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EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 11

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**HISTORY P2
ADDENDUM**

This addendum consists of 11 pages.

QUESTION1: WHAT IMPACT DID SOCIAL DARWINISM AND THE EUGENIC MOVEMENT HAVE ON THE RACIAL POLICY OF GERMANY?

SOURCE 1A

This is an extract explaining the believes of Social Darwinism taken from *NEW GENERATION Grade 11* by S.P. Govender *et al.*

Scientific progress contributed to the rise of the theory of Social Darwinism. It was a theory in Sociology that held the view that individuals or groups could achieve advantage over others as a result of genetic or biological superiority. Theories such as Social Darwinism are termed pseudo-scientific. Social Darwinism argued that Charles Darwin's theory of evolution could be also applied to society. They further argued that social progress resulted from conflicts between individuals and between societies. The most fit or best adapted individuals in societies would survive. This led to the Nazi's to believe that the Nordic people was a 'pure race.' Their typical appearance was considered to be tall, blonde, fair-skinned and blue-eyed. Social Darwinism father believed that just by allowing nature to take its cause the worst elements of society would be eliminated.

SOURCE 1B

This extract was taken from *IN SEARCH of History* by J. Bottaro *et al* and explains the Eugenics theory as applied by the Nazi's to create the perfect race.

WRITTEN SOURCE

We demand of a member of this noble race that he marry only a blue-eyed, oval faced, red-cheeked and thin-nosed blonde woman. We demand that the blue-eyed Aryan here marry an Aryan girl who like himself is of a pure and unblemished past. The Nazi's introduced compulsory sterilisation of the mentally ill, the mentally and physically handicapped, dangerous habitual criminals, the "work-shy" and the "asocial" as they were seen as the unfit or the impure race. The Nazi's therefore believed that proper intentional breeding is the key to improving society.

VISUAL SOURCE

This newsletter reflects the racist policy towards the "unfit" and is taken from *Viva History* by C.Dugmore *et.al*



This poster is from the 1930s promoting the Nazi monthly *Neues Volk* (New People), the newsletter of the party's racial office. The text reads: "This genetically ill person will cost our people's community 60,000 marks over his lifetime. Citizens, that is your money. Read *Neues Volk*, the monthly of the racial policy office of the NSDAP."

SOURCE 1C

The following is a map indicating the concentration camps where the Jews and other considered impure were held captive and murdered. This map was taken from *Focus on History: Looking into the Past* by Friedman et al.



SOURCE 1D

This graph refers to statistics on the execution of the Jews taken from the Holocaust CENTRE by M. Gilbert.

COUNTRY	ESTIMATED PRE-FINAL SOLUTION POPULATION	ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION ANNIHILATED	PERCENT
POLAND	3 300 000	3 000 000	90
BALTIC COUNTRIES	253 000	228 000	90
GERMANY/AUSTRIA	240 000	210 000	90
PROTECTORATE OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA	90 000	80 000	89
SLOVAKIA	90 000	75 000	83
GREECE	70 000	54 000	77
THE NETHERLANDS	140 000	105 000	75
HUNGARY	650 000	450 000	70
WHITE RUSSIA	375 000	245 000	65
UKRAINE	1 500 000	900 000	60
BELGIUM	65 000	40 000	60
YUGOSLAVIA	43 000	26 000	60
RUMANIA	600 000	300 000	50
NORWAY	1 800	900	50
FRANCE	350 000	90 000	26
BULGARIA	64 000	14 000	22
ITALY	40 000	8 000	20
LUXEMBURG	5 000	1 000	20
USSR*	975 000	107 000	11
DENMARK	8 000	-	-
FINLAND	2 000	-	-
TOTAL	8 861 000	5 933 900	

QUESTION 2: WHAT WERE THE MAIN CHALLENGES THAT AFRICAN COUNTRIES FACED AFTER WORLD WAR TWO THAT SLOWED THE PROGRESS OF NEWLY INDEPENDENT AFRICAN STATES?

SOURCE 2A

This source deals with the political challenges faced by African states. The source was taken from the *MAKING OF MODERN AFRICA* by A.E. AFIGBO.

