



# basic education

Department:  
Basic Education  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

## NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

HISTORY P2

NOVEMBER 2024

Stanmorephysics.com

**MARKS: 150**

**TIME: 3 hours**

**This question paper consists of 9 pages and an addendum of 14 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: CIVIL RESISTANCE, 1970s TO 1980s: SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTION 2: THE COMING OF DEMOCRACY TO SOUTH AFRICA AND COMING TO TERMS WITH THE PAST

QUESTION 3: THE END OF THE COLD WAR AND A NEW WORLD ORDER, 1989 TO THE PRESENT

**SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS**

QUESTION 4: CIVIL RESISTANCE, 1970s TO 1980s: SOUTH AFRICA: THE CRISIS OF APARTHEID IN THE 1980s

QUESTION 5: THE COMING OF DEMOCRACY TO SOUTH AFRICA AND COMING TO TERMS WITH THE PAST

QUESTION 6: THE END OF THE COLD WAR AND A NEW WORLD ORDER: THE EVENTS OF 1989

2. SECTION A consists of THREE source-based questions. Source material that is required to answer these questions can be found in the ADDENDUM.
3. SECTION B consists of THREE essay questions.
4. Answer THREE questions as follows:
  - 4.1 At least ONE must be a source-based question and at least ONE must be an essay question.
  - 4.2 The THIRD question can be either a source-based question or an essay question.
5. You are advised to spend at least ONE hour per question.
6. When answering questions, you should apply your knowledge, skills 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 CIVIC ORGANISATIONS MOBILISE LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO RESIST THE APARTHEID GOVERNMENT'S STRUCTURES IN SOUTH AFRICA IN THE 1980s?

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

#### 1.1 Use Source 1A.

1.1.1 Name the Bill, in the source, that was introduced by the apartheid government in 1980 to create local government structures. (1 x 1) (1)

1.1.2 Quote, from the source, TWO provisions of the Black Local Authorities Act, for black residents in townships. (2 x 1) (2)

1.1.3 List any THREE problems, according to the source, that newly formed civic organisations were meant to tackle (solve) in their local communities. (3 x 1) (3)

1.1.4 Comment on what is implied by the statement, '... addressing these (bread-and-butter) issues automatically drove them (civic organisations) to political issues', in their townships. (1 x 2) (2)

#### 1.2 Consult Source 1B.

1.2.1 Why do you think this poster was created? (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.2 Explain why it was important for Dr Motlana to speak about 'The Role of Civic Associations' during the residents' meeting. (2 x 2) (4)

#### 1.3 Study Source 1C.

1.3.1 Identify the organisation in the source that supported the rent and service complaints of the Thembisa residents in the 1980s. (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 Why do you think Jaki Seroke was detained by the South African Police officer (Van Niekerk) a day after Thembisa residents marched against rent and services? (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.3 According to the source, give any THREE stipulations of the General Law Amendment Act with regard to the treatment of the detainees. (3 x 1) (3)

1.3.4 Define the term *rent boycott* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.5 Explain why those opposed to the rent boycott were regarded as puppets of the township superintendent. (2 x 2) (4)



- 1.4 Read Source 1D.
- 1.4.1 Quote TWO reasons from the source why township residents in the Vaal could not afford to pay rent. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.4.2 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, comment on why there were many township councillors who resigned in 1984. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.3 Explain the concept *massacre* in the context of the government's reaction to rent protestors in Mamelodi. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.4 Why would a historian regard this source as useful when researching the apartheid government's reaction to rent boycotts in townships? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5 Refer to Sources 1B and 1D. Explain how the information in Source 1B supports the evidence in Source 1D regarding the protests against black local authorities in the 1980s. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how civic organisations mobilised local communities to resist the apartheid government's structures in South Africa in the 1980s. (8) [50]



**QUESTION 2: WAS THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC) ABLE TO BRING CLOSURE TO SIZWE KONDILE'S FAMILY FOR HIS MURDER AS AN ANTI-APARTHEID ACTIVIST IN 1981?**

Study Sources 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D and answer the questions that follow.

**2.1 Refer to Source 2A.**

- 2.1.1 According to the source, when did Sizwe Kondile and five others form an underground ANC cell inside the country? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.1.2 Name THREE of Sizwe Kondile's cell members in the source who decided to leave the country in September 1980. (3 x 1) (3)
- 2.1.3 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why Kondile and his friend undertook a mission to move back and forth between Lesotho and South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.1.4 Define the term *traitor* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

**2.2 Read Source 2B.**

- 2.2.1 Name THREE senior officers of the South African Police in the source who admitted to the murder of Sizwe Kondile. (3 x 1) (3)
- 2.2.2 Explain the term *testimony* in the context of application for amnesty. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.2.3 Comment on the meaning of the statement, '... if you were really remorseful (sorry), you wouldn't apply for amnesty, but, in fact, stand trial for what you did', regarding Coetzee's request for forgiveness. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.2.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, state why you think Charity Kondile came to the conclusion that she could not forgive Dirk Coetzee for what he did to her son. (1 x 2) (2)

**2.3 Use Source 2C.**

- 2.3.1 Explain why this photograph could be very important to the Kondile family. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.2 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, comment on why Vusi Pikoli had joined the Kondile family. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.3.3 Comment on whether you think the spiritual repatriation of Sizwe Kondile could have brought closure to his family for the lack of his burial. (1 x 2) (2)



## 2.4 Consult Source 2D.

2.4.1 Quote, from the source, any FOUR ways indicating how Sizwe Kondile died at the hands of the police. (4 x 1) (4)

2.4.2 Comment on why a spiritual repatriation was necessary for the Kondile family. (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.3 Why did Masutha believe the ceremony in 2016 was 'a moment of reflection for all of us'? (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.4 Explain why a historian might consider this a reliable source for researching the symbolic burial of Sizwe Kondile. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5 Refer to Sources 2B and 2D. Explain how the information in Source 2D differs from the evidence in Source 2B regarding bringing closure to the Kondile family. (2 x 2) (4)

2.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining whether the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was able to bring closure to Sizwe Kondile's family for his murder as an anti-apartheid activist in 1981. (8)  
[50]



### QUESTION 3: WHY WAS THERE RESISTANCE TO WALMART'S EXPANSION INTO SOUTH AFRICA IN 2011?

Study Sources 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D and answer the questions that follow.

3.1 Refer to Source 3A.

- 3.1.1 Define the term *globalisation* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.1.2 Give THREE reasons in the source why companies expand their activities across borders. (3 x 1) (3)
- 3.1.3 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why Walmart aggressively pursued a globalisation strategy. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.1.4 Give any TWO factors, according to the source, which made it easier for firms to conduct business across borders. (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.1.5 Explain the meaning of the statement, '... South Africa is relatively open to trade', in the context of globalisation. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2 Consult Source 3B.

- 3.2.1 Why do you think this photograph was taken? (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.2 Comment on the meaning of the words, 'WALMART – THE ECONOMIC COLONISER!' (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.2.3 Explain the limitations of this source for a researcher studying the impact of globalisation on South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)


3.3 Read Source 3C.

- 3.3.1 According to the source, why would the presence of Walmart in South Africa negatively affect the local employment and local manufacturing sector? Give TWO responses. (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.3.2 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain how Walmart's entry into South Africa would lead to a de-industrialisation within the manufacturing sector. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.3.3 Identify evidence in the source that indicates that Walmart's presence in the local market would worsen conditions for employees. (1 x 2) (2)

3.4 Refer to Sources 3B and 3C. Explain how the information in Source 3C supports the evidence in Source 3B regarding the reaction of trade unions towards the merger of Walmart and Massmart. (2 x 2) (4)



## 3.5 Study Source 3D.



3.5.1 What, according to the source, was South Africa's fear if Walmart came into the country with its 'sophisticated modern network to procure'? (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.2 Quote TWO options from the source that South Africa had on how to deal with Walmart's intentions to expand into the country. (2 x 1) (2)

3.5.3 Comment on why you think it was necessary for Walmart to have reliable local suppliers especially for perishable products. (2 x 2) (4)

3.5.4 Explain the concept *protectionist* in the context of international trade relations. (1 x 2) (2)

3.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining why there was resistance to Walmart's expansion into South Africa in 2011. (8)  
**[50]**



**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: CIVIL RESISTANCE, 1970s TO 1980s: SOUTH AFRICA: THE CRISIS OF APARTHEID IN THE 1980s**

Explain to what extent Steve Biko and the Black Consciousness philosophy inspired black people to empower themselves against apartheid in the 1960s and 1970s.

Use relevant historical evidence to support your line of argument.

**[50]****QUESTION 5: THE COMING OF DEMOCRACY TO SOUTH AFRICA AND COMING TO TERMS WITH THE PAST**

Although the negotiation process was plagued with violence, various political parties were willing to compromise to lay a firm foundation for a democratic South Africa in 1994.

Do you agree with this statement? Use relevant historical evidence to support your line of argument.

**[50]****QUESTION 6: THE END OF THE COLD WAR AND A NEW WORLD ORDER: THE EVENTS OF 1989: THE EVENTS OF 1989**

Gorbachev's political and economic reforms of the mid-1980s led to the disintegration and downfall of the Soviet Union, and ultimately the end of the Cold War in 1991.

