

SA's Leading Past Year

Exam Paper Portal



You have Downloaded, yet Another Great Resource to assist you with your Studies 😊

Thank You for Supporting SA Exam Papers

Your Leading Past Year Exam Paper Resource Portal

Visit us @ www.saexampapers.co.za



SA EXAM PAPERS

SA EXAM PAPERS

Proudly South African



This Paper was downloaded from SAEXAMPAPERS



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

Iphondo leMpuma Kapa: Isabe leMfundo
Provinsie van die Oos Kaap: Departement van Onderwys
Porafensie Ya Kapa Botjhabela: Lefapha la Thuto

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2025

HISTORY P2 MARKING GUIDELINE

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 26 pages.



SA EXAM PAPERS

Proudly South African

1. SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

1.1 The following cognitive levels were used to develop source-based questions:

COGNITIVE LEVELS	HISTORICAL SKILLS	WEIGHTING OF QUESTIONS
LEVEL 1	- Extract evidence from sources. - Selection and organisation of relevant information from sources. - Define historical concepts/terms.	30% (15)
LEVEL 2	- Interpretation of evidence from the sources. - Explain information gathered from the sources. - Analyse evidence from the sources.	40% (20)
LEVEL 3	- Interpret and evaluate evidence from sources. - Engage with sources to determine its usefulness, reliability, bias and limitations. - Compare and contrast interpretations and perspectives presented in sources and draw independent conclusions.	30% (15)

1.2 The information below indicates how source-based questions are assessed:

- In the marking of source-based questions credit needs to be given to any other valid and relevant viewpoints, arguments, evidence or examples.
- In the allocation of marks emphasis should be placed on how the requirements of the question have been addressed.
- In the marking guideline the requirements of the question (skills that need to be addressed) as well as the level of the question are indicated in italics.
- When assessing open-ended source-based questions, learners should be credited for any other relevant answers.
- Learners are expected to take a stance when answering 'to what extent' questions in order for any marks to be awarded

1.3 **Assessment procedures for source-based questions**

- Use a tick (✓) for each correct answer
- Pay attention to the mark scheme e.g. (2 × 2) which translates to two reasons and is given two marks each (✓✓✓✓); (1 × 2) which translates to one reason and is given two marks (✓✓)
- If a question carries 4 marks then indicate by placing 4 ticks (✓✓✓✓)

Paragraph question

Paragraphs are to be assessed globally (holistically). Both the content and structure of the paragraph must be taken into account when awarding a mark. The following steps must be used when assessing a response to a paragraph question:

- Read the paragraph and place a bullet (.) at each point within the text where the candidate has used relevant evidence to address the question.
- Re-read the paragraph to evaluate the extent to which the candidate has been able to use relevant evidence to write a paragraph.
- At the end of the paragraph indicate the ticks (√) that the candidate has been awarded for the paragraph; as well as the level (1, 2 or 3) as indicated in the holistic rubric and a brief comment e.g.

_____ . _____ . _____
 _____ . _____ . _____ √√√ Level 2

Used mostly relevant evidence to write a basic paragraph

- Count all the ticks for the source-based question and then write the mark on the right-hand bottom margin e.g.

32
50

- Ensure that the total mark is transferred accurately to the front/back cover of the answer script.

2. ESSAY QUESTIONS

2.1 The essay questions require candidates to:

- Be able to structure their argument in a logical and coherent manner. They need to select, organise and connect the relevant information so that they are able to present a reasonable sequence of facts or an effective argument to answer the question posed. It is essential that an essay has an introduction, a coherent and balanced body of evidence and a conclusion.

2.2 Marking of essay questions

- Markers must be aware that the content of the answer will be guided by the textbooks in use at the particular centre.
- Candidates may have any other relevant introduction and/or conclusion than those included in a specific essay marking guideline for a specific essay.

2.3 Global assessment of the essay

The essay will be assessed holistically (globally). This approach requires the teacher to score the overall product as a whole, without scoring the component parts separately. This approach encourages the learner to offer an individual opinion by using selected factual evidence to support an argument. The learner will not be required to simply regurgitate 'facts' in order to achieve a high mark. This approach discourages learners from preparing 'model' answers and reproducing them without taking into account the specific requirements of the question. Holistic marking of the essay credits learners' opinions supported by evidence. Holistic assessment, unlike content-based marking, does not penalise language inadequacies as the emphasis is on the following:

- The construction of argument.
- The appropriate selection of factual evidence to support such argument.
- The learner's interpretation of the question.

2.4 Assessment procedures of the essay

2.4.1 Keep the synopsis in mind when assessing the essay.

2.4.2 During the reading of the essay ticks need to be awarded for a relevant introduction (indicated by a bullet in the marking guideline), each of the main points/aspects that is properly contextualised (also indicated by bullets in the marking guideline) and a relevant conclusion (indicated by a bullet in the marking guideline) e.g. in an answer where there are 5 main points there will be 7 ticks.

