



# basic education

Department:  
Basic Education  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

## **NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**HISTORY P2**

**FEBRUARY/MARCH 2011**

**ADDENDUM**

This addendum consists of 10 pages.



**QUESTION 1: HOW WAS SOUTH AFRICA AFFECTED BY THE COLLAPSE OF THE SOVIET UNION IN 1989?****SOURCE 1A**

The following extract is from F Van Zyl Slabbert's article relating to the fall of Berlin Wall and its impact. This article appeared in the *Financial Mail*, 7 May 2004.

By the end of 1989 there was a great deal of talking going on at leadership and elite level. And the more talking that took place, the greater the awareness of the ideological divide between the ANC and the NP leadership became. The antagonists (opponents) were becoming more inclined to consider negotiations – on their own terms. But the rank and file had no idea what was going on at this level.

And then the wall came down. There is no question that the fall of the Berlin Wall, which symbolised the collapse of organised communism, caught the ANC, particularly those in exile, with their ideological pants around their knees. Overnight, a liberal democratic paradigm (model) for governance, and a market economy for growth and development, became predominant.

The wall came down towards the end of 1989. President FW de Klerk made his famous February 2 speech in 1990. He genuinely believed he had the ANC at a disadvantage because of the loss of Soviet and East European patronage (support), and that he could control the pace and scope of negotiations.

**SOURCE 1B**

This extract from *Tomorrow Is Another Country* by A Sparks focuses on how FW de Klerk reacted to Gorbachev's reform measures.

... in August 1989 De Klerk became leader of the National Party. As party leader De Klerk made several trips abroad – a rare experience for a governing politician from this pariah (outcast) country. He met Britain's Margaret Thatcher, Germany's Helmut Kohl, and the leaders of Portugal, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Mozambique, Zambia and Zaire. All emphasised the need for South Africa to change ...

But of all the international influences, none was greater than the Gorbachev reforms that began unravelling (sorting out) the communist empire, for they eased Pretoria's phobia (fear) that the black struggle against apartheid was a conspiracy directed from Moscow ...

The negotiations, which brought independence to neighbouring Namibia in October 1989, underscored (supported) this point. Now, as Gorbachev's Soviet Union began settling regional conflicts and removing points of friction with the United States, a deal was struck to have Cuban troops pull out of Angola in return for South Africa's withdrawal from Namibia. The South West African People's Organisation, an ANC clone (twin), won the Namibian elections and South Africa handed over the territory smoothly and peacefully to an enemy it had been fighting for thirty years. 'Namibia showed the South Africans that this kind of change would not necessarily have catastrophic (disastrous) results,' said Sir Robin Renwick, British ambassador in South Africa at the time.

Economic sanctions and campaigns to withdraw investment in South Africa added significantly to the pressures on De Klerk to act. These, together with the racial unrest, had plunged South Africa into the deepest financial crisis of its history. Business confidence was at an all-time low, and increasingly the cry was raised, 'We can't go on like this!'

**QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE COLLAPSE OF THE SOVIET UNION IN 1989 CONTRIBUTE TO BENIN RE-IMAGINING ITSELF AS A NATION?****SOURCE 2A**

The following extract is taken from the *National Economics Encyclopaedia* (1990). It reflects on the changes that occurred in Benin.

Benin (once known as Dahomey) became a French colony in 1900 and was granted independence in 1960. Since that time it has experienced severe political turbulence (unrest). Hubert Maga, elected under a multiparty system and the country's first president, was ousted in a coup (a domestic military takeover of a government) in 1963, and regular changes of government then ensued (took place) until another coup in 1972 brought General Kerekou to the presidency. In 1974 Marxist-Leninism became the country's official ideology. Major companies, banks and offices were nationalised. Corruption followed and the economy contracted so sharply that the government was unable to pay wages, which led to strikes and eventually to a crisis in 1989. Kerekou convened a national conference of leading politicians, including opposition representation, later in 1989, which resulted in the creation of a multiparty democracy. Since the creation of the new constitution in 1990, Benin has, according to the US State Department, been viewed as 'a democratic model not only for its West African region but even for the entire continent'.