Critically discuss this statement. Support your line of argument with relevant historical evidence.

**[50]****TOTAL: 150**



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**GRADE 12**



**This addendum consists of 14 pages.**



**QUESTION 1: HOW DID CIVIC ORGANISATIONS MOBILISE LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO RESIST THE APARTHEID GOVERNMENT'S STRUCTURES IN SOUTH AFRICA IN THE 1980s?**

**SOURCE 1A**

The source below was written by D Zelenova, a research fellow at the Institute for Social Policy and faculty member of the Higher School of Economics in Russia. It explores the reaction of the civic organisations to the Black Local Authorities Act.

The government introduced the Black Local Government Bill in 1980. After much discussion and revision, the bill was finally passed into law in 1982 as the Black Local Authorities Act. It provided for the establishment of a series of local government structures similar to those operating in the white areas and for the first time [it] gave African residents of urban locations something like autonomy (self-government). 'If they could not have access to Parliament, at least they now had local power, elected by local residents.' Councillors were responsible for township administration on budgets raised by local rents and levies (taxes).

As a reaction to the Black Local Authorities Act, civic organisations mushroomed (grew). The civics were, in short, residents' associations that dealt with the concerns of the people. These local committees that emerged in the late 1970s and proliferated (multiplied) in the 1980s, centred on ordinary township residents, often without political experiences or organising and facilitating skills. Civics interacted in different ways with more localised forms of self-organisation, like block, yard and street committees. These were formed to tackle specific problems such as high rentals, poor electrification, bad housing, the bucket-toilet system and crime.

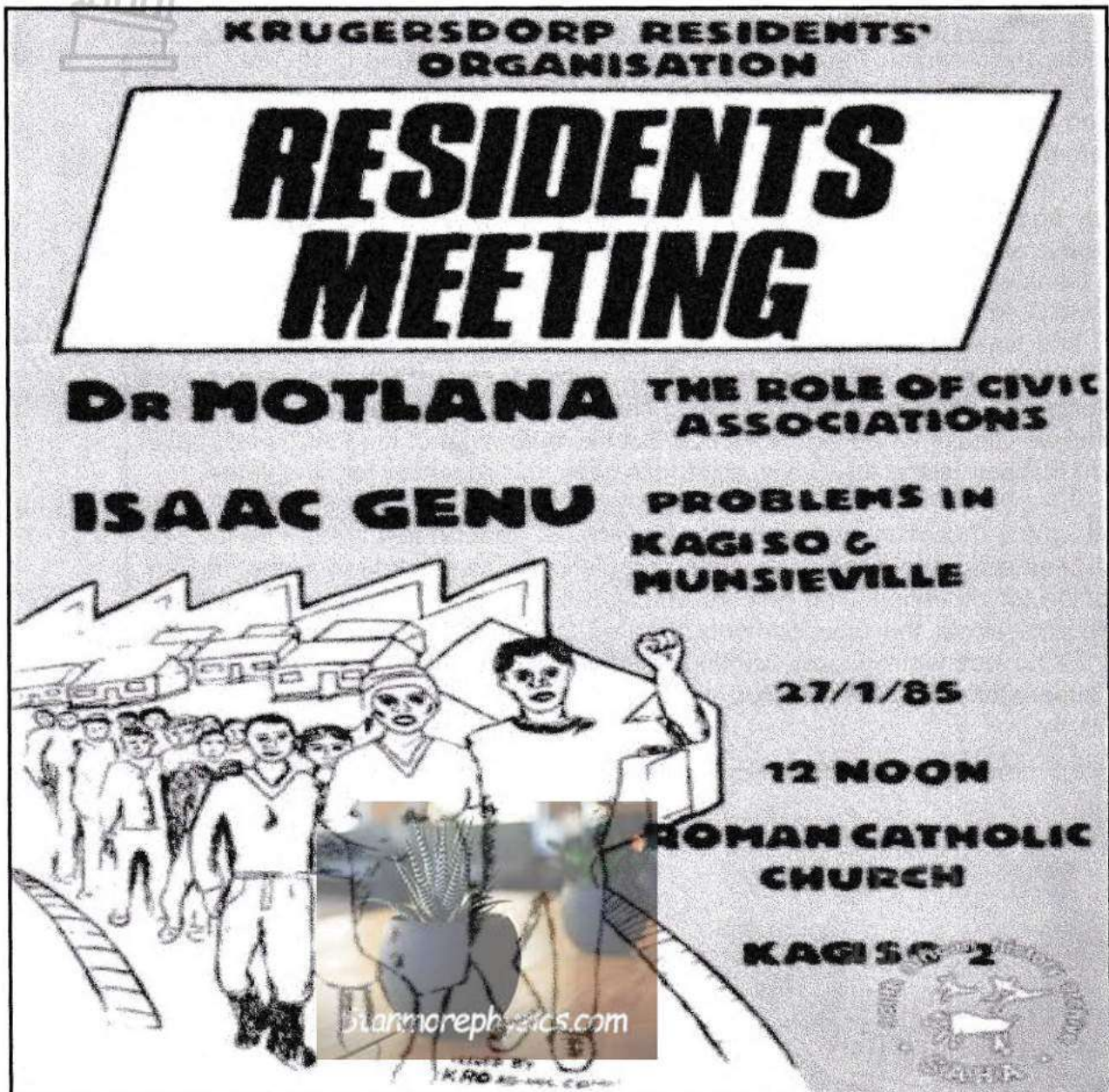
'The conditions that caused the formation of these organisations were bread-and-butter issues, but addressing these (bread-and-butter) issues automatically drove them (civic organisations) to political issues. 'Through popular questions, like "Why are the streets dirty?", "Why are we renting houses?" people got politicised and conscientised,' said Moses Mayekiso, a leader of the Alexander Action Committee.

[From *Anarcho-Syndicalist Review*, an independent labour magazine, 2 October 2017]



## SOURCE 1B

The poster below, produced by the Krugersdorp Residents' Organisation, appeared on *South African History Archive*. It called for the residents' meeting to be held at the Roman Catholic Church in Kagiso on 27 January 1985.



[From 'Images of Defiance', South African resistance posters of the 1980s by the Krugersdorp Residents' Organisation]



## SOURCE 1C

The extract below is from *Zwelethu Our Land – A Memoir* by J Seroke, the Pan Africanist and cadre of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), published in 2021. It focuses on the Thembisa rent boycott in the mid-1980s and the reaction of the state to those perceived to be its leaders.

In the 1980s, the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) pitched up to lead action supporting the rent and services complaints of the Thembisa residents, and a boycott was agreed on. The residents marched out of the meeting and onto the streets to mobilise other community members.

In the early hours of the following day, I, (Jaki Seroke) was picked up at home by my old adversary (enemy), South African Police officer, Van Niekerk, and detained (jailed) under the General Law Amendment Act. This allowed for fourteen days' detention while the police worked out a charge. The detainee could be held in solitary confinement (isolation) and was not allowed access to lawyers or a doctor during that time. The fourteen days could be extended indefinitely (without end), until the person was charged, or police decided to release them. This law was a modified (altered) version of the Sobukwe Clause, under which Robert Sobukwe, founder of the PAC, was kept in isolation on Robben Island for a year, and in his case, this repeated for nine years.

I had read up the detention laws and educated myself about a few rights I had. I also knew that I had a right to ask for the written regulations. I was taken to Kempton Park Police Station for detention. The officers put us two to a cell, I had David Makgapa, who briefed me about the developments that led to the call for rent boycott. Those opposing the boycott were people wanting to serve as councillors and puppets of the township superintendent (administrator).

[From *Zwelethu Our Land – A Memoir* by J Seroke]



**SOURCE 1D**

The extract below is from the *Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Report* published on 29 October 1998. It explains how civic organisations that were at the forefront of protest action in townships faced violent repression from the South African government.

Rent boycotts were launched in townships across the Vaal following the announcement of rent increase by black local authorities, now under some pressure to meet their budget deficits (shortfalls) and become self-financing. Township residents could not afford to pay the rapidly escalating (rising) rents they were expected to pay. The 56 per cent rent increase announced by the Lekoa Town Council affected at least 300 000 people in the Vaal who were already paying some of the highest rents in the country, half of which were in arrears.

Opposition organised through civic and student organisations proliferated (multiplied). Attacks on councillors trying to implement the rent increase by black local authorities, intensified (grew), leading to the resignation of many in 1984. Between January 1985 and July 1986, rent boycotts were launched in Ratanda, Katlehong, Mamelodi, Alexandra, Tembisa, Soweto, Vosloorus and Krugersdorp. By August 1987, it was estimated that rent boycotts in the PWV (Pretoria, Witwatersrand and Vereeniging) had cost more than R188 million.

Violent government reaction to rent protests culminated (ended) in police shooting on marchers on 21 November 1985 in Mamelodi where thirteen people died. Most victims were shot in the back. Captain Le Roux of the South African Police (SAP), who participated in the shooting, told the 1989 inquest hearing that the police had adopted a shoot-to-kill approach. The Mamelodi massacre radicalised (revolutionised) the township community. In the Vaal, the violent response of the police to the rent escalated (heightened) the protest and opposition rather than curbing (reducing) it.