The problem of internal stability and internal political unity in the now independent African states was closely bound up with the problem of the form of government. It had been assumed by most people that these countries would adapt and run the same kind of political systems and government as their former colonial masters did in their countries. The former Anglo Western states were thus expected to operate what has come to be known as the West Minister parliamentary system of democracy characterised by the existence of two main parties which will alternate one being in power and the other being the opposition, as well as a politically neutral civil service, armed forces and judiciary. The former Franco states were for their part expected to operate the French kind of presidential democracy.

Many African nations then became one-party states. The governments claimed that the one-party system would instil in the people "self-confidence, self-reliance, nationalism and patriotism." Of Africa's 49 states, all but seven are governed by military governments or single parties which has entrenched themselves in power permanently.

Of the 32 African heads of states who signed the OAU charter in Addis Ababa in 1963, only seven still remain in office, 21 of the others have been overthrown by military coups. Of the seven remaining only one – President Senghor of Senegal – leads a country with a constitution providing for democratic elections and a multi-party system.

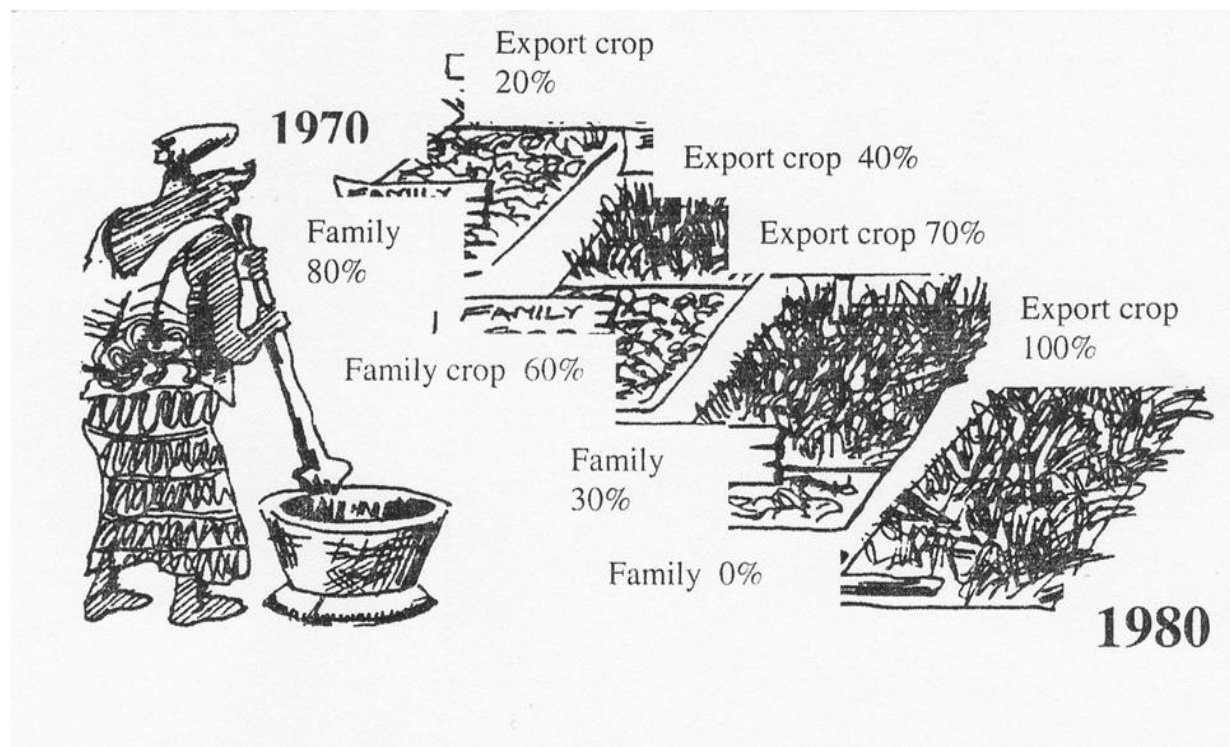
SOURCE 2B

The written source was taken from *AFRICA 2001: THE STATE, HUMAN RIGHTS* and the people by EKWE-EKWE and deals with the economic challenges faced by African states.