**SOURCE 2B**

The following extract is taken from *Benin, Government, Politics and Taxation* by JO de Sardan. It reflects on how Benin reorganised itself when the USSR collapsed.

In part spurred (encouraged) by the collapse of the Soviet Union and the resultant lack of donor support from the superpower, as well as an economic crisis within the country, Benin adopted a new constitution in 1990 in order to open up and liberalise the political system and economy. Its chief aims are to enshrine (protect) in law accountability, transparency, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, separation of governmental powers, the right to strike, universal suffrage (right to vote at age 18) and independence of the judiciary.

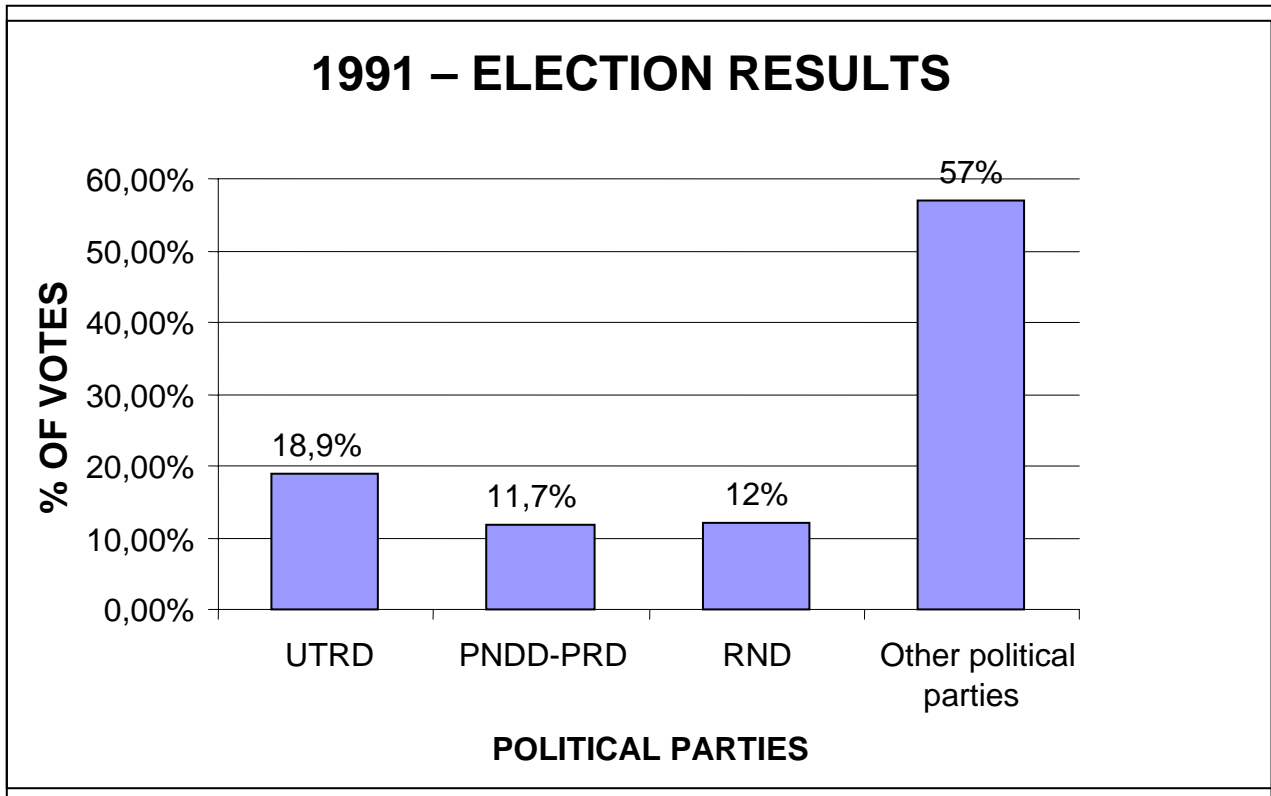
These developments have created economic growth in Benin, but some of the bold ideals of the constitution have yet to be fully realised. Lack of accountability and transparency, failure to separate the judiciary from the political system, and high levels of illiteracy are the main stumbling blocks. Additionally, state employees are poorly paid, which makes them susceptible (at risk) to bribery and corruption. There are unresolved issues with many pre-constitution laws which contradict the constitution. Critics have also complained that the constitution makes no mention of the right to an adequate standard of living.