2.4.3 Keep the **PEEL** structure in mind when assessing an essay.

P	Point: The candidate introduces the essay by taking a line of argument/making a major point. Each paragraph should include a point that sustains the major point (line of argument) that was made in the introduction.
E	Explanation: The candidate should explain in more detail what the main point is all about and how it relates to the question posed (line of argument)
E	Example: The candidates should answer the question by selecting content that is relevant to the line of argument. Relevant examples should be given to sustain the line of argument.
L	Link: Candidates should ensure that the line of argument is sustained throughout the essay and is written coherently.

2.4.4 The following symbol MUST be used when assessing an essay:

- Introduction, main aspects and conclusion not properly contextualised ^
- Wrong statement _____
- Irrelevant statement |
|
|
- Repetition R
- Analysis A ✓
- Interpretation I ✓
- Line of argument LOA ↑

2.5 The matrix

2.5.1 Use of the matrix in the marking of essays.

In the marking of essays, the criteria as provided in the matrix should be used. When assessing the essay note both the content and presentation. At the point of intersection of the content and presentation based on the seven competency levels, a mark should be awarded.

- (a) The first reading of essays will be to determine to what extent the main aspects have been covered and to allocate the **content level** (on the matrix).

C	LEVEL 4	

- (b) The second reading of essays will relate to the level (on the matrix) of **presentation**.

C	LEVEL 4	
P	LEVEL 5	

- (c) Allocate an overall mark with the use of the matrix.

C	LEVEL 4	} 30 – 33
P	LEVEL 5	

COMMENT

- Some omissions in content coverage.
- Attempts to sustain a line of argument.



MARKING MATRIX FOR ESSAY – TOTAL: 50

PRESENTATION  CONTENT 	LEVEL 7 Very well planned and structured essay. Good synthesis of information. Developed an original, well balanced and independent line of argument with the use of evidence and sustained and defended the argument throughout. Independent conclusion is drawn from evidence to support the line of argument.	LEVEL 6 Very well planned and structured essay. Developed a relevant line of argument. Evidence used to defend the argument. Attempts to draw an independent conclusion from the evidence to support the line of argument.	LEVEL 5 Well planned and structured essay. Attempts to develop a clear argument. Conclusion drawn from the evidence to support the line of argument.	LEVEL 4 Planned and constructed an argument. Evidence used to some extent to support the line of argument. Conclusions reached based on evidence.	LEVEL 3 Shows some evidence of a planned and constructed argument. Attempts to sustain a line of argument. Conclusions not clearly supported by evidence.	LEVEL 2 Attempts to structure an answer. Largely descriptive or some attempt at developing a line of argument. No attempt to draw a conclusion.	LEVEL 1 Little or no attempt to structure the essay.
LEVEL 7 Question has been fully answered. Content selection fully relevant to line of argument.	47–50	43–46					
LEVEL 6 Question has been answered. Content selection relevant to a line of argument.	43–46	40–42	38–39				
LEVEL 5 Question answered to a great extent. Content adequately covered and relevant.	38–39	36–37	34–35	30–33	28–29		
LEVEL 4 Question recognisable in answer. Some omissions/irrelevant content selection.			30–33	28–29	26–27		
LEVEL 3 Content selection does not always relate. Omissions in coverage.				26–27	24–25	20–23	
LEVEL 2 Sparse content. Question inadequately addressed					20–23	18–19	14–17
LEVEL 1 Question not answered. Inadequate content. Significant irrelevance						14–17	0–13

***Guidelines for allocating a mark for Level 1:**

- Question not addressed at all/totally irrelevant content; no attempt to structure the essay = 0
- Content selection includes basic and generally irrelevant information; no attempt to structure the essay = 1 – 6
- Question inadequately addressed and vague; little attempt to structure the essay = 7 – 13



SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS**QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE END CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN (ECC) CHALLENGE THE APARTHEID GOVERNMENT IN THE 1980S?**

- 1.1 1.1.1 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 1A – L1]*
 • 'Black Sash' (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.2 *[Definition of a historical concept from Source 1A – L1]*
 • Compulsory enrolment for service in a country's armed forces
 • Compulsory military service for white men in South Africa in the 1980s
 • Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.3 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 1A – L1]*
 • 'The broadening of the rights of conscientious (honourable) objectors'
 • 'The creation of a system of alternative military service without the element of punishment' (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.1.4. *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 1A – L2]*
 • They believed that apartheid was cruel
 • They believed that apartheid was violating human rights of most of the South Africans
 • They believed in peace
 • Any other relevant response (any 2 x 2) (4)
- 1.1.5 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 1A – L2]*
 • They wanted to protect white supremacy
 • They supported the South African government's policy of apartheid
 • Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2 1.2.1 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 1B – L1]*
 • 'No war in Namibia' (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.2.2 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 1B – L1]*
 • 'They held rock concerts'
 • 'They held fairs'
 • 'They held anti-war poster exhibitions'
 • 'They produced stickers, T-shirts and pamphlets to distribute to a wide range of people'. (any 2 x 1) (2)
- 1.2.3 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 1B – L2]*
 • To show that everybody, regardless of their backgrounds, supported the ECC
 • To show solidarity with ECC
 • To show that people were united in the fight against conscription
 • Any other relevant response (any 2 x 2) (4)

