



**HISTORY: PAPER II**

Time: 3 hours

200 marks

---

**PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY**

1. This question paper consists of 8 pages and a Source Material Booklet of 6 pages (i–vi). Please check that your question paper is complete. Remove the Source Material Booklet from the middle of the question paper.
2. Read the questions carefully.
3. All questions must be answered.
4. This paper consists of:

**Section A**, which includes:

- visual source analysis
- textual source analysis
- current issue in the media

**AND**

**Section B**, which includes:

- source-based questions using the Source Material Booklet

**AND**

**Section C**, which includes a:

- source-based essay using the Source Material Booklet

5. Number your answers exactly as the questions are numbered.
6. Leave a line open between your answers.
7. It is in your own interest to write legibly. Work in an orderly way and present your answers as neatly as possible.
8. Candidates must pay attention to the mark allocation. Unless otherwise indicated, two marks are awarded for a valid point. This means that a question carrying four marks requires two points.
9. Use the sources provided to formulate your answer unless specifically instructed to use your own knowledge.

**SECTION A INDIVIDUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS**

**QUESTION 1 VISUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS**

**This photograph shows a woman protesting against the presence of troops in Soweto, Johannesburg, in 1985.**



[Beyond the Barricades Collection, University of Cape Town Libraries. Available at: [ONLINE] <<http://www.digitalcollections.lib.uct.ac.za/islandora/object/islandora%3A898/datastream/OBJ/view>> Accessed 8 January 2019]

- 1.1 Use your own knowledge to give TWO possible reasons for the presence of troops in the townships in 1985. (4)
- 1.2 How does the photograph portray the National Party government? Support your answer with TWO visual clues. (6)
- 1.3 Identify the form of protest used by the woman. Support your answer with ONE visual clue. (4)
- 1.4 Provide an appropriate caption for the photograph from the perspective of a:
  - 1.4.1 United Democratic Front (UDF) pamphlet (2)
  - 1.4.2 National Party newspaper (2)
- 1.5 How might the Anti-Apartheid Movement have responded to this photograph? (2)

**[20]**

**QUESTION 2      TEXTUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS**

**This is an extract from a tribute to Stephen Biko written by Nelson Mandela in 2002.**

... he was the spark that lit a veld fire across South Africa. His message to the youth and students was simple and clear: Black is Beautiful! ... And with that he inspired our youth to shed themselves of the sense of inferiority ... assert yourself and be self-reliant! With that he ignited a passion in the youth and they walked tall ...

He understood that an enslaved people through their actions make freedom. He was focused on how to get our people into action, on how we could achieve freedom.

He forged\* a space in the midst of repression ... He was arrested while he was busy going around the country consulting with a broad spectrum\* of people, gathering in different pockets of resistance. He was quietly preparing a clandestine\* meeting he was due to hold with Oliver Tambo, the president of the ANC ... The very thought of a link-up between the ANC and the Black Consciousness Movement was unthinkable to the apartheid government ...

Steve Biko lives on in the galaxy of brave and courageous leaders who helped shape democratic South Africa ...

[Adapted from: Xolela Mangcu. *Biko: A Biography*, Cape Town, Tafelberg, 2012, pp. 7–9]

\*forged – created

\*spectrum – variety

\*clandestine – secret

- 2.1 Provide TWO quotes from the source to define Black Consciousness. (4)
- 2.2 What does Mandela believe was the most important contribution of the Black Consciousness Movement? Provide ONE quote to support your answer. (4)
- 2.3 Why was a '*link-up between the ANC and the Black Consciousness Movement*' regarded as '*unthinkable*' by the South African government? Explain your answer using your own knowledge. (2)
- 2.4 Provide ONE piece of evidence from the source to show that resistance to apartheid was dangerous during the 1970s. (2)
- 2.5 Explain Nelson Mandela's perspective of Steve Biko. Provide THREE pieces of evidence from the source to support your answer. (8)

**[20]**

**QUESTION 3      CURRENT ISSUE IN THE MEDIA**

**This is an extract from an article published in a popular South African online publication called *The Daily Maverick* on 9 January 2019. The article reports on the death and legacy of Dr Alex Boraine.**

**Alex Boraine (1931–2018): South Africa mourns the passing of a truly decent man**

Good, kind, decent, insightful: these are the adjectives most frequently used to describe Alex Boraine, who passed away in Cape Town on 5 December at the age of 87. Boraine, the man credited with the concept of the Truth & Reconciliation Commission, devoted most of his adult life to the quest for meaningful democracy in South Africa.



Alex Boraine's name and reputation became so tied to the Truth & Reconciliation Commission in South Africa that it is easy to forget that his work at the TRC was one of the later acts of a life committed to public service ... Boraine's opposition to apartheid took him into Parliament in 1974 ...

President Cyril Ramaphosa said in a statement on Thursday that Boraine remains 'widely respected for the role he played ... in opposing the apartheid government and seeking ways to achieve a peaceful dismantling of the system of racial discrimination and oppression. ... He had this ability to see the big picture, to see the society that could be, but also to then go around doing the day-to-day work to put plans into action.'

Never was this skill-set more valuable than in launching and running the Truth & Reconciliation Commission, of which Boraine served as deputy chairperson. 'Alex was measured, reassuring, organised and efficient,' said Archbishop Desmond Tutu in a statement reflecting on Boraine's work for the TRC ... I could not have managed the Commission without him.'