Since being written, the constitution has been translated into eight of the national languages of Benin. Broadcasts on local radio stations, in both urban and rural areas, have publicised the constitution across the country.

In 1991 Benin held its first multiparty democratic elections. It was regarded as a model democracy because many political parties participated in its first free elections.

**SOURCE 2C**

The graph below shows the political parties that got the most votes. They were the Union for the Triumph of Democratic Renewal (UTRD), the National Rally for Democracy (RND) and the National Party for Democracy and Development-Democratic Renewal Party (PNDD-PRD).



**QUESTION 3: WHY WAS THE ASSASSINATION OF CHRIS HANI VIEWED AS A TURNING POINT IN THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA?****SOURCE 3A**

The following excerpt is taken from *Tomorrow is Another Country*, by A Sparks. It focuses on the assassination of Chris Hani and its aftermath.

One month after the negotiations resumed, there occurred the most shattering act of all. On the morning of Easter Saturday, April 10, Chris Hani, general secretary of the Communist Party and the most charismatic of the black leaders, pulled into the driveway of his home ... As he stepped from his car, a man in a red Ford Laser parked across the road leaned out the window and fired two shots from a nine-millimetre, Z88 army-issue pistol. Hani staggered against his garage door and slumped to the ground.

The news of Hani's assassination hit South Africa like a thunderclap (shattering effect). Anyone wanting to ignite (stir up) an inferno (fire) of rage in the black community could not have chosen a better target, for Hani was a hero, particularly to the militant young 'comrades' who had spearheaded the black revolt. As a guerrilla commander he had built a reputation for courage by always leading his units on their strike raids, never ordering them forth on their own. He had risen to become chief of staff of the guerrilla army, and for the angry young 'comrades' he had become a living legend. He was, besides, a powerful orator (public speaker), the most potent (powerful) of all the liberation movement leaders, who could bring the crowds cheering to their feet. Now he was dead, murdered by a white racist who, it soon turned out, had political links on the far right.

As with all the previous crises, this national trauma strengthened rather than weakened the political centre and spurred the negotiating parties to speed up their work. It also enhanced (raised) Mandela's stature as a national leader. As the crisis swelled (grew), there was little De Klerk could do to calm the nation; but Mandela could, for they were his people who were aggrieved. He went on national television at the height of the furore (anger) and issued a moving appeal to whites and blacks to close ranks and prevent their emotions from destroying their joint future.