- 1.3 1.3.1 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 1C – L2]*
- To invite people to be part of the festival
 - To notify people of the date, time, and venue for the festival
 - To make people aware of the speakers in the festival
 - To show them that they are against conscription
 - Any other relevant response (any 2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.2 *[Evaluate the usefulness of the evidence from Source 1C – L3]*
This source is useful because:
- It is a poster that the ECC produced in 1985
 - It shows that different organisations supported the ECC
 - The date on the source corresponds with the time when the ECC was fighting against the apartheid government
 - Any other relevant response (any 2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.3 *[Extraction of evidence from Sources 1C – L1]*
- 'Troops out'
 - 'Stop the call out' (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.4 1.4.1 *[Extraction of evidence from Sources 1D – L1]*
- 'Media coverage of unrest incidents'
 - 'Media coverage of security force actions'
 - 'Publication of any subversive(revolutionary) statements' (3 x 1) (3)
- 1.4.2 *[Explanation of a historical concept from Source 1D – L2]*
- It is to give the police and military more power than they normally have in suppressing protests and marches
 - It is a situation in which a government is empowered to be able to put through policies that it would typically not be permitted to do
 - People could be arrested without going to court and without reason for not going to military training
 - Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.3 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 1D – L2]*
They wanted to:
- Scare people from joining ECC
 - Prevent the ECC from gaining popularity
 - Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.4 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 1D – L2]*
- It was a violation of his human rights
 - He had permanent South African citizenship
 - As a citizen, he had the right to protest against the unjust conscription system
 - He never violated the terms of his visa
 - Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)

1.5 *[Comparison of evidence from Sources 1B and 1C to ascertain how they support each other – L3]*

- Source 1B states that the ECC protested against the apartheid government's involvement in the Namibian War and Source 1C shows the ECC having a peace festival demanding 'Stop the call up' and 'Troops Out'
- Source 1B indicates that the 'Troops Out of the Townships' campaign was held by the ECC and in Source 1C in the poster shows one of the demands of the ECC was 'Troops Out'
- Any other relevant response (2 x 2) (4)

1.6 *[Interpretation, evaluation, and synthesis of evidence from relevant sources – L3]*

Candidates could include the following aspects in their response

- The End Conscription Campaign was established in 1983 after Black Sash decided to establish an organisation for conscientious objectors (Source 1A)
- Since 1967 all white males had to serve in the military for one year (own knowledge)
- The ECC was against the wars on the South African borders and using the military to maintain order in the townships as they did not want to kill fellow South Africans (Source 1A and own knowledge)
- The ECC was opposed to conscription and militarisation (Source 1A)
- There was a growing number of young men who began to rebel against national service (Source 1A)
- The ECC believed that no person could be forced against their will to take up arms and to take life (Source 1A)
- The ECC embarked on campaigns like 'No war in Namibia' and 'Troops Out of the Township' to challenge the apartheid government (Source 1B)
- The ECC also used unusual tactics to raise awareness like concerts, posters (Source 1B and Source 1C)
- The ECC embarked on many campaigns against military conscription (Source 1B)
- The ECC produced posters to discourage young white men from doing their military service (Source 1C)
- On 24 August 1993, the Minister of Defence, Kobie Coetzee, announced the end of conscription (own knowledge)
- Any other relevant response

Use the following rubric to allocate a mark:

LEVEL 1	• Uses evidence in an elementary manner, e.g. show no or little understanding of how the ECC challenged the apartheid government in the 1980s. • Uses evidence partially to report on topic or cannot write a paragraph.	MARKS 0–2
LEVEL 2	• Evidence is mostly relevant and relates to a great extent to the topic, e.g. shows some understanding of how the ECC challenged the apartheid government in the 1980s. • Uses evidence in a very basic manner to write a paragraph.	MARKS 3–5
LEVEL 3	• Uses relevant evidence, e.g. demonstrates a thorough understanding of how the ECC challenged the apartheid government in the 1980s. • Uses evidence very effectively in an organised paragraph that shows an understanding of the topic.	MARKS 6–8

(8)
[50]

QUESTION 2: DID THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC) SUCCEED IN HELPING THE VICTIMS OF POLITICAL CRIMES TO FIND CLOSURE?

- 2.1 2.1.1 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 2A – L1]*
 • 'Minister of Justice, Dullar Omar' (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.1.2 *[Definition of historical concept from Source 2A – L1]*
 • A group of people entrusted by the government to perform a certain task
 • A group of people entrusted to investigate a matter that is of national interest
 • Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)
- 2.1.3 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 2A – L1]*
 • 'To enable South Africans to come to terms with their past on a morally acceptable basis'
 • 'To advance the cause of reconciliation' (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.1.4 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 2A – L2]*
 • All human rights violations committed by the ANC will also be investigated
 • Human rights violations by the ANC will also be treated the same as those of the NP
 • Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)
- 2.1.5 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 2A – L1]*
 • 'Archbishop Desmond Tutu'
 • 'Alex Boraine' (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.2 2.2.1 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 2B – L1]*
 • 'A university academic'
 • 'Political activist' (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.2.2 *[Interpretation of evidence Source 2B – L2]*
 • The TRC report never identified the killer
 • No one applied for amnesty as the killer of Rick Turner
 • Nobody came forward to reveal the truth about the killing of Rick Turner
 • Nobody took responsibility for his death
 • Any other relevant response (any 2 x 2) (4)
- 2.2.3 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 2B – L1]*
 • 'Biko'
 • 'Neil Aggett'
 • 'Matthew Goniwe'
 • 'Sparrow Mkhonto'
 • 'Ashley Kriel' (any 3 x 1) (3)

2.2.4 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 2B – L2]*

- The TRC failed to get information regarding the death of Rick Turner
- The killer of Rick Turner did not appear before the TRC and apply for amnesty
- The security police succeeded in hiding their involvement in the murder of Rick Turner
- Any other relevant response (any 2 x 2) (4)

2.3 2.3.1 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 2C – L1]*

- 'A unit with an excellent record of solving crimes has never come up with even a strong lead, let alone a murderer'
- 'It was rare for the killer of a white person in a white neighbourhood in 1987 not to be apprehended'
- 'Even more unusual, when the victim was under surveillance' (any 1 x 2) (2)

2.3.2 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 2C – L2]*

- The involvement of the BOSS and security police was a secret
- Nobody came to reveal the truth to the TRC about the death of Rick Turner
- The people in power blocked those who wanted to reveal the truth about the involvement of the BOSS and the security police
- Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)

2.3.3 *[Determine the reliability of evidence from Source 2C – L3]***The source is RELIABLE because:**

- This is a primary source, a transcript from Jann Turner the daughter of Rick Turner
- The date of the hearing (24 October 1996) corresponds with the dates when TRC hearings were taking place
- It highlights the fact that the security police never revealed the truth of being involved in the murder of political activists, collaborating with Source 2B
- Any other relevant response (any 2 x 2) (4)

2.4 2.4.1 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 2D – L2]*

- To show the failures of the TRC regarding cases like Rick Turner
- To show that the TRC did not get the whole truth about what happened to victims' families
- The information given to the TRC had gaps as shown by the rift
- Despite the TRC being the light to unearth the past atrocities, it failed
- Any other relevant response (any 2 x 2) (4)

2.4.2 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 2D – L2]*

- There was missing information in the evidence that the TRC received
- Not everybody came to the TRC to tell the whole truth, hence the rift in the name Truth and Reconciliation Commission
- The TRC had flaws as some information was kept a secret by the security police
- The TRC encountered challenges whereby reconciliation was not easy as some truths were not exposed
- Some victims were not willing to forgive their perpetrators
- Not everyone found closure at the TRC hearings
- Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)

2.4.3 *[Definition of historical concept from Source 2D – L2]*

- To bring friendly relations between the victim and the perpetrator
- Unity between a perpetrator and the victim
- Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)

2.5 *[Comparison of evidence from Sources 2B and 2C to ascertain their similarities – L3]*

- Source 2C indicates that the murderers of Rick Turner were never found, and Source 2D shows that the TRC did not always succeed in revealing the truth about atrocities
- Source 2C indicates that Jann Turner did not find closure at the TRC and Source 2D shows that the TRC was not always successful in giving victims the truth they needed for closure (indicated by the rift between the Truth and Reconciliation)
- Source 2C indicates that Jann Turner, the victim, appeared before the TRC to seek truth/justice about her father's murderers, and Source 2D shows victims of atrocities were given a platform at the TRC to tell the truth of their experiences of suffering
- Any other relevant response (any 2 x 2) (4)

2.6 *[Interpretation, evaluation, and synthesis of evidence from sources – L3]*

Candidates must take a stance and explain whether the TRC helped families of victims to find closure.

