



education

Department:
Education
North West Provincial Government
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

**HISTORY P2
SEPTEMBER 2024
ADDENDUM**

This addendum consists of 14 pages.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS REACT TO PW BOTHA'S REFORMS IN THE EARLY 1980s?**SOURCE 1A**

The source below is an extract from a book written by A Sparks and MA Tutu. It explains the reasons why PW Botha, President of the Republic of South Africa, introduced reforms in 1983.

... in early 1983, Botha attempted to ease the mounting pressures on the country by introducing some piecemeal reforms to the apartheid policy without relinquishing (giving up) white minority control. He scrapped what he called 'outdated' and 'unnecessary' apartheid statutes (laws), such as the outlawing of mixed marriages and sex across colour line, to present a new image of reformism (change) to the world.

It almost succeeded. The Western powers, ever eager to read the South African situation optimistically (positively), were deceived for a time into believing that Botha was really dismantling apartheid. But, on a closer examination, when Botha unveiled constitutional changes he intended making, it became clear what he had in mind was not reform but rather a reformulation (restructuring) of apartheid. He set out his plan to establish a tricameral parliament in which the mixed-race 'Coloured' and Indian minorities would have separate chambers to legislate their 'own affairs', while the existing much larger, whites-only House of Assembly would deal with both 'whites issues' and the nation's 'general affairs'.

The huge black majority, meanwhile, would get nothing beyond the right to vote in their remote tribal Bantustans, and the municipal councils would run their separate black townships in so-called 'white' South Africa. But even these urban councils were not autonomous (free). The legislation enabled the white minister to remove members, appoint others, or dismiss the whole council and appoint a new one. It meant that the black councils had to implement government policy rather than be responsive to their electorates.

[From *Tutu – The Authorised Portrait* by A Sparks and MA Tutu]

SOURCE 1B

This source below is an extract from a book written by Elinor Sisulu, a South African writer and Human Rights Activists. It explains the UDF's anti-apartheid activities in the early 1980's.

The UDF was more successful in its campaign calling for the boycott of the municipal elections in the second half of November 1983. The Black Local Authorities Act of 1982 (one of the Koornhof Bills) had re-organised local government structures for urban blacks, with municipal councils being given greater powers and responsibilities. The institutions set up under this were bitterly resented (rejected) by township residents, and viewed as a poor substitute for the representation of Africans in central government.

The black councils were not autonomous (independent), and elections notwithstanding, councillors who did not toe the government line could simply be removed or replaced. To add insult to injury, the township had to become self-financing, and it was up to the councillors to find ways of raising revenues (income). The only way they could do this is by raising rent, which further raised the ire (anger) of township communities.

