biggest product that South Africa exported to the global market, followed by maize, oranges, mandarins, apples, wine and lemons, respectively, according to the National Agricultural Marketing Council. Import duties are one of the biggest obstacles for the table grape industry, said Francois Rossouw, the managing director at Mooigezicht Estates, an agribusiness that specialises in the production and export of the fruit.

[Source: *https://mg.co.za/business/2025-07-14-higher-us-tariffs-to-affect-sa-agriculture-at-a-regional-level/*. Accessed on 14 June 2025.]

SOURCE 3C

The cartoon below is taken from *The Japan News* dated 13 March 2025. It highlights the impact of the United States tariff implementation on the farming community and the impact it will have on farmers' livelihoods.



[Source: *https://japannews.yomiuri.co.jp/features/cartoon/20250313-243114/*. Accessed on 6 July 2025.]

SOURCE 3D

The source below was published in *Independent Online* (*IOL)* titled '30% tariffs: The looming crisis for South Africa's agricultural and manufacturing sectors'. It highlights the impact of tariff hikes on the USA's citrus and manufacturing industry.

"The US demand for SA's quality citrus is clearly shown by the increase in exports to the US since 2017. The amount of citrus exported to the US has almost doubled since then, to over 6,5 million cartons. It is also estimated that 20 000 jobs up and down the supply chain in the US are linked to the US-SA citrus trade," Van der Merwe said …

Economist Professor Bonke Dumisa said American companies like the Ford Motor Corporation chose to operate in South Africa and they remain here because it is relatively cheap to make cars in this country. In America, the automobile industry priced itself out of the market and Americans are buying large numbers of vehicles produced in South Africa, including double cabs. Americans love South African wines and fruits, he said.

"Evidence is there that these things that Trump is doing are backfiring on him because it is the American people who need these products and those industries cannot be resuscitated (revived) in America. Cars in America are overpriced and people know that, which is why they opt for imports from South Africa," Dumisa said.

Dawie Roodt, chief economist at the Effic roup, said it appears that the AGOA (African Growth and Opportunity Act) ha: en nullified (cancelled), which will be detrimental (harmful), especially in certain industries, including agriculture and the motor industry.

"It will be bad for companies that manufacture stuff and export it to the United States," Roodt said …"American companies exporting from SA to the US will be affected."

[Source: *https://iol.co.za/news/south-africa/2025-04-10-30-us-tariff-the-looming-crisis-for-south-africas-agriculture-and-manufacturing-sectors/*. Accessed on 14 July 2025.]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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South African blacks boycott apartheid in Port Elizabeth, 1985-86 | Global Nonviolent Action Database

END