Candidates could include the following aspects in their response

HELPED VICTIMS TO FIND CLOSURE

- TRC was to reconcile both perpetrators and victims (Source 2A)
- Many families had a chance to come forward and give their side of the story (own knowledge)
- Truth telling and healing were the two objectives of the TRC (Source 2A)
- New hope emerged that Turner's killers would be identified (Source 2B)
- Jann Turner gave testimony about the murder of her father (Source 2C)
- The TRC provided a platform to Jann Turner to seek the truth on the murder of her father (Source 2C)
- The TRC tried to help victims of political crimes to find closure (Source 2C)

- Some families were able to get the truth about the death of their beloved ones (own knowledge)
- The victims were able to find the remains and give their families proper burials (own knowledge)
- The TRC was established to find the truth about atrocities (Source 1D)
- Any other relevant response

DID NOT HELP VICTIMS TO FIND CLOSURE

- No one has been held accountable for the murder of Rick Turner (Source 2B)
- The killer of Rick Turner was never identified (Source 2B)
- The TRC did not have a right to subpoena people to come to the TRC to give victims information on the whereabouts of their loved ones for them to heal (own knowledge)
- Some families were unable to get the truth about the death of their loved ones (Source 2C)
- There was a wall of silence from the security police on the murder of Rick Turner (Source 2C)
- The TRC failed to get new information on the killing of Rick Turner (Source 2C)
- Jann Turner did not find closure as the truth was not revealed (Source 2C)
- The TRC failed to bring reconciliation to victims as some of the political crimes were not exposed (Source 2D)
- Any other relevant response

Use the following rubric to allocate a mark:

LEVEL 1	• Uses evidence in an elementary manner, e.g. shows no or little understanding in explaining whether the Truth and Reconciliation (TRC) succeeded in helping the victims of political crimes to find closure. • Uses evidence partially to report on topic or cannot write a paragraph.	MARKS 0–2
LEVEL 2	• Evidence is mostly relevant and relates to a great extent to the topic, e.g. shows an understanding in explaining whether the Truth and Reconciliation (TRC) succeeded in helping the victims of political crimes to find closure. • Uses evidence in a very basic manner to write a paragraph.	MARKS 3–5
LEVEL 3	• Uses relevant evidence, e.g. demonstrates a thorough understanding in explaining whether the Truth and Reconciliation (TRC) succeeded in helping the victims of political crimes to find closure. • Uses evidence very effectively in an organised paragraph that shows an understanding of the topic.	MARKS 6–8

(8)
[50]

QUESTION 3: HOW DID TRADE LIBERALISATION CONTRIBUTE TO JOB LOSSES IN SOUTH AFRICA'S CLOTHING AND TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN THE 1990s?

- 3.1 3.1.1 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 3A – L1]*
- 'Marrakech General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade'
 - 'World Trade Organisation Agreement' (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.1.2 *[Definition of a historical concept from Source 3A – L2]*
- The removal of restrictions on trade in the clothing and textile industries
 - Minimising the government's restrictions and regulations in an economy
 - Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)
- 3.1.3 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 3A – L2]*
- Local production has declined because of the Marrakech Agreement
 - Many clothing manufacturers were slow to face the new competitive environment
 - Many companies face financial difficulties, which led to the closure of businesses
 - Any other relevant response (any 2 x 2) (4)
- 3.1.4 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 3A – L1]*
- 'Inefficiency'
 - 'Corruption' (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.2 3.2.1 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 3B – L1]*
- 'Hammarisdale' (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.2 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 3B – L1]*
- 'They began to eat away at Hammarisdale economy'
 - 'Massive employers, such as the textile giant the Frame group, pulled out of the town'
 - 'Shedding thousands of jobs' (any 2 x 1) (2)
- 3.2.3 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 3B – L2]*
- Led to hardship for the community of Hammarisdale
 - The arrival of cheap goods led to a high rate of unemployment
 - Many people could not afford food for their families
 - People go hungry in Hammarisdale
 - Hammarisdale experienced economic recession
 - Hammarisdale experienced economic challenges
 - Any other relevant response (any 2 x 2) (4)

3.2.4 *[Definition of a historical concept from Source 3B – L1]*

- The racial segregation policies in South Africa from 1948 to the early 1990s.
- Racial discrimination where the apartheid government ensured that white South Africans had better jobs and opportunities than black South Africans
- Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)

3.2.5 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 3B – L2]*

- The loss of jobs by people in Hammarsdale was the last straw
- The situation in Hammarsdale was bad, and there was no way of economic recovery
- The textile industry was the only hope for Hammarsdale
- Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)

3.3 3.3.1 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 3C – L2]*

- The poster conveys a message that clothing factories must be saved from closure
- It was produced to highlight the plight of workers in clothing and textile factories
- Any other relevant response (2 x 2) (4)

3.3.2 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 3C – L2]*

- COSATU wanted to show that they supported workers who were losing their jobs
- COSATU was against the closure of factories
- COSATU supported local manufacturers in South Africa
- COSATU wanted intervention from the government
- Any other relevant response (any 2 x 2) (4)

3.4 3.4.1 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 3D – L1]*

- 'Price'
- 'Quality'
- 'Availability' (3 x 1) (3)