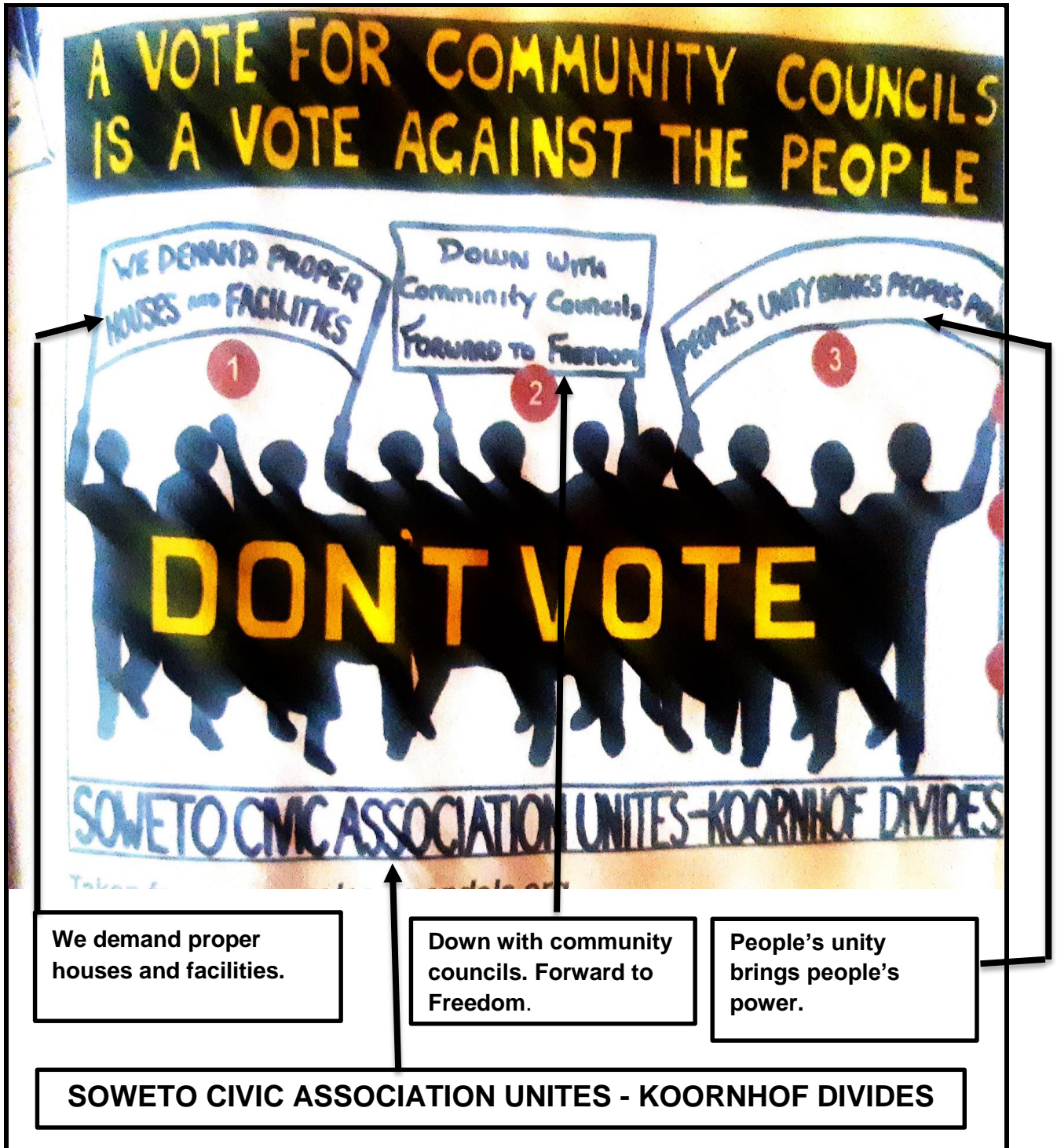
The UDF therefore found a receptive (sympathetic) audience for a boycott campaign, which took the form of open-air meetings, house to house visits, and a distribution of leaflets and newsletters. The success of the campaign was evident in the low turnout [for the elections]. In Soweto, a mere 10 percent of the electorate (people) voted and the mayor was elected by just over a thousand votes in a population of over one and a half million people.

At its National General Conference, the UDF decided on a 'Million Signatures' campaign against the Tricameral Elections, in the tradition of the petition for signatures that followed the drawing of the Freedom Charter in 1955.

[From *Walter and Albertina Sisulu: In our Lifetime* by Elinor Sisulu]

SOURCE 1C

The banner below was printed for the Soweto Civic Association in 1984. It depicts its rejection of the Koornhof Bills and other apartheid laws.



[From www.nelsonmandela.org. Accessed on 08 February 2024.]

SOURCE 1D

This source below explains how PW Botha's government reacted to United Democratic Front (UDF)'s opposition to his reforms.

The government reacted to the increased unrest and organisation (UDF) in the same way it always had – through banning people and organisations, through violence and suppression and eventually through a state of emergency. A state of emergency gives the police and state special powers over the people, and people can be arrested without trial. During a state of emergency, the state affords itself the special powers and bypasses normal laws that protect the human civil rights.

The government initially introduced a state of emergency in only some areas of the country in 1985, but soon this was extended to the whole country and renewed on an annual basis until 1990.

This resulted in thousands of people being arrested during this period of time, many being tortured in detention and hundreds of people being killed – either in detention, on the streets by police or through 'black on black' violence.

This black on black violence was the result of some black people working together with the police as spies, and these traitors were often killed. The police, who even provide weapons, often supported such violence.

[From <https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/apartheid-early-1980s>. Accessed on 08 February 2024.]

QUESTION 2: WAS THE AMNESTY PROCESS OF THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC) SUCCESSFUL IN RECONCILING SOUTH AFRICA FROM ITS DIVIDED PAST?**SOURCE 2A**

The extract below outlines the reasons for the formation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC).

