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NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

HISTORY P2

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ADDENDUM

This addendum consists of 14 pages.

QUESTION 1: WHY DID THE COMPULSORY INTRODUCTION OF AFRIKAANS AS A MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN BLACK SOUTH AFRICAN SCHOOLS LEAD TO THE SOWETO UPRISING IN 1976?**SOURCE 1A**

The extract below focuses on the reasons for the emergence of the Black Consciousness philosophy and its subsequent impact.

In the late 1960s the philosophy of Black Consciousness began to gain influence. Black Consciousness emphasised psychological (emotional) reasons as the main barrier to black emancipation (freedom), and a generation which had known only the humiliation (embarrassment) of 'grand apartheid' decided that the time had come to challenge the status quo (current situation). The main vehicle for the Black Consciousness Movement was the South African Students' Organisation (SASO) launched at the University of the North (Limpopo) in July 1969. SASO was formed after black students decided to break away from the multiracial but white dominated National Union of South African Students (NUSAS).

SASO began to fill the political vacuum (space) which had been left in black communities after the banning of the PAC and ANC. Influenced by the American Black Power Movement, the organisation spoke a new language of political radicalism (militancy). SASO rejected passive acceptance of white superiority and domination and advocated a new black self-confidence and self-assertion (being strong). The organisation set out to win black communities to its cause and attracted thousands of followers eager to break out of the mould of their parents' resignation. In 1972 SASO, together with leaders from other African educational and religious bodies, came together to form the Black People's Convention (BPC), a political wing of the Black Consciousness Movement which aimed to mobilise South Africans around the Black Consciousness ideology. The BPC wrote that they wanted to 'unite South African blacks into a black political movement which seeks to realise their emancipation (freedom) from both psychological and physical oppression'.

... High schools were receptive (open) to the Black Consciousness ideology. School students, with energy and independence, and brimming (overflowing) with a self-belief, were inspired by the philosophy of Black Consciousness and occupied the political vacuum left by the outlawed (banned) Congress movements ...

[From: *Soweto: A History* by Philip Bonner and Lauren Segal]

SOURCE 1B

This extract was part of a commemorative newspaper article on the 1976 Soweto Uprising. It focuses on a directive which was issued by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development (Education) that instructed black South African schools to ensure that at least 50% of the subjects were taught in the medium of Afrikaans.

In 1974 the Southern Transvaal Regional Department of Bantu Education issued a directive that Afrikaans be a medium of instruction in black junior secondary schools and on a 50-50 basis with English. This generated widespread protests from teacher organisations and school boards inside and outside Soweto.

Educationists saw the directive as a contradiction (going against) to a statement made the previous year by the then Secretary for Bantu Education, the late Dr HJ van Zyl, who had made it clear that the medium of instruction in schools should be decided by the individual boards in consultation with him personally.

He stated that it was not in the interest of the pupils to have two mediums of instruction.

This is what happened:

- Following the 50-50 language directive in late 1974, school boards and teacher organisations made representations to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development (Education), Mr MC Botha, for a decision against this policy. This was turned down.
- In May 1975 the joint Northern and Southern Transvaal school boards elected a committee to take up the issue again with the Department of Bantu Education.
- The committee subsequently had at least one meeting with Van Zyl but returned home dissatisfied.
- During 1975 several school boards ordered their schools to ignore the language instruction and teach in English only.
- At several secret meetings the school boards were told in no uncertain terms to toe the line of (follow) the Department of Bantu Education. Most school boards relented (gave in).
- In February 1976 the dispute surfaced when two members of the Meadowlands Tswana School Board in Soweto were fired by the Regional Director of Bantu Education, Mr WC Ackerman. The entire school board resigned in sympathy.
- Soweto secondary school pupils then took the matter up on 17 May 1976 when Form One (Standard 6) and Form Two (Standard 7) pupils refused to attend classes until their demands to have the Afrikaans order withdrawn were met.

[From: *The Sowetan*, Friday 16 June 1995]

SOURCE 1C

This photograph shows students from Soweto on 16 June 1976, protesting against the introduction of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction.



[From: *The Soweto Uprising: Counter Memories of June 1976* by SM Ndlovu]

TO HELL WITH AFRIKAANS

SOURCE 1D

This extract focuses on a meeting on 19 June 1976 between the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development (Education), Mr MC Botha, and members of the Urban Bantu Council. They discussed the continued use of the Afrikaans language as a medium of instruction in schools located in Soweto.

On 19 June 1976, in an effort to halt the violence and prevent renewed disorder and tragedy, a delegation of eleven black leaders met with a seven-man team of government, Bantu Administration and Bantu Education officials who were headed by MC Botha, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

Most of the members of the Urban Bantu Council came to the meeting, in the words of Urban Bantu councillor L Mlonzi, 'with their caps in hand, pleading for mercy and the good judgement of the Minister'. Declaring that they, too, were extremely shocked by the 'vandalism' in Soweto, that this was 'purely the action of children', they assured the Minister that it was 'not a question of not wanting to have Afrikaans taught as a subject in the schools' but that 'the children were finding it difficult to do certain difficult subjects in Afrikaans'. Councillor L Mosala agreed, and he 'pleaded' with the Minister not to view the request for the suspension of Afrikaans as 'animosity (hatred) of the Blacks towards Afrikaans' but rather as a consequence of the 'inability of teachers' to teach difficult subjects in Afrikaans ... 'The children and the teachers were happy to have Afrikaans as a subject,' he said. RJ Maponya also assured the Minister that 'Afrikaans was not hated', and, without assigning responsibility, he expressed the opinion that 'irreparable damage' had been done to race relations in South Africa.

The Minister, 'moved by the earnestness (seriousness) of the statements by the members' of the delegation, explained the policy regarding Bantu education:

- There is no such thing as compulsion by the Department for the use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction ... The basic truth is that the Department gives the principals the opportunity to apply for exemption where difficulty is experienced with the medium of instruction.
- English can be used as a medium of instruction for all subjects, provided extra time is allocated to the other language.
- Afrikaans can be used for all subjects, and again, extra time must be allowed for English as a subject.

[From: <http://www.gutenberg-e.org/pohlandt-mccormick/PM.c5p2.html>.
Accessed on 7 November 2014.]

QUESTION 2: DID THE AMNESTY PROCESS OF THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC) HEAL SOUTH AFRICA FROM ITS DIVIDED PAST?**SOURCE 2A**

This extract, which was written by Archbishop Desmond Tutu, appeared in the final TRC report. It focuses on the reasons for the establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in 1996.

However painful the experience, the wounds of the past must not be allowed to fester (worsen). They must be opened. They must be cleansed. And balm (ointment) must be poured on them so they can heal. This is not to be obsessed (worried) by the past. It is to take care that the past is properly dealt with for the sake of the future. In our case, dealing with the past means knowing what happened. Who ordered that this person should be killed? Why did this gross violation of human rights take place? We also need to know about the past so that we can renew our resolve and commitment that never again will such violations take place. We need to know about the past in order to establish a culture of respect for human rights. It is only by accounting for the past that we can become accountable for the future. For all these reasons our nation, through those who negotiated the transition from apartheid to democracy, chose the option of individual and not blanket amnesty. And we believe that this individual amnesty has demonstrated its value. One of the criteria to be satisfied before amnesty could be granted was full disclosure of the truth. Freedom was granted in exchange for truth. We have, through these means, been able to uncover much of what happened in the past. We know what happened to Steve Biko.

[From: <http://www.justice.gov.za/trc/report/finalreport/Volume%201.pdf>.
Accessed on 10 February 2015.]

SOURCE 2B

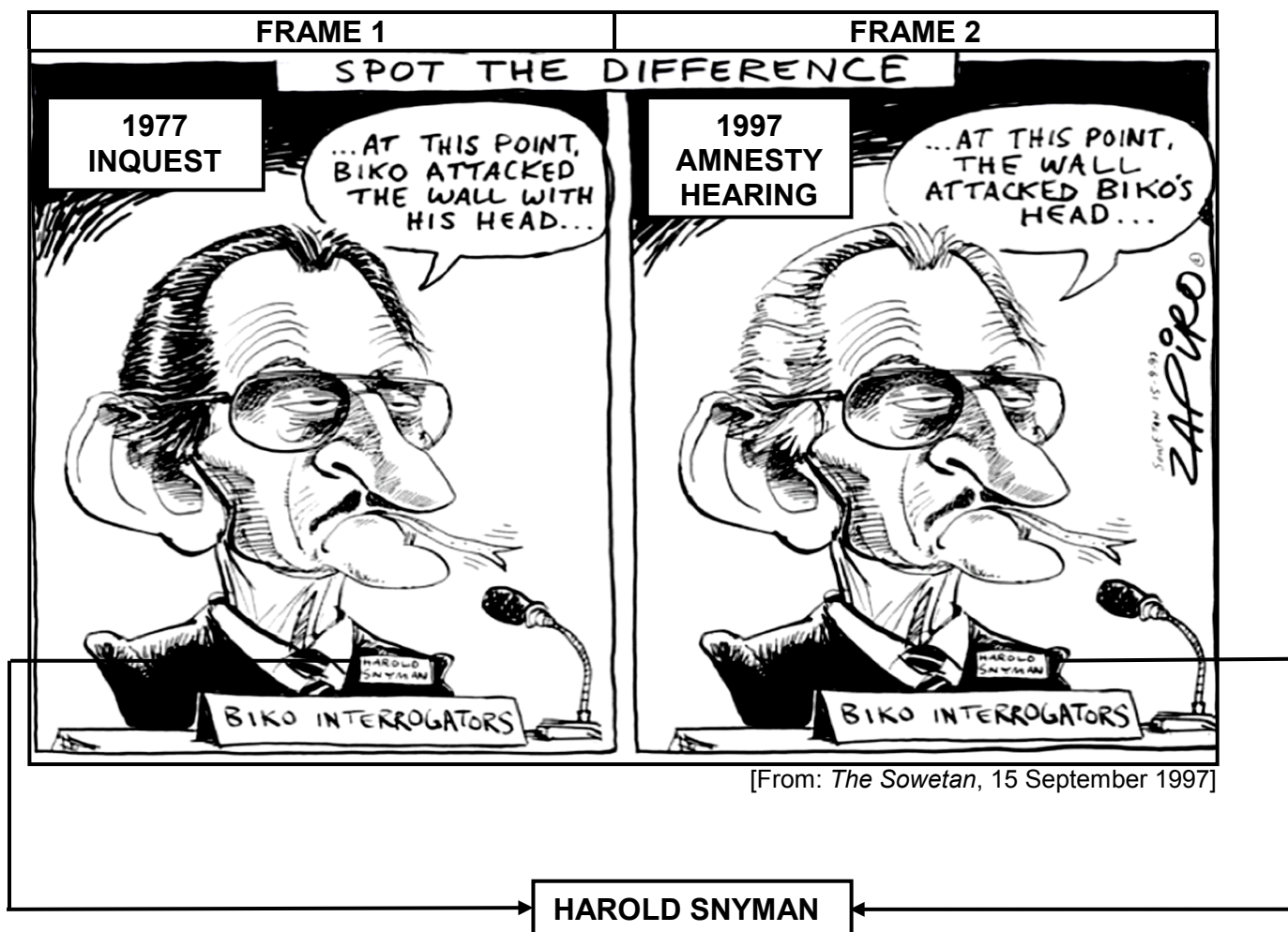
The transcript below about the killing of Steve Biko was taken from the amnesty hearing that was held on 10 September 1997 in New Brighton, Port Elizabeth. Mr George Bizos, who represented the Biko family, here interrogates the amnesty applicant, Mr Harold Snyman.

- Mr Bizos: Now, this story that you made up required you personally to be particularly inventive (creative) in the story. Do you agree?
- Mr Snyman: Yes, that's correct.
- Mr Bizos: You had to make up an interrogation and the answers given by the late Mr Biko and his reaction that was supposed to have lasted the whole day?
- Mr Snyman: No, that is not correct.
- Mr Bizos: Well, didn't you have to account for what happened during the 6th, once you had decided to lie, that the injury and incapacity of Mr Biko started on the 7th?
- Mr Snyman: Your Honour, that was because of the false statements that we compiled.
- Mr Bizos: The question is that you showed yourself to be particularly inventive (creative), because you were capable of making up a story of an interrogation, responses by Mr Biko and reactions by Mr Biko throughout the 6th; something that never happened. You made it up.
- Chairperson: When you are saying 'you', are you referring to him personally?
- Mr Bizos: Him personally, because I'm going to put to you that it was you who described what happened during the interrogation and what documents Mr Biko was confronted with and how he reacted to them and how he confessed to be a terrorist and how he agreed on this, that and the other; something that never happened. I'm putting to you that that is evidence of you being particularly inventive. Do you agree?
- Mr Snyman: No, it never happened, your Honour, the interrogation.
- Mr Bizos: We know that, because you now tell us that it never happened. The question is that you are a particularly inventive person, because you were able to fill the whole day's happenings that never happened and stand up in the witness-box and brazenly (unashamedly) lie about what happened throughout that day, without it having happened. Is the answer to my question, yes?
- Mr Snyman: Yes.
- Mr Bizos: Now, do you agree that you and your associates made up false affidavits, supposedly having been made by other people with which you confronted Biko during the 6th? Do you recall that that was your evidence?
- Mr Snyman: It could possibly be.

[From: <http://www.justice.gov.za/trc/amntrans%5cpe/snyman.htm>. Accessed on 16 March 2015.]

SOURCE 2C

This cartoon by Zapiro depicts Harold Snyman, one of Biko's interrogators.



SOURCE 2D

This source outlines the reaction of Biko's family to the news that the policemen who were involved in the interrogation and killing of Stephen Bantu Biko were denied amnesty.

Between December 1998 and February 1999, the Amnesty Committee of the TRC denied amnesty to the five policemen on the grounds that they had not made full disclosure, had not admitted to committing the crime for which they sought amnesty, and had failed to prove that their actions had been politically motivated. The Biko family was pleased with the decision. Nkosinathi Biko, Steve Biko's oldest son, said on behalf of the family, 'The decision is significant in that it is a departure from the inquest findings that nobody was to blame.' For the most part, however, the family was disappointed in the amnesty hearings because they did not bring out the truth. The family's lawyer accused the policemen of not having 'the courage to tell the whole truth, that they actually punched him to death'. Speaking of Nieuwoudt's testimony, Mrs Ntsiki Biko, Biko's widow, remarked, 'His testimony is nothing new. I think he is lying more than he did at the inquest. I have been saying this all along, they are going to lie even more so they get amnesty. I feel bad.' Later, in 2003, the Minister of Justice determined that the state would not prosecute the policemen who applied for amnesty in Steve Biko's death because of the amount of time that had lapsed since 1977 and insufficient evidence, for example the lack of an eyewitness.

[From: <http://www.overcomingapartheid.msu.edu/sidebar.php?id=65-258-4&page=5>.
Accessed on 16 March 2015.]

QUESTION 3: WHY DID THE MEMBERS OF BRICS DECIDE TO ESTABLISH A DEVELOPMENT BANK IN 2014?**SOURCE 3A**

This cartoon by P Nath was published in the *Khaleej Times* (United Arab Emirates) on 28 March 2013. It depicts the BRICS members' intention to establish a Development Bank.



[From: www.cagle.com/2013/03/brics-development-bank. Accessed on 20 February 2015.]

SOURCE 3B

The newspaper article below focuses on the BRICS conference that was held in Fortaleza, Brazil on 16 July 2014.

BRICS SET UP BANK TO COUNTER WESTERN HOLD ON GLOBAL FINANCE

FORTALEZA, Brazil (Reuters) – Leaders of the BRICS emerging market nations launched a \$100 billion development bank and a currency reserve pool on Tuesday in their first concrete step towards reshaping the Western-dominated international financial system. The bank, aimed at funding infrastructure projects in developing nations, will be based in Shanghai (China), and India will preside over its operations for the first five years, followed by Brazil and then Russia, leaders of the five-country group announced at a summit. They also set up a \$100 billion currency reserve pool to help countries forestall (prevent) short-term liquidity (assets) pressures.

The long-awaited bank is the first major achievement of the BRICS countries – Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa – since they got together in 2009 to press for a bigger say in the global financial order created by Western powers after World War Two and centred on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

The BRICS were prompted to seek coordinated action following an exodus (mass departure) of capital from emerging markets last year, triggered by the scaling back of United States (US) monetary stimulus. The new bank reflects the growing influence of the BRICS, which accounts for almost half of the world's population and about one-fifth of global economic output. The bank will begin with a subscribed capital of \$50 billion divided equally between its five founders, with an initial total of \$10 billion in cash put in over seven years and \$40 billion in guarantees. It is scheduled to start lending in 2016 and be open to membership by other countries, but the capital share of the BRICS cannot drop below 55 per cent. The contingency (back-up) currency pool will be held in the reserves of each BRICS country and can be shifted to another member to cushion balance of payments difficulties. This initiative gathered momentum after the reverse in the flows of cheap dollars that fuelled a boom in emerging markets for a decade. 'It will help contain the volatility (instability) faced by diverse economies as a result of the tapering (decreasing) of the United States' policy of monetary expansion,' Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff said.

'It is a sign of the times, which demand reform of the IMF,' she told reporters at the close of the summit.

[From: <http://in.reuters.com/article/2014/07/15/brics-summit-bank-idINKBN0FK08620140715>.
Accessed on 20 February 2015.]

SOURCE 3C

This is part of a report of an interview that A Martinez conducted with Joseph Stiglitz, former World Bank chief economist and Nobel laureate in economics, for a Russian television channel. The interview was televised on 15 July 2014. It focuses on the impact that the establishment of the BRICS Development Bank was expected to have on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

Nobel Prize-winning economist Joseph Stiglitz has praised the New Development Bank (NDB) founded this week by the BRICS countries for creating a financial institution that could counter the Western-dominated IMF and World Bank.

Stiglitz, a professor at Columbia University and former chief economist for the World Bank, said the New Development Bank marks a 'fundamental change in global economic and political power'. He added that the effort by Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) could revitalise the way funds are distributed to developing nations in a changing global economy that the 'old institutions' like the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank have not adequately recognised.

'The existing institutions just don't have enough resources,' Stiglitz told *Democracy Now*. 'They have enough for 2, 3, 4 per cent. So, this is adding to the flow of money that will go to finance infrastructure, adaptation to climate change, all the needs that are so evident in the poorest countries.'

The new bank will provide money for infrastructure and development projects in BRICS countries, and unlike the IMF or World Bank, each nation has equal say, regardless of gross domestic product (GDP) size. Stiglitz said the BRICS bank has the potential to 'get more resources to the developing countries in ways that are consistent with their interests and needs' while forcing American-controlled institutions to recognise monetary and economic contributions of the BRICS nations that deserve a say in global investment decisions now dominated by the West.

Stiglitz pointed out that governance rules for the IMF and the World Bank have not changed adequately enough since their creation in 1944, as the United States has refused to substantially modify its hold over the institutions' functions.

'So, this new institution reflects the disparity and the democratic deficiency in the global governance and is trying to restart, to rethink that,' he said.

[From: <http://rt.com/usa/173912-stiglitz-brics-bank-interview/>. Accessed on 20 February 2015.]

SOURCE 3D

The article below was written by Charles Kenny from the Centre for Global Development. It focuses on the impact that the establishment of the BRICS Development Bank was expected to have on the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

In pure financial terms, there isn't much competition (yet). The International Monetary Fund (IMF) lending capacity is somewhere over \$750 billion; the World Bank can lend up to around \$300 billion. The BRICS Bank and the currency fund between them (BRICS members) are supposed to be financed to the tune of about \$150 billion (although they may be able to leverage more loans than that).

But that's a partial view. The BRICS Bank and currency fund are a warning as much as a rival. The United States (US) and Europe are stalling (halting) reforms to make the IMF more representative of global economic power. Despite their falling share of global output and trade, the US wants to retain veto power over IMF decisions and Europe wants to keep the right to appoint the Fund's Managing Director.

The BRICS currency fund is a sign that if the West doesn't face up to the fact of a rising Rest (BRICS countries), developing countries will go their own way. The IMF as a global institution has more credibility and clout (money) than any regional monetary fund could muster (get together). And the US and Europe need the IMF more than ever – think of the euro crisis and the key role played by the Fund (IMF and World Bank) in avoiding a deeper recession (economic slump) in Europe.

If the BRICS decides to abandon the Fund in favour of their own institution, critically weakening the Washington-based body, many of the biggest losers will be in the West. The BRICS Bank and currency fund are a signal to the US and Europe alike: Help reform the institutions you created for the new world, or see the multilateralism (multiparty) you need more than ever fall apart.

[From: 'A New World Order', <http://weeklywonk.newamerica.net/articles/new-world-order/>.
Accessed on 20 February 2015.]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Visual sources and other historical evidence were taken from the following:

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The Sowetan, 16 June 1995

The Sowetan, 15 September 1997