... although the Commission has been criticised in recent years for being over-conciliatory\* in its focus, its concept – with which Boraine is mostly credited – was 'incredibly progressive' for the time. 'The National Party wanted blanket amnesty [for those who testified],' ... 'But the TRC's amnesty conditions were actually the strictest in the world of any post-conflict situation. Most people didn't get amnesty.' Boraine's work for the TRC was the time which his son describes as 'the busiest and most traumatic of his (father's) life'. It was a source of deep concern to Boraine that most of the perpetrators of apartheid atrocities were never prosecuted for their crimes after the TRC. In 2015, he described the 'failure or refusal of the authorities to pursue the cases from the past' as 'a betrayal of what victims of apartheid struggled and died for'.

[Adapted from: Alex Boraine (1931–2018): South Africa mourns the passing of a truly decent man, R. Davis. Available at [ONLINE] <<http://firstthing.dailymaverick.co.za/article?id=155274#.XDXh-9IzbDc>> Accessed 9 January 2019]

\*conciliatory – peace-making

- 3.1 Use your own knowledge to explain the position held by each of the following historical personalities in creating a democratic South Africa in the 1990s.
- 3.1.1 Cyril Ramaphosa (2)
- 3.1.2 Archbishop Desmond Tutu (2)
- 3.2 Find a historical concept in the source that best fits each of the following definitions. Write down only the historical concept. (No explanation is required.)
- 3.2.1 An official pardon for political crimes. (2)
- 3.2.2 A South African policy of racial discrimination. (2)
- 3.2.3 Ending conflict between former enemies or groups on opposing sides. (2)
- 3.2.4 South Africa's legislative body, made up of elected representatives. (2)
- 3.3 According to the article, what was Dr Boraine's greatest achievement? (2)
- 3.4 According to this article, did Boraine believe that the Truth and Reconciliation Commission had failed in its dealings with perpetrators of apartheid crimes? Support your answer with evidence from the source. (6)
- [20]**

<b>60 marks</b>
-----------------

**SECTION B SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS**

**Study the sources contained in the Source Material Booklet and then answer the following questions:**

**Refer to Source A**

4. Write down TWO principles Dr Martin Luther King Jr contributed to the Civil Rights Movement. (4)
5. Provide ONE piece of evidence from the source to show that Dr Martin Luther King Jr was the key to the success of the Civil Rights Movement. (2)
6. Use your own knowledge to explain why Dr Martin Luther King Jr was '*...one of the most hated men of his time ...*' during the 1960s. Provide TWO comprehensive points. (4)

**Refer to Source B**

7. Use your own knowledge to name TWO legislative successes achieved by the Civil Rights Movement in the mid-1960s. (4)
8. To what extent did the Civil Rights Movement improve conditions for local communities during the 1960s? Use evidence from the source and your own knowledge to support your answer. (6)
9. According to this article, what do current scholars believe led to the successful desegregation of the South? (2)

**Refer to Source C**

10. List FOUR ways in which Dr Martin Luther King Jr contributed to the success of the Civil Rights Movement. (8)
11. Use the source to describe the myth surrounding the leadership of Dr Martin Luther King Jr. Your answer should consist of TWO points. (4)
12. Why did scholars argue that the 'King myth' was an inaccurate analysis of the Civil Rights Movement? Your answer should consist of TWO points. (4)

**Refer to Source D and Source E**

13. **Find a historical concept in Source D or E that best fits each of the following definitions. Write down only the historical concept. (No explanation is required.)**
  - 13.1 A form of nonviolent civil disobedience where demonstrators enter a public place and remain seated until forcibly removed or until their grievances are answered. (2)
  - 13.2 A white supremacist group established in the American South. (2)
  - 13.3 The opening of public facilities to all races. (2)

- 13.4 A student-led civil rights campaign that worked to ensure political rights for African Americans in the Deep South. (2)
- 13.5 A belief in African American pride, self-reliance and achieving civil rights through more aggressive action. (2)

**Refer to Source D and Source E**

14. Use BOTH sources to explain the relationship between Dr Martin Luther King Jr and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Provide FOUR points. (8)

**Refer to Source F**

15. Use your own knowledge to describe the aims and methods of the 1961 Freedom Rides. (4)
16. How did white members of the Montgomery community react to the Freedom Rides? Support your answer with TWO quotes from the source. (6)
17. How does John Lewis view the role of Dr Martin Luther King Jr in the Civil Rights Movement? Support your answer with THREE quotes. (8)
18. How reliable is this source for studying the inspirational nature of Dr Martin Luther King Jr during the Civil Rights Movement? (6)

**Refer to Source G and Source H**

19. **Refer to Source G and Source H as well as your own knowledge to state whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write down only TRUE or FALSE. (No explanation is required.)**
- 19.1 Dr Martin Luther King Jr was referring to the racism, segregation and police violence when describing the injustice in Birmingham. (2)
- 19.2 Dr Martin Luther King Jr was placed in jail in Birmingham for civil disobedience. (2)
- 19.3 The 'Letter from a Birmingham Jail' and the 'I Have a Dream' speech created mostly positive publicity for the Civil Rights Movement. (2)
- 19.4 The March on Washington in 1963 was supported by only African Americans. (2)
- 19.5 Both Source G and H suggest Dr Martin Luther King Jr was the most important person in civil rights protest. (2)

**90 marks**

**SECTION C SOURCE-BASED ESSAY**

**Use Sources A to H in the Source Booklet to write a source-based essay on the following topic:**

*To what extent was Dr Martin Luther King Jr responsible for the success of the Civil Rights Movement in the United States of America during the 1960s?*

**Be sure to use the sources provided to construct your argument and remember to reference the sources by letter.**

**50 marks**

**Total: 200 marks**