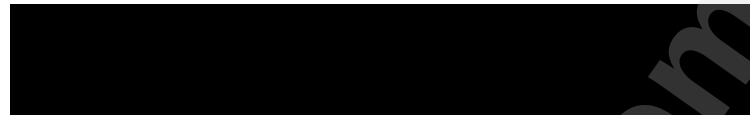




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GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2017

**HISTORY P2
ADDENDUM**

MARKS: 150



* H I S T E 4 *

This addendum consists of 13 pages.

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1: WHAT CONTRIBUTION DID STEPHEN BANTU BIKO MAKE TO THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN SOUTH AFRICA IN THE 1970s?

SOURCE 1A

The following extract focuses on the philosophy of Black Consciousness. It was written by G. Bizos.

The Black Consciousness Movement (BCM) was engaged in welfare, medical and self-help programmes. Steve Biko, as one of the founders of the BCM, was heavily involved in the running of Black Community Programmes (BCP), which he joined in August 1972 after quitting his medical studies at the University of Natal. He described the rationale (purpose) behind the organisation as:

‘Essentially to answer [the] problem that the Black man is a defeated being who finds it very difficult to lift himself up by his bootstrings. He is alienated. He is made to live all the time concerned with matters of existence, concerned with tomorrow. Now, we felt that we must attempt to defeat and break this kind of attitude and instil once more a sense of dignity within the Black man. So what we did was to design various types of programs, present these to the Black community with an obvious illustration that these are done by the Black people for the sole purpose of uplifting the Black community. We believed that we teach people by example.’

[From: *Steve Biko In No One To Blame? In Pursuit Of Justice In South Africa* by G. Bizos]

SOURCE 1B

The following source outlines the interaction between Donald Woods and the Minister of Justice, J.T. Kruger, on the death of Steve Biko.

I once went to Mr. J.T. Kruger and begged him to lift the restrictions on Steve and to speak to him. The result of that visit was an increase in Steve's restrictions and a state prosecution against me.

He always came out of such ordeals [detention] as tough as ever and as resiliently humorous about the interrogation sessions. He had a far closer understanding of his interrogators' fears and motivations than they will ever know, and with almost total recall he recounted to me the full range of their questions. Many were simply incredible ...

The government quite clearly never understood the extent to which Steve Biko was a man of peace. He was militant in standing up for his principles, yes, but his abiding goal was a peaceful reconciliation of all South Africans, and in this I happen to know he was a moderating influence.

Addressing a meeting of more than 1 000 people, held to mark the death in detention of Mr. Biko, Mr. Donald Woods told... 'If any of four reasons for his death was alleged, I would know it was untrue'. One of the four reasons was death through a hunger strike.

No assault – no cover-up — Kruger

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Kruger, said in an interview that the preliminary report on Mr. Steve Biko's death did not give the impression that a police assault was the cause of death.

'I personally do not believe this', he stated. 'I don't believe that my police – have done anything wrong ... If there is anything wrong in the Biko case, I will be surprised... There will be cover-up in the Biko case', Mr. Kruger said.

[From: No.46: Steve Biko by H. Bernstein]

SOURCE 1C

This extract by Nadine Gordimer, an ANC member, pays tribute to Steve Biko.

Somewhere in one of my novels written during the worst years of the apartheid regime, a character says: 'In a world of so much evil and so much compromise with evil, it means something special to be living in a country where there are still heroes.'

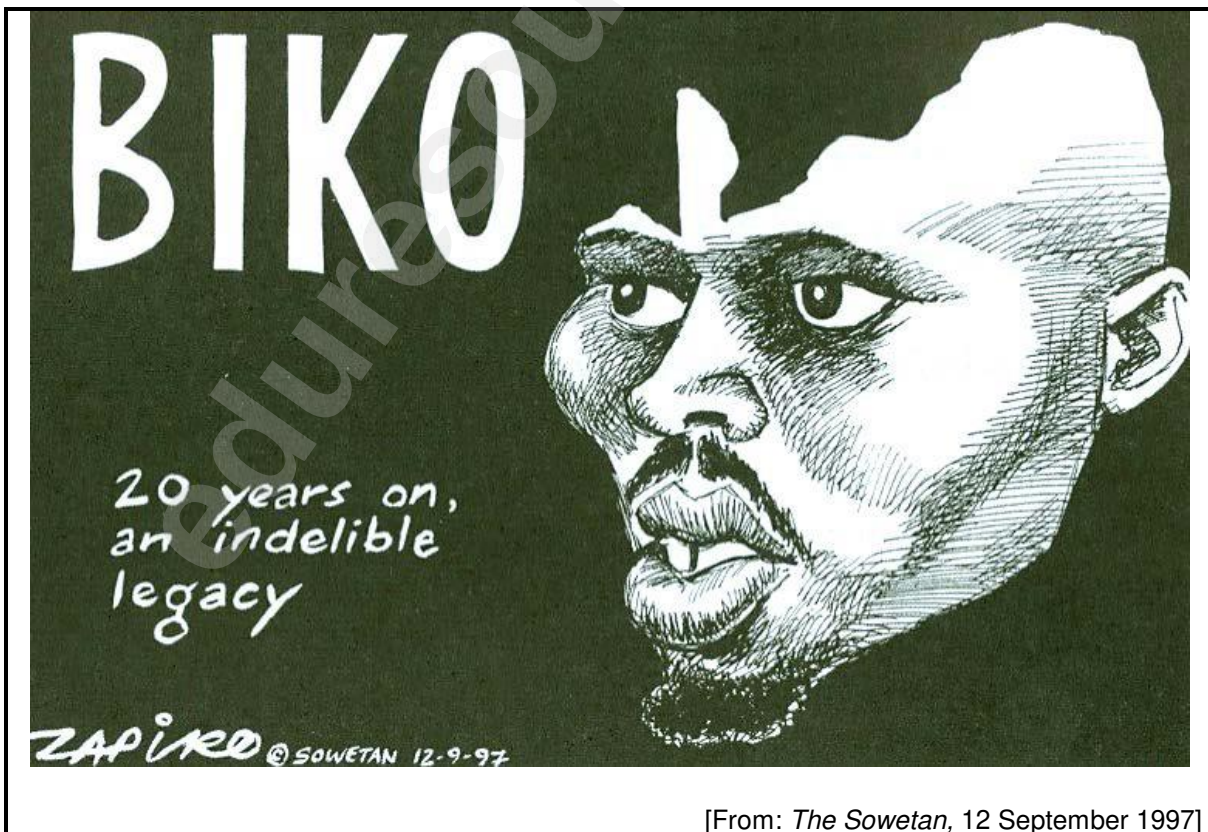
Our country was such a country. In the depths of apartheid's racist savagery, there was such heroes. One of those whose dedication to freedom, to justice, whose bravery, and whose appalling (terrible) suffering, surely epitomise (demonstrate) the ordeals (sufferings) of merciless oppression and resistance to them, was Steve Biko.

It is difficult not to speculate with enormous regret, on what he would have meant in the creation of the new South Africa in progress today; what his clear-mindedness and deep knowledge of the country's and its people's real needs would have contributed to our development.

[From: A Resource To Inform Us Our Present and Future by Nadine Gordimer]

SOURCE 1D

This cartoon by Zapiro commemorates the legacy of Black Consciousness leader, Stephen Bantu Biko.



[From: *The Sowetan*, 12 September 1997]

QUESTION 2: DID THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC) BRING ABOUT PEACE AND RECONCILIATION IN SOUTH AFRICA?

SOURCE 2A

The following extract describes the composition and work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC).

The TRC came into being early in 1996, under the joint leadership of Archbishop Desmond Tutu and former cleric and liberal politician, Alex Boraine. Other commissioners spanned the racial and political spectrum. Its tasks were to examine human rights abuses on all sides between 1960 and 1994, hear testimony from victims and perpetrators and, where there was full disclosure and political motivation was clearly present, grant perpetrators amnesty from civil prosecution or civil action. The objective was to encourage truth-telling. Separate amnesty hearings were held for this purpose. If perpetrators did not make use of this opportunity, it was made clear; they would be liable for prosecution. The TRC was also asked to suggest how victims could be compensated through reparations.

The function of the Commission will be to achieve its objectives and to that end the Commission shall:

- facilitate, and where necessary initiate or coordinate, inquiries into:
 - gross violations of human rights, including violations which were part of a systematic pattern of abuse;
 - the nature, causes and extent of gross violations of human rights, including the antecedents, circumstances, factors, context, motives and perspectives which led to such violations;
 - the identity of all persons, authorities, institutions and organisations involved in such violations;
 - the question whether such violations were the result of deliberate planning on the part of the state or a former state or any of their organs, or of any political organisation, liberation movement or other group or individual;
 - accountability, political or otherwise, for any such violation;

[From: *Every Step Of The Way* by the Department of Education]

SOURCE 2B

This source is an extract of Lerato Mbele's interview that she conducted with F.W. De Klerk and Cyril Ramaphosa on SABC 3 on 30 April 2006.

F.W. DE KLERK: The TRC process was flawed in many respects: numerous atrocities (killings) of the past have not been properly investigated; there was an over-emphasis on the role of the former security forces; the assassination of about 400 top IFP leaders has not been thoroughly probed; there has not been an in-depth analysis of what many would call 'black-on-black' violence. These flaws create an imbalance which tarnishes the credibility of the TRC. Furthermore I think the TRC failed to get to the core of understanding the past, or building understanding thereof. There is unfinished business, but we must now live the spirit of the Constitution. We must have Ubuntu ... instead of seeking vengeance. We should have reparation, instead of retaliation. If prosecutions go ahead, they must be even-handed: there must be prosecution of undisclosed crimes from all sides, not just from one side. I've never been in favour of blanket amnesty, but it will have a tremendous negative effect if we now get a situation that can be interpreted as a witch hunt. We must strike a balance. Prosecution in exceptional cases can be justified, if it is clear that people have hidden the truth of serious crimes for which they should have applied for amnesty.

CYRIL RAMAPHOSA: F.W. De Klerk uses emotive (sensitive) words when he says 'witch hunt'. The term 'witch hunt' has never been part of the lexicon (dictionary) of the new South Africa. Nelson Mandela in leading this country to unity and reconciliation made sure that there would not be any blanket 'witch hunt' type of process. We are not accustomed to witch hunts; we are, however, as an emerging democracy, accustomed to justice. If crimes were committed in the past, by whomever, and no application for amnesty was made when the opportunity was there, justice must prevail.

[From: *Truth and Reconciliation in South Africa 10 years on* by C. Villa-Vicencio & F. du Toit]

SOURCE 2C

The following is part of a testimony that Mamanki Sepei (mother of Stompie Sepei) gave at the TRC hearings.

On the 13th of February 1989, they took my son and we went to Brixton. We went to Diepkloof Mortuary. That's where I identified Stompie. His body was decomposed, but your son is your son. I was fighting for my rights. There were signs that really indicated to me that it was Stompie. After having been killed he was thrown into the river between new Canada and Soweto. You couldn't even identify him.

I looked at Stompie because I am his mother. I had a deep look at him. I saw the first sign. I said, 'I know my son. He doesn't have hair at the back.' His eyes were gouged (forced out), and I said, 'This is Stompie.' He had a scar on his eye. I looked at the nose and he had a birth mark. I looked at his chest and I could see a scar, because he fought with another boy in Thumahole. And I looked at his left hand. It was identical to mine ...

Reporters came to me. They said to me, 'Stompie is alive. He is in Botswana.' They said Mrs Mandela told them that Stompie is alive; he is in Botswana. I said to them, 'I am not bearing a zombie, I am bearing my son. I know his birth marks. I raised him from childhood ... Nobody will ever tell me anything about my child. We went to the mortuary to see him for the last time. He was decomposed, he had a bad smell. We couldn't bring him to the house. Together with my family and my father we went to see him and he was the real Stompie. But Mr Msipidi said to us, 'This is not Stompie.'... They were spreading the rumour that Stompie was an informer. 'The owner of the mortuary says the person who died is not Stompie.' I said, 'That is news to me.' The person that I am going to bury tomorrow is my son.'

[From: <http://www.justice.gov.za/trc/media/5C1996/5C9605/s960508d.htm>. Accessed on 23 November 2016.]

SOURCE 2D

The photograph below shows members of the ANC Women's League carrying posters supporting Winnie Mandela during the TRC hearing.



[From: <http://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/may-2004-women-show-their-support-for-winnie-madikizela-news-photo/107145359#may-2004-women-show-their-support-for-winnie-madikizelamandela-a-picture-id107145359>.

Accessed on 23 March 2017]

QUESTION 3: WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON THE ECONOMIES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AFTER 1989?**SOURCE 3A**

This source deals with the impact that global change had on agriculture and how it affected the international economy.

Research on the agricultural impacts of global change frequently emphasises the physical and socio-economic impacts of climate change, yet global changes associated with the internationalisation of economic activity may also have significant impacts on food systems. Together, climate change and globalisation are exposing farmers to new and unfamiliar conditions. Although some farmers may be in a position to take advantage of these changes, many more are facing increased vulnerability, particularly in the developing world. This paper considers the dynamics of agricultural vulnerability to global change through the example of southern Africa. We demonstrate that the combination of global and national economic changes is altering the context under which southern African farmers cope with climate variability and adapt to long-term change. We find that farmers who formerly had difficulty adapting to climatic variability may become less vulnerable to drought-related food shortages as the result of trade liberalisation. At the same time, however, removal of national credit and subsidies may constrain or limit adaptation strategies of other farmers, leaving them more vulnerable to climate variability and change.

[From: *Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change* by Leichenko and O'Brien]

SOURCE 3B

This poster by the South African Social Protection Experts Network (SASPEN) outlines how poor communities in Southern African countries can improve their living conditions.

How can agriculture and social protection work together in helping poor small family farmers break-out of poverty and hunger?

Agriculture can:

- Improve poor small family farmers' access to natural resources, insurance, credit, extension services and markets.
- Increase employment opportunities as well as food availability and keep food prices low, with benefits for poor net food buyers.

Social protection can:

- Alleviate credit constraints and allow poor small family farmers to engage in more productive and profitable agricultural activities.
- Foster local economic activity by increasing demand for food and other goods and services.

[From: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-c0012e.pdf>. Accessed on 15 November 2016]

SOURCE 3C

This source outlines the viewpoints of two students on the effects of globalisation.

View by Domschu: Moreover, the number of people worldwide who live in abject poverty is deeply troubling. It would be wrong to conclude that globalisation has caused this divergence, or that nothing can be done to improve the situation. Far from it: the low-income countries could not easily integrate into the global economy as others, partly because of their chosen policies and partly because of factors beyond their control. No country, least of all the poorest, can afford to remain isolated from the world economy. Each country should try and reduce poverty. The international community should endeavour to provide the poorest countries – by strengthening the international financial system, through trade and aid – to integrate into the global economy to grow faster and reduce poverty. This is the way to take care that all people in all countries have access to the benefits of globalisation.

View by Christian Kalytta: In my opinion the globalisation has, a lot of positive effects. For example there is a global market for companies to trade their products and a wider range of options for people, to choose from among the products of different nations. Furthermore, communication among the countries is on the rise, which allows for better understanding and broader vision. When communication increases amongst two countries, there is interchange of cultures as well. We get to know more about the other's cultural preferences and probably learn from the economy of other nations.

There are also disadvantages, when one mentions globalisation. In my opinion, globalisation is causing a movement of jobs from European to Asian countries. This is the result of lower costs of labour in the Asian countries compared to other countries. The high rate of profit for the companies, in Asia, has resulted in a pressure on the employed Europeans, who are always under the threat of the business being outsourced.

[From: <https://laboureconomics.wordpress.com/2012/05/14/causes-and-effects-of-globalization-6/>. Accessed on 15 November 2016]

SOURCE 3D

This source explains the negative effects that globalisation had on developing countries.

It is not only the developed nations that are complaining about the negative effects, people in developing nations – where most of the industries have been set up, have their own set of reasons against globalisation. They often complain that their cities have been reduced to garbage-dumps where all industrial waste is accumulated and pollution levels are sky-high.

Fast food chains like McDonalds and KFC are spreading fast in the developing world. People are consuming more junk food which has an adverse impact on their health. Apart from health concerns, there is something else that globalisation has been criticised for, and it is the accusation that it has opened floodgates for restaurants and eateries which are insensitive to the religious beliefs of the host nation. For example, a lawsuit had to be filed against McDonalds in India, after it was accused of serving beef in their burghers.

While the rich are getting richer, the poor are struggling for a square meal. If the current Occupy Wall Street-protests are a reminder of how angry people are with the current set-up, then those who govern us should take notice, and work towards alleviating poverty. Ideally, globalisation should have resulted in creation of wealth and prosperity, but corporate greed and corrupt government has ensured that money, is not distributed equally.

[From: http://www.buzzle.com/articles/negative_effects_of_globalisation.html. Accessed on 23 November 2016]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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