



**Western Cape
Government**

Education

Directorate: Curriculum FET

TELEMATICS



HISTORY

2018

GRADE 12

TERMS 1 – 3

PAPER 1

Cuba

THE ORIGIN OF THE COLD WAR

CONTAINMENT AND BRINKMANSHIP: THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS 1962: SOURCE-BASED QUESTION

Historical concepts:

TASS: Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union which controlled all international and domestic news in the Soviet Union.

Jupiter: a system of missiles stationed in Turkey.

THE CRISIS UNFOLDS, 1962

DATE	EVENT
August	US spy planes observed weapons in Cuba.
September	Khrushchev secretly started to send nuclear weapons to Cuba.
4 September	Kennedy warned the USSR not to put nuclear missiles in Cuba.
11 September	The Soviet government assured the USA it would not base nuclear missiles outside the USSR
14 October	An American U-2 aircraft took a series of reconnaissance photographs twelve miles above the island 5 October
15 October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defence experts concluded that the site was being prepared for a number of medium-range ballistic missiles. • They would soon be ready to fire
16 October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alarmed by the intelligence reports, Kennedy quickly called a meeting of top-level advisers, including his brother, Robert Kennedy, the Attorney General. • This group, which met frequently during the crisis, became known as the Executive Committee (Ex-Comm). • One member later recalled that Kennedy was more tense than he had ever seen him. • He was 'absolutely determined that the missiles would leave Cuba'.
19 October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further reconnaissance photos revealed more missile sites, this time threatening a longer-range strike. • The experts said that the Soviets were working non-stop and that the missile sites were nearly ready.
22 October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kennedy announced a naval blockade of Cuba. • All ships carrying weapons to Cuba were to be turned back. • The armed forces were placed on high alert. • The USSR was told that the USA would retaliate against any missile launched from Cuba against a Western nation. • That evening Kennedy went on television to make a live broadcast to the American people. • It was probably the most important speech made in the whole period of the Cold War.
23 October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Soviet government insisted that it was simply helping Cuba to

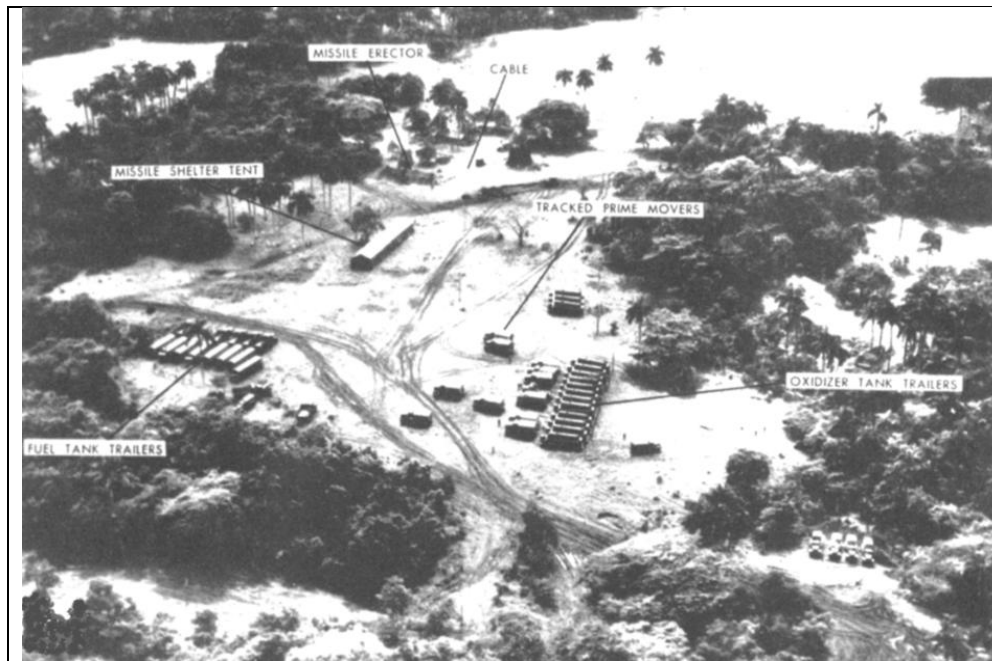
	<p>defend itself and that the USA was interfering in Cuba's affairs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khrushchev accused the USA of pushing the world towards nuclear war.
24 October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The blockade was in place. • Approximately twenty-five Soviet ships were spread across the Atlantic on their way to Cuba. Then, at 10.25 a.m. • Kennedy received the most important message of his political career: a number of ships had stopped dead in the mid-Atlantic. • One oil tanker was allowed through without being searched. • The rest turned back.
26 October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khrushchev sent a letter to Kennedy hinting that he was ready to make some sort of agreement. • The USSR might withdraw the missiles if Kennedy promised not to invade Cuba. • A second message then arrived insisting that the USSR would only remove their missiles from Cuba if the USA removed theirs from Turkey. • The Executive Committee advised Kennedy not to give in to Soviet demands 'at the point of a gun'. • Khrushchev was obviously coming under pressure from hard-line generals to stand up to the USA. • Hence, the second message. The crisis seemed to be getting out of hand.
27 October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An American U-2 plane was shot down over Cuba, killing the pilot. Although Castro had acted on his own, Kennedy was stunned. • He believed that the Cuban leader was following Soviet orders. • Some of Kennedy's more hard-line advisers urged the president to attack Cuba. • The world was on the brink of nuclear war. • Kennedy had already moved his wife and children to Washington so that they could be in the presidential bunker. • At this stage Kennedy's attitude softened. • A second U-2 flew into Soviet air space. • Kennedy apologised. It was at this stage that Robert Kennedy helped to solve the crisis. • He suggested that the USA should reply to the first message and ignore the second, more aggressive one. • Kennedy's reply to Khrushchev therefore said that the USA would promise not to invade Cuba but would not make a decision on Turkey until they had talked to their NATO allies. • In return for the Cuban guarantee, America demanded the withdrawal of the Soviet missiles from Cuba.
28 October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio Moscow announced that the nuclear weapons would be removed. • Privately, the Americans agreed to remove their missiles from Turkey as long as the USSR kept it a secret

