



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

HISTORY P2

FEBRUARY/MARCH 2013

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 10 pages and an addendum of 15 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of FOUR questions based on the prescribed content as contained in the guideline document:

QUESTION 1: WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF THE COLLAPSE OF THE USSR IN 1989?

- On ending apartheid in South Africa

QUESTION 2: WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF THE COLLAPSE OF THE USSR IN 1989 ON AFRICA?

- Case Study: Angola

QUESTION 3: HOW DID SOUTH AFRICA EMERGE AS A DEMOCRACY FROM THE CRISES OF THE 1990s?

QUESTION 4: DEALING WITH THE PAST AND FACING THE FUTURE: THE WORK OF THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION

2. Each question counts 75 marks, of which 45 marks are allocated to the source-based question and 30 marks to the extended writing question.
3. Candidates are required to answer any TWO questions.
4. When answering questions, candidates should apply their knowledge, skills and insight.
5. A mere rewriting of the sources as answers will disadvantage candidates.
6. Questions should be answered by referring to the ADDENDUM.
7. Write neatly and legibly.

QUESTION 1: WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF THE COLLAPSE OF THE USSR ON SOUTH AFRICA?

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

- 1.1 Refer to Source 1A.
- 1.1.1 Name TWO factors that influenced De Klerk to introduce reforms in South Africa. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.1.2 Explain the concept *communism* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.3 Why would you regard De Klerk's willingness to negotiate with the Soviet Union over the independence of Namibia as a turning point in the history of South Africa? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.1.4 Use the information in the source as well as your own knowledge and explain how the fall of the Berlin Wall influenced the following political organisations:
- (a) National Party (1 x 2) (2)
- (b) The African National Congress (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2 Study Source 1B.
- 1.2.1 Describe the steps that FW de Klerk took to create a climate for negotiations. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.2.2 Explain why De Klerk wanted the rights of minority communities living in South Africa to be protected. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.2.3 Why, according to De Klerk, was it important for the ANC to be part of the process of negotiation? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3 Use Source 1C.
- 1.3.1 Why, do you think, De Klerk's announcement on 2 February 1990 took the ANC by surprise? (Written source) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.2 How did Thabo Mbeki respond to De Klerk's reform measures? (Written source) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.3 What messages does this photograph convey? (Visual source) (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.4 Explain the usefulness of both the written and visual sources to a historian studying the reasons for negotiations in South Africa. (1 x 3) (3)

- 1.4 Compare Source 1B with Source 1C. Explain how the evidence in these sources supports each other regarding the need for a negotiated settlement in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5 Use the information in ALL the sources and your own knowledge and write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) to explain the impact that the fall of the Berlin Wall had on FW de Klerk. (8)
- 1.6 EXTENDED WRITING (Your response should be about TWO pages long.)
- Answer ONE of the following questions: QUESTION 1.6.1 OR QUESTION 1.6.2.
- 1.6.1 Explain how the collapse of the USSR influenced political changes in South Africa after 1989. (30)
- OR**
- 1.6.2 Both external and internal factors prompted the National Party to begin negotiations with previously banned liberation organisations.
- Is this an accurate assessment of events? Substantiate your answer by using the information in ALL the sources and your own knowledge. (30)
- [75]**

QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE COLLAPSE OF THE USSR IN 1989 INFLUENCE ANGOLA TO RE-IMAGINE ITSELF?

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

- 2.1 Refer to Source 2A.
- 2.1.1 Why, according to the source, did Angola become a pawn in the Cold War? (Written source) (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.1.2 Use your own knowledge and explain why Portugal was present at the peace negotiations in Bicesse. (Written source) (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.1.3 What factors prompted the MPLA and UNITA to begin negotiations? (Written source) (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.1.4 Name TWO stipulations that were outlined in the Bicesse Accord. (Written source) (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.1.5 What message does the photograph convey about the leaders of UNITA? (Visual source) (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.1.6 Compare the written source and the visual source. Explain in what ways they contradict each other regarding the peace negotiations in Angola. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.2 Read through Source 2B.
- 2.2.1 Explain how the years of war and peace were exploited by Dos Santos. (Extract 1) (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.2.2 In what ways were the following affected by Dos Santos's rule of Angola:
- (a) The rich elite (futungos) (1 x 2) (2)
- (b) Poverty-stricken Angolans (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.2.3 Give ONE example of how Savimbi exploited Angola's resources. (Extract 2) (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.2.4 Why, according to Extract 2, was the war in Angola 'about money'? (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.3 Study Source 2C and explain the messages that the cartoonist conveys regarding the political leaders of Angola. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4 Compare Extract 2 in Source 2B and Source 2C. Explain how the information in these sources support each other regarding the reasons for the crisis in Angola. (2 x 2) (4)

- 2.5 Use the information in ALL the sources and your own knowledge and write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) to explain how the conflict between Dos Santos and Savimbi affected the lives of ordinary Angolans after the 1990s. (8)
- 2.6 EXTENDED WRITING (Your response should be about TWO pages long.)
- Answer ONE of the following questions: QUESTION 2.6.1 OR QUESTION 2.6.2.
- 2.6.1 Discuss how the collapse of the USSR in 1989 influenced Angola to re-imagine itself. (30)
- OR**
- 2.6.2 The following statement was made in the GARP (Angolan Group for Reflection on Peace) document about the civil war in Angola:
- Oil, diamonds and their revenues are the major source of greed by the rulers.
- Do you agree with the statement? Substantiate your answer by using the information in ALL the sources and your own knowledge. (30)
- [75]**

QUESTION 3: WHAT OBSTACLES DID SOUTH AFRICA FACE ON THE ROAD TO DEMOCRACY BETWEEN 1990 AND 1994?