[From *TRC Final Report*, Volume 3, Chapter 6, Subsection 42]



**QUESTION 2: WAS THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC) ABLE TO BRING CLOSURE TO SIZWE KONDILE'S FAMILY FOR HIS MURDER AS AN ANTI-APARTHEID ACTIVIST IN 1981?**

**SOURCE 2A**

The source below is an extract from the *Truth and Reconciliation Commission Report*, published in 1998. It highlights Sizwe Kondile's political life and how he fled to exile in Lesotho in 1980.

Mr Gcinisizwe 'Sizwe' Kondile was a Port Elizabeth activist and a founder member of the Congress of South African Students (COSAS). In contact with the African National Congress (ANC) in Lesotho, Kondile and five others formed an underground ANC cell inside the country in about July 1980.

When two members of the cell – Mr Thembi Mbiyabo and Mr Nangamso Ndzube – were arrested, Kondile and the other cell members (Mr Vusumzi Pikoli, Mr Thoziso Majola and Mr Phaki Ximiya) decided to leave the country in September 1980. They went to Maseru, Lesotho, where they met with former Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (PEBCO) leader Mr Thozamile Botha and Mr Chris Hani. They were given basic training and told to build the underground movement in the Eastern Cape. This involved moving back and forth between Lesotho and South Africa.

Kondile went into South Africa on a brief mission in June 1981, and returned safely to Maseru, the capital city of Lesotho, in the same month. Later that month he disappeared from Maseru. The South African Police claimed that Kondile had been arrested in Port Elizabeth on 26 June 1981, but had been released in August 1981. Because he had borrowed Chris Hani's car on the day he disappeared, the ANC suspected him of being a traitor, and the family suffered political isolation and trauma (shock) as a result of this.

[From the *Truth and Reconciliation Commission Report*, Vol. 3, 1998]



**SOURCE 2B**

The extract below is from a book titled, *COMING TO TERMS – SOUTH AFRICA'S SEARCH FOR TRUTH* by M Meredith. It focuses on the testimony given to the TRC by apartheid era security police regarding the murder of Sizwe Kondile and how his mother rejected Dirk Coetzee's request for forgiveness.

Three senior officers – Van Rensburg, Du Plessis and their commanding officer, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus – eventually admitted to the murder, but denied that Kondile had been killed because he had suffered brain damage during interrogation. The reason for his death, they claimed, was that after agreeing to become a police informer, Kondile had given the name of a security police agent; the name, if it had fallen into the ANC's hands, would have caused severe damage. No longer trusting Kondile, they had decided to kill him. Erasmus admitted making the final decision.

At the end of his testimony, Dirk Coetzee turned towards Charity Kondile to ask for forgiveness, saying he hoped to meet her one day to 'look her in the eye'. Mrs Kondile's lawyer, Imram Moosa, gave a swift response, 'You have said you would like to meet Mrs Kondile and look her in the eye. It is an honour she feels you do not deserve. And if you were really remorseful (sorry), you wouldn't apply for amnesty, but, in fact, stand trial for what you did.'

A long, uncomfortable silence filled the hall. The amnesty panel, the legal representatives, the audience, all seemed distraught (upset). Coetzee turned away slowly, his hands clutched (held) together. In a newspaper interview afterwards, Mrs Kondile said, 'It is easy for Mandela and Tutu to forgive. ... They led vindicated (transformed) lives. In my life nothing, not a single thing, has changed since my son was buried by barbarians (thugs) ... nothing. Therefore, I cannot forgive.'

[From *COMING TO TERMS – SOUTH AFRICA'S SEARCH FOR TRUTH* by M Meredith]



**SOURCE 2C**

The photograph below was taken at Sizwe Kondile's spiritual repatriation (return). It was published in the Eastern Cape local newspaper, *Eyewitness News*, dated 1 July 2016. It depicts Sizwe Kondile's family members, namely, Bantu Kondile (Sizwe's son), Nompumelelo (Sizwe's sister), Khwezi (Sizwe's nephew) and Pat Kondile (Sizwe's cousin) together with Vusi Pikoli at the site in Komatipoort on 30 June 2016 where they performed his spiritual repatriation (return).



[From *Eyewitness News*, 1 July 2016]

**Vusi Pikoli – speaking on behalf of the Kondile family**



**SOURCE 2D**

The article below is from *Independent Online (IOL)*, a South African media platform, dated 2 July 2016. It highlights aspects from the speech of the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services, Michael Masutha, during the burial of Sizwe Kondile's spiritual remains at Freedom Park on 1 July 2016.

**CLOSURE AT LAST FOR MURDERED CADRES' FAMILIES**

Johannesburg – Poisoned, tortured, shot, burnt and bombed – this was how ..., Sizwe Kondile, ... died at the hands of apartheid police.

The families of the three men achieved a measure of closure as they attended a 'spiritual repatriation' (return) and symbolic burial at Freedom Park in Pretoria on Friday. They were joined by the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services, Michael Masutha, the National Director of Public Prosecutions, Shaun Abrahams, and one of his predecessors, Vusi Pikoli, who had been Kondile's best friend.

On Thursday, the families attended a spiritual repatriation in Komatipoort, Mpumalanga.

The symbolic burial took place at Isivivane in Freedom Park, which can best be described as a spiritual resting place for those who played a part in the struggle. 'We are alive to the fact that there should have been real burials, but the ruthless and merciless apartheid regime had no respect for human life, especially our freedom fighters,' Masutha said. Referring to the ceremony, Masutha said, 'I think it's a moment of reflection for all of us across political persuasions, religious and cultural persuasions and racial divides in South Africa.'

'The Department of Justice hoped to approach Parliament with a concrete proposal to criminalise racism, with jail time as a penalty,' Masutha said.

The ceremony afforded families much-needed closure. Participating in the rituals gave families answers, closure and understanding of the whole situation.

[From *Independent Online (IOL)*, 2 July 2016]



**QUESTION 3: WHY WAS THERE RESISTANCE TO WALMART'S EXPANSION INTO SOUTH AFRICA IN 2011?**

**SOURCE 3A**

The extract below, titled 'Unpacking the Walmart debate – a discussion of the international trade process, issues and implications of Walmart's entry into South Africa', is from the *International Journal of Accounting Research*, Vol. 1, No. 10, 2014, by P Soni and AM Karodia. It highlights how Walmart adopted a globalisation strategy by expanding into South Africa.

Globalisation has offered multinational corporations (MNCs), like Walmart, enormous opportunities in spreading their operations and activities to the far corners of the world. Companies expand their activities across borders for many reasons. Amongst these, access to larger markets, economies of scale and cheaper resources are the most popular reasons for expansion. In Walmart's case, the company's survival was directly linked to its growth, and the international arena provided an ideal platform for sustainable (maintainable) growth.

Walmart could not afford to confine (limit) its operations to a country that accounts for only 4 per cent of the world's population – the USA. As a result, the company began globalising in 1991, and has since aggressively pursued a globalisation strategy.

Although free trade agreements, advances in technology and transportation have made it easier for firms to conduct business across borders, Pearce and Robinson (2011) are of the opinion that there are numerous complexities (difficulties) associated with the international trade process.

Walmart would have also examined the relative 'openness' of South Africa to international trade. Being signatory to the Southern African Development Community (SADC), as well as the recently formed BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) community, has signalled that South Africa is relatively open to trade. Consequently, Walmart settled on South Africa as its first host country on the African continent.

[From *International Journal of Accounting Research*, Vol. 1, No. 10, 2014]



**SOURCE 3B**

The photograph below is from the *Independent Online (IOL)* newspaper published on 1 June 2011. It shows some members of the South African Commercial and Catering Worker's Union (SACCAWU) demonstrating against the merger of Walmart with Massmart outside the Department of Trade and Industry's offices in Pretoria where the Competition Board hearing was held.

**ANTI-WALMART COALITION****Anti-Walmart coalition  
WALMART –  
THE ECONOMIC COLONISER!**

**SOURCE 3C**

The source below is from a submission by the Southern African Clothing and Textile Workers' Union (SACTWU) to the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Economic Development on 15 July 2011. It raised concerns on the merger between Walmart stores and Massmart Holdings.

Our primary concern regards the fact that the presence of Walmart will negatively affect local employment and the local manufacturing sector due to decreased demand within the retail sector for locally-produced products and increased demand for imported products (in respect of the merged entity and even its competitors).

This shall have the effect of causing: significant foreclosure (on an industry-wide basis) of domestic manufacturers within the industries which supply the retail sector; job losses, especially in the manufacturing sector but also in the retail sector and particularly amongst black workers; de-industrialisation within the South African manufacturing sector; and small businesses and businesses owned or controlled by historically disadvantaged persons to become less competitive.

The presence of Walmart in the local market will also lead to worsened conditions for employees in the industry. Walmart's practices indicate that its lowering of prices comes at a significant cost to employees, who are compelled to accept lower wages and working conditions. This negates (refuses) any consumer welfare benefits claimed by the merging parties arising out of lowering prices and also raises significant public interest concerns.