Activity 1

HOW DID THE DEPLOYMENT OF SOVIET MISSILES IN CUBA INTENSIFY COLD WAR TENSIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE SOVIET UNION?

SOURCE 1B

This aerial photograph was taken by Major Heyser from an American U-2 spy plane on 14 October 1962. The labelling in the photograph below was added by the American intelligence service (CIA).



[From <http://cdn.history.com/sites/2/2015/07/hith-cuban-misile-crii.jpg>. Accessed on 6 March 2017.]

Consult Source 1B.

1.2.1 What messages does the aerial photograph convey? Use the visual clues in the photograph to support your answer. (2 x 2) (4)

1.2.2 Explain to what extent a historian would consider the information in this source useful when researching the deployment of missiles in Cuba. (2 x 2) (4)

SOURCE 1C

The source below is a transcript of a televised speech that President Kennedy delivered to the American nation on 22 October 1962. It outlines the steps that Kennedy intended to take against the deployment of Soviet missiles in Cuba.

Acting in the defense of our own security and of the entire Western Hemisphere, I have directed that the following initial steps be taken immediately:

First: To halt this offensive [invasive] build-up, a strict quarantine [blockade] on all offensive military equipment under shipment to Cuba is being initiated. All ships of any kind bound for Cuba, from whatever nation or port will, if found to contain cargoes of offensive weapons, be turned back ...

Second: I have directed the continued and increased close surveillance of Cuba and its military build-up ... I have directed the Armed Forces to prepare for any eventualities [possibilities] ...

Third: It shall be the policy of this nation to regard any nuclear missile launched from Cuba against any nation in the Western Hemisphere as an attack by the Soviet Union on the United States, requiring a full retaliatory [avenging] response upon the Soviet Union ...

Sixth: ... Our resolution will call for the prompt dismantling and withdrawal of all offensive weapons in Cuba, under the supervision of United Nations observers, before the quarantine can be lifted.

Seventh and finally: I call upon Chairman Khrushchev to halt and eliminate this clandestine [secret], reckless and provocative [confrontational] threat to world peace and to stabilize relations between our two nations. I call upon him further to abandon this course of world domination ... and withdrawing these weapons from Cuba by refraining from any action which will widen or deepen the present crisis and then participating in a search for peaceful and permanent solutions.

