education
MPUMALANGA PROVINCE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTICATE

GRADE 12

HISTORY P2
SEPTEMBER 2025
ADDENDUM

This addendum consists of 14 pages.

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QUESTION 1: HOW DID P.W BOTHA's APARTHEID REGIME SUPPRESS THE UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT (UDF) IN THE 1980s?

SOURCE 1A

The source below was written by Seekings, J. "The UDF: A History of the United Democratic Front in South Africa, 1983-1991," It explains the origins of the United Democratic Front (UDF) in 1983.

From the 1970s and into the early1980s, people across South Africa began to organise community-based groups to oppose the many hardships that the apartheid created in their lives. These groups brought together people with similar concerns – sometimes as residents of the same townships, at times as women's groups, or student groups, or church groups, or as workers in a factory or an industry. The apartheid government continued to repress banned liberation movements, but its effort to smash these "grassroots" groups were less effective. By focussing on immediate community problems, these groups survived and multiplied.

In August 1983, representatives from 475 "grassroots" organisations from across the country came together in Mitchell's Plain in Cape Town to form a single, overarching (all-embracing) organisation: the United Democratic Front (UDF). Within months over 600 organisations had joined in. This heralded (signalled) a new stage in the mass struggle for the South African liberation. The UDF aimed to mobilise people and organisations on a national level, throughout the country, against apartheid injustice. It called for the creation of a united, non-racial, non-sexist, and democratic South Africa.

From its birth, the UDF had the support of the banned liberation movement, the African National Congress (ANC). The UDF organisation became a way to link the ANC's internal underground structures, and establish contacts with the ANC in exile. But these contacts were illegal – South Africa's law laid down a five-year jail sentence for anyone found guilty of "furthering the aims of a banned organisation" such as the ANC.

[From Seekings, J. "The UDF: A History of the United Democratic Front in South Africa, 1983-1991,"]

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SOURCE 1B

The source below was taken from QUIZLE. It explains how the United Democratic Front (UDF) responded to the Tricameral constitution (parliament) that was introduced by PW Botha's government.

The UDF was formed as a response to the Tricameral constitution (parliament) that was part of PW Botha's reforms. The new system of government provided three houses of parliament, for Whites, Coloured and Indians. Black Africans were excluded entirely. Although the Indians and Coloureds were brought back into central government, this did not challenge the white supremacy because coloureds and Indians minorities together could not outvote the whites. By excluding black Africans, the new constitution made it clear than ever what apartheid meant for the majority of the country's population. Later the UDF organised more general resistance against the government. It planned programmes of action against the Tricameral System and pass laws. It also responded to the ANC's call to render the country ungovernable.

The UDF called for all Coloured and Indians to boycott the 1984 elections for the new parliament and for Africans to boycott elections for the local community councils. UDF leaders travelled throughout the country mobilising people and addressing meetings. In some townships, groups of youths known as the comrades began to assume control. People suspected of collaborating with the apartheid government were murdered. The practicing of 'necklacing' suspected collaborators became common. The UDF also organised strikes, stayaways, rent boycotts, school boycotts and consumer boycotts

[From https://quizlet.com/234319882/udf-flash-cards/. Accessed on 9 January 2025]

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SOURCE 1C

The source below was taken from an online article by South African History Archive (SAHA). It explains the viciousness (inhumanity) of the repression by the apartheid government against the leadership of the UDF.

Some of the first measures the state tried to repress the UDF was to jail its leaders – by detaining without trial, and by trial for political crimes. In August 1984, during the UDF's highly successful boycotts of the tri-cameral elections, the state detained 18 of the boycott leaders. In Natal the detained UDF national president Archie Gumede (who was 78 years old); the UDF national treasurer Mewa Ramgobin, who was also publicity secretary of the Natal Indian Congress (NIC); President of the NIC George Sewpersadh; NIC Vice-president MJ Naidoo; trade union leader Billy Nair and general secretary of the South African Allied Workers' Union Sam Kikine. The detainees appealed to the courts. In early September a judge determined that the detentions were not valid. Minister of Law and Order Louis Le Grange reissued new detention orders immediately, but the six men had gone into hiding.

In June 1985 the state charged 22 UDF leaders and activist from Vaal with treason, subversion (rebellion), and murder, in a marathon trial that began in the small town of Delmas. The accused included UDF national leader Popo Molefe (national general secretary of the UDF), Mosiuoa Patrick "Terror" Lekota (national publicity secretary of the UDF), and Moses "Moss" Chikane (UDF Transvaal secretary). It also included community leaders from the Vaal Civic Association, and other groups. The murder charges were brought on the legal ground of "common purpose". The state admitted that the people who were charged had not themselves committed murder, but said that as leaders and organisers of the Vaal protests, they should be counted responsible when the protesters killed government officials. Over four years after the beginning of the Delmas treason trial, in November, 1988, the judge ruled that the UDF has in fact acted as the "internal wing of the ANC", had worked to make the country ungovernable, and to overthrow the government through violence. On December 8, the judge sentenced Mosiuoa Lekota to 12 years in prison, and both Popo Molefe and Moss Chikane to 10 years.

