



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

CHRIS HANI EAST DISTRICT

GRADE 9

Stanmorephysics.com

NOVEMBER EXAMINATIONS 2024

SOCIAL SCIENCES: HISTORY

MARKS: 75

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TIME: 1,5 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION TO LEARNERS



INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of THREE questions to be answered as follows,
QUESTION 1: Turning Points in South African History 1960, 1976 and 1990: The Sharpeville Massacre

QUESTION 2: Turning Points in South African History 1960, 1976 and 1990: Unbanning of political movements in 1990, the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners

QUESTION 3: Turning Points in South African History 1960, 1976 and 1990: The Soweto Uprising, 1976

2. QUESTION 1 and QUESTION 2 are Source-Based Questions. Source material that is required to answer source-based questions can be found in the ADDENDUM

3. QUESTION 3 is an essay question.

4. Answer ALL questions

5. Leave a line after each answer

6. Mere rewriting of the sources as answers will be to the disadvantage of the learners

7. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper

8. Write neatly and legibly









QUESTION 1 HOW WERE THE BLACK PEOPLE MURDERED (KILLED) IN SHARPEVILLE IN 1960?

Study Sources 1A, 1B and 1C to answer the following questions;

1.1 Study Source 1A

- 1.1.1 Name the organization that planned a campaign against the pass law in 1960. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.2 Give the date for the planned campaign. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.3 Mention THREE actions (activities) of the protestors during the campaign. (3 x 1) (3)
- 1.1.4 Why the blacks hated the pass laws? Give ONE reason. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.5 Why the protest was violent in Sharpeville? Give ONE reason. (1 x 2) (2)

1.2 Read Source 1B

- 1.2.1 How many blacks, according to the government, surrounded the police station? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.2 Why was it not true that the police station was surrounded by such many people? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.3 What do you think was the reason for the government to lie? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.4 Write down the information taken from the source that shows that the police were not in danger. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.5 Explain why the police were wrong when they shot the black people in Sharpeville. (1 x 2) (2)

- 1.2.6 How can this source be trusted (reliable) by someone who is doing research about the Sharpeville Massacre? (2)
(1 x 2)

1.3 Refer to Source 1C

- 1.3.1 What is shown in the source about the Sharpeville Massacre. (2)
(1 x 2)

- 1.3.2 According to your knowledge, how many people were killed at Sharpeville on 21 March 1960? (1 x 2) (2)

- 1.3.3 Give the name of the holiday on this day (21 March). (1 x 2) (2)

- 1.4 Using the information in the sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about SIX lines (60 words), explaining how the black people were murdered (killed) in Sharpeville in 1960. (6)
[35]





QUESTION 2: WHAT WAS THE RESULT OF DE KLERK'S SPEECH ON 2 FEBRUARY 1990?

2.1 Study Source 2A

- 2.1.1 Who was the President of South Africa in 1990? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.1.2 What announcement he made in parliament on 2 February 1990. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.1.3 List THREE ANC leaders that met the government delegation at Groote Schuur, Cape Town. (3 x 1) (3)
- 2.1.4 What was the result of the Groote Schuur meeting between the ANC and government delegations? (1 x 2) (2)

2.2 Refer to Source 2B

- 2.2.1 Explain what is shown by the source about Nelson Mandela in 1990. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.2.2 Why do you think so many people attended Nelson Mandela's rally. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.2.3 Explain why Mandela made his first speech in Cape Town. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3 Read Source 2C

- 2.3.1 Why was De Klerk disappointed (not happy) with the first speech of Nelson Mandela? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.2 Name the organization that has an alliance (friendship) with the ANC. (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.3 How useful (important) is this source to someone studying about the reaction of De Klerk to Mandela's first speech as a free man. (1 x 2) (2)

[20]



QUESTION 3: ESSAY QUESTION

Write an essay about the Soweto Uprising on 16 June 1976 when Black students tried to challenge the Apartheid government under the following sub-headings:

- (a) Causes of the Soweto Uprising
- (b) Results of the Soweto Uprising.

[50]



ADDENDUM/ SOURCES

QUESTION 1: HOW WERE THE BLACK PEOPLE MURDERED (KILLED) IN SHARPEVILLE IN 1960?

SOURCE 1A

This source comments about the march to the Sharpeville Police Station. The PAC marched to end the pass laws in South Africa

The anti-pass campaign turned out to be very important for the PAC, and for South African politics in general. The date for the campaign was finalised on 18 March, and set for 21 March 1960. The weekend was spent spreading pamphlets about the campaign and calling on people to leave their passes at home and offer themselves for arrest at police stations. The protest was of a non-violent nature, but turned violent in Sharpeville.

From <https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/anti-pass-campaigns-1960>

SOURCE 1B

Adapted source about the information collected by Bishop Ambrose Reeves from people wounded at Sharpeville.

The information he collected refuted (showed to be false) the government claim that the police station was surrounded by 20 000 blacks. One person said the crowd was no more than 4000. The white police lined up outside the police station and fired together. The crowd carried no weapons. The police acted together raising weapons, aiming and shooting.

The statements showed that the police did not give a warning before shooting. The only warning came from a black policeman who ran towards the fence shouting: 'Run, they are going to shoot'. At that moment the police opened fire.

The bishop said the majority of those treated at the hospital had been shot at the back.

From *The Guardian*, Saturday 26 March 1960

SOURCE 1C

A photograph showing the funeral of some of the victims of the Sharpeville Massacre



From <https://creativefeel.co.za/2021/03/a-most-important-day/>

QUESTION 2: WHAT WAS THE RESULT OF DE KLERK'S SPEECH ON 2 FEBRUARY 1990?

SOURCE 2A

People gathered in a stadium in Cape Town to listen to Mandela speaking a a first rall after his release form jail.

On 2 February 1990, State President Frederik Willem (FW) de Klerk announced in parliament the unbanning of the ANC and other political organisations. He also proclaimed (said) that the government had taken a decision finally to release Nelson Mandela from prison. Not long afterwards, the ANC and the government embarked (stareted)non serious and open talks about the future of South Africa. In early May a high-powered delegation of the ANC, including Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Thabo Mbeki, met the government delegation at Groote Schuur, Cape Town. After three days of talks, the two delegations adopted the Groote Schuur Minute, binding the ANC and the government to a peaceful process of negotiations and obliging (forcing) the government to lift (stop) the state of emergency.

From <https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/abs/place-of-thorns/unbanning-of-the-anc>.

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SOURCE 2B

Nelson Mandela making his first speech after being released from prison.



From: saha.org.za/news/2015/February/mandela_s_first_year_of_freedom_his_words_from_1990.htm

SOURCE 2C

The following piece of information is an adapted answer of De Klerk to Nelson Mandela's speech.

De Klerk expected Nelson Mandela to renounce (reject) armed struggle. He hoped that he would call for peace. Instead he recommitted the ANC to armed struggle. He hoped Mandela would assure the world that the ANC had cut ties with international communism. Instead Mandela stressed his solidarity (unity) with the South African Communist Party. He expected a call for an effort to rebuild the economy and create a better life for all. Instead he (Mandela) he called for the world to continue to isolate the apartheid government

From *The Last Trek* by FW De Klerk