



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
SUPPLEMENTARY 2014

HISTORY: PAPER II

Time: 2 hours

150 marks

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. This question paper consists of 4 pages. Please check that your question paper is complete.
 2. Read the questions carefully.
 3. Answer **ONE** question from Section A. Answer **BOTH** questions 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. Leave lines open between answers.
 8. It is in your interest to write legibly. Work in an orderly way and present your answers as neatly as possible.
 9. Please hand in this question paper.
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SECTION A DISCURSIVE ESSAY

Answer **ONE** question from this section.

Write a discursive essay showing evidence of analysis, interpretation, explanation and argument on one of the following:

THEME CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS**QUESTION 1**

The Civil Rights Movement succeeded in changing government policy and public opinion in the USA during the 1960s.

Critically assess the accuracy of this statement by referring to the aims, methods and achievements of the Civil Rights Movement.

[70]

OR

THEME SOUTH AFRICA'S EMERGENCE AS A DEMOCRACY**QUESTION 2**

The transition to democracy in South Africa involved compromise* rather than violent conflict*.

Critically assess the accuracy of this statement by referring to the key events in the negotiation process between 1990 and 1994.

*compromise = give and take

*conflict = struggle

[70]

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|-----------------|
| 70 marks |
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SECTION B EXTENDED WRITING

Answer **BOTH** questions from this section. Each piece of extended writing should be approximately 350 – 400 words in length. You should use your own knowledge and you may also refer to the visual provided to answer the questions.

THEME CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS**QUESTION 3**

Shown below is a famous photograph entitled 'Flower Power', taken at a peaceful student anti-war protest in Washington on 22 October 1967. The students' aim was to march to the Pentagon, the headquarters of the US military. The photograph shows a young man peacefully placing flowers into the rifle barrels of military policemen who were instructed to prevent the protesters from reaching the Pentagon.



[<<http://media.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/photo/2007/03/17/PH2007031701303.htm>>

Date Accessed 2 January 2013]

Explain the role played by the Student Movement in the USA in the 1960s by answering the following questions:

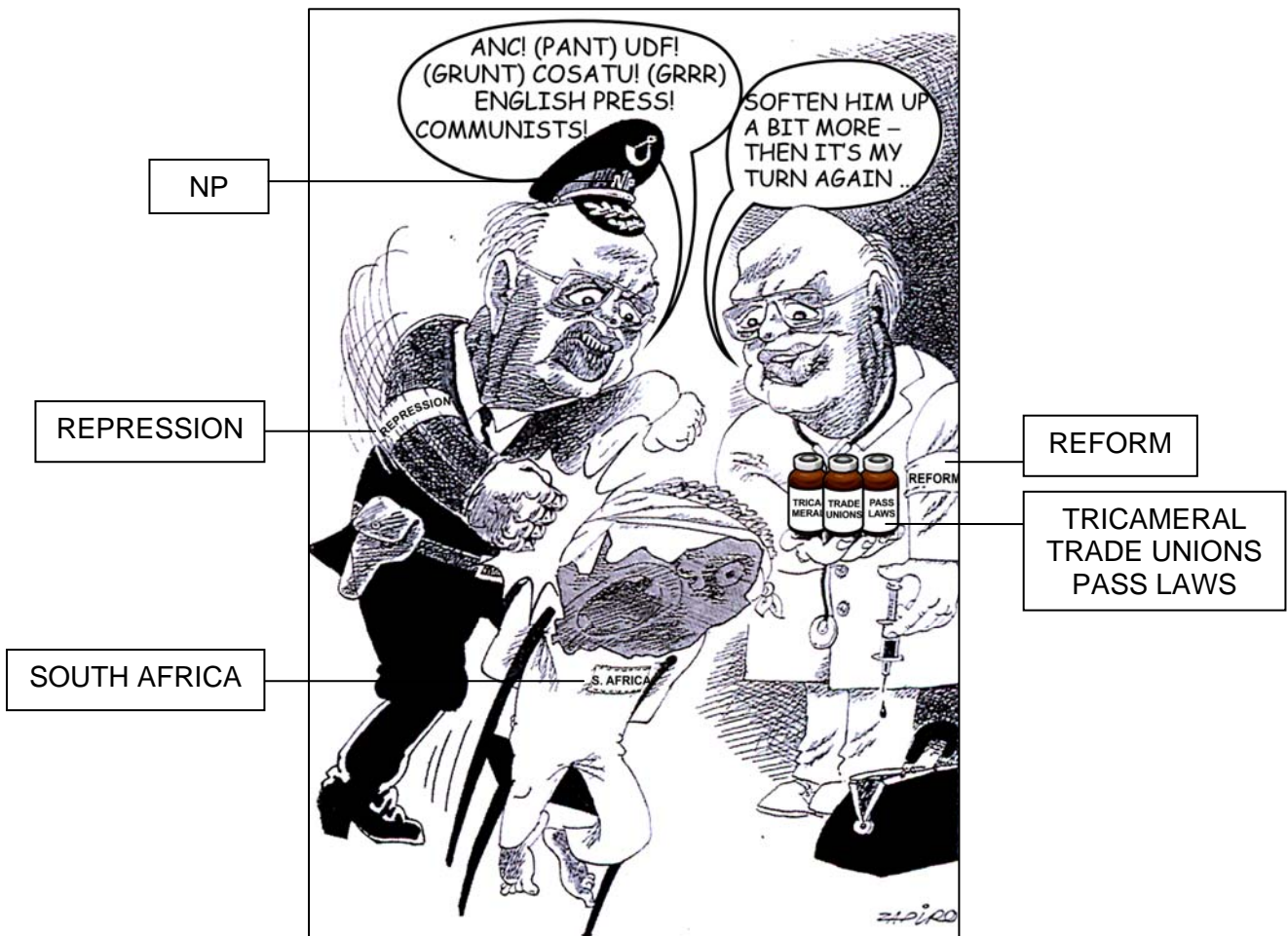
- (a) Why did the Student Movement want change in society?
- (b) What methods of protest were used by the Student Movement?
- (c) To what extent was the Student Movement successful in achieving its aims in the 1960s?

[40]

THEME SOUTH AFRICA'S EMERGENCE AS A DEMOCRACY

QUESTION 4

This 1987 Zapiro cartoon shows P.W. Botha, president of South Africa from 1978 to 1989, as a security policeman and as a doctor. Botha, as the security policeman, is shown beating up the ANC, UDF, COSATU, English newspapers and communists. As the doctor, Botha is shown carrying bottles of medicine representing reform measures. The cartoon makes fun of Botha's policy of total strategy that combined reform and repression.



[Vernon, K. Penpricks: *The Drawing of South Africa's Political Battlelines*, The Spearhead Press, Cape Town, 2000, p 160.]

Explain the role played by Botha's policy of 'total strategy' in helping to bring about the collapse of Apartheid by answering the following questions:

- (a) Why did Botha decide to adopt the policy of 'total strategy'?
- (b) Describe the methods of reform and repression that made up the policy of 'total strategy'.
- (c) What were the consequences of the use of reform and repression for the Apartheid government?

[40]

80 marks

Total: 150 marks