[From *Thirteen Days: A Memoir of the Cuban Missile Crisis* by RF Kennedy]

1.3 Read Source 1C.

- 1.3.1 According to Kennedy, in whose defence was he acting after detecting missile sites in Cuba? (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.3.2 Explain the concept blockade in the context of the deployment of missiles in Cuba. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.3 State any TWO steps that Kennedy claimed he would take after detecting Soviet missiles in Cuba. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.3.4 Using the evidence in the source and your own knowledge, comment on why Kennedy decided to address the American public on 22 October 1962. (2 x 2) (4)

- 1.4 Refer to Sources 1B and 1C. Explain how the evidence in Source 1B supports the information in Source 1C regarding the deployment of Soviet missiles in Cuba. (2 x 2) (4)

China

KEY QUESTION: HOW DID CHINA RISE AS A WORLD POWER AFTER 1949?

Key Leaders



Chiang Kai – Shek.
As leader of Nationalist Guomintang after 1925; he was anti – communist



Mao Zedong. He was a founder member on the Chinese Communist Party - CCP - in 1921



The Great Leap Forward

What was the Great Leap Forward?

This was the name given to the Second Five-Year Plan, starting in 1957. It had two main aims:

- First, it was a plan to modernise China's industry and make it into a powerful

Industrial country within fifteen years.

- Second, it was meant to modernise China's agriculture so that enough food could be grown to feed its growing population.

What happened during the Great Leap Forward?

- Mao believed the key to its success was to use the millions of peasants in China to do the work rather than relying on machinery and experts, who he distrusted.
- Instead of building big factories in cities, the CCP encouraged peasants to set up small-scale industries in the countryside (called the 'industrialisation of the countryside'). For example, they had to make steel in backyard blast furnaces.
- To improve agriculture, massive schemes of irrigation and dams were planned to be built by a large number of labourers/peasants.
- People were forced to live in Communes which consisted of about 30,000 peasants. In a Commune, peasants lived in barracks, ate in canteens and gave up their small plots of land.
- Targets were set for every village, commune and factory. These targets were extremely high and people were often too scared to argue with them.

How successful was the Great Leap Forward?

- The Great Leap Forward was a dismal failure.
- The peasant industries did not work properly. Nobody had the expertise to run them properly, for example, the steel produced in the backyard furnaces was of very poor quality that it could not be used.
- People lied about the amount of steel they had produced because they were scared of what would happen to them if they did not meet their targets. This meant that even bigger targets were set.
- Foolish ideas like ploughing deep, planting crops too closely together contributed to poor harvests.
- Most peasants neglected their farms and focussed their attention on industrial production which led to a disastrous famine from 1959 to 1961. It was estimated that about 16 million people died of starvation.
- Nobody dared criticise the plan for fear of being labelled a 'rightist' or a 'counter-revolutionary'.

What effect did the failure of the Great Leap Forward have on Mao and the CCP?

- Mao eventually admitted that mistakes had been made and resigned as President of China but kept his job as Chairman of the CCP.
- In 1962 Mao handed over responsibility for the economy to President Liu Shao qi and CCP General Secretary Deng Xiaoping and withdrew from the political scene. Liu and Deng were both more moderates. In 1962 Deng Xiaoping and Liu Shao qi took over the running of the economy and transformed it. They for example, allowed peasants to have their private plots of land again so that agricultural productivity could increase.



What happened during the Cultural Revolution?

- Mao knew that ordinary Chinese citizens, especially the young, idolised him so he set up the Red Guards. These were groups of young people who studied his ideas that were contained in the Little Red Book and worshipped Mao almost like a god or emperor
- Huge demonstrations were held in Tiananmen Square, Beijing and posters and pictures of Mao were put up everywhere
- The Red Guards were told to attack anyone in authority e.g. teachers, parents, intellectuals, scientists, civil servants and doctors. They were forced to confess to being 'class enemies' or 'capitalist raiders'. Many were tortured and killed
- Deng Xiaoping and Liu Shao qi were removed from office. Liu died in prison in 1969. Many local CCP leaders and officials were attacked and killed.
- Anything to do with traditional China was attacked and often destroyed (e.g. temples, art, tea houses).
- In addition, anything western was attacked (e.g. western music, plays, writing).
- New operas and plays were commissioned to glorify the revolution instead.

What were the effects of the Cultural Revolution?

- Schools and universities closed for more than two years, this resulted in a lost generation.
- Industry suffered and production almost stopped by 1968, the economy was in ruins.
- Rival gangs of Red Guards began to clash and many old scores were settled. Law and order virtually broke down between 1966 and 1968
- Many CCP leaders were arrested and sent into the countryside to work as Peasants. Others were tortured and killed.
- At least a million people died as a result of the Cultural Revolution

How did the Cultural Revolution end?