[From Walmart Stores INC/Massmart Holdings Limited Submission to Portfolio Committee on Economic Development, 15 July 2011]



**SOURCE 3D**

The source below is an extract from a speech delivered by Mr Ramburuth, Commissioner of the Competition Commission during a briefing to the Parliamentary Committee on Economic Development on 30 January 2013. It focusses on the impact that the Walmart/Massmart merger would have on local suppliers.

The Walmart/Massmart considerations largely revolved around the threat that was likely in the future. There was a fear that if Walmart came into the country, in view of its sophisticated (modern) network to procure (buy), local suppliers would not have a chance to sell their products. One option was to keep Walmart out of the country. The second – which was followed – was to allow Walmart to enter, but then to build local suppliers to become more efficient and have a greater competitive ability. The supplier development fund and other conditions were articulated (expressed), also in response to interventions by government, which were first announced before the Tribunal.

It was obviously also in the interests of Walmart to have good local supplies, particularly in respect of perishables (food that will lose freshness), and it was likely that Walmart would in any event, even without the order for the establishment of the Fund, have done something to pursue improvement of local supply. Suppliers were not obliged to supply Walmart only, so now they would be improving for all their customers. In relation to the media articles referred to by the chairperson, it seemed that legislators in the USA were taking similar steps to try to protect their own local industries.

Despite its ideological positions, the USA seemed to adopt a protectionist stance. In the long term, the commitment by Walmart might have an impact, depending on how it was implemented, but it must be remembered that no matter what Walmart's commitment in the USA, the political circumstances there could never override the Competition Appeal Court (CAC)'s ruling that it must comply with in South Africa.

[From Parliamentary Monitoring Group, Competition Commission Update,  
30 January 2013]



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

*Anarcho-Syndicalist Review*, an independent labour magazine, 2 October 2017

'Images of Defiance', South African resistance posters of the 1980s produced by Krugersdorp Community Organisation, printed by Screen Training Project in JHB, Raven Press, 2004

*Independent Online (IOL)*, 1 June 2011

*International Journal of Accounting Research*, Vol. 1, No. 10, 2014

Parliamentary Monitoring Group, Competition Commission Update, 30 January 2013

Seroke, J. 2021. *Zwelethu Our Land – A Memoir* (Tafelberg Publishers, Cape Town)

*TRC Final Report*, Volume 3, Chapter 6, Subsection 42

Walmart Stores INC/Massmart Holdings Limited Submission to Portfolio Committee on Economic Development, 15 July 2011

*Eyewitness News*, 1 July 2016

*Independent Online (IOL)*, 2 July 2016

Meredith, M. 1999. *COMING TO TERMS – SOUTH AFRICA'S SEARCH FOR TRUTH* (Perseus Books Group, New York)

*TRC Final Report*, Vol. 3, 1998





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Department:  
Basic Education  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

Stanmorephysics.com

**GRADE 12**

**HISTORY P2**

**NOVEMBER 2024**

**MARKING GUIDELINES**

**MARKS: 150**

**These marking guidelines consist of 28 pages.**

## 1. SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

### 1.1 The following cognitive levels were used to develop source-based questions:

Cognitive Levels	Historical skills	Weighting of questions
Level 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extract evidence from sources</li> <li>Selection and organisation of relevant information from sources</li> <li>Define historical concepts/terms in own words</li> </ul>	30% (15)
Level 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interpretation of evidence from sources</li> <li>Explain information gathered from sources</li> <li>Analyse evidence from sources</li> <li>Explain historical concepts in context</li> </ul>	40% (20)
Level 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interpret and evaluate evidence from sources</li> <li>Engage with sources to determine usefulness, reliability, bias and limitations</li> <li>Compare and contrast interpretations and perspectives presented in sources and draw independent conclusions</li> </ul>	30% (15)

### 1.2 The information below indicates how source-based questions are assessed:

- In the marking of source-based questions, credit needs to be given to any other valid and relevant viewpoints, arguments, evidence or examples.
- In the allocation of marks, emphasis should be placed on how the requirements of the question have been addressed.
- In the marking guideline, the requirements of the question (skills that need to be addressed) as well as the level of the question are indicated in *italics*.
- When assessing open-ended source-based questions, learners should be credited for any other relevant answers.
- Learners are expected to take a stance when answering 'to what extent' questions in order for any marks to be awarded.

### 1.3 Assessment procedures for source-based questions

- Use a tick (✓) for each correct answer
- Pay attention to the mark scheme e.g. (2 x 2) which translates to two reasons and is given two marks each (✓✓✓✓); (1 x 2) which translates to one reason and is given two marks (✓✓)
- If a question carries 4 marks then indicate by placing 4 ticks (✓✓✓✓)

#### Paragraph question

Paragraphs are to be assessed globally (holistically). Both the content and structure of the paragraph must be taken into account when awarding a mark. The following steps must be used when assessing a response to a paragraph question:


- Read the paragraph and place a bullet (•) at each point within the text where the candidate has used relevant evidence to address the question.
- Re-read the paragraph to evaluate the extent to which the candidate has been able to use relevant evidence to write a paragraph.

- At the end of the paragraph indicate the ticks (✓) that the candidate has been awarded for the paragraph; as well as the level (1,2, or 3) as indicated in the holistic rubric and a brief comment e.g.

\_\_\_\_\_ • \_\_\_\_\_ • \_\_\_\_\_  
Level 2 ✓✓✓✓

### COMMENT

Used mostly relevant evidence to write a basic paragraph.

- Count all the ticks for the source-based question and then write the mark on the right hand bottom margin e.g. 
- Ensure that the total mark is transferred accurately to the front/back cover of the answer script.

## 2. ESSAY QUESTIONS

### 2.1 The essay questions require candidates to:

- Be able to structure their argument in a logical and coherent manner. They need to select, organise and connect the relevant information so that they are able to present a reasonable sequence of facts or an effective argument to answer the question posed. It is essential that an essay has an introduction, a coherent and balanced body of evidence and a conclusion.

### 2.2 Marking of essay questions

- Candidates may have any other relevant introduction and/or conclusion than those included in a specific essay marking guideline for a specific essay.

### 2.3 Global assessment of the essay

The essay will be assessed holistically (globally). This approach requires the teacher to assess the essay as a whole, rather than assessing the main points of the essay separately. This approach encourages the learner to write an original argument by using relevant evidence to support the line of argument. The learner will **not** be required to simply regurgitate content (facts) in order to achieve a level 7 (high mark). This approach discourages learners from preparing essays and reproducing them without taking the specific requirements of the question into account. Holistic marking of the essay credits learners' opinions that are supported by evidence. Holistic assessment, unlike content-based marking, does not penalise language inadequacies as the emphasis is on the following:

- The learner's interpretation of the question
- The appropriate selection of factual evidence (relevant content selection)
- The construction of an argument (planned, structured and has an independent line of argument)

## 2.4 Assessment procedures of the essay

2.4.1 Keep the synopsis in mind when assessing the essay.

2.4.2 During the reading of the essay, ticks need to be awarded for a relevant introduction (which is indicated by a bullet in the marking guideline), the main aspects/body of the essay that sustains/defends the line of argument (which is indicated by bullets in the marking guideline) and a relevant conclusion (which is indicated by a bullet in the marking guideline). For example, in an essay where there are five (5) main points there could be about seven (7) ticks.

2.4.3 Keep the **PEEL** structure in mind when assessing an essay.

<b>P</b>	<b>Point:</b> The candidate introduces the essay by taking a line of argument/making a major point. Each paragraph should include a point that sustains the major point (line of argument) that was made in the introduction.
<b>E</b>	<b>Explanation:</b> The candidate should explain in more detail what the main point is about and how it relates to the question posed (line of argument).
<b>E</b>	<b>Example:</b> The candidates should answer the question by selecting content that is relevant to the line of argument. Relevant examples should be given to sustain the line of argument.
<b>L</b>	<b>Link:</b> Candidates should ensure that the line of argument is sustained throughout the essay and is written coherently.

2.4.4 The following symbols **MUST** be used when assessing an essay:

- Introduction, main aspects and conclusion not properly contextualised

^

- Wrong statement
- Irrelevant statement

\_\_\_\_\_

|

|

|

- Repetition
- Analysis
- Interpretation
- Line of Argument

R

A✓

I✓

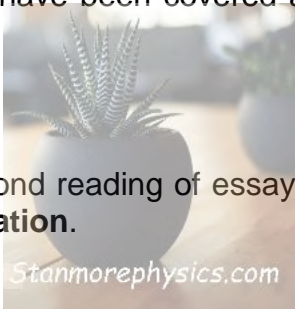
LOA ⇕

## 2.5 The matrix

### 2.5.1 Use of the matrix in the marking of essays

In the marking of essays, the criteria as provided in the matrix should be used. When assessing the essay note both the content and presentation. At the point of intersection of the content and presentation based on the seven competency levels, a mark should be awarded.

- (a) The first reading of essays will be to determine to what extent the main aspects have been covered and to allocate the **content level** (on the matrix).



C	LEVEL 4	

- (b) The second reading of essays will relate to the level (on the matrix) of **presentation**.