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) emerged from the Kempton Park negotiations between the National Party and the African National Congress in 1993 and 1994, as part of the negotiated transition to democracy in South Africa. It was conceived (created) to address South Africa's violent and repressive (brutal) past and as a way of promoting national unity and reconciliation. It was premised (based) on the belief that in order to build national unity and reconciliation, it should establish as truthful a record as possible of the 'nature, causes and extent of gross violations of human rights' committed under apartheid between 1 March 1960 and 10 May 1994, the period covered by the TRC mandate. At the same time, it was hoped that the work of the TRC would enable victims of human rights abuses in South Africa to 'become more visible and more valuable citizens through the public recognition and official acknowledgement of their experiences' and that 'those responsible for violations of human rights could be held responsible for their actions'.

In carrying out its mandate, the TRC undertook a range of activities including: the holding of a number of public hearings at which both victims and perpetrators had a chance to tell their stories; the issuing of amnesty to perpetrators of human rights in return for a full disclosure of their actions; and the designing of a reparations package for victims of human rights abuses.

[From <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/58914753.pdf>. Accessed on 08 February 2024.]

SOURCE 2B

The extract below focuses on the challenges faced by the Truth and Reconciliation Committee on amnesty. It has been taken from the book *The Beginning of Reconciliation in South Africa* and was written by Erik Doctador.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission has been intentionally recognised as a key component of the country's transition, but it did have problematic aspects. Some critics argued that the emphasis on reconciliation sought to encourage South Africans to forget the past – a fact that had implications for the country's future.

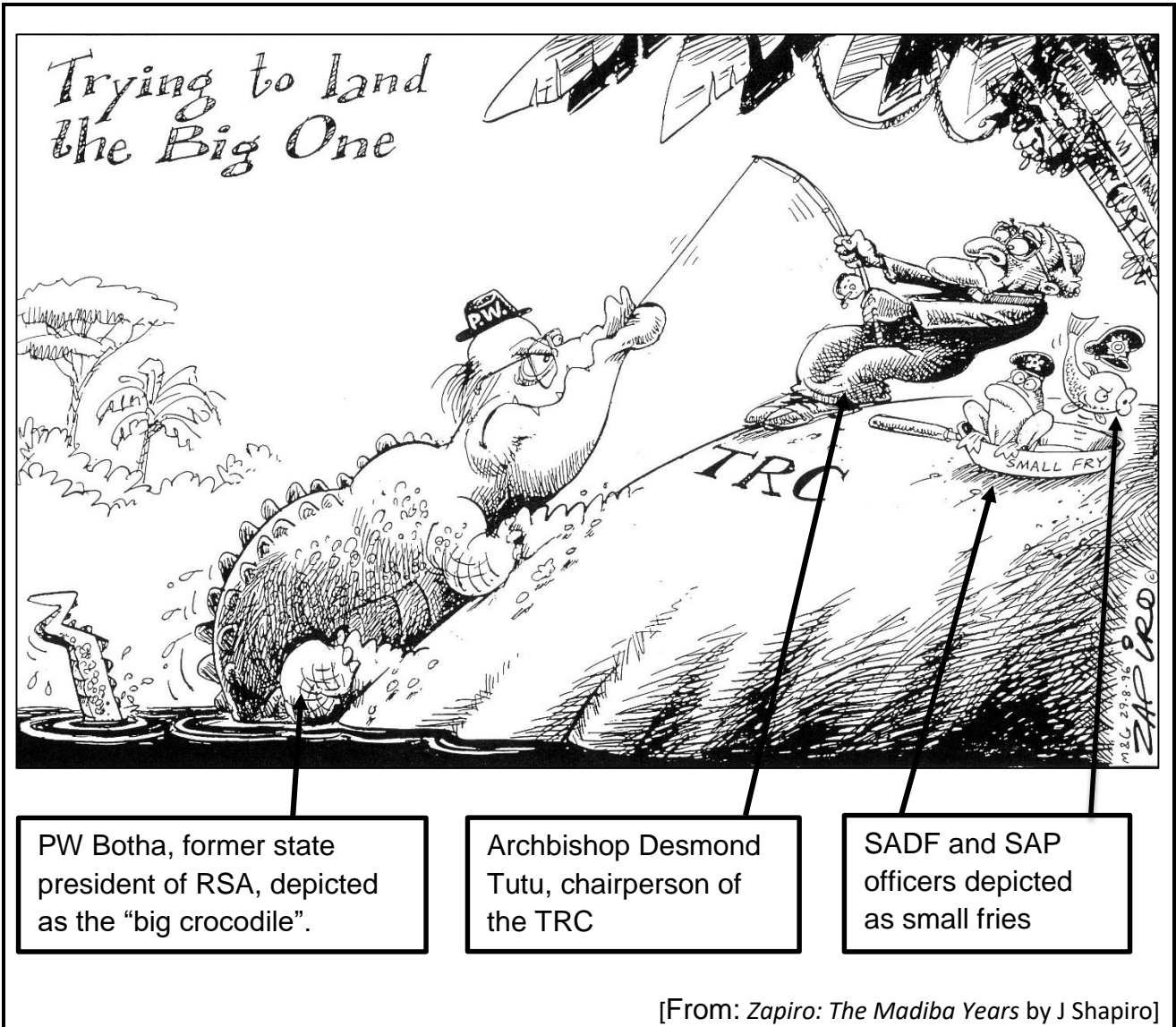
Atrocities (extremely cruel acts) committed by the apartheid regime in 'frontline states' Mozambique and Namibia were basically overlooked significantly; major political and military leaders were left off the hook. For instance, former state president PW Botha refused to take part in the TRC's hearings because he referred to the TRC, under the chairpersonship of Archbishop Desmond Tutu, as a 'witch-hunt' against the Afrikaners. He also referred to the TRC as a circus game. Dr Wouter Basson was not prosecuted for the heinous (very wicked) crimes he committed while he was working for the South African Defence Force, while other low ranking members of the SADF and SAP did appear before the TRC.