- Mao ordered the Red Guards to stop their attacks in 1969 and restored law and order. Mao announced that the Cultural Revolution was over, but it took years to bring everything back to normal in factories, schools and farms.

Did communist rule benefit the Chinese people at all?

- Yes, in some ways, despite disasters such as the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution.
- Their lives were tightly controlled (e.g. jobs were allocated by the government), resulting in a reduction in unemployment.
- Workers had eight-hour days and a week's paid holiday a year.
- Pensions, health services and education were introduced for all.
- Housing, electricity, water and transport costs were all subsidised.
- Women had improved quality of life and had greater equality.

ACTIVITY 2

Essay Question:

The implementation of Mao Zedong's policies, the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution, was a dismal failure.

Do you agree with this statement? Use relevant evidence from 1958 to 1969 to support your line of argument. [50]

SESSION 2: ANGOLA



Cuba In Angola - War of Independence 1975 (video)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RVqwFYGzL-M&t=241s>

KEY CONCEPTS

Concept	Explanation
Cold War	An ideological conflict between the USA and the Soviet Union, after World War 11 (not a direct fighting between super powers)
Communism	A political and economic system whereby the state takes full responsibility for its citizens. Centrally controlled economic and political system which is an alternative to capitalism.
Socialism	The involvement of state in the economy. State takes partial control of the means of production but allows for some private ownership.
Democracy	A political system in which all citizens are free to elect representatives to establish a multi-party government
Neo-colonialism	(neo-meaning new or revived colonialism) paradoxically Africa with its rich resources enriched foreign powers in a one-sided relationship (exploitation) which favoured the former colonial powers. African nations were given political independence but did not attain economic freedom.
One-Party State	System of government where only one political party is legally permitted to exist/function
Dictatorship	An individual ruler who takes total control of all state power. Often results in the creation of a personality cult through the use of security forces to eliminate all forms of opposition
Civil War	War between civilians within a country
African Nationalism	An intense commitment to liberate Africans from colonial rule
Perestroika	Economic restructuring
Glasnost	Political openness (introduced by Gorbachev).

TIMELINE

Date	Events
1961	FNLA and MPLA begin a guerrilla campaign to overthrow Portuguese colonial rule.
25 April 1974	Portuguese colonial rule ends after a coup removes the government in Portugal
11 November 1975	Angola attains official independence
1975	South Africa's Prime Minister JB Vorster authorises Operation Savannah, eventually resulting in the infiltration of several SADF forces and a clash between the South African government and Cuban forces.
15 January 1975	The Alvor Accord is signed by parties involved in the conflict
July 1975	FNLA is forced out of Luanda by the MPLA, while UNITA voluntarily withdraws to the south of Angola where it is based. By August the MPLA controls 11 of 15 provincial capitals.
5 August 1975	South African troops invade southern Angola with armoured vehicles and artillery, sweeping towards Luanda.
23 October 1975	South Africa deploys troops stationed in Namibia in support of the FNLA and UNITA. Additionally, Zaire sends armoured cars, paratroopers and infantry battalions in support of the FNLA with the motive of ensuring a pro-Kinshasa government. Together with South Africa, UNITA manages to capture five provincial capitals. Major assistance by Cuban forces siding with the MPLA prevents the fall of Luanda to South Africa and UNITA.
23 November 1975	The FNLA and UNITA declare a coalition government based in Huambo, with Holden Roberto and Jonas Savimbi as co-presidents.

From: <http://www.sahistory.org.za/article/angolan-civil-war-1975-2002-timeline-events>

ACTIVITY 3

QUESTION 2:

WHY DID CUBA BECOME INVOLVED IN THE ANGOLAN CIVIL WAR IN 1975?

SOURCE 2B

The source below is an extract from a letter dated 26 January 1975. It was written by the leader of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), Agostino Neto, while visiting Dar es Salaam. It was sent to the Cuban government requesting military assistance.

Dar es Salaam, 26 January 1975

Dear Comrades

Given the situation on the ground of our movement and our country, and taking into account the results of the exploratory [experimental] trip of the official Cuban delegation, we are sending you a list of the urgent needs of our organisation. We are confident that you will give it immediate consideration.