C	LEVEL 4	
P	LEVEL 3	

- (c) Allocate an overall mark with the use of the matrix.

C	LEVEL 4	}26–27
P	LEVEL 3	

### COMMENT

Some omissions in content coverage.  
 Attempts to sustain a line of argument.

## MARKING MATRIX FOR ESSAY: TOTAL: 50

	LEVEL 7	LEVEL 6	LEVEL 5	LEVEL 4	LEVEL 3	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 1*
<b>PRESENTATION</b> →	Very well planned and structured essay. Good synthesis of information. Developed an original, well-balanced and independent line of argument with the use of evidence and sustained and defended the argument throughout. Independent conclusion is drawn from evidence to support the line of argument.	Very well planned and structured essay. Developed a relevant line of argument. Evidence used to defend the argument. Attempts to draw an independent conclusion from the evidence to support the line of argument.	Well planned and structured essay. Attempts to develop a clear argument. Conclusion drawn from the evidence to support the line of argument.	Planned and constructed an argument. Evidence used to support the line of argument. Conclusions reached based on evidence.	Shows some evidence of a planned and constructed argument. Attempts to sustain a line of argument. Conclusions not clearly supported by evidence.	Attempts to structure an answer. Largely descriptive or some attempt at developing a line of argument. No attempt to draw a conclusion.	Little or no attempt to structure the essay.
<b>CONTENT</b> ↓							
<b>LEVEL 7</b> Question has been fully answered. Content selection fully relevant to line of argument.	47–50	43–46					
<b>LEVEL 6</b> Question has been answered. Content selection relevant to a line of argument.	43–46	40–42	38–39				
<b>LEVEL 5</b> Question answered to a great extent. Content adequately covered and relevant.	38–39	36–37	34–35	30–33	28–29		
<b>LEVEL 4</b> Question recognisable in answer. Some omissions or irrelevant content selection.			30–33	28–29	26–27		
<b>LEVEL 3</b> Content selection does relate to the question, but does not answer it, or does not always relate to the question. Omissions in coverage.				26–27	24–25	20–23	
<b>LEVEL 2</b> Question inadequately addressed. Sparse content.					20–23	18–19	14–17
<b>LEVEL 1*</b> Question inadequately addressed or not at all. Inadequate or irrelevant content.						14–17	0–13

### \* Guidelines for allocating a mark for Level 1:

- Question not addressed at all/totally irrelevant content; no attempt to structure the essay = 0
- Content selection includes basic and generally irrelevant information; no attempt to structure the essay = 1–6
- Question inadequately addressed and vague; little attempt to structure the essay = 7–13

## SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

### QUESTION 1: HOW DID CIVIC ORGANISATIONS MOBILISE LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO RESIST THE APARTHEID GOVERNMENT'S STRUCTURES IN SOUTH AFRICA IN THE 1980s?

1.1

1.1.1 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 1A - L1]*

- '... Black Local Government Bill ...' (1 x 1) (1)

1.1.2 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 1A - L1]*

- '... for the establishment of a series of local government structures similar to those operating in the white areas ...'
- '... [it] gave African residents of urban locations something like autonomy (self-government)'
- '... they now had local power, elected by local residents'
- 'Councillors were responsible for township administration ...' (any 2 x 1) (2)

1.1.3 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 1A - L1]*

- '... high rentals ...'
- '... poor electrification ...'
- '... bad housing ...'
- '... the bucket-toilet system ...'
- '... crime' (any 3 x 1) (3)

1.1.4 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 1A – L2]*

- Civic organisations no longer focused only on local concerns of residents
- They were politicised to start challenging local government structures
- They started asking critical questions, e.g. why streets were dirty and why they had to pay rent
- They started demanding provisions from local government structures/challenged apartheid laws
- The challenges they confronted stemmed from the apartheid system which compelled them to actively join the liberation struggle
- Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)

1.2

1.2.1 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 1B – L2]*

- To invite/mobilise the residents of Kagiso and Munsieville to a community meeting to protest against apartheid government structures/ to conscientise/inform the residents of Kagiso and Munsieville about a community meeting to protest against apartheid government structures
- To communicate the purpose of the meeting – the lack of basic services in Kagiso and Munsieville
- To highlight the important speakers/leaders and the topics they would be addressing
- To provide the details about the meeting (topics, date, time and venue)
- Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)

- 1.2.2 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 1B - L2]*
- To create awareness to the role of civic organisations to township residents because they (civic organisations) were new as they were formed from the 1970s and multiplying in the 1980s
  - To mobilise residents to support civic organisations
  - To explain how the civic organisations would address the basic needs of the township dwellers
  - Dr Motlana was a well respected professional/political activist/community leader
  - Any other relevant response (any 2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3
- 1.3.1 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 1C - L1]*
- '... Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) ...' (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.2 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 1C - L2]*
- He was an anti-apartheid activist/liberation struggle leader
  - They suspected that he supported the march by the Thembisa residents
  - To suppress future protests from recurring
  - To instil fear among community leaders and supporters (protestors)
  - Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.3 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 1C - L1]*
- '... allowed for fourteen days' detention while the police worked out a charge'
  - 'The detainee could be held in solitary confinement (isolation) ...'
  - '... was not allowed access to lawyers ...'
  - '... was not allowed to access a doctor during that time'
  - 'The fourteen days could be extended indefinitely (without end) ...' (any 3 x 1) (3)
- 1.3.4 *[Definition of a term from Source 1C – L1]*
- Action taken by residents to stop paying rent
  - Measures taken to encourage people to purposely disregard rental fee
  - Disobedience to the payment of rent
  - Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.5 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 1C - L2]*
- They supported/under control of apartheid local structures/township's superintendent
  - They accepted the apartheid laws that forced residents to pay unaffordable rent
  - They turned a blind eye to the bread and butter issues affecting township residents
  - Any other relevant response (any 2 x 2) (4)

1.4

1.4.1 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 1D – L1]*

- '... rapidly escalating (rising) rents ...'
- '... 56 per cent rent increase ...'
- '... already paying some of the highest rents ...'
- '... half of which were in arrears

(any 2 x 1) (2)

1.4.2 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 1D – L2]*

- They were scared that residents would attack them for their role in implementing rent increase in townships
- They were used as pawns by black local authorities – which made them unpopular to residents
- They wanted to escape the stigma of being seen as an extension of the apartheid government
- Lack of protection from government
- Any other relevant response

(any 2 x 2) (4)

1.4.3 *[Explanation of a concept from Source 1D – L2]*

- Ruthless and violent mass killings of 13 people on 21 November 1985 by the South African Police during the protests
- Any other relevant response

(1 x 2) (2)

1.4.4 *[Determining the usefulness of Source 1D – L3]*

**The source is USEFUL because:**

- It is taken from the TRC report which is an official government document that revealed the injustices of the past
- The date of the report was published (29 October 1998) corresponds with the actual release of the TRC report
- The period under review (between January 1985 and July 1986) refers to the peak of rent boycotts in many townships in the PWV area
- It provides detailed information about violent government reactions against civic organisations protest actions in townships in the mid-1980s
- The source can be corroborated with the information in Source 1C regarding the rent boycott
- Any other relevant response

(any 2 x 2) (4)

1.5 *[Comparison of evidence from Sources 1B and 1D to ascertain their similarities – L3]*


- Source 1B shows township residents protesting and Source 1D refers to rent boycotts by township residents across the Vaal/Both sources indicate that civic organisations played an important role in tackling the issues communities faced
- Source 1B shows protesters marching unarmed/peaceful march and Source 1D refers to unarmed victims that were shot in the back by the police
- Source 1B refers to the Krugersdorp Residents' Organisation calling for a community meeting to conscientise residents of the role of civic organisations and Source 1D states that opposition to apartheid was organised through civic and student organisations to protest against apartheid local structures/Both sources mention civic organisations in Krugersdorp acting against the local authorities
- Both sources illustrate the strength and unity fostered by the civic organisations
- Any other relevant response (any 2 x 2) (4)

1.6 *[Interpretation, evaluation and synthesis from relevant sources – L3]*

Candidates could include the following aspects in their response:

- Civic organisations promoted the interests of people at local level (Source 1A)
  - took responsibility for local communities and addressed issues of self-organisation like blocks, yards and street committees (Source 1A)
  - intensified protests for various basic needs such as housing, the bucket-toilet system in different townships (Source 1A)
  - worked in unison to run massive national campaigns that forced the government to change its policies/render the townships ungovernable (Source 1A and own knowledge)
  - organised the Thembisa rent boycott (Source 1C)
  - received support from other political organisations like AZAPO (Source 1C)
  - offered a structured platform in promoting the interests of people (own knowledge)
- Professionals and church leaders supported the civic organisations to mobilise support and continue to fight the apartheid policies. (Source 1B)
- Civic associations used posters to mobilise supporters and explain their role (Source 1B)
- Protested against the government repressions (Source 1C)
- Protested against unaffordable/high house rentals (Source 1D)
- The student's organisations and other civic organisations effectively worked in unison to intensify the rent boycotts in various townships (Source 1D)
- In reaction to police brutality or massacres the protestors adopted various forms of demonstrations (Source 1D)
- The civic organisations ultimately united under the banner of South African National Civic Organisation (SANCO) in 1992 (own knowledge)
- Any other relevant response (8)