3.4.2 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 3D – L1]*

Southern African Clothing and Textile Workers Union /SACTWU
(1 x 1) (1)

3.4.3 *[Determining the usefulness of Source 3C – L3]*

The source is USEFUL because:

- DTI saved a lot of jobs and created more jobs by ending retrenchments
- Through DTI, people were given incentives
- It shows the role that the South African government played in revitalising the clothing and textile sector
- Billions of rands were invested in the clothing industry by the government
- Any other relevant response (any 2 x 2) (4)



- 3.5 *[Comparison of evidence from Sources 3C and 3D to ascertain how they support each other – L3]*
- Source 3C shows COSATU protesting for job losses, Source 3D refers to job losses
 - Source 3C shows that there was an outcry from the union to save the clothing industries and Source 3D states that the textile industries were saved through government intervention
 - Both sources are referring to saving the textile/clothing industries
 - Any other relevant response (any 2 x 2) (4)

- 3.6 *[Interpretation, evaluation and synthesis from relevant sources – L3]*

Candidates could include the following aspects in their response:

- South Africa became signatory of GATT and the WTO, which led to trade liberalisation (Source 3A)
- Tariffs of developed countries were lowered so that they could trade their goods in developing countries without government interference (Source 3A)
- South Africa started to liberalise tariffs on the import of clothing and textile products (Source 3A)
- The government did not interfere in trade (Source 3A)
- Clothes from countries like China and Pakistan entered South Africa without any payment of customs (Source 3A)
- Cheap clothing from China, India, and Pakistan started to flock the local market (Source 3A)
- The demand for South African clothing and textile products started to decline (Source 3A)
- Clothing and textile factories started to close their doors (Source 3B)
- The economy in Hammarisdale declined because of trade liberalisation (Source 3B)
- Clothing and textile factories started to close their doors and retrench workers, which negatively impacted on the community/led to poverty and hunger /people going to bed on empty stomachs (Source 3B)
- Young people could not get jobs in Hammarisdale (Source 3B)
- COSATU embarked on protests because of job losses (Source 3C)
- COSATU embarked on protests because factories in KwaZulu-Natal and Cape Town were closing down (Source 3C)
- The government had to invest a huge amount of money to help the clothing, textile, footwear, and leather sectors to recover (Source 3D)
- Any other relevant response

Use the following rubric to allocate marks:

LEVEL 1	• Uses evidence in an elementary manner, e.g. shows no or little understanding in explaining how trade liberalisation contributed to job losses in South Africa's clothing and textile industry in the 1990s • Uses evidence partially to report on topic or cannot write a paragraph.	MARKS 0–2
LEVEL 2	• Evidence is mostly relevant and relates to a great extent to the topic, e.g. shows an understanding in how trade liberalisation contributed to job losses in South Africa's clothing and textile industry in the 1990s. • Uses evidence in a very basic manner to write a paragraph.	MARKS 3–5
LEVEL 3	• Uses relevant evidence, e.g. demonstrates a thorough understanding in explaining how trade liberalisation contributed to job losses in South Africa's clothing and textile industry in the 1990s • Uses evidence very effectively in an organised paragraph that shows an understanding of the topic.	MARKS 6–8

(8)
[50]

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS**QUESTION 4: CIVIL RESISTANCE, 1970s TO 1980s: SOUTH AFRICA: THE CRISIS OF APARTHEID IN THE 1980s**

[Plan and construct an original argument based on relevant evidence using analytical and interpretative skills]

SYNOPSIS

Candidates need to indicate to what extent the Black Consciousness Movement initiated by Steve Biko played a crucial role in encouraging blacks to challenge the apartheid government in the 1960s and 1970s.

MAIN ASPECTS

Candidates could include the following aspects in their essays:

Introduction: Candidates need to take a stance and indicate to what extent the Black Consciousness Movement initiated by Steve Biko played a crucial role in encouraging blacks to challenge the apartheid government in the 1960s and 1970s

ELABORATION

- Reason for the formation of the Black Consciousness Movement (Background)
- BC conscientise black people of the evils of apartheid
- BC instill a sense of self-worth and confidence in black South Africans
- It restored black pride
- It changed the way black South Africans saw themselves
- It empowered them to confront apartheid
- Biko urged black South Africans to assert themselves and to do things for themselves
- Eliminate the feeling of inferiority and challenge the government
- Formation of SASO (black students challenge the government)
- SASO spread BC ideas across the campuses of the ethnically separated universities
- SASO promoted black unity and solidarity
- Made students more politically aware
- Encouraging students to liberate themselves from apartheid
- Biko promoted self-liberation
- He believed that association with whites made the liberation struggle ineffective and that blacks must liberate themselves
- Established self-help groups for black communities with other BC leaders
- BC ideas were published in SASO newsletters
- In 1972 the Black People's Convention was formed (blacks challenge the government)
- Aimed to liberate black people from both psychological and physical oppression
- Self-help projects were set up, e.g. Zanempilo Clinic, Ginsburg, and Zimele Trust Fund
- Led to the formation of the Black Allied Workers Union in 1972 (black workers challenge apartheid government)