**SOURCE 3B**

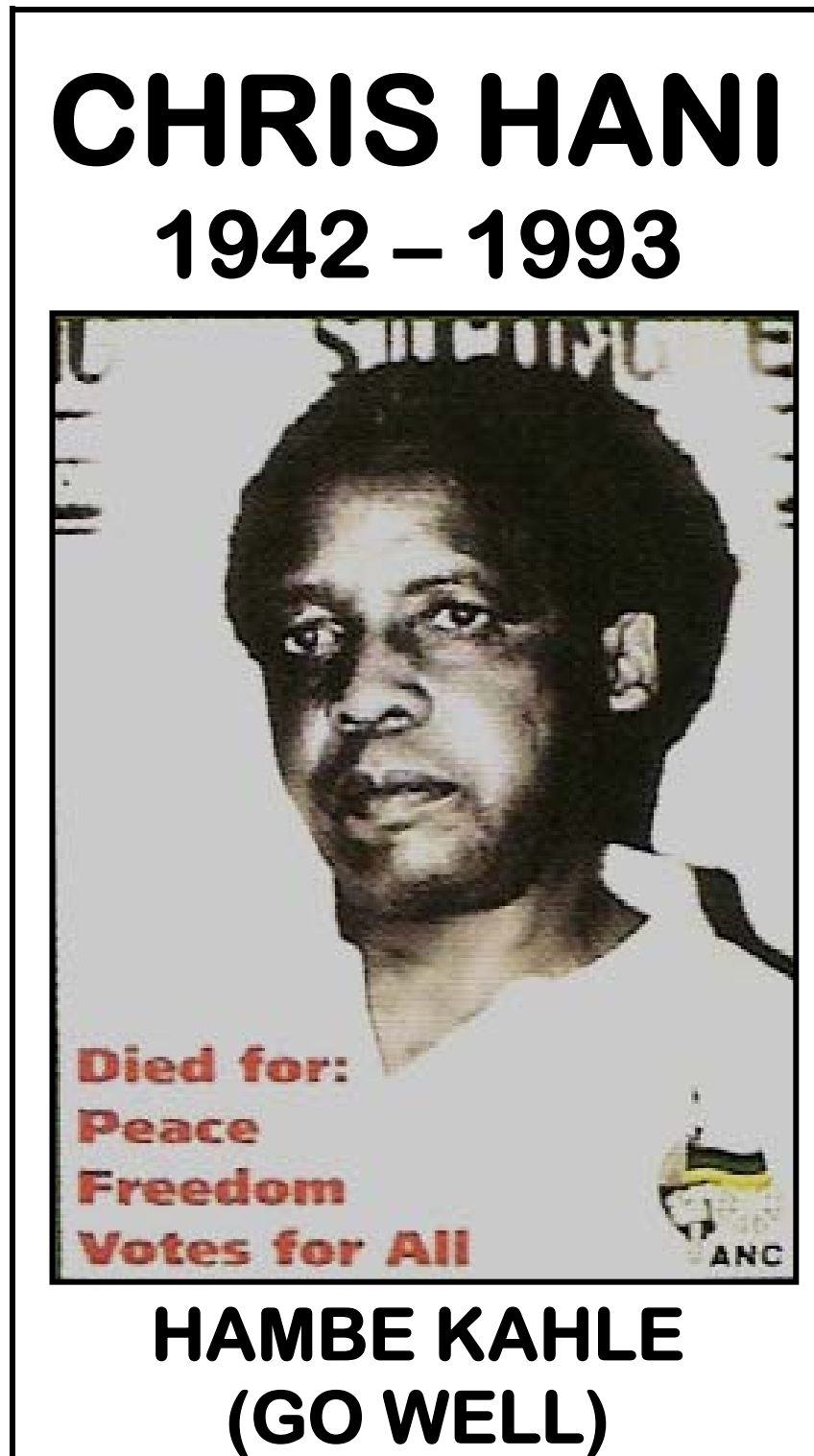
This is an extract of Nelson Mandela's address on national television following the assassination of Chris Hani. Taken from *A Long Walk To Freedom*, 1995.

Tonight I am reaching out to every single South African, black and white, from the very depths of my being. A white man, full of prejudice and hate, came to our country and committed a deed so foul that our whole nation now teeters (reeling) on the brink of disaster. A white woman, of Afrikaner origin, risked her life so that we may know, and bring to justice, this assassin ... Now is the time for all South Africans to stand together against those who, from any quarter, wish to destroy what Chris Hani gave his life for – the freedom of all of us.



**SOURCE 3C**

This is a poster that was used for a memorial service in commemoration of Chris Hani. Taken from *The Poster Book Collective*, 1996. The words above and below the poster were retyped because of the lack of clarity.



**QUESTION 4: HOW DID THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC) ATTEMPT TO BRING AN END TO SOUTH AFRICA'S DIVIDED PAST?****SOURCE 4A**

The following extract is taken from *Truth Justice Memory*, compiled by the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation, 2008. It explains the purpose of the TRC.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) ... was always bound to be controversial. It was also cathartic (healing), not just for those who came before it but also for others who watched its proceedings. It was not about justice, though many Africans who had suffered under apartheid must have found this difficult to understand, but about reconciliation by persuading people to admit their crimes against their fellows.

**SOURCE 4B**

The following is from *Truth and Reconciliation in South Africa: 10 Years On* by F du Toit, 2006. It is a reaction to the TRC.