1. The establishment, organisation and maintenance of a military school for cadres. We urgently need to create a company of security personnel, and we need to prepare the members of our military staff.

2. We need to rent a ship to transport the war material that we have in Dar es Salaam to Angola. The delivery in Angola, if this were a Cuban ship, could take place outside of the territorial waters.

3. Weapons and means of transportation

We also urge the Communist Party of Cuba to use its influence with other countries that are its friends and allies, especially from the Socialist camp, so that they can grant useful and timely aid to our movement, which is the only guarantee of a democratic and progressive Angola in the future.

Comrades, accept our revolutionary greetings and convey the good wishes of the combatants of the MPLA and of the new Angola to Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

[From <http://www.cnn.com/SPECIALS/cold.war/episodes/17/documents/angola/>. Accessed on 30 October 2016.]

Study Source 2B.

- 2.2.1 What, according to Agostino Neto, motivated the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) to request help from Cuba? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.2.2 State TWO forms of assistance that the MPLA requested from the Cuban government. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.2.3 According to the information in the source, what type of political ideology did Cuba adopt after 1959? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.2.4 Comment on why you would regard the information in this source as useful when researching the involvement of Cuba in the Angolan Civil War. (2 x 2) (4)

ACTIVITY 4

The Black Power Movement

Key figures:

Leaders of the Black Power Movement

Malcolm X



Stokely Carmichael



Leaders of the Black Panther Party

Bobby Seale



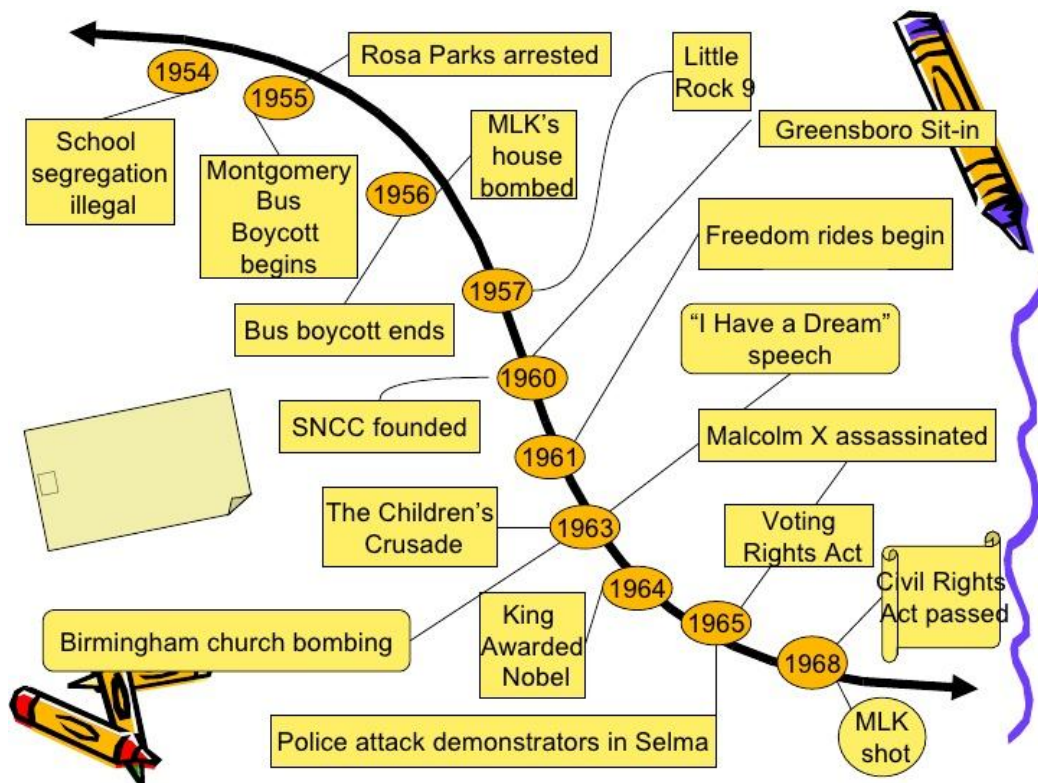
Huey Newton



Some long-term gains of the Black Power Movement were the following:

ACTIVITY 5

Civil Rights Movement



<http://pstorrbblackcivilrights.weebly.com/timeline--map.html>

ESSAY QUESTION

Explain to what extent the various forms of protests by the civil rights activists were successful in ensuring that all Americans, regardless of race, were treated equally in the United States of America in the 1960s.