FW de Klerk, leader of the National Party, stated that the TRC was a wasteful process, because it tried to humiliate him while some senior leaders within the ANC refused to apply for amnesty. Pik Botha, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, said he had nothing to confess and Adrian Vlok said FW de Klerk will confess for him.

[From *The Truth and Reconciliation Commission in South Africa*. The Fundamental Documents
by E Doctador]

SOURCE 2C

The cartoon below was drawn by Zapiro and was first published in the *Sunday Times* on 2 August 1998. It depicts PW Botha's reluctance to appear before the TRC for the violations of human rights committed between 1960 and 1994.



SOURCE 2D

This source below is an extract from a book by A Krog, a well-known South African writer and academic who wrote extensively on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. It evaluates the work of the amnesty committee of the TRC.

The Amnesty Committee was one of the three committees set up by the TRC to deal with political crimes that were committed between 1960 and 1994. It received approximately 7 050 amnesty applications.

Not everyone agreed with this unique model of justice. Naomi Tutu, daughter of Archbishop Desmond Tutu, said she was initially opposed to amnesty as she thought it 'was an easy way out,' and that 'it seemed like we were giving people a present'. She voiced the concerns that many South Africans had, that it was 'a feeling that these people were literally getting away with murder.' Many Afrikaners thought it would be counterproductive (destructive), keeping hatred alive in the country rather than moving forward and moving on from the past. In fact, in a 1998 survey, 72% of whites felt that the TRC made race relations worse.

According to Antjie Krog, the success of the TRC in South Africa is difficult to answer. She stated: 'If one regards the TRC as a mere vehicle to grant amnesty, it succeeded reasonably ...If the TRC is seen as a body to establish the truth, it also succeeded fairly well in establishing factual truth, in determining 'what happened.' It was far less successful in convincing South Africans of the moral truth, in answering the question 'Who was responsible?' If the idea of the TRC process in South Africa was to prevent violations of human rights from ever happening again, the commission has failed. The biggest question, however, is whether or not the TRC process achieved reconciliation. Few people believe that it has.

[From *Country Of My Skull* by A Krog]

QUESTION 3: HOW DID GLOBALISATION AFFECT THE ECONOMIES OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES IN THE 1990s?**SOURCE 3A**

The source below focuses on globalisation and its impact on developing countries. It appeared in an article entitled 'The Negative Effects of Globalisation on South Africa' and was published on 14 April 2014.

Globalisation refers to the process of the integration of economic, political, social and cultural relations among people, companies and governments of different nations and countries. It is a process aimed at improving international movement of goods, services, labour and capital. This process also directly affects the environment, culture, political systems, economic development and prosperity and human physical wellbeing of societies in the world. Globalisation supports internationalism and support between countries, as opposed to nationalism and protectionism, which have negative characteristics.