Use the following rubric to allocate marks:

 <p>LEVEL 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses evidence in an elementary manner e.g. <b>shows no or little understanding of how civic organisations mobilised local communities to resist the apartheid government's structures in South Africa in the 1980s.</b></li> <li>• Uses evidence partially or cannot write a paragraph.</li> <li>• Evidence is mostly relevant and relates largely on the topic e.g. <b>shows some understanding of how civic organisations mobilised local communities to resist the apartheid government's structures in South Africa in the 1980s.</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>MARKS 0–2</b></p>
<p>LEVEL 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses evidence in a basic manner to write a paragraph.</li> <li>• Uses relevant evidence e.g. <b>demonstrates a thorough understanding of how civic organisations mobilised local communities to resist the apartheid government's structures in South Africa in the 1980s.</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>MARKS 3–5</b></p>
<p>LEVEL 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses evidence very effectively in an organised paragraph that shows an understanding of the topic.</li> </ul>	<p><b>MARKS 6–8</b></p>

(8)  
[50]

**QUESTION 2: WAS THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC) ABLE TO BRING CLOSURE TO SIZWE KONDILE'S FAMILY FOR HIS MURDER AS AN ANTI-APARTHEID ACTIVIST IN 1981?**

2.1

2.1.1 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 2A – L1]*

- '... about July 1980' (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.2 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 2A – L1]*

- '... Mr Vusumzi Pikoli ...'
- '... Mr Thozì Majola ...'
- '... Mr Phaki Ximiya' (3 x 1) (3)

2.1.3 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 2A – L2]*

- To carry out the mandate of the ANC from exile
- To carry out underground activities in the Eastern Cape (South Africa)
- To destabilise the apartheid government
- To strengthen internal resistance to apartheid
- Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)

2.1.4 *[Definition of a term from Source 2A – L1]*

- Someone who turns their back on/to betray an organisation/principle and joins the enemy or opposition
- Any other relevant response (1 x 2) (2)

2.2

2.2.1 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 2B – L1]*

- '... Van Rensburg ...'
- '... Du Plessis ...'
- '... Colonel Gerrit Erasmus' (3 x 1) (3)

2.2.2 *[Explanation of a term from Source 2B – L2]*

- It's spoken or written evidence by perpetrators who have applied for amnesty from the TRC
- Any other relevant response (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.3 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 2B - L2]*

- Dirk Coetzee was only interested in being granted amnesty to avoid jail sentence
- He did not want to take responsibility for the atrocities he committed
- He cared less for the loss and pain of the victims' families
- Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)

2.2.4 [Interpretation of evidence from Source 2B - L2]

- She believed Dirk Coetzee did not make full disclosure
- She felt he did not deserve to be granted amnesty/not really remorseful
- She was still angry that she did not know what happened to her son/she was not able to attain closure
- She wanted retributive justice
- Any other relevant response

(any 1 x 2) (2)

2.3

2.3.1 [Interpretation of evidence from Source 2C – L2]

- It captured the moment the Kondile family had an opportunity to create a symbolic memorial service for Sizwe Kondile near where his remains were disposed of
- It shows how the family finally came to terms with Sizwe's death/find closure
- It is a reminder to the family on the process of the spiritual repatriation of Sizwe Kondile for the burial of his spiritual remains
- Any other relevant response

(any 1 x 2) (2)

2.3.2 [Interpretation of evidence from Source 2C- L2]

- He was one of Sizwe's friends/cell member/comrade
- He left with Sizwe Kondile to Maseru, Lesotho in 1980
- He authored a book about Sizwe called *The life and times of Sizwe Kondile, a story of service, suffering, sacrifice and selflessness*
- To support the family
- Pikoli wanted to find closure
- He was a spokesperson for the family
- Any other relevant response

(any 2 x 2) (4)

2.3.3 [Interpretation of evidence from Source 2C – L2]

**YES**

- The spiritual repatriation created an opportunity for family and friends for the burial of his spiritual remains
- They came to terms with their loss and were able to find closure 31 years later
- The spiritual repatriation created an opportunity to heal and find peace
- Any other relevant response

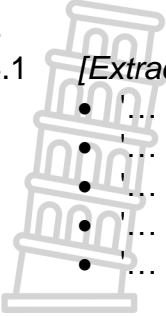
**NO**

- There were no remains to bury
- It was only ceremonial and occurred 31 years later
- It was only symbolic and not a proper burial
- It opened old wounds
- Any other relevant response

(any 1 x 2) (2)

2.4

2.4.1 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 2D – L1]*

- 
- '... poisoned ...'
  - '... tortured ...'
  - '... shot ...'
  - '... burnt ...'
  - '... bombed ...'

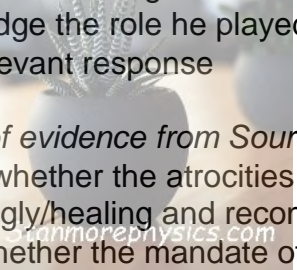
(any 4 x 1) (4)

2.4.2 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 2D - L2]*

- To reassure the family that they are bringing the remains of Sizwe Kondile home for closure/healing/decent burial
- To acknowledge the role he played as a political activist
- Any other relevant response

(1 x 2) (2)

2.4.3 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 2D - L2]*

- 
- To evaluate whether the atrocities of the past have been revealed and dealt with accordingly/healing and reconciliation
  - To assess whether the mandate of the TRC has been achieved
  - To reflect whether justice has been done to the Kondile family and other related cases
  - To reflect that such brutal acts of human rights violation should not be repeated
  - To honour those who made sacrifices like Kondile
  - Any other relevant response

(any 1 x 2) (2)

2.4.4 *[Determining the reliability of Source 2D – L3]*

**The source is RELIABLE because:**

- It is taken from a reputable media source – Independent Online (IOL)
- It contains extracts from a speech/first hand information by Michael Masutha who was the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services
- The speech was delivered at the Freedom Park which is a spiritual resting place for heroes of the struggle against apartheid
- The speech was delivered on the day of the burial of spiritual remains of Sizwe Kondile on 1 July 2016
- His death can be corroborated with the information in Source 2B
- Any other relevant response

(any 2 x 2) (4)

2.5 [Comparison of Sources 2B and 2D to ascertain differences – L3]

- In Source 2B Kondile's family refused to accept Dirk Coetzee's request for forgiveness while in Source 2D Kondile's family attended the spiritual repatriation and symbolic burial of Sizwe Kondile with the hope of healing
- Source 2B raises more questions and no closure to the Kondile family while Source 2D offers the Kondile family an opportunity through rituals for closure
- In Source 2B the Kondile family rejects the contribution of Mandela and Tutu (efforts of the TRC) to the healing process while in Source 2D the Kondile family accept the support of the Minister of Justice and Correctional Service to bring closure to the Kondile case
- In Source 2B Mrs Kondile mentions that Sizwe was buried by a barbarian (no closure) while in Source 2D the spiritual burial was conducted by Sizwe's loved ones (with closure)
- Any other relevant response

(any 2 x 2)

(4)

2.6 *[Interpretation, evaluation and synthesis of evidence from relevant sources - L3]*

Candidates could include the following aspects in their response:

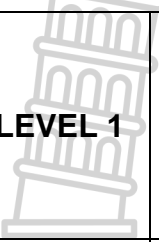
**YES**

- Perpetrators applied for amnesty and testified before the TRC Amnesty Committee (Source 2B)
- The TRC created a platform that revealed new information that led to process of spiritual repatriation and symbolic burial (own knowledge)
- Three SAP members came forth to reveal the truth that they killed Sizwe Kondile (Source 2B)
- The family was able to observe the ritual of spiritual repatriation (Source 2C)
- The symbolic burial at the Freedom Park was made possible because of new information emerging at the TRC hearings (Source 2D)
- Any other relevant response

**NO**

- Sizwe Kondile was abducted and murdered by the security police (Source 2A)
- The South African Police lied about his release to label him as a traitor to the ANC (Source 2A)
- Mrs Kondile was not satisfied with the granting of the amnesty to perpetrators who killed her son (Source 2B)
- Mrs Kondile's lawyer, Imram Moosa felt that Coetzee should have stood for trial (Source 2B)
- ~~She~~ Mrs Kondile was not healed thus she refused to forgive and meet with the perpetrator (Source 2B)
- Mrs Kondile might have not found closure because she was not part of the group photograph in Komatipoort (Source 2C)
- The family could not bury him as there were no remains (own knowledge)
- The ritual of spiritual repatriation and burial was symbolic (Sources 2C and 2D)
- It was doubtful if the spiritual repatriation provided closure for the family, 31 years after he died (Source 2C)
- Any other relevant response

Use the following rubric to allocate marks:

 <p><b>LEVEL 1</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses evidence in an elementary manner, e.g. <b>shows no or little understanding of whether the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was able to bring closure to Sizwe Kondile's family for his murder as an anti-apartheid activist in 1981.</b></li> <li>• Uses evidence partially or cannot write a paragraph.</li> </ul>	<p><b>MARKS 0–2</b></p>
<p><b>LEVEL 2</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence is mostly relevant and relates to a great extent on the topic, e.g. <b>shows some understanding of whether the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was able to bring closure to Sizwe Kondile's family for his murder as an anti-apartheid activist in 1981.</b></li> <li>• Uses evidence in a very basic manner to write a paragraph.</li> </ul>	<p><b>MARKS 3–5</b></p>
<p><b>LEVEL 3</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses relevant evidence, e.g. <b>demonstrates a thorough understanding of whether the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was able to bring closure to Sizwe Kondile's family for his murder as an anti-apartheid activist in 1981.</b></li> <li>• Uses evidence very effectively in an organised paragraph that shows an understanding of the topic.</li> </ul>	<p><b>MARKS 6–8</b></p>

(8)  
[50]

**QUESTION 3: WHY WAS THERE RESISTANCE TO WALMART'S EXPANSION INTO SOUTH AFRICA IN 2011?**

3.1

3.1.1 *[Definition of a term from Source 3A - L1]*

- Process whereby the world has become more integrated and connected beyond borders due to technology
- Interconnectedness of transport, technology and communication
- The way in which people, goods, money and ideas are moved around the world faster and cheaper than ever before due to transport, communication and technology
- Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)

3.1.2 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 3A – L1]*

- '... access to larger markets ...'
- '... economies of scale ...'
- '... cheaper resources ...' (3 x 1) (3)

3.1.3 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 3A – L2]*

- Walmart's growth in the USA was limited and it was forced to expand globally including into South Africa
- Walmart entered foreign markets to compete and grow internationally
- Walmart took over local businesses as subsidiaries through its global expansion (created smaller companies)
- Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)

3.1.4 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 3A – L1]*

- '... free trade agreements ...'
- '... advances in technology ...'
- '... transportation ...' (any 2 x 1) (2)

3.1.5 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 3A – L2]*

- South Africa's membership of SADC and BRICS make it easier for other countries to trade with it
- South Africa is open to foreign investments from multinational companies
- Other countries can freely trade with South Africa due to its open trade policies with lesser restrictions/for profit and to benefit the economy
- Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)

3.2

3.2.1 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 3B – L2]*

- To make people aware of SACCAWU's protest actions against the merger of Walmart and Massmart/newsworthy
- To galvanise support and solidarity for SACCAWU's opposition to the merger
- To expose the negative impact globalisation would have in South Africa
- Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)

3.2.2 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 3B - L2]*

- The merger between Walmart (USA) with Massmart (local) is regarded as a form of neo-colonialism by Walmart – a USA company
- Walmart is regarded as an outside company which enters South Africa to exploit workers
- Walmart's expansion to South Africa will lead to deindustrialisation/job losses
- Walmart's entry into South Africa as an outside company will negatively affect the local retail as well as manufacturing industries/bullying local industries
- Any other relevant response (any 2 x 2) (4)

3.2.3 *[Determining limitations of Source 3B – L3]*

**The source is LIMITED because:**

- It only highlights SACCAWU's viewpoint in rejecting Walmart's takeover of Massmart
- It portrays a one-sided view on the impact of the merger on South African workers
- Emotive language – ECONOMIC COLONISER is used to paint Walmart as an aggressor
- Any other relevant response (any 2 x 2) (4)

3.3

3.3.1 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 3C – L1]*

- '... due to the decreased demand within the retail sector for locally-produced products ...'
- '... and increased demand for imported products ...' (2 x 1) (2)

3.3.2 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 3C – L2]*


- It will lead to the restructuring of factories
- It will lead to job losses
- Cheaper goods will be sourced from abroad / retailers in South Africa will struggle to match low prices
- Local industries in South Africa will eventually close
- Any other relevant response (any 2 x 2) (4)

3.3.3 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 3C – L1]*

- '... its lowering of prices comes at a significant cost to employees who are compelled to accept lower wages and working conditions' (1 x 2) (2)

- 3.4 *[Comparison of evidence from Sources 3B and 3C to ascertain their similarities – L3]*
- Source 3B shows SACCAWU (trade union) members protesting against Walmart's merger with Massmart and Source 3C highlights SACTWU (union)'s submission to parliament against the merger of Walmart and Massmart
  - In Source 3B SACCAWU members labelled Walmart as an economic coloniser, killing local manufacturing industries and in Source 3C SACTWU's concern is that Walmart's entry into South Africa will lead to de-industrialisation
  - In Source 3B workers are demonstrating against Walmart as a sign of fearing job losses and Source 3C mentions that Walmart's expansion into the country would lead to job losses/Both sources mention that there would be job losses
  - Any other relevant responses (any 2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5
- 3.5.1 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 3D – L1]*
- '... local suppliers would not have a chance to sell their products' (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.5.2 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 3D – L1]*
- '... to keep Walmart out of the country'
  - '... to allow Walmart to enter ...' (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.5.3 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 3D – L2]*
- To improve on the freshness of food products
  - To ensure that the food is safe for consumption
  - To maximise profit and reduce unnecessary costs
  - To put more locally produced foods in stores
  - To avoid importing perishable products from outside countries
  - Any other relevant response (any 2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5.4 *[Explanation of a concept from Source 3D – L2]*
- Refers to government policies that restrict international trade to help protect domestic industries
  - Policies implemented to promote domestic production of goods
  - Imposing tariffs limiting foreign goods in the market
  - Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)

3.6 *[Interpretation, evaluation and synthesis from relevant sources – L3]*  
Candidates could include the following aspects in their response:

- 
- Globalisation triggered Multinational companies like Walmart to expand their activities to all corners of the world /Companies expand their activities across borders to access larger markets and cheaper resources/free trade encouraged Walmart to settle in South Africa as its first host country in Africa (Source 3A)
  - South African companies became uneasy with Walmart's expansion to South Africa (own knowledge)
  - SACCAWU challenged the merger – regarded Walmart as the economic coloniser (Source 3B)
  - SACTWU highlighted in their submission' the negative effects that Walmart's presence would have on the manufacturing and retail industry (Source 3C)
  - SACTWU intimated (suggested) that the merger would cause foreclosure of domestic manufacturers within industries which supply the retail sector/ job losses amongst black workers / de-industrialisation (Source 3C)
  - According to the SACTWU submission, small businesses and businesses owned by historically disadvantaged persons would become less competitive (Source 3C)
  - Walmart's presence in local market would lead to lowering of prices - compelling employees to accept lower wages and working conditions (Source 3C)
  - Would lead to competition with local retailers forcing them to increase their prices (own knowledge)
  - There won't be any consumer benefits as claimed by the merging parties arising out of the lowering of prices (Source 3C)
  - Ramburuth of the Competition Commission maintained that local suppliers would not have a chance to sell their products if Walmart enters with its sophisticated network of produce (Source 3D)
  - Local suppliers will be disadvantaged in favour of cheap supplies from other countries (own knowledge)
  - Any other relevant response

Use the following rubric to allocate marks:

<b>LEVEL 1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses evidence in an elementary manner, e.g. <b>shows no or little understanding of why there was resistance to Walmart's expansion into South Africa in 2011.</b></li> <li>• Uses evidence partially or cannot write a paragraph.</li> </ul>	<b>MARKS 0–2</b>
<b>LEVEL 2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence is mostly relevant and relates to a great extent on the topic, e.g. <b>shows some understanding of why there was resistance to Walmart's expansion into South Africa in 2011.</b></li> <li>• Uses evidence in a basic manner to write a paragraph.</li> </ul>	<b>MARKS 3–5</b>
<b>LEVEL 3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses relevant evidence, e.g. <b>demonstrates a thorough understanding of why there was resistance to Walmart's expansion into South Africa in 2011.</b></li> <li>• Uses evidence very effectively in an organised paragraph that shows an understanding of the topic.</li> </ul>	<b>MARKS 6–8</b>

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(8)  
[50]

## SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

### QUESTION 4: CIVIL RESISTANCE, 1970s TO 1980s: SOUTH AFRICA

*[Plan and construct an original argument based on relevant evidence using analytical and interpretative skills]*

#### SYNOPSIS

Candidates need to explain to what extent Steve Biko and the Black Consciousness philosophy inspired black South Africans to empower themselves against apartheid in the 1960s and 1970s. Candidates need to substantiate their argument with relevant historical evidence.

#### MAIN ASPECTS

Candidates could include the following aspects in their essays:

- Introduction: Candidates need to take a stance by indicating to what extent Steve Biko and the Black Consciousness philosophy inspired black South Africans to empower themselves against apartheid in the 1960s and 1970s. They should also indicate how they would support their line of argument.