Support your line of argument with relevant evidence.

[50]

PAPER 2

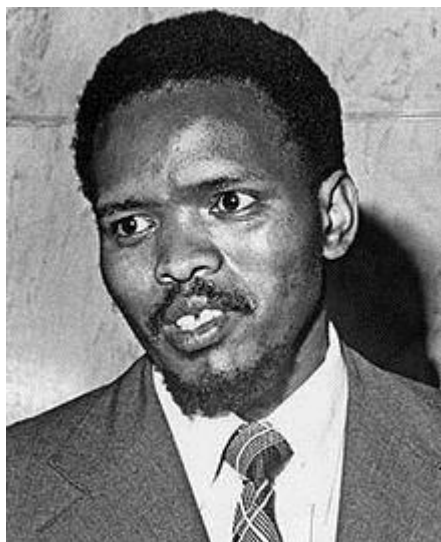
ACTIVITY 6

BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS MOVEMENT

Defining Black Consciousness

The term 'black consciousness' enters SASO discourse, and in July 1971 is set out for the first time in SASO's Policy Manifesto as follows:

- i) "BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS" is an attitude of mind, a way of life;
- ii) The basic tenet of Black Consciousness is that the Blackman must reject all value systems that seek to make him a foreigner in the country of his birth and reduce his basic dignity;
- iii) The Blackman must build up his own value systems, see himself as self-defined and not as defined by others."



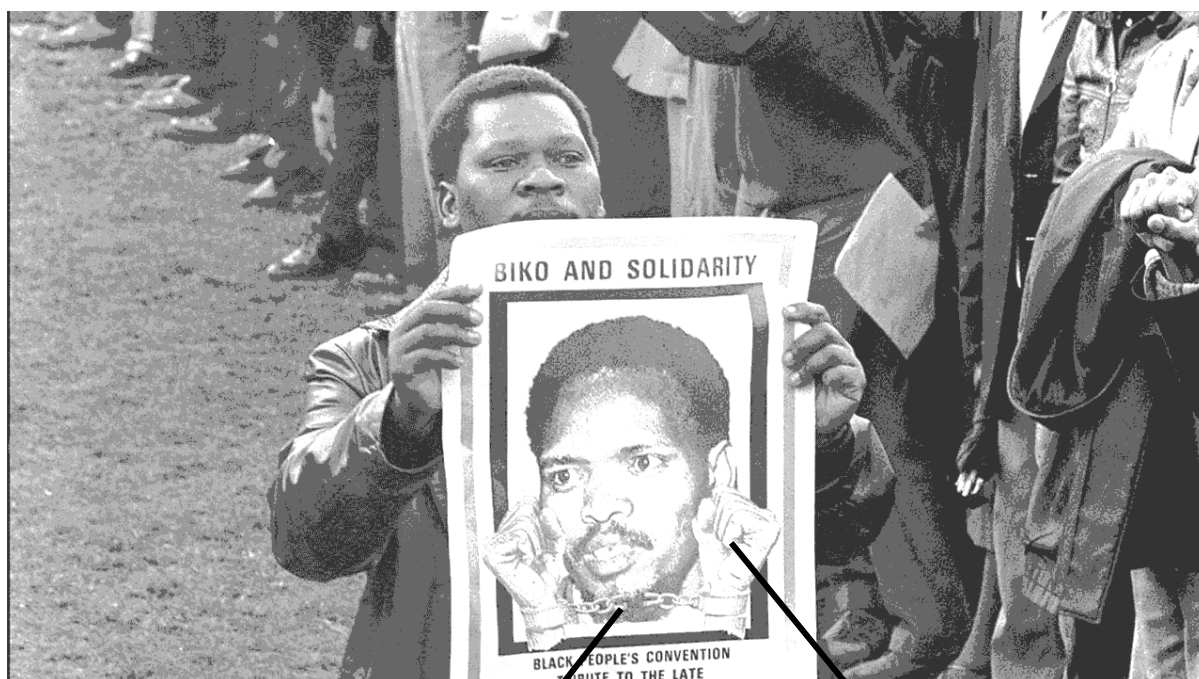
Who was Steve Biko?



