



**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 11

NOVEMBER 2023

HISTORY P2

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

Font size 18

This question paper consists of
13 pages and an addendum of 22 pages.

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: NATIONALISM IN SOUTH
AFRICA – AFRICAN
NATIONALISM (1902 –1940s)

QUESTION 2: NATIONALISM IN SOUTH
AFRICA – AFRIKANER
NATIONALISM (1900 to 1930s)

QUESTION 3: APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA –
(1940's TO 1960's)

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

QUESTION 4: NATIONALISM IN SOUTH
AFRICA – AFRICAN
NATIONALISM (1940s to 1950s)

QUESTION 4: NATIONALISM IN SOUTH
AFRICA – AFRIKANER
NATIONALISM (1930s to 1940s)

QUESTION 6: APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA –
(1940's TO 1960's)

2. SECTION A consists of THREE source-based questions. Source material that is required to answer these questions may be found in the ADDENDUM.
3. SECTION B consists of THREE essay questions.
4. Answer THREE questions as follow:
 - 4.1 At least ONE must be source-based question and at least ONE must be an essay question.
 - 4.2 The THIRD question should be a source-based or essay question.
5. You are advised to spend at least ONE hour per question.
6. When answering questions, candidates should apply their knowledge, skill 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 DIFFERENT ORGANISATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA CONTRIBUTE TO THE GROWTH OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM FROM 1902 TO THE 1930s?

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

1.1 Refer to Source 1A.

- 1.1.1 Define the term *segregation* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.2 What, according to the source were the aims of the African People's Organisation (APO)? (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.1.3 Comment on why the APO joined the South African Native National Congress (SANNC) delegation to Britain in 1909. (2 x 2) (4)

1.2 Study Source 1B.

- 1.2.1 What, according to the source, did the loss of crucial resources lead to? (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.2.2 Name the important factors that led to the formation of the South African Native National Congress (SANNC) on 3 January 1912. (3 x 1) (3)
- 1.2.3 Comment on what Pixley Seme implied with the statement, "... we have discovered that in the land of their birth, Africans are treated as hewers (people who use axes to chop wood) and drawers of water." (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.2.4 Explain why the SANNC called on black South Africans to unite. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.2.5 Explain the usefulness of this source to a historian studying the reason for the rise of African nationalism. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3 Read Source 1C.

- 1.3.1 Who, according to the source, became the leader of the Industrial and Commercial Union (ICU)? (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.2 Why do you think the ICU overshadowed the SANNC? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.3 Define the concept *militant nationalism* in the context of the resistant methods used by the ICU. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.4 Why, according to the source, did the ICU adopt a more active approach? (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.3.5 Explain the historical significance that the ICU had on the political landscape of South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4 Consult Source 1D.

- 1.4.1 What messages is portrayed by the eye on the letterhead of the ICU? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.2 What, according to the letterhead was the motto of the ICU? (Use the visual clue to answer the question.) (1 x 2) (2)

- 1.5 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about SIX lines (about 60 words) explaining how different organisations in South Africa contributed to the growth of African Nationalism from 1902 to the 1930s. (6)

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QUESTION 2: HOW DID DIFFERENT ORGANISATIONS STRENGTHEN AFRIKANER NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA IN THE 1900s?

Study Sources 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D to answer the following questions.

2.1 Study Source 2A.

- 2.1.1 Define the concept *Afrikaner Nationalism* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.1.2 Comment on the significance of the Centenary celebrations of the Great Trek on the growth of Afrikaner Nationalism in 1938. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.1.3 According to the information in the source, what events formed part of the celebrations that took place along the road? (2 x 1) (2)

2.2 Read Source 2B.

- 2.2.1 What, according to the information in the source, were the main aims of the Afrikaner Broederbond? (4 x 1) (4)
- 2.2.2 Explain why you think the Afrikaner Broederbond became a secret nationalist organisation. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.3 Comment on what JMB Hertzog implied by the following statement, "There is no doubt that the secret Broederbond is nothing more than the HNP operating secretly underground, and the HNP is nothing more than the secret Afrikanerbond operating in public." (2 x 2) (4)

2.2.4 Name the TWO organisations that developed after the Centenary celebrations that further promoted Afrikaner nationalism. (2 x 1) (2)

2.3 Consult Source 2C.

2.3.1 What messages is the poster portraying regarding the Broederbond? (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.2 Comment on what is implied by the words, 'Favours for little brothers', in the context of the aims of the Broederbond. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 Compare Source 2B with Source 2C. Explain how the information in Source 2B support the evidence in Source 2C regarding the promotion of Afrikaner Nationalism. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5 Use Source 2D.