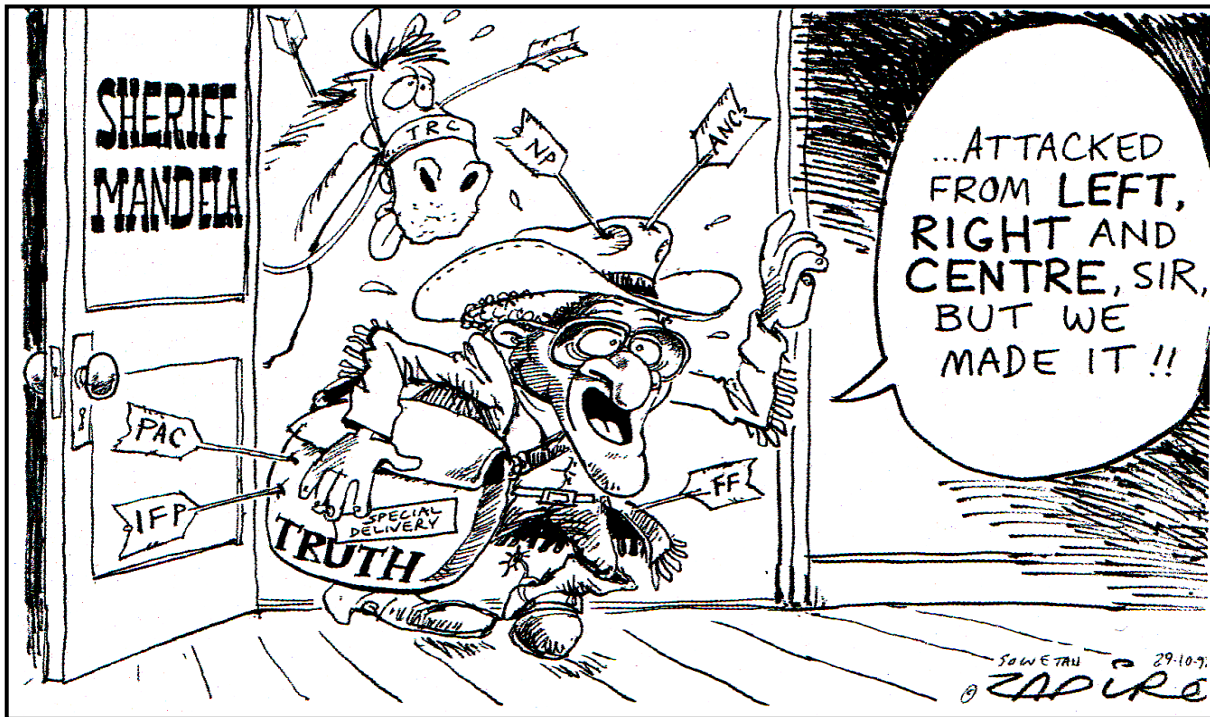
Two months before its report was due to be published in October 1998, the TRC ... sent summaries of its findings to some 200 individuals and organisations that it had named in connection with human rights abuses. Their reaction was uniformly hostile. De Klerk was livid (angry) that he had been named 'an accessory to human rights violations' and applied to the High Court for an interdict preventing publication of a 30-line passage referring to him.

Far more of a shock was the ANC's reaction. Outraged that it had been roundly condemned for war crimes, the ANC insisted on a meeting with the TRC, intending to get it to rewrite its finding. The TRC invited the ANC to make a written submission but refused a meeting. The ANC retaliated by accusing the TRC of 'criminalising' the anti-apartheid struggle.



**SOURCE 4C**

This cartoon appeared in the *Sowetan*, 29 October 1998. It evaluates the work of the TRC.



**SOURCE 4D**

The table below summarises the responses of different racial groups to a survey relating to the TRC. Adapted from *South Africa 1948 – 1994*.

**SURVEY QUESTION:**

Having the Truth and Reconciliation Commission means that all people in South Africa will be able to live together more easily in future. Do you agree or disagree?

%	Black	Coloured	Indian	White
<b>Agree 1996</b>	58,5	40,7	54	52,1
<b>Agree 1998</b>	54,2	26,4	24,4	31,5



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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