- BC influenced learners, which led to the formation of SASM
- Bantu education introduced Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in 1975 in schools
- SASO and SASM influenced students in the formation of the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC)
- Both black teachers and learners rejected Afrikaans as they regarded it as the language of the oppressor
- The departmental circular on Afrikaans (50/50) triggered the Soweto uprising
- On 16 June 1976, students protested peacefully against the implementation of this circular.
- Police responded by shooting at the protesters; the first victim was a 13-year-old Hector Peterson.
- At first, the South African government was not concerned about the BCM and seemed in line with its policy of separate development
- BCM became stronger and posed a challenge to the state
- It became a mass movement that sought to undermine apartheid
- Biko's speeches encouraged black South Africans to reject apartheid
- BC ideas incited the workers to embark on strike action
- BCM supported disinvestment
- Banning and house arrest of Biko and other leaders
- BC leaders were banned from speaking in public
- BPC activists were detained without trial
- SASO was banned on university campuses
- Biko was arrested and interrogated
- Biko was brutally murdered by the security police in 1977
- Any other relevant response

Conclusion: Candidates should tie up their argument with a relevant conclusion.

[50]

QUESTION 5: THE COMING OF DEMOCRACY TO SOUTH AFRICA AND THE COMING TO TERMS WITH THE PAST

[Plan and construct an original argument based on relevant evidence using analytical and Interpretative skills based on relevant evidence].

SYNOPSIS

Candidates need to agree or disagree with the statement, the road to democracy was filled with challenges that nearly halted negotiation, however the strong leadership and commitment demonstrated by the National Party government and the African National Congress during the negotiation process beginning in 1990 played a crucial role in facilitating the first democratic elections in 1994. Candidates should use relevant evidence to support their line of argument.

MAIN ASPECTS

Candidates should include the following aspects in their essays:

Introduction: Candidates need to take a stance by agreeing or disagreeing with the statement that the road to democracy was filled with challenges that nearly halted negotiations. However, the strong leadership and commitment demonstrated by both the National Party government and the African National Congress during the negotiation process beginning in 1990 played a crucial role in facilitating the first democratic elections in 1994. They should provide an outline of the content they would use to support their line of argument.

ELABORATION

- FW De Klerk replaced PW Botha in 1989 and introduced reforms
- Release of Nelson Mandela on the 11 February 1990 and other banned political leaders in 1990 (leadership by De Klerk)
- Unbanning of the ANC, the PAC, the SACP and other banned parties (commitment by ANC and NP)
- Groote Schuur Minute, 2 May 1990
- Political parties committed themselves to end violence and to negotiate (commitment by the ANC and NP)
- Violence in the Vaal Triangle (challenge)
- Hand grenade attacks at the Melrose House Museum 24 May 1990 (challenge)
- Pretoria Minute in August 1990 – ANC stopped armed struggle, and NP lifted the state of emergency (commitment by ANC and NP)
- Night attack on a squatter camp in Thokoza (challenges)
- The National Peace Accord (14 September 1990) signed by 27 political parties – provided safety net for negotiations.
- CODESA 1 (20 December 1991) – 19 political parties except for CP and PAC (commitment)
- The Declaration of Intent – parties agreed to draw up a new constitution and interim government
- Whites-only referendum (commitment and leadership by De Klerk) – De Klerk tested white opinion after losing three by-elections to CP

- Result – landslide Yes for negotiations continued
- CODESA 2 (2 May 1992) – did not last because of violence and inability of parties to agree on power-sharing
- Boipatong massacre and influence of Third Force (17 June 1992) (challenge)
- Bisho massacre (September 1992) (challenge) – ANC supporters who wanted to be part of negotiation process
- ANC called for rolling mass action against the National Party
- Record of Understanding (September 1992) – Meyer and Ramaphosa committed themselves to peace and negotiations (leadership and commitment)
- Assassination of Chris Hani (10 April 1993) and its impact on the negotiations
- De Klerk asked Mandela to address the nation on TV (leadership and commitment)
- Joe Slovo's Sunset clause (leadership)
- Parties winning more than 5% of the vote will form a government of national unity to govern the new SA
- Whites could retain their jobs for 5 years
- Multi-party negotiations resumed at the World Trade Centre (commitment by political parties) but did not last
- The AWB interrupted the negotiations on 15 June 1993, when they stormed the World Trade Centre with an armoured vehicle with the hope of stopping negotiations (challenge)
- St James Church massacre (25 July 1993) (challenge)
- Heidelberg Tavern shooting (30 December 1993) (challenge)
- Shell House massacre (28 March 1994) (challenge)
- Date for the first democratic elections set (27 April 1994)
- Continued violence throughout elections
- A car bomb outside ANC head offices (challenge)
- A car bomb exploded at Jan Smuts Airport (challenge)
- Results of election: ANC 62,7%, NP 20,4% and IFP 10,5%
- Mandela became first black State President of the new democratic Republic of South Africa with Thabo Mbeki and FW de Klerk as his deputies
- Any other relevant response

Conclusion: Candidates should tie up their argument with a relevant conclusion.