The colonial powers had geared the economies of the colonies for their own needs. They extracted natural resources of the colonies without developing the secondary or tertiary sectors of these economies. It is for these reasons that Kwame Nkrumah, who became leader of Ghana in 1957 discovered to his astonishment that in the previous 30 years alone, "British trading and shipping interest took out of our country €300,000,000." Just imagine, Nkrumah speculated, "what might have been done by way of development if only part of these gigantic transfers of profit had been retained and used for the benefit of the people ..." "In spite of the fact that the Gold Coast had for nearly 50 years been the world's largest cocoa producer," there was not a single chocolate factory (here)". While African countries produce the raw material for the manufacturing of different products, the manufacture of these items were discouraged here in Africa. The manufacturing was done outside Africa, but it was exported back to Africa, and sold at a much higher price.

VISUAL SOURCE

This source depicts the relation between the cultivation of export crops and family food and was taken from *Learning series* by P. McMahon.



SOURCE 2C

This extract is taken from *AFRICA BETRAYED* by George B.N. Ayittey and deals with the social problems experienced by African countries.

On the eve of the liberation of Nigeria, the country, had one doctor to serve 133,000 people, at a time when Britain had one to every 3,700 people back in its homeland. Because of shortage of hospitals the infant mortality rate were high. Tuberculosis was rife, and the treatment of the disease in general hospitals ensured its unchecked spread. There was also a lack of education facilities. Some African students who studied overseas never returned back to Africa because of the lack of funds and opportunities. Some educated blacks came back with vengeance to denigrate, (not show much respect) to enslave, to destroy and to colonise by imposing alien ideological systems upon the African people. This became known as black neo-colonialism.

QUESTION 3: HOW DID SOUTH AFRICANS RESIST APARTHEID BETWEEN 1948 AND 1958?**SOURCE 3A**

This extract is taken from *History of Southern Africa* by J.D. Omer Cooper and deals with the ANC's decision to take action against the apartheid government.

The introduction of apartheid and the intensification of discrimination at a time of growing political consciousness and rising expectations among all South African races provoked an organised movement of mass peaceful defiance on a scale far in excess of anything that had happened in South Africa before. At the 1949 conference of the ANC, its militant Youth League triumphed over the more conservative tendencies of the ANC. A Program of Action to abolish racial discrimination by mass action involving boycotts, strikes, civil disobedience and non- co-operation was adopted.

SOURCE3B

The following source deals with the decision to embark on the Defiance Campaign and is taken from *South Africa in the 20th Century* by B.J. Liebenberg.

At the annual conference of the ANC held in 1951 it was agreed, that a civil disobedience campaign should be started as a means of protest against the government. The first move would be, however an approach to the prime minister setting out the specific laws which the ANC considered should be repealed and asking for direct representation of the African population. Only if these representations failed would a nationwide call be made to the people to defy discriminatory regulations such as the limiting of public amenities to whites only, and against imprisonment for such contraventions of the law. In January 1952 an ultimatum was signed by Dr. J.S. Moroka and Walter Sisulu calling for the repeal of six unjust laws. Malan's response was, "The laws were there for the benefit of the people."

SOURCE 3C

This source deals with events during and after the campaign and was taken from, *They fought for freedom Nelson Mandela* by Karin Pampallis.

Then, on 26 June 1952, 250 African and Indian volunteers used 'Whites Only' entrances to railway stations, sat on 'Whites Only' park benches, deliberately left their passes at home and stayed in the city after the curfew. The police arrested thousands during the campaign, including, Mandela. The police were out in force that night, roaming the streets, looking for anyone who looked as if they might be breaking the law. Unfortunately for the campaign, but understandably in the view of oppression, poverty, unemployment of urban blacks, a number of violence occurred, in Port Elizabeth and in East London with loss of lives on both sides of the colour line. The murder of Dr Mary Quinten, a nun who was a regular social worker in African townships, caused a shock of revulsion (unpleasant feeling) amongst white South Africans which spilled over, inevitably to the resistance campaign. According to the government the campaign proved that where the African enjoyed freedom, 'murder and arson' would occur.

The Apartheid government were surprised at the size of the campaign and become more and more worried about the strength of the campaign. Legislation was soon passed which gave the police greater powers. Defiers could be kept in jail without being brought to trial. Harsh penalties for civil disobedience were also introduced including fines, imprisonment and hanging.

SOURCE 3D

This photo shows women released from jail after their participation in the Defiance Campaign taken from *History of Southern Africa* by J.D. Omer-Cooper.

Women leaving jail after being imprisoned for taking part in the Defiance Campaign, 1952



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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