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basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

**HISTORY P2
NOVEMBER 2023**

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

HISTORY P2

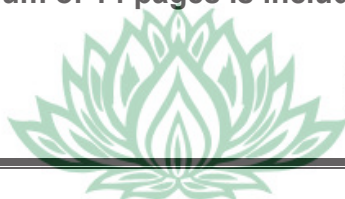


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This question paper consists of 9 pages.
An addendum of 14 pages is included as an insert in the question paper.



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, candidates should apply their 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 THE CONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE UNIONS (COSATU) RESPOND TO THE APARTHEID GOVERNMENT'S LABOUR REFORMS IN THE 1980s?

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

1.1 Study Source 1A.

- 1.1.1 Why, according to the source, did the newly launched COSATU threaten to call a national strike? (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.1.2 Explain why you think COSATU supported the campaign for disinvestment against the apartheid government. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.3 Define the term *nationalisation* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.4 What is implied by the statement, 'that it [COSATU] was committed to one-person one-vote in a unitary South Africa', in the context of its role as a labour movement? (2 x 2) (4)

1.2 Consult Source 1B.

- 1.2.1 Why do you think this poster was created? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.2.2 Identify evidence in the source that indicates that this was a COSATU poster. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.3 Comment on the limitations of this source to a researcher studying COSATU's response to the Labour Relations Amendment Act. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3 Use Source 1C.

- 1.3.1 Quote evidence from the source suggesting that anti-apartheid groups were negatively affected by the state of emergency. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.2 Name the TWO radical organisations that were of more concern to the police, according to Johan van der Merwe. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.3.3 Why do you think the government prohibited COSATU from campaigning for the unbanning of the ANC and the release of political prisoners? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.4 Explain the concept *sanctions* in the context of COSATU's position in resisting the apartheid government. (1 x 2) (2)



- 1.4 Consult Source 1D.
- 1.4.1 What, according to the source, were the TWO challenges that the COSATU special congress had to respond to on 14 May 1988? (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.4.2 List THREE ways from the source which show how the Labour Relations Amendment Act would affect workers and their trade unions. (1 x 3) (3)
- 1.4.3 Explain the meaning of the statement, COSATU was denied the 'right to operate on the national political terrain', in the context of restrictions imposed by the apartheid government. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.4 Comment on what is implied by the words, 'COSATU would not knuckle under (give in) without a struggle', in the context of the threat posed by the apartheid government. (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 COSATU's response to the Labour Relations Amendment Act. (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 COSATU responded to the apartheid government's labour reforms in the 1980s. (8) **[50]**

QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC) EXPOSE LEADERS OF THE APARTHEID GOVERNMENT FOR GROSS VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTED BETWEEN 1960 AND 1994?

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

2.1 Use Source 2A.

- 2.1.1 According to the source, why did the National Party support the idea of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC)? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.1.2 Define the term *amnesty* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.1.3 Why do you think black South Africans demanded explanations from perpetrators, and not only disclosure by the National Party? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.1.4 Explain the implication of the statement of the Minister of Justice, Dullah Omar, about the TRC: '... to enable South Africans to come to terms with their past ... to advance the cause of reconciliation'. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.1.5 What, according to the source, were the opinions of the following regarding the granting of general amnesty by the TRC?
- (a) De Klerk (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) ANC (1 x 1) (1)

2.2 Study Source 2B.

- 2.2.1 Quote THREE pieces of evidence from the source suggesting that Botha's government entered the 'realm of criminal misconduct' in the late 1970s. (3 x 1) (3)
- 2.2.2 Explain the term *third force* in the context of the apartheid government's way of dealing with the ANC. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.2.3 Comment on why you think De Klerk did not act on the allegations, made by General Steyn, of third force activities. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.2.4 Who, according to the source, was involved in the bombing of Khotso House? (1 x 1) (1)

- 2.3 Read Source 2C.
- 2.3.1 Explain the significance of the phrase, 'FINALLY, A BIG ONE!', in the context of the amnesty process. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.2 What is the implication of Tutu's words, 'YOU SHOULD HAVE SEEN THE ONES THAT GOT AWAY ...', regarding the TRC process? (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4 Consult Source 2D.
- 2.4.1 What, according to the source, was T Leon's view of how the National Party treated their foot soldiers? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4.2 Why, according to the source, did P Erasmus mention, '... I felt that old fury (anger) burning bright as ever inside me', regarding the meetings between ex-ministers, generals and the State Security Council on how to deal with the TRC? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4.3 Comment on why the foot soldiers felt thrown away by the leadership of the government that employed them. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4.4 Why would a historian regard this source as reliable when researching the accountability of the National Party leadership to the TRC processes? (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5 Refer to Sources 2C and 2D. Explain how the information in Source 2C supports the evidence in Source 2D regarding how the leadership of the apartheid government avoided accountability during the TRC hearings. (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) to explain how the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) exposed leaders of the apartheid government for gross violations of human rights committed between 1960 and 1994. (8) **[50]**