

SAE/0711/0048/6

02/12/83

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

EXAMINING BOARD

Friday 2nd December, 1983

Time allowed: 3 hours

9. 00 a.m.

Ordinary Level

HISTORY

Instructions:

PART I: You should answer two questions from Section A and two questions from Section B. Each question carries 10 marks.

PART II: You should answer at least one question from Section A and at least one from Section B. A third question from either section should also be answered. Each question carries 20 marks.

PART I

Section A. (Answer 2 questions)

1. Write 10 - 15 lines on each of the following:
 - a) The Keate Commission (5)
 - b) The growth of Kimberley from 1867 to about 1885. (5)
2. "As a result of official attitudes of both British and Afrikaners, the war remained predominantly, though not entirely, a white man's business."

"It was, therefore, followed by a 'white man's peace', the Treaty of Vereeniging signed on 31 May 1902. Like the war, the peace attempted to preserve as much as possible of the traditional division between the white political community and the African work-force." (Donald Denoon, Southern Africa Since 1800, p 104)

- a) Which war is being referred to in the above passage? (1)
- b) Which side won the war? (1)
- c) Why does the author of the passage say that "the war remained predominantly, though not entirely, a white man's business"? (3)
- d) Write a few lines on how black people were affected by the war. (3)
- e) What did the Treaty of Vereeniging state as regards the question of the franchise of the African people? (2)

3. "We, the people of South Africa, declare for all our country and the world to know:
that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and that no government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of all the people."

- a) Name the document from which the above quotation is taken. (1)
- b) Name the famous gathering and give the date when this document was first publicly proclaimed and adopted. (1)
- c) Name four organisations, aside from the ANC, which later endorsed this document. (2)
- d) A group which was opposed to this document tried to prevent it being adopted by the ANC. Soon after they had failed they broke away from the ANC. Write about ten lines on this split, stating some of the other reasons given by the dissidents for their divisive activity. (3)
- e) Some people have claimed that the above document is a call for socialism in South Africa. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. (3)

4. Write 20 - 30 lines on the compound system of worker accommodation on the South African diamond and gold mines in the period 1870 - 1900. (10)

Section B. (Answer 2 questions)

5. Write 20 - 30 lines on the Continental System.

6. a) Give a short answer to each of the following:-

- i) Name the powerful dynasty which ruled most of India from 1526 to the first half of the 18th century.
- ii) Name the British company which established trading posts in India in the 17th century.
- iii) Name the French company which established trading posts in India in the 17th century.
- iv) Where was the major trading post of the French company?
- v) What were "Sepoys"?
- vi) Name the war fought (partly in India) between Britain and France from 1756 - 1763.
- vii) Name the commander of the British forces which conquered Bengal.
- viii) Name the famous battle at which Britain defeated the Bengali army in 1757.
- ix) Name the ruler of Mysore who was defeated by Britain after a long and heroic resistance.
- x) What were "zamindars"? (5)

- b) Briefly comment on the impact of the British Industrial Revolution on the Indian textile industry (10-15 lines). (5)

7. a) Briefly (in about 10-15 lines) explain what is meant by the term "The Great Depression" with particular reference to the U.S.A. (5)

- b) (i) Which U.S. president was responsible for the "New Deal"?
ii) In which year was he elected to power? (1)

- c) Name the fascist leaders who took power in the following countries between the two world wars:

- (i) Italy (ii) Spain (iii) Portugal. (1½)

- d) i) Name the first European country to be attacked by Nazi German troops.
ii) In which year did this aggression take place? (1)
e) In 1935-1936 the people of an independent African country put up a valiant but unsuccessful resistance to colonization by a European country.
i) Name the European country.
ii) Name the African country.
iii) Name the leader of the African country. (1½)
8. a) Write a short note on the Cold War (10-15 lines). (5)
b) Name two Asian countries which gained independence from Britain in the period 1946-1950. (1)
c) Name one Asian country which gained independence from the Netherlands in the period 1946-1950. (½)
d) Name one Asian country which gained independence from the U.S.A. in the period 1946-1950. (½)
e) Which countries do you associate with each of the following names:-
i) Ho Chi Minh
ii) Achmed Sukarno
iii) Ben Bella
iv) Gamal Abdel Nasser. (2)
f) What do the following initials stand for?
i) I B R D
ii) I M F (1)

PART II

(NOTE: Answer 3 questions in this part. You must include at least one question from each section).

Section A

9. Describe the rise of the Zulu nation. What were the effects of the military and political changes made by Shaka? (20)
10. Describe and analyse the growth of modern African nationalism in South Africa up to and including the formation of the ANC in 1912. (20)
11. Compare and contrast the South African miners strikes of 1922 and 1946. (20)
12. "Time comes in the life of any nation when there remains only two choices: submit or fight. That time has now come to South Africa." (From the manifesto of Umkhonto we Sizwe).

Why did the leaders of the South African liberation movement decide, after decades of non-violent struggle, to take up arms in 1961? (20)

Section B

13. How do you account for the rise of the Chartist movement in Britain during the 1830's? Describe the aims of the movement and the methods which the Chartists used to try to achieve these aims. Why had the movement largely failed by the late 1840's? What do you think was the historical significance of the Chartist movement? (20)

14. Write an essay on the reasons why certain European powers sought to colonise Africa and why they were able to do so in the period 1870 to 1914. (20)

15. In February 1917, the Russian masses overthrew the Tsarist autocracy and a new government (i.e. the Provisional Government) was installed. By October 1917 mass support had swung away from the Provisional Government and behind the Bolshevik Party which now took power and managed to hold on to it despite large-scale, armed counter-revolution and foreign intervention.

Explain why the Bolsheviks were able to win and retain the support of the masses whereas the Provisional Government was not able to. (20)

16. Discuss the factors which led to the growth of the national independence movements in Africa after the Second World War. (20)

PART II

(NOTE: Answer 3 questions in this part. You must include at least one question from each section.)

Section A

9. Describe the rise of the Nii nation. What were the effects of the military and political changes made by Nii? (20)

10. Describe and analyse the growth of modern African nationalism in South Africa up to and including the formation of the ANC in 1944. (20)

11. Compare and contrast the South African miners' strikes of 1922 and 1946. (20)

12. "Time comes in the life of any nation when there remains only two choices: submit or fight. That time has now come to South Africa." (From the manifesto of Umkhonto we Sizwe). (20)

Why did the leaders of the South African liberation movement decide, after decades of non-violent struggle, to take up arms in 1961? (20)

Section B

13. How do you account for the rise of the Charterist movement in Britain during the 1830's? Describe the aims of the movement and the methods which the Charterists used to try to achieve these aims. Why had the movement largely failed by the late 1840's? What do you think was the historical significance of the Charterist movement? (20)