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=luVpsM3YAgw>

SOURCE 1C

The photograph below shows an anti-apartheid activist carrying a poster of Bantu Stephen Biko at his funeral on 25 September 1977 in King William's Town.



BROKEN CHAIN

CLENCHED FIST

Consult Source 1C.

1.3.1 Explain why you think Black Consciousness activists decided to carry this poster. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2 Comment on the significance of the following in the poster:

(a) The clenched fists (1 x 2) (2)

(b) The broken chain

(1 x 2) (2)

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS**QUESTION 4:****CIVIL RESISTANCE, 1970s TO 1980s: SOUTH AFRICA: THE CRISIS OF APARTHEID IN THE 1980s**

PW Botha's attempts at reforming the system of apartheid were met with intense international resistance.

Critically discuss this statement with reference to the various forms of resistance that international anti-apartheid movements used to ensure the ultimate downfall of the apartheid regime in the 1980s. [50]

QUESTION 4: CIVIL RESISTANCE, 1970s TO 1980s: SOUTH AFRICA: THE CRISIS OF APARTHEID IN THE 1980s

[Plan and construct an original argument based on relevant evidence using analytical and interpretative skills]

SYNOPSIS

Candidates need to explain how PW Botha's attempts at reforming apartheid were met with intense international resistance from anti-apartheid movements. Candidates need to argue how the international resistance led to the ultimate downfall of the apartheid regime in the 1980s.

MAIN ASPECTS

Candidates could include the following aspects in their response:

- Introduction: Candidates need to take a stance and demonstrate how international anti-apartheid movements challenged PW Botha's regime in the 1980s.

ELABORATION

- Formation and role of the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) in the United Kingdom
- PW Botha's attempts at reforming apartheid by introducing the Tri-Cameral parliamentary system in 1983
- PW Botha's Rubicon Speech of in 1985 forced the international community into action which embarked on various forms of boycotts, sanctions and disinvestments against the apartheid regime
- **Sport Boycotts** The role of the South African Non- Racial Olympic Committee (SANROC) (campaigns against discrimination in sport/against participants of whites only South African teams in international sporting events)
- The role of Halt All Racial Tours (HART) (staged protest action against the 'racist' Springbok rugby tour in New Zealand in 1981)
- The role of the South African Council on Sport (SACOS) (established political links with the UDF and COSATU and they insisted that sports boycotts be maintained until apartheid ended/their slogan 'No normal sport in an abnormal society')
- By the late 1980s South Africa was banned from 90% of world sport
- **Cultural Boycotts** In 1985 US artists protested against apartheid and refused to

- perform in South Africa and raised money for liberation movements
- In 1986 the Freedom Festival in London
- Musicians expressed their solidarity with freedom loving South Africans
- **Academic Boycotts** International scholars refused to travel to South Africa/ International publishers refused to publish South Africa manuscripts and grant access to information/International conferences barred South African scholars/ Institutions abroad denied South Africa academic access and refused to recognise South African degrees
- **Consumer Boycotts** OPEC placed an embargo on oil sales to South Africa (South Africa experienced a recession in 1980s)/Irish workers refused to handle fruits from SA/Imports of raw materials from South Africa – coal, iron, steel – were banned
- **Disinvestments** In 1980s foreign investments dropped by 30%; by 1980 Britain already disinvested from Simon's Town naval dockyard; General Motors and Barclays Bank pulled out of SA / In the 1980s SAs economy struggled as investors left the country/The effects of AAM protests had a negative on the South African government
- Between 1985 and 1990 over 200 US companies pulled out of South African University of California withdrew investments of three billion dollars from South Africa
- **Sanctions** (In 1980s the Sullivan Principle, workers of all USA companies should be treated equally) In 1985 the US Bank - Chase Manhattan Bank cut ties with South Africa; the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) closed for 4 days. The value of the rand dropped by 35% from 54 to 34 cents to the dollar), in 1986 the US Congress passed a law that banned all new investments and loans in SA; big corporations such as General Electric, Pepsi Cola, General Motors, Mobil and IBM stopped their activities in South Africa; USA threatened to stop weapon sales to countries which provided weapons to South Africa; in 1986 the Anti-Apartheid Law of the USA caused Europe and Japan to introduce sanctions against South Africa/ International banks lost confidence in South Africa's economy)
- In 1982 United Nations (UN) condemned apartheid and called for total sanctions against South Africa
- In 1985 the European Economic Community banned new investments in South Africa
- In 1988 one fifth of British companies withdrew their businesses from South Africa because of pressure from shareholders/Barclays Bank, sold their shares due to pressure of the British public/The South African economy kept stagnating and produced a growth of only 1.1%
- **Release Mandela Campaign** (Wembley Stadium/United Nations/UN Security Council and UN General Assembly called for the release of Nelson Mandela)
- **The Role of International Trade Unions** (The AAM in Europe and Australia; Liverpool dockworkers; Finland's Transport Workers Union imposed a ban on trade with South Africa)
- This resulted in SA experiencing great economic difficulties and they were forced to begin negotiations with liberation organisations in South Africa
- Any other relevant information
- Conclusion: Candidates should tie up their argument with a relevant conclusion.

