



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2015

HISTORY: PAPER II

Time: 2 hours

100 marks

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. This question paper consists of 5 pages. Please check that your question paper is complete.
 2. Read the questions carefully.
 3. Answer **ONE** question from Section A, and **ONE** question from Section B.
 4. Accurate and adequate factual knowledge is essential; equally important is the ability to use relevant information critically in answering the questions.
 5. Start each question on a new page.
 6. Number your answers exactly as the questions are numbered in the question paper.
 7. It is in your interest to write legibly. Work in an orderly way and present your answers as neatly as possible.
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SECTION A DISCURSIVE ESSAY

Answer **ONE** question from this section.

A discursive essay showing evidence of analysis, interpretations, explanation and argument is required. It should be approximately 800 – 900 words in length.

THEME INDEPENDENT AFRICA**QUESTION 1**

'International interference was the only contributing factor to the economic and political challenges faced by the Congo after 1960.'

To what extent is the above statement accurate?

[70]

OR

THEME CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS 1950s TO 1970s**QUESTION 2**

'The Black Power Movement was successful in the fight for racial equality in the United States of America in the 1960s and 1970s.'

To what extent is the above statement accurate?

[70]

OR

THEME CIVIL RESISTANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA 1970s AND 1980s**QUESTION 3**

'The Black Consciousness Movement was the only influence that led to the Soweto Uprising of 1976.'

To what extent is the above statement accurate?

[70]

70 marks

SECTION B EXTENDED WRITING

Answer **ONE** question from this section.

Extended writing should be approximately 350 – 400 words in length. You should use your own knowledge and you may also refer to the stimulus to answer the questions.

THEME INDEPENDENT AFRICA**QUESTION 4**

The poster below shows an artist's interpretation of the policy of *Ujamaa*, introduced by Julius Nyerere, the President of Tanzania. *Ujamaa*, introduced in the 1960s, was an attempt to promote social and economic development in the country.



[Information about Northern Tanzania online].

[Available at: <<http://www.ntz.info/gen/n01559.html>> Accessed 8 February 2015]

Explain the significance of the policy of *Ujamaa* introduced by Julius Nyerere in Tanzania in the 1960s by answering the following questions:

- (a) What was the policy of *Ujamaa*?
- (b) Why did Nyerere introduce the policy of *Ujamaa*?
- (c) How successful was the policy of *Ujamaa*?

[30]

OR

THEME CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS 1950s TO 1970s**QUESTION 5**

This photograph, taken on 28 August 1963, shows protestors during the march in Washington DC, which aimed to campaign for civil rights for African Americans. The placards they carried called for an end to segregation, fair housing and job opportunities for African Americans.



[The *San Diego Voice & Viewpoint* online]

[<<http://sdvoice.info/preparing-to-commemorate-the-1963-march-on-washington-d-c-part-ii>>

Accessed 8 February 2015]

Explain the role of the Civil Rights Movement in the fight for racial equality in the United States of America from 1960 to 1963 by answering the following questions:

- (a) What led to the formation of the Civil Rights Movement in the United States of America?
- (b) What actions did the Civil Rights Movement take in their fight for racial equality from 1960 to 1963?
- (c) How successful was the Civil Rights Movement by 1963?

[30]

OR

THEME CIVIL RESISTANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA 1970s AND 1980s**QUESTION 6**

This photograph, taken in 1988, shows an Amnesty International Benefit Concert at Wembley Stadium in London, which called for the ending of apartheid in South Africa. The poster, visible in the photograph, is calling for the release of Nelson Mandela.



[The Guardian online]

[Available at <<http://www.theguardian.com/music/2013/dec/09/jerry-dammers-free-nelson-mandela>>

Accessed 8 February 2015]

Explain the role of international anti-apartheid cultural and sporting protests in the 1980s by answering the following questions:

- (a) Why did international protest against the South African government grow in the 1980s?
- (b) What forms of cultural and sporting protest did the international community use to put pressure on the South African government?
- (c) How successful were these international cultural and sporting protests in putting pressure on the South African government?

[30]

30 marks

Total: 100 marks