

GRADE 11 HISTORY FINAL EXAMINATION (IEB-STYLE EXAM)



Term 4
Grade 11
Paper 1
3 hours
Marks: 150

INSTRUCTIONS: Please read the following carefully

- This examination consists of THREE Sections and a SOURCE BOOKLET

Section A: Individual Source Analysis [50]

Visual Source (20)

Textual Source (16)

Media/Current Issue (14)

Section B: Source-based Questions [50]

Section C: Source-based Essay [50]

- The sources for Section B and C are in the SOURCE BOOKLET.
- You are required to do ALL questions. There is no choice.
- Answer the source-based questions before attempting the source-based essay.
- Leave a line open between your answers.
- Please write legibly. Work in an orderly way and present your answers as neatly as possible.
- Pay attention to the mark allocation. Unless otherwise indicated two marks are awarded for a valid point. This means that a question carrying four (4) marks requires two points.
- Use the sources provided to formulate your answer.
- Use a blue pen.

SECTION A: INDIVIDUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS

QUESTION 1: VISUAL ANALYSIS

A Zapiro cartoon published in South Africa in the Mail and Guardian newspaper on 7 June 2007, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the 1967 War:



- 1.1 What message is the cartoonist attempting to convey in the FIRST panel of the comic? Refer to TWO visual symbols to support your answer. (6)
- 1.2 What message is the cartoonist attempting to convey in the SECOND panel of the comic? Refer to TWO visual symbols to support your answer. (6)
- 1.3 Why does this cartoon present two different views of the 1967 War? (2)
- 1.4 Using your own knowledge, describe the events that occurred during the 1967 War. (6)

[20 marks]

At long last, the battle has ended! And thus, Ghana, your beloved country is free forever!

And yet again, I want to take the opportunity to thank the people for this country; the youth, the farmers, the women who have so nobly fought and won the battle.

Also, I want to thank the valiant ex-service men who have so co-operated with me in this mighty task of freeing our country from foreign rule and imperialism.

And, as I pointed out... from now on, today, we must change our attitudes and our minds. We must realise that from now on we are no longer a colonial country, but free and independent people.

But also, as I pointed out, that also entails hard work. That new Africa is ready to fight his own battles and show that after all the black man is capable of managing his own affairs.

QUESTION 2: TEXTUAL ANALYSIS

Source: Extract from Kwame Nkrumah's speech made in 1957, the night that the Gold Coast became Ghana:

- 2.1 Who was Kwame Nkrumah? (2)
- 2.2 By what movement in Africa was Nkrumah greatly influenced? (2)
- 2.3 What "battle" had ended? Briefly discuss Ghana's pre-independence background. (6)
- 2.4 What kind of a source is this? Give a reason for your answer. (4)
- 2.5 Explain the following sentence in your own words: (2)

"... I want to thank the valiant ex-service men who have so co-operated with me in this mighty task of freeing our country from foreign rule and imperialism."

[16 marks]

Hundreds of people have protested against the BBC's coverage of the ongoing conflict between Israel and Hamas.

Demonstrations in London, Newcastle, Manchester and Liverpool took issue with alleged "bias" towards Israel but the broadcaster has also received complaints that it favours the Palestinians.

More than 3 700 people signed up on Facebook to join the demonstration at Media City in Manchester on Saturday and similar events have also drawn crowds outside the BBC's London headquarters.

On Tuesday, protesters presented an open letter from the Palestine Solidarity Campaign, Stop the War Coalition, Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) and other groups to the Director General outside Broadcasting House.

It claimed news coverage was "devoid of context or background" about the previous Israeli occupation of Gaza.

"We would like to remind you that Gaza has no army, air force, or navy, while Israel possess one of the strongest militaries in the world," it continued.

"When you portray the occupier as the victim, and the occupied as the aggressor, we would like to remind you that resistance to occupation is a right under international law."

QUESTION 3: MEDIA/CURRENT ISSUE ANALYSIS

Source: An article entitled 'Hundreds protest against 'BBC pro-Israel bias' of Gaza coverage in cities across the UK' by Lizzie Dearden, published Wednesday 16 July 2014:

- 3.1 What is bias? (2)
- 3.2 Who is Hamas? (2)
- 3.3 What is the intention of this source? (2)
- 3.4 *"We would like to remind you that Gaza has no army, air force, or navy, while Israel possess one of the strongest militaries in the world."*
 - a) Is this a valid argument? Give a reason for your answer. (2)
 - b) What counter-argument could Israel present? (2)
- 3.5 Use your knowledge to define the following related concepts:
 - a) The Balfour Declaration (2)
 - b) Intifada (2)

[14 marks]

TOTAL FOR SECTION A: 50 MARKS

SECTION B: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

QUESTION 4:

Refer to Source A:

- 4.1 How does Source A reflect racial co-operation within the resistance movement? (2)
- 4.2 To what previous event was this 'National Day of Protest and Mourning' a reaction? (2)
- 4.3 What type of resistance was demonstrated on this day? (2)
- 4.4 One of the first acts that the Apartheid government introduced was the Suppression of Communism Act. What was the impact of this Act? (2)

Refer to Sources B, D and E:

- 4.5 Was all protest by women in the 1950s peaceful? Use your own knowledge to give a reason for your answer. (3)
- 4.6 Use the text and pictures from Sources D and E, as well as your own knowledge, to explain whether the Black Sash was a significant organisation. (4)
- 4.7 Give TWO reasons for how the Black Sash got its name. (4)
- 4.8 Give TWO limitations that are apparent when assessing Source B. (4)

Refer to Source C:

- 4.9 Many of the clauses in the Freedom Charter are idealistic. Is this a strength or a weakness of the Charter? Give a reason for your answer. (3)

Refer to Sources F and G:

- 4.10 What was SACTU? (2)
- 4.11 Would SACTU have been instrumental in organising the Alexandra Bus Boycott? (2)
- 4.12 Refer to Source G. Why was the Alexandra Bus Boycott described as "one of the few successful boycotts in the 1950's"? (4)

Refer to Source H:

- 4.13 Under which Act were forced removals legalised? (2)
- 4.14 In Source H, a group of men are photographed sitting under a sign that says “WE WON’T MOVE”. Why was there resistance to these forced removals and did resistance groups in Sophiatown achieve success? (4)

Refer to Sources I and J:

- 4.15 Assess the reliability and usefulness of Source I for a historian studying this era. (6)
- 4.16 Using Sources I and J, discuss TWO ways in which the state tried to silence opposition and keep control. (4)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B: 50 MARKS

SECTION C: SOURCE-BASED ESSAY

QUESTION 5:

The National Party government enforced its policy of Apartheid so effectively, that there was no opportunity for resistance.

Using Sources A - J, discuss the accuracy of this statement, paying particular attention to the events that occurred in South Africa in the 1950’s and 1960’s.

TOTAL FOR SECTION C: 50 MARKS

GRAND TOTAL: 150

SOURCE BOOKLET FOR SECTION B AND C

SOURCE A:

“National Day of Protest and Mourning, Stay at Home on Monday, 26th June!” flyer issued on June 15, 1950. These bills eventually became acts.

NATIONAL DAY OF PROTEST AND MOURNING

STAY AT HOME ON MONDAY, 26TH JUNE!

A CALL TO THE PEOPLE OF CAPE TOWN

The four leading organisations of the people in South Africa—the African National Congress, the South African Indian Congress, the A.P.O. and the Communist Party, have declared MONDAY, 26th JUNE, 1950, as a NATIONAL DAY OF PROTEST against the Group Areas Bill and the Suppression of Communism Bill, and as a DAY OF MOURNING for all those who have lost their lives in the struggle for liberation in South Africa.

In his appeal to the people of South Africa to observe MONDAY, 26th JUNE, by remaining at home on that day, Dr. J. S. Moroka, President-General of the African National Congress, stated:

"The African National Congress and other National and local organisations are required by the clear implications of the Suppression of Communism Bill to fight the last fight against the Pass Laws, against low wages, against the Urban Areas Act, the Group Areas Bill, the Riotous Assemblies Act, lack of housing accommodation, of franchise rights, of educational facilities and against every other disability which has been and is the lot of the ruled in this country."

In Durban, Johannesburg and all the main centres in South Africa the people will be staying at home on MONDAY, 26th JUNE.

We, the undersigned, call upon the people of Cape Town to play their part in the struggle for freedom, and observe MONDAY, 26th JUNE, by staying quietly in their homes, closing their shops, and keeping their children from school.

Down with the Group Areas Bill!

Down with the Suppression of Communism Bill!

Down with Nationalist Tyranny!

Long live the struggle for Freedom and Equality!

SOURCE B:

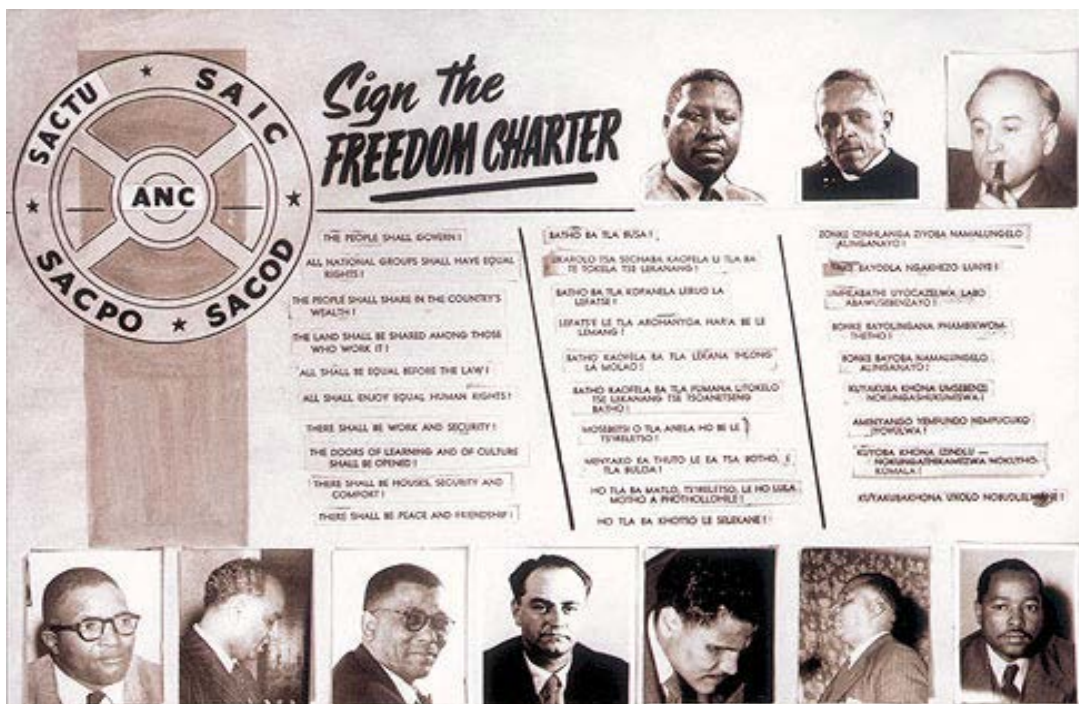
Women in South Africa in the 1950's protesting against the pass laws. These laws still came into effect.



SOURCE C:

As the struggle for freedom reached a new intensity in the early fifties, the ANC saw the need for a clear statement on the future of South Africa. The idea of a Freedom Charter was born, and the Congress of the People Campaign was initiated.

During this campaign the ANC and its allies invited the whole of South Africa to record their demands so that they could be incorporated in a common document. The document would be accepted at the Congress of the People and would become the Freedom Charter. Thousands of people participated in the campaign and sent in their demands for the kind of South Africa they wished to live in. These demands found final expression in the Freedom Charter.



SOURCE D:

The Black Sash was a non-violent white women's resistance organisation founded in 1955. Their striking black sashes were worn as a mark of mourning (for the 'death' of human rights) and to protest against the succession of unjust laws.



SOURCE E:

In August 1956, 20 000 women, of all colours, assembled outside the Union Buildings to protest against the extension of pass laws to black woman. This is the song that they sang (it became a famous song of the liberation struggle):

"Strijdom, you have tampered with the women, you have struck a rock, you have unleashed a boulder, you will be crushed!"

SOURCE F:

The South African Congress of Trade Unions was instrumental in organising worker stay-aways in support of a fair minimum wage and better working conditions.

- Millions have already endorsed the call for the boycott of South African goods and SACTU commented the day after the ban: "This action by the government will only strengthen this endorsement and should make the boycott a complete success."



- The South African Congress of Trade Unions has called on trade unions throughout the world to boycott South African goods... and take any other solidarity action in protest against the Government's three month ban on all SACTU meetings.

SOURCE G:

In 1957 the people of Alexandra organised a successful bus boycott which stopped the proposed increase in bus fares. These ideas soon spread to other areas such as Port Elizabeth and Pretoria. It was one of the few successful boycotts in the 1950's.



SOURCE H:

Sophiatown is a suburb of Johannesburg, South Africa. Sophiatown was a legendary black cultural hub that was destroyed under apartheid (in 1955). The government did so with the introduction of the Group Areas Act where people were forcibly removed from their homes and relocated.



SOURCE I:

An excerpt from Sharpeville Massacre: The Origin of South Africa's Human Rights Day by Alistair Boddy Evans.

On 21 March 1960 at least 180 black Africans were injured (there are claims of as many as 300) and 69 killed when South African police opened fire on approximately 300 demonstrators, who were protesting against the pass laws, at the township of Sharpeville, near Vereeniging in the Transvaal. In similar demonstrations at the police station in Vanderbijlpark, another person was shot. Later that day at Langa, a township outside Cape Town, police baton charged and fired tear gas at the gathered protesters, shooting three and injuring several others. The Sharpeville Massacre, as the event has become known, signalled the start of armed resistance in South Africa, and prompted worldwide condemnation of South Africa's Apartheid policies.

SOURCE J:

A scene from the Sharpeville Massacre:

