



# education

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Department:  
Education  
North West Provincial Government  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

## PROVINCIAL ASSESSMENT

GRADE 11

HISTORY P 2  
NOVEMBER 2024

**MARKS: 150**

**TIME: 3 hours**

**This question paper consists of 9 pages and an addendum of 14 pages.**

**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: NATIONALISMS – AFRICAN NATIONALISM

QUESTION 2: NATIONALISMS – AFRIKANER NATIONALISM

QUESTION 3: APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA – LEGALISING APARTHEID

**SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS**

QUESTION 4: NATIONALISMS – AFRICAN NATIONALISM

QUESTION 5: NATIONALISMS – AFRIKANER NATIONALISM

QUESTION 6: APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA – OVERCOMING  
APARTHEID

2. SECTION A consists of THREE (3) source-based questions. Source material that is required to answer these questions can be found in the ADDENDUM.
3. SECTION B consists of THREE (3) essay questions.
4. Answer THREE questions as follows:
  - 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 be either a source-based or an essay question.
5. You are advised to spend at least ONE hour per question.
6. When answering questions, you should apply your 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 QUESTION**

Answer at least ONE question, but not more than TWO questions in this section. Source material to be used to answer these questions is contained in the ADDENDUM.

**QUESTION 1: HOW DID DIFFERENT ORGANISATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA CONTRIBUTE TO THE GROWTH OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM BETWEEN 1900s AND 1930s?**

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

1.1 Refer to Source 1A.

- 1.1.1 Define the term *African Nationalism* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.2 What, according to the source, were the aims of the African People's Organisation (APO)? (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.1.3 Which, strategies according to the source, did the APO employ to fight injustices in South Africa? (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.1.4 Comment on why the APO joined the South African Native National Congress (SANNC) delegation to Britain in 1909. (2 x 2) (4)

1.2 Use Source 1B.

- 1.2.1 According to the source, what contributed to the loss of a crucial resource (land) on black communities? (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.2.2 Identify any TWO factors in the source that led to the formation of the South African Native National Congress (SANNC) on the 8<sup>th</sup> January 1912. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.2.3 Comment on what Pixley Seme implied with the statement, "... we have discovered that in the land of their birth, Africans are treated as hewers (people who use axes to chop wood) and drawers of water." (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.2.4 Explain the concept *racial discrimination* in the context of South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.5 Explain the usefulness of this source to a historian studying the factors that led to the founding of the SANNC. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3 Refer to Sources 1A and 1B. Explain how the information in Source 1A supports the evidence in Source 1B regarding the rise of African Nationalism in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

- 1.4 Study Source 1C.
- 1.4.1 Who, according to the source, became the leader of the Industrial and Commercial Union (ICU)? (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.2 Why, according to the source, did the ICU adopt a more active approach? (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.3 According to the source, which two factions emerged within the ICU that led to its disintegration? (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.4.4 Explain the historical significance that the ICU had on the black labour in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5 Read Source 1D.
- 1.5.1 What message is being conveyed by the eye on the letterhead of the ICU? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.2 Comment on the implication of the motto 'unity is strength' on the letterhead of the ICU. (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 how different organisations in South Africa contributed to the growth of African Nationalism between 1900s and 1930s. (8)  
**[50]**

**QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE NATIONAL PARTY VICTORY IN THE 1948 ELECTIONS CONTRIBUTE TO THE RISE OF AFRIKANER NATIONALISM?**

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

2.1 Study to Source 2A.

2.1.1 Define the term *Afrikaner Nationalism* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.2 What, according to the information in the source, attributed to the newly found nation pride after the 1948 election? (1 x 1) (1)

2.1.3 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why the National Party's racial policy was widely supported by many Afrikaners. (2 x 2) (4)

2.1.4 Name any TWO organisations that promoted Afrikaner Nationalism. (2 x 1) (2)

2.1.5 Why do you think the working-class Afrikaners viewed blacks as a threat in the labour market? (2 x 2) (4)

2.2 Use Source 2B.

2.2.1 According to the source, which political party formed an alliance with the National Party after the 1948 elections? (1 x 1) (1)

2.2.2 What do you think D.F. Malan implied by the statement "Today South Africa belongs to us once more....." after the 1948 election? (2 x 2) (4)

2.2.3 Identify any THREE British symbols in the source removed by the government to ensure victory for Afrikaner Nationalism. (3 x 1) (3)

2.3 Refer to Sources 2A and 2B. Explain how the information in Source 2A supports the evidence in Source 2B regarding how the National party promoted the interests of Afrikaners in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 Study Source 2C.

2.4.1 Explain the message being conveyed in this poster. (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.2 Comment on why a historian would find this source reliable when studying the policy of apartheid in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

## 2.5 Read Source 2D.

2.5.1 How, according to the source, did apartheid laws affect different racial groups in South Africa? (2 x 1) (2)

2.5.2 What, according to the source, were the main differences between apartheid and existing laws before the Afrikaner Nationalist Party came to power in 1948? (3 x 1) (3)

2.5.3 Explain the concept *racial superiority* in the context of South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.4 Why do you think the policy of apartheid was implemented in 1948? (2 x 2) (4)

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 National Party victory in the 1948 elections contributed to the rise of Afrikaner Nationalism.

(8)  
**[50]**

**QUESTION 3: HOW DID THE PROHIBITION OF MIXED MARRIAGES ACT (NO. 55 OF 1949) AFFECT THE LIVES OF SOUTH AFRICANS?**

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

**3.1 Read Source 3A.**

- 3.1.1 Define the concept *apartheid* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.1.2 According to the source, what characterised the years of apartheid (1948-1994) in South Africa? (3 x 1) (3)
- 3.1.3 Explain why the years of apartheid are referred to as the 'darkest moments in South Africa's history'. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.1.4 Quote evidence from the source that confirms that the apartheid policies segregated people in their everyday lives. (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.5 Using the source and your own knowledge, why do you think the National Party implemented the policy of apartheid? (2 x 2) (4)

**3.2 Use Source 3B.**

- 3.2.1 What, according to the source, did the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act mean for white people? (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.2 Using the information in the source, comment on why the apartheid government implemented the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.2.3 According to the source, what was the punishment for people that violated the Immorality Act? (3 x 1) (3)

**3.3 Study Source 3C.**

- 3.3.1 What was the population group of Sherrin (Mr. Whiteley's wife)? (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.3.2 Explain whether you think Sherrin's parents were justified in referring to Mr. Whiteley 'as their son in law'? (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.3.3 Explain the term *immorality* in the context of apartheid South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.4 What, according to the source, did Mr. Whiteley miss about South Africa when they lived in Europe? (3 x 1) (3)

- 3.4 Refer to Sources 3B and 3C. Explain how Source 3B complements (supports) Source 3C regarding resistance to the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5 Consult Source 3D.
- 3.5.1 What messages are conveyed in this poster regarding marriages between whites and non-whites? (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5.2 Explain the implication of the statement 'White South Africans believe that their race should be pure and non-diverse'. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act (No. 55 OF 1949) affected the lives of South Africans. (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 4: NATIONALISM - AFRICAN NATIONALISM**

The influence of the Second World War and different types of African Nationalism gave rise to African nationalism in South Africa, with the ideals of ending white minority rule that subjected black South Africans to racial discrimination and segregation in the 1940s.

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

**QUESTION 5: NATIONALISMS – AFRIKANER NATIONALISM**

The Afrikaner people in South Africa desired to be distinctive (typical) with their own language, social and cultural traditions, religion and other marks of identity.

Critically discuss the above statement by referring to the factors that led to the rise of Afrikaner Nationalism in South Africa from 1924 to 1948.

Use relevant evidence to support your line of argument. [50]

**QUESTION 6: APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA – OVERCOMING APARTHEID**

Explain to what extent Black South Africans resisted discrimination and oppression by the apartheid government in the 1940s and 1960s.”

Support your line of argument by referring to the different forms of resistance in the 1940s and 1960s. [50]

**TOTAL: 150**