[From https://www.saha.org.za/udf/repressing_the_leadership.htm] Accessed on 17 December 2024]

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SOURCE 1D

The poster below, was taken online from the South African History Archive (SAHA). It shows United Democratic Front (UDF) attempt to fight the apartheid repression after 1985 State of Emergency in respond to the 1984 Vaal unrest.



[From https://www.saha.org/news/2014/August/remembering_the_1985_state_of_emergency.htm Accessed 17 December 2024]

THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM & JUSTICE IN OUR COUNTRY IS NOT AN ACT OF TREASON

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QUESTION 2: WAS THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC) SUCCESSFUL IN BRINGING HEALING AND CLOSURETO APARTHEID VICTIMS?

SOURCE 2A

The source below was taken from an article titled ICTJ: Justice Truth Dignity: The Evolution of Alex Boraine, ICTJ's North Star. It explains the establishment and mandate of the TRC.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission hearing began on April 15, 1996. The work was accomplished through three committees: The Human Rights Violations Committee investigated human rights abuses between 1960 and 1994, the Reparation and Rehabilitation Committee formulated proposals to assist with rehabilitation and restore victims' dignity, the Amnesty considered applications for amnesty that were requested in accordance with the limitations set forth in the TRC Act.

The decision to pursue (follow) amnesty, in particular, required a politically delicate balance. While amnesty was made available to perpetrators who disclose their acts truthfully and publicly, the 17 Commissioners categorically rejected a blanket amnesty for gross violations of human rights, such as the killing, abduction, torture or severe ill treatment of any person.

By law, the scope of the TRC investigations was limited to acts that had been considered crimes under the apartheid legal systems by extension, liability extended not only to acts committed by the apartheid regime that systematically oppressed and brutalized its second-class citizens, but also to acts committed by members as the ANC, who were resisting this oppression. As a result, the process singled out individuals who had often carried out the orders of the state, and the personal nature of the public testimonies sometimes obscured (covered) the broader context for their crimes. As critics would note in hindsight, the commission did not focus sufficiently on the policies or political economy of the apartheid state, leaving behind an incomplete narrative of the system's repression.

[From https://www.ictj.org/news/evolution-alex-boraione-ictjs-north-star. Accessed on 15 December 2024]

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SOURCE 2B

The source below was taken from an article titled Reparations policy in South Africa for the victims of apartheid, 2000 by Lovell Fernandez Professor of Law University of the Western Cape. It explains the reasons for the introduction of the TRC Reparation Committee.

Reparation of human rights violation has the purpose of relieving the suffering of and affording justice to victims by removing or redressing to the extent possible the consequences of the wrongful acts…Reparation should respond to the wishes of the victim. Thousands of opponents of the apartheid state were immorally arrested, tortured, maimed, killed, abducted and subjected to various forms of severe and inhumane treatment. This had devastating consequences for the individuals themselves, their families and friends as well as for the communities from which they came.

Though it is impossible to attach a monetary value to the various degrees of suffering, the ANC-led government has nevertheless accepted that it is morally obliged to make reparations to the victims of the various apartheid governments. The fact of the matter is that, without providing for some measure of reparation to the victims, healing and reconciliation will not take place. Ironically, as Christian the beneficiaries of these reparations claims would have to pay themselves for the monies grated to them since public money is invariably levied from the tax-payer. After a democratic regime has been established, the distinction between "them" and "us" does not work anymore. The debts of the State are debts affecting everyone.

[Reparations policy in South Africa for the victims of apartheid by Lovell Fernandez Professor of Law University of the Western]

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SOURCE 2C

This source was taken from the South African History Online: Towards a people's history. It shows some of the failures of the TRC reparation committee.

Boraine was one of the main architects of South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). He was involved in drafting the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act, No. 34 of 1995. He was appointed by President Nelson Mandela to be its deputy chair of the TRC serving under Chairman Archbishop Desmond Tutu from 1996 to 1998. Unfortunately, much of Boraines' vision for South Africa remained unrealised after the TRC closed its doors. Reparations granted to victims were paltry (worthless), and, out of the 22,000 identified as victims of apartheid atrocities, over 40,000 have not collected the R30,000 Rand due to them. In addition, the government considers the list of victims of the apartheid closed and refuses to acknowledge more victims, even though is clear that almost 100,000 victims did not make it to the TRC list for various reasons.

In recent years, the ANC government has taken a collective economic redistribution approach to socioeconomic rights that seem to have supplanted (replaced) the reparations agenda, drawing criticism transitional justice advocates and victims' groups continued to call out the legacy of state capture and other forms of betrayal in which the state remains complicit to this day.

Finally, the limited scope of the TRC's justice and accountability mandate – and the incapacity or unwillingness of the state to successfully act upon those cases referred to it for prosecution – forced South Africans to confront harsh realities and disparities in justice for which there was no adequate redress. As Boraine himself had predicted, and Desmond Tutu wrote "the failure to examine the effects and impact of apartheid's policies resulted in the need for the perpetrators, or the 'trigger-pullers' to bear the collective shame of the nation and let those who benefited from apartheid to escape responsibility" moreover, according to Tutu, "the link between racialised power and racialised privilege become obscured".