2.5.1 Name the occupations that most male Afrikaners did in the cities. (2 x 1) (2)

2.5.2 Comment on why you think it was necessary to assist the poor whites. (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.3 Define the concept *Volkskapitalisme* in the context of Afrikaner Nationalism. (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.4 Which TWO financial institutions were established to assist Afrikaners? (2 x 1) (2)

2.5.5 Explain how volkskapitalisme was encouraged to promote Afrikaner nationalism. (2 x 2) (4)

2.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about SIX lines (about 60 words) explaining how different organisations strengthened Afrikaner nationalism in South Africa in the 1900s. (6)

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QUESTION 3: HOW DID THE PASS LAW SYSTEM LEAD TO THE SHARPEVILLE MASSACRE IN THE 1960s?

Study Sources 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D to answer the following questions.

3.1 Read Source 3A.

- 3.1.1 Define the concept *apartheid* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.1.2 Explain why you think rights and freedom were denied to black South Africans. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.1.3 According to the information in the source, who elected the National Party? (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.1.4 Comment on the impact of the pass system on the lives of black South Africans. (2 x 2) (4)

3.2 Study Source 3B.

- 3.2.1 What, according to the information in the source, was the slogan of the Pan Africanist Organisation (PAC)? (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.2 Why do you think the crowd was cheerful and not seem to be afraid during the march? (2 x 2) (4)

3.2.3 Quote evidence from the information in the source that indicates the police used live ammunition to disperse the crowd.
(2 x 1) (2)

3.2.4 Explain how reliable this source will be to a historian studying the protest march of 21 March 1960.
(2 x 2) (4)

3.2.5 Comment on how the action taken by the police, was a violation of human rights.
(2 x 2) (4)

3.3 Consult Source 3C.

3.3.1 Comment on the message of the caption, “REMEMBER SHARPEVILLE”, in the context of the struggle against apartheid.
(2 x 2) (4)

3.3.2 How many casualties, according to the photograph was there on 21 March 1960?
(2 x 1) (2)

3.4 Refer to Source 3D.

3.4.1 Name the TWO anti-apartheid leaders who burnt their passes in solidarity with the Sharpeville Massacre. (2 x 1) (2)

3.4.2 Comment on the reasons why Dr Verwoerd praised the police for their actions. (2 x 2) (4)

3.4.3 Define the concept *state of emergency* in the context of the repression measures taken by the government. (1 x 2) (2)

3.4.4 Comment on what Nelson Mandela implied with the following statement, "We believe that the will of the people shall be the basis of authority of the government, and for us to accept the banning was the equivalent of accepting the silencing of Africans for all time." (1 x 2) (2)

3.4.5 Quote a sentence that indicates the significance of the Sharpeville Massacre. (1 x 2) (2)

3.5 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about SIX lines (about 60 words) explaining how the pass law system led to the Sharpeville Massacre in the 1960s. (6)
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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: AFRICAN NATIONALISM

Critically discuss how the Second World War contributed to the growth of African nationalism in South Africa from the 1940s to 1950s.

Motivate your answer with relevant historical evidence. **[50]**

QUESTION 5: AFRIKANER NATIONALISM

“Afrikaner nationalism was not something that developed naturally. It was created in a very efficient way.”

Do you agree with the statement? Substantiate your answer with relevant evidence.

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QUESTION 6: RESISTANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA – 1940s TO 1950s

Explain to what extent Black South Africans rebelled against their discrimination and oppression in the 1950s.”

Substantiate your answer by referring to the different forms of resistance in the 1950s.

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TOTAL: 150