QUESTION 6: THE END OF THE COLD WAR AND A NEW WORLD ORDER: THE EVENTS OF 1989

[Plan and construct an original argument based on relevant evidence using analytical and interpretative skills]

SYNOPSIS

Candidates need to critically discuss how Gorbachev's groundbreaking reforms in the Soviet Union in the 1980s had a negative impact on the Soviet Union but also led to political changes in South Africa that influenced FW de Klerk to implement reforms in 1990.

MAIN ASPECTS

Candidates should include the following aspects in their response:

Introduction: Candidates need to critically discuss how Gorbachev's groundbreaking reforms in the Soviet Union in the 1980s had a negative impact on the Soviet Union but also led to political changes in South Africa that influenced FW de Klerk to implement reforms in 1990.

ELABORATION

- Soviet Union in economic hardships (background)
- Soviet Union spend money on the Afghanistan War and Cold War
- Soviet spent money on nuclear weapons
- Gorbachev became the Secretary General of the CPSU and became the Soviet President in 1985 at the age of 54 years
- He hoped to revive the economy and its markets by introducing reforms, Perestroika and Glasnost
- Perestroika means restructuring of the economy
- Perestroika allowed small scale private ownership and removed government control over production
- Glasnost means openness
- Glasnost allowed people to criticise the government
- Glasnost led to criticism of the policy of Perestroika and Gorbachev
- Many hard-line communists were unhappy with the policies
- At home, he had two types of opponents: hardliners who were against the reforms and the liberals who criticised him for being slow in implementing changes
- The two policies did not support each other as thought but ended the entire system of the Soviet Union
- He lost support at home
- The unity of the Soviet Union was at risk, and socialism became threatened
- Many underlying differences always existed among the 15 republics
- Civil unrests broke out between various groups
- Old form of nationalism emerged
- He tried to stop the disintegration by proposing the establishment of a Federation of States – which failed
- In 1990, several Soviet states including Russia under Gorbachev's bitter rival, Boris Yeltsin, declared independence



- On 25 December 1991, the USSR was dissolved, the Communist Party disbanded
- Each of the 15 republics became independent and became members of the Commonwealth of Independent states
- This led to the end of communism and the end of the Cold War
- The Soviet Union could no longer be regarded as a superpower
- Communism was no longer a 'global threat'
- Collapse of the Berlin Wall in 1989 signaled the end of the Cold War
- Both parties had no choice but to start negotiations
- The defeat of the SADF during the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale in 1988 spurred the NP to start negotiations with communists over the independence of South West Africa
- South Africa withdrew from South West Africa. SWAPO won the elections and renamed Namibia
- The USA and its allies could no longer continue to support the apartheid
- The West now put pressure on the NP to negotiate with the ANC or face continued sanctions as South Africa was of no use
- The collapse of the Soviet Union put pressure on both the National Party and the ANC to negotiate
- It became evident that the National Party government could not maintain white supremacy indefinitely
- Influential National Party members started to realise that if apartheid continued, the development of the 'white' economy would suffer
- The government started to believe that reform was needed to include the development of a strong black middle class that would act as a 'bulwark against revolution'
- The South African government could no longer use the threat of communism to gain Western support
- South Africa could no longer rely on Western backing for its 'anti-communist' stance.
- World politics changed, and this had an impact on South Africa's apartheid policies
- The apartheid regime could no longer use communism to justify its policy of racial segregation
- The National Party's claim that it was protecting South Africa from a communist onslaught became unrealistic
- De Klerk thought that the ANC would be weak and showed his willingness to negotiate with the ANC
- The Soviet Union could no longer support the ANC financially as it was bankrupt
- The Soviet Union would not support the ANC with weapons anymore as it favoured peaceful negotiations
- The ANC was unable to continue the armed struggle against the NP without Soviet military and financial support
- The ANC now also showed willingness to negotiate with the NP as an alternative to the armed struggle

- FW de Klerk started to accept that the black struggle against apartheid was not a conspiracy directed from Moscow
- This enabled De Klerk to engage with the liberation organisations to find a lasting solution for South Africa
- On 2 February 1990, De Klerk announced the unbanning of all anti-apartheid, and this paved the way for multi-party talks
- These talks ultimately led to democratic elections that were held in 1994
- Any other relevant response

Conclusion: Candidates should tie up their argument with a relevant conclusion.

[50]

TOTAL: 150