Over the past 30 years the globalisation of the economy led by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and transnational entities has happened at a very quick pace. The impoverishment of Africa is a consequence of such processes. Decisions by international organisations ensure that the odds are stacked against nations of the South because of power imbalances; rules are made to disadvantage poor nations. Thus, international agreements have unequal outcomes. This has pressured governments of developing countries, such as South Africa, to remove its trade barriers to the cross-border flow of capital and products, such as the poultry industry.

From <http://www.123helpme.com/negative-effects-of-globalization-on-south-africa/preview.asp?id=168666>.
Accessed on 08 February 2024.]

SOURCE 3B

This source focuses on the results of globalisation for both rich and poor nations. It appeared in an article entitled 'Bitesize,' and was published in 2014.

Globalisation has resulted in: increased international trade; a company operating in more than one country; greater dependence on the global economy; freer movement of capital, goods and services; recognition of companies such as McDonald's and Starbucks in less economically developed countries (LEDC).

Although globalisation is probably helping to create more wealth in developing countries, it is not helping to close the gap between the world's poorest countries and the world's richest. Globalisation has resulted in many businesses setting up or buying operations in other countries. Companies that operate in several countries are called multinational corporations (MNCs) or trans-national corporations (TNCs). The US fast-food chain MacDonal'd's is a large MNC – it has nearly 30 000 restaurants in 119 countries.

Globalisation operates mostly in the interests of the richest countries, which continue to dominate world trade at the expense of developing countries. The role of LEDCs in the world market is mostly to provide the North and West with cheap labour and raw materials. There are no guarantees that the wealth from inward investments will benefit the local community. Often profits are sent back to the more economically developed country where the TNC is based. Trans-national companies may drive local companies out of business. If it becomes cheaper to operate in another country, the TNC might close down the factory and make local people redundant.

An absence of strictly enforced international laws means that TNCs may operate in LEDCs in a way that would not be allowed in a more economically developed country. They may pollute the environment, run risks with safety or impose poor working conditions and low wages on local workers.

[From: http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/geography/globalisation_rev5.shtml

Accessed on 08 February 2024.]

SOURCE 3C

This source below is an extract from an article by R Naiman and N Watkins entitled 'Has Africa "Turned the Corner" in Recent Years?'. It focuses on the impact that structural adjustment programmes had on Africa.

In 1998, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) released a series of publications and public statements claiming credit for an 'African economic renaissance' (revival) and 'a turnaround in growth performance'. The claim from the IMF and World Bank is that structural adjustment is beginning to pay off, at least in microeconomic terms. But examining just-released growth projections by the World Bank, one discovers that the 'growth turnaround' has been short-lived. According to the World Bank, real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita grew by 1,4% in 1996, but by 1997 growth slowed to 0,4% and in 1998 per capita incomes fell by 0,8%. The World Bank projects a further decline of 0,4% in 1999. In short, if there was an 'economic renaissance' for Africa it appears to be over ...

The data reviewed in this study suggests that the IMF has failed in Africa, in terms of its own stated objectives and according to its own data. Increasing debt burdens, poor growth performance and the failure of the majority of the population to improve their access to education, healthcare or other basic needs has been the general pattern in countries subject to IMF programmes.

The core elements of IMF structural adjustment programmes have remained remarkably consistent since the early 1980s. Although there has been mounting criticism and calls for reform over the last year and a half, no reforms of the IMF or its policies have been forthcoming ...

In the absence of any reform at the IMF for the near future, the need for debt cancellation for Africa is all the more urgent. The enormous debt burden consumed 4,3% of sub-Saharan Africa's gross national product (GNP) in 1997. If these resources had been devoted to investment, the region could have increased its economic growth by nearly a full percentage point – sadly this is more than twice its per capita growth for that year. But the debt burden exacts another price, which may be even higher than the drain of resources out of the country: it provides the means by which the IMF is able to impose the conditions of its structural adjustment programmes on these desperately poor countries.

[From http://www.cerpr.net/documents/publications/debt_1999_04.htm.
Accessed on 08 February 2024.]

SOURCE 3D

This cartoon appeared in *Eritrean News* and was titled 'How the World Bank and International Monetary Fund Destroy Africa'. The cartoonist and date of publication is unknown.



[From <http://www.tesfanews.net/how-the-world-bank-and-the-imf-destroy-africa/>.
Accessed on 08 February 2024.]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Visual sources and other historical evidence were taken from the following:

Doctador, E. *The Truth and Reconciliation Commission in South Africa*. The Fundamental Documents

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