QUESTION 5:

THE COMING OF DEMOCRACY TO SOUTH AFRICA AND COMING TO TERMS WITH THE PAST

Explain to what extent political leadership and commitment by key South African role players paved the way for the birth of a non-racial democratic South Africa in 1994.

Support your line of argument with relevant evidence. [50]

QUESTION 5: THE COMING OF DEMOCRACY TO SOUTH AFRICA AND COMING TO TERMS WITH THE PAST

[Plan and construct an original argument based on relevant evidence using analytical and interpretative skills]

SYNOPSIS

Candidates need to explain to what extent political leadership and commitment of key South African role players paved the way for the birth of a non-racial democratic South Africa in 1994.

MAIN ASPECTS

Candidates could include the following aspects in their response:

- Introduction: Candidates need to indicate how political leadership and commitment of all South African role players paved the way for the birth of a non-racial democratic South Africa in 1994

ELABORATION


- De Klerk comes to power in 1989 – brief background
- De Klerk's speech in parliament on 2 February 1990 (Political leadership)
- The unbanning of political and civic organisations, such as the ANC and SACP
- The removal of restrictions on COSATU, AZAPO, etc. (Political leadership)
- De Klerk's decision to release Mandela from prison on 11 February 1990 which paved the way for negotiations (Political leadership and commitment)
- Groote Schuur Minute, 2 May 1990 (ANC and NP met, ANC delegation led by Nelson Mandela, NP delegation led by FW De Klerk) (Political leadership and commitment)
- Apartheid legislation revoked, such as the Separate Reservation of Amenities Act (Political leadership and commitment)
- Pretoria Minute, 6 August 1990 (ANC agreed to suspend the armed struggle) (Political leadership and commitment)
- CODESA 1 (19 political parties, excluding AZAPO, CP and PAC/300 delegates met) (Political leadership and commitment)
- Violence erupts in some parts of the country, such as the Witwatersrand and Natal
- Whites-only referendum and its impact (March 1992) (Political leadership)
- CODESA 2 (2 May 1992) collapsed. Parties failed to agree on a new constitution-making body and interim government (Political leadership and commitment)
- NP wanted minority veto while ANC wanted an interim government for no longer than 18 months and simple majority rule
- Boipatong massacre and its consequences (17 June 1992)
- Bhishe massacre derailed the process of negotiations (7 September 1992)

[50]

- Record of Understanding signed on 26 September 1992 between Roelf Meyer (NP) and Cyril Ramaphosa (ANC) (Political leadership and commitment)
 - Assassination of Chris Hani (10 April 1993) and its impact on South Africa (Political leadership)
 - Multiparty Negotiating Forum (Political leadership and commitment)
 - Right-wing (AWB) attack on World Trade Centre and its consequences
 - Sunset Clause introduced by Joe Slovo broke the negotiations deadlock (Political leadership and commitment)
 - Election date announced, 27 April 1994 (Political leadership)
 - ANC won elections and Mandela became the first black South African President
 - Any other relevant response
- Conclusion: Candidates should tie up their argument with a relevant conclusion.



ACTIVITY 7

Topic:	
THE CRISIS OF APARTHEID IN THE 1980s – INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE TO APARTHEID	
Question	
PW Botha's attempts at reforming the system of apartheid were met with intense international resistance.	
Critically discuss this statement with reference to the various forms of resistance that international anti-apartheid movements used to ensure the ultimate downfall of the apartheid regime in the 1980s. [50]	
Introduction:	
Elaboration:	
	
Evidence to support the statement	Evidence against the statement
Conclusion:	