[From https://www.sahistory.org.za/people/alexander-lionel-boraine-alex Accessed on 15 December 2024]

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SOURCE 2D

The source below (photographer unknown) shows members of the Khulumani Support Group protestors at the Constitutional Court, protesting against the government's failure to pay out comprehensive reparations in 2022.



From [https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv= victims+demanding+trc+reparations Accessed on 15 December 2024]

20 YEARS STILL IN PAIN
PAY REPARATIONS NOW

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QUESTION 3: HOW DOES GLOBAL ONLINE RETAILERS AFFECT SOUTH AFRICAN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES IN THE 21st CENTURY?

SOURCE 3A

This source is an extract from A GREEN PAPER ON ELECTRONIC COMMERCE FOR SOUTH AFRICA. It explains globalisation and the information society.

The transition of the global economy from an industrial focus to one based on knowledge and information presents numerous opportunities and challenges to countries, especially those in the developing world. This new paradigm (model) has a significant impact on the way people live their lives. It is enabled by the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) which have led to the compression of time and space. However, lack of infrastructure, prohibitive costs of access to infrastructure where it is available, poor quality of infrastructure, shortage of relevant skills, low levels of literacy and inadequate investment in technological development are hindering (delaying) process towards exploiting the new generation of ICTs in developing countries.

Underpinning the importance of ICTs is digitalisation. This has enabled the convergence of telecommunications, broadcasting, information technology and publishing. The increasing pace of technological innovations, such as the rapid integration of the internet and other telecommunication innovations based activists into nearly every sphere of business has given rise to new ways of communicating, learning and conducting business. The internet has facilitated the establishment of a "borderless" environment for communications and the electronic delivery of certain service. Enter electronic commerce also known as e-commerce.

[From A GREEN PAPER ON ELECTRONIC COMMERCE FOR SOUTH, November 2000. pp. 15]

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SOURCE 3B

The article below was written by E-Commerce in South Africa: A Guide for Businesses. Updated on 18 July, 2024. It focuses on the impact of Shein (online store) on South Africa's small businesses.

Shein South Africa, a popular online fashion retailer, has disrupted many businesses, especially small businesses. With its vast and affordable catalogue, Shein's presence in South Africa has been concerning for small businesses. The e-commerce company has used extensive marketing to reach larger audiences. The Singapore-based company came to South Africa in 2020 and has garnered (gathered) around 250 000 shoppers since then. Although the company is widely popular with consumers, it has not been popular with small businesses.

With over 200 000 shoppers, Shein South Africa is the go-to retailer for a lot of South Africans. Even with the long wait for products to get shipped, many still prefer Shein. A reason for this could be the company's extensive marketing. Marketing for a small business can cost between R1 000 and R6 500 per month. This fee usually covers content creation and platform management (if needed).

From [E-Commerce in South Africa: A Guide for Businesses. Updated 18 July 2024]

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SOURCE 3C

The article below was written by E-Commerce in South Africa: A Guide for Businesses. Updated on 18 July 2024. It focuses on how Shein and Temu impacts employment in South Africa.

Shein's low pricing for its various products such as clothes, shoes, home ware, hair products and tech gadgets etc., make it ideal for South Africans. The pricing are remarkably low even when combined with shipping (transport/delivery) charges. As a small business, it can be difficult to compete with low prices offered by Shein. Businesses that create small-batch hand crafted products in particular cannot compete with Shein's low prices, usually because of the high input costs of specially sourced ingredients.

Recently, the company came under fire from the South African government. The government introduced higher import taxes on smaller clothing items bought from international online retailers. South African Revenue Services (SARS) is now taxing all clothing parcels with imports duty of 45% plus VAT. This is important because previously, small business retailers were (and still are), paying the 45% plus VAT fee on imported clothing regardless of where it is sourced from.

South Africa's fashion industry is still growing. And although technology such as e-commerce has made the audience teach better, local designers cannot compete with Shein. More than that, Shein and other similar sites impact employment in South Africa because of selling to South Africans without putting money back to the economy. They don't erect infrastructure, create jobs in the local market or manufacture product locally. All that these businesses do is extract money from citizens.

[From E-Commerce in South Africa: A Guide for Businesses. Updated 18 July 2024]

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SOURCE 3D

The source below is taken from Tik Tok online. Titled: Shein pop-up store* at Mallof Africa: Location, Hours, & More. Uploaded: 2 August 2024. The poster focuses on attracting South Africans to visit the new Shein stores.



[From https://www.google.com/search?sshein+store+in+south+africa. Accessed on 18 December 2024]

"Shein to open pop-up store* in South Africa to woo more shoppers"

***Shein pop-up store** – is an exhibition space that showcases latest fashion and lifestyle products while still buying online.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

A GREEN PAPER ON ELECTRONIC COMMERCE FOR SOUTH: *Co-ordinated and compiled by the Department of Communications Republic of South Africa*. November 2000. pp. 15

E-Commerce in South Africa: A Guide for Businesses-*How Shein South Africa is impacting Small Businesses*. Updated on 18 July 2024

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