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

- 3.1 Refer to Source 3A.
- 3.1.1 Explain the concept *reconciliation* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.1.2 What do the words, 'felt anger about whites ... but not hatred', tell you about Nelson Mandela's personality? (1 x 3) (3)
- 3.1.3 Why, do you think, Mandela decided to adopt a reconciliatory approach? (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.2 Study Source 3B.
- 3.2.1 What was Tertius Delport's attitude towards the ANC and the SACP? (Viewpoint 1) (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.2 Explain to what extent you would consider Delport's view as being biased. (Viewpoint 1) (1 x 3) (3)
- 3.2.3 Comment on whether you think Delport's view was a reflection of how the majority of white South Africans felt at that time. (Viewpoint 1) (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.2.4 According to Frene Ginwala, why did the liberation movement view victory as a certainty? (Viewpoint 2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.5 Compare Delport and Ginwala's views. Explain to what extent these views differ regarding the ANC. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.3 Use Source 3C.
- 3.3.1 Why did the ANC embark on a campaign of mass action in Ciskei? (Written source) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.3.2 Why did the media accuse the ANC of being 'reckless' in leading the march to Bhisho? (Written source) (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.3.3 What messages does the visual source convey? (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.3.4 Explain how the evidence in the written and visual sources support each other regarding the massacre in Bhisho. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.4 Use the information in ALL the sources and your own knowledge and write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) to explain how the lack of trust between the National Party and the ANC contributed to the Bhisho Massacre. (8)

3.5 EXTENDED WRITING (Your response should be about TWO pages long.)

Answer ONE of the following questions: QUESTION 3.5.1 OR 3.5.2.

3.5.1 Discuss the various obstacles that South Africa faced on the road to democracy between 1990 and 1994. (30)

OR

3.5.2 The violence that gripped South Africa in the early 1990s was specifically aimed at derailing the process of negotiations among various political parties.

Do you agree with this statement? Discuss by using the evidence in ALL the sources and your own knowledge.

(30)
[75]

QUESTION 4: WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC) ON SOUTH AFRICA?

Study Sources 4A, 4B and 4C and answer the questions that follow.

4.1 Refer to Source 4A.

4.1.1 Why, according to the source, was there a need for the TRC?
(1 x 1) (1)

4.1.2 What did Nelson Mandela mean when he stated that '... there is no evil which has been so condemned by the world as apartheid'?
(1 x 2) (2)

4.1.3 How, according to Mandela, was reconciliation going to be achieved?
(2 x 2) (4)

4.1.4 Name TWO groups that gave evidence before the TRC. (2 x 1) (2)

4.2 Use Source 4B.

4.2.1 Why, do you think, Tutu referred to South Africa as a 'crazy country'?
(1 x 2) (2)

4.2.2 Explain the reasons that motivated Tutu to make reference to the attacks that were conducted on white South Africans by both APLA and the ANC.
(2 x 2) (4)

4.2.3 Comment on whether you would agree with Tutu's statement that the TRC made a significant contribution to the process of 'healing and reconciliation'.
(2 x 2) (4)

4.2.4 Explain the limitations of using this source when evaluating the work of the TRC.
(2 x 2) (4)

4.3 Compare Source 4A and Source 4B. Explain how the evidence in these sources supports each other regarding the findings of the TRC. (2 x 2) (4)

4.4 Consult Source 4C.

4.4.1 Comment on Zapiro's depiction of FW de Klerk. (2 x 2) (4)

4.4.2 What do the words, 'We dealt with as much of the evidence as we could' and 'So did we', tell you about the TRC? Support your answer with valid reasons. (2 x 2) (4)

4.4.3 Explain whether the information in this source helps you to get a better understanding of the TRC. (1 x 2) (2)

4.5 Use ALL the sources and your own knowledge and write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining the role of the TRC in attempting to bring about reconciliation. (8)

4.6 EXTENDED WRITING (Your response should be about TWO pages long.)

Answer ONE of the following questions: QUESTION 4.6.1 OR QUESTION 4.6.2.

4.6.1 Explain to what extent the Truth and Reconciliation Commission was successful in ensuring that 'restorative justice' (to bring about healing between victims and perpetrators) rather than 'retributive justice' (to punish perpetrators) was attained in South Africa. (30)

OR

4.6.2 There is little doubt that the TRC was a vital part of the reconciliation process in South Africa. It became easier for South Africans to put the past behind them and look forward to the future.

Do you agree with the above statement? Discuss by using the information in ALL the sources and your own knowledge. (30)
[75]

TOTAL: 150