#### ELABORATION

- Political vacuum (Background information)
  - Created after ANC and PAC leaders and parties were banned or imprisoned in 1960s
- Black consciousness philosophy
  - Instilling black South Africans with self-belief to challenge the apartheid state
  - Infused black South Africans with sense of pride
  - Influenced black South Africans to accept themselves/have self-confidence/self-reliance/ sense of identity
  - Empowered black South Africans to reject the spirit of self-pity; inferiority complex; self-alienation and domination by external forces
  - Black South Africans would stop using skin lightening products/keep afro hairstyles
- Inspired the establishment of political organisations promoting the BC philosophy
  - Instilling political organisations with determination to challenge apartheid state
  - Black students started to organise themselves to resist white domination by breaking away from NUSAS and forming SASO (1968)
  - Black students adopted the philosophy of Black Consciousness (Role of Biko/SASO)
  - SASO was for university students and SASM for schools
  - Black Consciousness (BC) led to the formation of the Black Peoples Convention (BPC) in 1972 which involved students, churches, communities and trade unions
  - The South African Students Movement (SASM) was formed in 1972 and exposed black South Africans to the ideals of BC
  - Unions aligned to the BC philosophy included Black Parents' Association and Black Allied Workers Union (BAWU)
  - BCM and SASO organised the VIVA FRELIMO Rallies (1974)
  - The arrests of BC leaders heightened political activism

- Inspired and empowered students with self-belief to challenge the apartheid state through the Soweto uprising
  - Bantu Education introduced Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in schools (1975)
  - South African Students Movement formed in 1972 which exposed black South Africans to the ideals of BC
  - SASO and SASM influenced the formation of Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC)
  - Both black teachers and students rejected Afrikaans - as the language of instruction in schools
  - Some teachers and learners were already exposed to the ideas of Biko and the BC philosophy through SASO student teachers from universities
  - The departmental circular on Afrikaans (50/50) was the trigger for the Soweto uprising
  - 16<sup>th</sup> June 1976 students protested peacefully against the implementation of the circular
  - Police response to student protests (Hector Petersen, a 13-year-old boy was one of the first casualties of this uprising)
  - Students and learners fled into exile
- Inspired establishment of Community Programmes self-reliance to empower blacks
  - Biko's banishment to King Williams Town led to diverted focus on community programmes
  - BC promoted independence from whites through Black Community Programmes to support black South Africans without white assistance. (Zanempilo Health Clinic/Ginsburg Educational Trust / Zimele Trust Fund/Solempilo Community Health Centre/Ithuseng Community Health Programme and Winter School Projects)
- Inspired workers to form a trade union and challenge the apartheid state
  - Mobilised workers to form trade unions
  - Unions aligned to the BC philosophy included Black Allied Workers Union (BAWU)
  - BC inspired the Black Allied Workers Union (BAWU) to organise the 1973 worker's strikes in Durban
- Empowered black South Africans to have their own media to challenge the apartheid state
  - Role of media that was sympathetic to the BC philosophy e.g. *The World* newspaper and *Thrust*
- Any other relevant response

Conclusion: Candidates should sum up their argument with a relevant conclusion.

**[50]**

## **QUESTION 5: THE COMING OF DEMOCRACY TO SOUTH AFRICA AND COMING TO TERMS WITH THE PAST**

*[Plan and construct an original argument based on relevant evidence using analytical and interpretative skills]*

### **SYNOPSIS**

Candidates need to agree or disagree with the statement that although the negotiation process was plagued with violence, it took compromises from political parties to continue to lay a firm foundation for a democratic South Africa in 1994. Candidates should use relevant evidence to support their line of argument.

### **MAIN ASPECTS**

Candidates could include the following aspects in their essays:

- Introduction: Candidates need to take a stance by agreeing or disagreeing with the statement that although the negotiation process was plagued with violence, it took compromises from political parties to continue to lay a firm foundation for a democratic South Africa in 1994. They should provide an outline of the content they would use to support their line of argument.

### **ELABORATION**

- FW de Klerk took over from PW Botha in 1989 and introduced reforms
- Unbanning of the African National Congress (ANC), the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and the South African Communist Party (SACP) and other banned organisations
- Release of Nelson Mandela on 11 February 1990 and other banned political leaders in 1990 (this opened the way to negotiations for democratic SA) (compromises by the NP)
- Talks (31 March 1990) between the ANC and the NP postponed due to killing of defenceless demonstrators in Sebokeng (violence)
- Groote Schuur Minute, 2 May 1990 - both parties (ANC and NP) committed themselves to end violence and to negotiate (compromises)
- Hand grenade attacks at the Melrose House Museum (24 May 1990) (violence)
- Pretoria Minute (August 1990) – ANC stopped armed struggle and NP stopped State of Emergency (compromises)
- Night attack in Thokoza (13 September 1990) (violence)
- The National Peace Accord signed by 27 political organisations (14 September 1991)
- CODESA 1 (21 December 1991) - 19 political parties except for CP and PAC. NP strongly criticised ANC for not disbanding MK and accused them of keeping MK as a 'private army'
- The Declaration of Intent (21 December 1991) – political parties agreed to draw up a new constitution and interim government (compromises)
- Parties could not agree on power sharing and the Constituent Assembly – meeting ended
- Whites-only referendum – De Klerk tested white opinion to continue with negotiations after losing three by-elections to CP. Referendum results – landslide Yes – negotiations continued
- CODESA 2 (2 May 1992) – was not successful because of violence and inability of parties to agree on power-sharing – ended in deadlock
- Boipatong Massacre (17 June 1992) and influence of Third Force (violence)

- Bisho Massacre (7 September 1992) – ANC supporters who wanted to be part of negotiation process (a turning point after which negotiation process favoured the ANC) (violence)
- ANC called for rolling mass action (May 1992) against the National Party
- Resistance from Concerned South Africans Group (COSAG) – October 1992
- Record of Understanding – 26 September 1992 – Meyer and Ramaphosa committed themselves to peace and to negotiations, Meyer and Ramaphosa agreed on Joe Slovo's Sunset clause (2 April 1993) (compromises)
- Parties winning more than 5% of vote will form a Government of National Unity (GNU) to govern the new SA and whites could retain their positions for 5 years (compromises)
- Multi-party negotiations resumed on 2 April 1993 at the World Trade Centre but did not last
- Assassination of Chris Hani (10 April 1993) – Janus Walus (violence)
- Mandela addresses nation on TV calming the nation down
- The AWB interrupted the negotiations on 25 June 1993, when they stormed the World Trade Centre with armoured vehicle (violence)
- St James Church massacre (25 July 1993) (violence)
- Heidelberg Tavern massacre (30 December 1993) (violence)
- Shell House massacre (28 March 1994) (violence)
- Date for the first democratic elections set (27–29 April 1994) (compromises)
- Continued violence throughout elections – car bomb outside ANC head offices
- Car bomb exploded at Jan Smuts airport (violence)
- Elections held in 1994 (compromises)
- Mandela became the first President of the new democratic Republic of South Africa with Thabo Mbeki and FW De Klerk as his deputies (compromises)
- Any other relevant response

Conclusion: Candidates should sum up their argument with a relevant conclusion.

**[50]**

## QUESTION 6: THE END OF THE COLD WAR AND A NEW WORLD ORDER

*[Plan and construct an original argument based on relevant evidence using analytical and interpretative skills]*

### SYNOPSIS

Candidates need to take a critical discussion on the assertion that Gorbachev's political and economic reforms in the mid - 1980s led to the disintegration and downfall of the Soviet Union, and ultimately the end of the Cold War in 1991. Candidates need to substantiate their argument with relevant historical evidence.

### MAIN ASPECTS

Candidates could include the following aspects in their essays:

- Introduction: Candidates need to take a critical stance on the assertion that Gorbachev's political and economic reforms in the mid - 1980s led to the disintegration and downfall of the Soviet Union, and ultimately the end of the Cold War in 1991. They should indicate how they would support their line of argument.

### ELABORATION

- Impact of space and arms race against the USA (Cold War) war and the war in Afghanistan in weakening the economy of the Soviet Union (Background)
- Gorbachev became Secretary-General of the CPSU and leader of the government in 1985 at 54 years of age
- He hoped to revive Soviet Union's economy by improving both industrial output and technology, as well as expanding its markets
- In 1985 he introduced Perestroika (economic reconstruction)
- Perestroika allowed small scale private ownership and removed government control over production
- He took a big risk of effecting political change, especially for the Soviet Union, known for its hard-line Communist stance
- Glasnost (openness) policy was introduced
- Glasnost led to criticism of government – including criticism of Perestroika and of Gorbachev himself
- Many hard-line communist were discontent with policies that became unpopular
- At home he had two types of opponents: hardliners who were opposed to the reforms and liberals who criticised him for not moving fast enough
- The two policies did not support each other as thought but ended the entire system of the Soviet Union
- He lost support at home – Unity of the Soviet Union was at risk and socialism became threatened
- Collapse of the Berlin Wall (1989) signifying the fall of communism
- Many underlying differences always existed among the 15 Republics
- Civil unrests broke out between various groups
- Old form of nationalism emerged and led to new demand for independence
- He tried to stop the disintegration by proposing the establishment of a Federation of States – which failed
- In 1990, several Soviet states including Russia under Gorbachev's bitter rival, Boris Yeltsin, declared their independence

- On 25 Dec. 1991, the USSR was dissolved, the Communist Party disbanded
- Each of the 15 Republics became independent and became members of the Commonwealth of Independent States
- The disintegration symbolised the end of the Cold War
- The USA remained as the only superpower
- Any other relevant response

Conclusion: Candidates should tie up their argument with a relevant conclusion **[50]**

**TOTAL: 150**

