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**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

JUNE 2024

HISTORY P2

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

FONT SIZE: 18 PT

This question paper consists of 12 pages
and an addendum of 16 pages.



**SA EXAM
PAPERS**

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

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

QUESTION 3: CIVIL RESISTANCE, 1970s TO 1980s: SOUTH AFRICA: THE CRISIS OF APARTHEID IN THE 1980s

QUESTION 4: THE COMING OF DEMOCRACY TO SOUTH AFRICA COMING TO TERMS WITH THE PAST: NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT AND THE GNU

QUESTION 5: THE END OF THE COLD WAR AND A NEW WORLD ORDER: THE EVENTS OF 1989

2. SECTION A consists of TWO source-based questions. Source material that is required to answer these questions may be found in the ADDENDUM.
3. SECTION B consists of THREE essay questions.
4. Answer THREE questions as follow:
 - 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 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 or TWO questions, in this section.
Source material that is required to answer these questions can be found in the ADDENDUM.

QUESTION 1: WHY DID CIVIL SOCIETY IN SOUTH AFRICA RESIST THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BANTU LOCAL AUTHORITIES ACT DURING THE 1980s?

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

1.1 Refer to Source 1A.

- 1.1.1 Define the concept *Tricameral Parliament* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.2 Using your own knowledge, explain who the Black Local Authorities were. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.3 Why do you think, the 1980s became a turning point in the South African history? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.1.4 Name any TWO types of protests from the information in the source that were undertaken by ordinary South Africans against the apartheid regime. (2 x 1) (2)

1.2 Consult Source 1B.

- 1.2.1 Why, according to the source, were the civic organisations formed at a local level?
(2 x 1) (2)
- 1.2.2 Comment on why you think that most civics identified themselves with the ANC.
(1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.3 Name any TWO 'bread and butter' issues that were tackled by civics.
(2 x 1) (2)
- 1.2.4 Define the term '*People's Power*' in the context of the reasons why civic organisations resisted apartheid.
(1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.5 Explain what Oliver Tambo implied with his statement, 'In this coming period, we shall need to pursue with even more vigour (energy); the destruction of the organs of government in order to render the country ungovernable'.
(2 x 2) (4)

1.3 Read Source 1C.

- 1.3.1 Quote evidence from the source that indicates that people in the townships became more politically conscious. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.3.2 Explain the economic hardships that black South Africans encountered that led to protests. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.3 Who, according to the source, called on the Vaal Civic Association to mobilise opposition to the rent increases? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.4 Comment on the usefulness of the information in this source for a historian researching the reasons why civic organisations rejected black local authorities in the 1980s. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4 Use Source 1D.

- 1.4.1 What messages are portrayed in this poster regarding the reactions of communities towards apartheid? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.2 What, according to the poster, were the demands of the residents? (2 x 1) (2)

- 1.5 Compare Sources 1C and 1D. Explain how the information in Source 1C supports the evidence in Source 1D regarding how civic organisations responded to black local authorities. (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 why civil society in South Africa resisted the implementation of the Bantu Local Authorities Act during the 1980s. (8)
[50]

QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC) ATTEMPT TO PROMOTE RECONCILIATION IN SOUTH AFRICA?

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

2.1 Study Source 2A.

2.1.1 Name TWO reasons why the TRC was formed in 1995. (2 x 1) (2)

2.1.2 Define the term *restorative justice* in the context of the aims of the TRC. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.3 Explain why you think the TRC hearings served as an important symbolic function in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

2.1.4 Quote evidence from the source that indicates South Africans were eager for their stories to be heard. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2 Consult Source 2B.

2.2.1 Why, according to the source, did PW Botha reject the TRC? (2 x 1) (2)

2.2.2 Comment on the attitude towards the work of the TRC by:

(a) PW Botha (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Desmond Tutu (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.3 Why do you think it was important for PW Botha to appear before the TRC? (2 x 2) (4)

2.2.4 Comment on the limitations of this source to a researcher studying the TRC hearings. (2 x 2) (4)

2.3 Use Source 2C.

2.3.1 What messages are conveyed in this cartoon regarding the reaction of PW Botha towards the TRC? (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.2 Identify the leader who was driving the TRC process. (1 x 2) (2)

- 2.4 Compare Sources 2B and 2C. Explain how the information in Source 2B supports the evidence in Source 2C regarding the work of the TRC. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5 Read Source 2D.
- 2.5.1 Define the term *reconciliation* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.2 Why, according to the source, was the 'Register for Reconciliation' established? (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.5.3 Comment on why many South Africans came to sign the 'Register for Reconciliation.' (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.4 Quote evidence from the information in the source that indicates that many South Africans are dedicated to rebuild a new South Africa. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) attempted to promote reconciliation in South Africa. (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 3: CIVIL RESISTANCE, 1970s TO 1980s: SOUTH AFRICA: THE CRISIS OF APARTHEID IN THE 1980s

Explain to what extent the Black Consciousness Movement (BCM) changed the mindset of black South Africans to challenge the apartheid regime in the 1970s. **[50]**

QUESTION 4: THE COMING OF DEMOCRACY TO SOUTH AFRICA AND COMING TO TERMS WITH THE PAST: NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT AND THE GNU

South Africa's road to democracy was riddled (plagued) with widespread challenges and insurmountable (unbeatable) obstacles.

Do you agree with the statement? Use relevant evidence to support your line of argument. **[50]**

**QUESTION 5: THE END OF THE COLD WAR AND
A NEW WORLD ORDER: THE
EVENTS OF 1989**

The collapse of communism in 1989 was largely responsible for the political changes that occurred in South Africa.

Critically discuss the statement. Substantiate your line of argument by using relevant evidence. **[50]**

TOTAL: 150