**EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF SWAZILAND**

In collaboration with

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Swaziland General Certificate of Secondary Education

**HISTORY 6891/02**

Paper 2 Aspects of the History of South Africa **2011 Examination**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

This paper has **two** sections.

Answer **one** question question from Section A (Swaziland, 1945 – 1995). Answer both parts of the question you choose.

Answer one question from Section B (South Africa, 1948 – 1995 and Zimbabwe, 1951 – 2002). Answer both parts of the question you choose.

**SECTION A: Swaziland, 1945 – 1995**

Answer **one** question

**1** (a) Describe the Tinkhundla system of government as introduced by King Sobhuza II

in 1974. [10]

(b) Explain why there were internal disputes in Swaziland between 1984 and 1986. [15]

**2** (a) Describe the contribution of Swaziland to the struggle against the apartheid

regime in South Africa. [10]

(b) Explain how Swaziland was affected by the withdrawal of the Portuguese in

Mozambique in 1975. [15]

**SECTION B: South Africa, 1948 – 1995 and Zimbabwe, 1951 – 2002**

Answer **one** question

**3** (a) Describe the minority regime established the apartheid system in South Africa

after 1948. [10]

(b) How did the apartheid system of government affect the Africans in South Africa? [15]

**4** (a) Describe the tactics used by the Africans National Congress (ANC) during the

liberation struggle. [10]

(b) Explain why the African National Congress won the national elections in 1994. [15]

**5** (a) Describe the relations between the ruling party and the war veterans in post

independence Zimbabwe. [10]

(b) Explain why Zimbabwe was among the last countries to obtain independence in

Souther Africa. [15]

**6** (a) Describe the impact of the Land husbandry Act of 1951 on Africans in Zimbabwe.[10]

(b) Explain how the Rhodesian settler government suppressed African opposition

towards minority rule in South Africa. [15]

**1** (a) Describe the Tinkhundla System of government as introduced by king Sobhuza II in

1974.

Level 1 General answer. (1 – 3)

Level 2 Identifies features of the Tinkhundla System of government.

e.g. - they were voting centres.

- centres of political activity.

- based on indirect voting system.

Level 3 Describes features

e.g. Tinkhundla were/are centres where voting could be done by all

Swazi citizens who had a franchise. These were citizens from all the

chiefdoms who fell under that Inkhundla constituency.

**1** (b) Explain why there were internal disputes in Swaziland between 1984 to 1986.

Level 1 General response or unsupported assertions (1 – 3)

e.g. There was fighting for leadership.

Level 2 Identifies reasons (4 – 6)

e.g. - Lack of constitution.

- The death of king Sobhuza II

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Level 3 A narrative – the reasons are not explicit or clear (6 – 8)

Level 4 Explains one reason clearly (8 – 10)

e.g. The death of king Sobhuza II created a power vacum hence the struggle for power.

Level 5 Explains two reasons. (11 – 13)

Level 6 Explains three or more reasons. (14 – 15)

**2** (a) Describe the contribution of Swaziland to the Struggle against the apartheid regime in

South Africa.

Level 1 General answer (1 – 3)

Level 2 Identifies factors (4 – 6)

e.g. - Swaziland harboured ANC

- Education

- Allowed ANC to stay in Swaziland.

Level 3 Describes factors (7 – 10)

* Swaziland harboured ANC refugees and also allowed them to pass through Swaziland.
* Swaziland help in educating the South Africans who were running away from the Bantu education.

(b) Explain how Swaziland was affected by the withdrawas of the Portuguese in Mozambique in 1975.

Level 1 General answer (1 – 3)

e.g. Swaziland was badly affecte

Level 2 Identifies reasons (4 – 6)

e.g. - refugges influx into Swaziland

- created bitter relations between Swaziland and South Africa.

Level 3 A narrative – the reasons are not explicit or clear. (6 – 8)

Level 4 Explains one reason (8 – 10)

e.g. withdrawal of the Portuguese in Mozambique created instability and thus resulting to refugee influx into Swaziland.

- Bitter relations were created between South Africa and Swaziland as Swaziland was seen to be supporting the South African Liberation Struggle by providing asylam and passage to ANC members.

Level 5 - Explain two reasons. (11 – 13)

Level 6 Explain three or more reasons. (14 – 15)

**SECTION B: South Africa 1948 – 1995**

**3** (a) Describe how the white minority regime established the apartheid system in South

Africa.

Level 1 General answer (1 – 4)

Level 2 Identifies ways in which white minorityregime established the apartheid

system. (4 – 6)

e.g. Population Registration Act (1950)

They were not alllowed to vote.

Level 3 Describes how the white regime established the apartheid system in South Africa. (7 – 10)

e.g. Series of lawas passed to put into effect apartheid i.e. complete seperation of Blacks from Whites marked by the development of townships and white only areas, the Immorality Act; Prohibition of mixed marriages.

(b) How did the Apartheid System of government affect the Africans in South Africa?

Level 1 General answer (1 – 4)

e.g. It made the Africans bitter.

Level 2 Identifies the effects of the Apartheid System on African. (4 – 6)

e.g. Intensified nationalism

Adoption of violence.

Level 3 A narrative (6 – 8)

Level 4 Explains one reason clearly (8 – 10)

e.g. Intensified African nationalism as protests and boycotts were organized – Defiance campaign (1952); sharpville, 1960.

Level 5 Explains two reasons clearly (11 – 13)

Level 6 Explains three or more reasons clearly (14 – 15)

**4** (a) Describe the tactics that were used by the African National Congress (ANC) during the

Liberation Struggle.

Level 1 General answer (1 – 3)

e.g. they took action against the Whites.

Level 2 Identifies factors (4 – 6)

e.g. - non violence

- petitions

- delegations

- violence

Level 3 Describes factors (7 – 10)

e.g. Non-violent resistance inspired by Mahatma Ghandi - Sit-ins

- Delegations and petitions

- Formation of Umkhonto Wesizwe where Force was actually used.

(b) Explain why the African National Congress won the national elections in 1994.

Level 1 General answer (1 – 3)

e.g. ANC was popular.

Level 2 Identifies reasons (4 – 6)

e.g. ANC formed the majority

- Mandela’s role.

Level 3 A narrative – reasons not explicit. (6 – 8)

Level 4 Explains one reason (8 – 10)

e.g. ANC as the oldest political party in South Africa had wide support.

Level 5 Explains two reasons (10 – 13)

Level 6 Explains three or more (14 – 15)

**SECTION B: Zimbabwe 1951 – 2002**

**5** (a) Describe the relatiions between the ruling party and the war veterans in post –

independece Zimbabwe.

Level 1 General answer (1 – 3)

e.g. The relationship was bad.

Level 2 Identifies factors (4 – 6)

e.g. Demand for land

- Ruling party encouraged cooperatives.

Level 3 Describes factors (7 – 10)

e.g. The veterans demanded land which Mugabe promised but then

failed to keep the promise as he did not give them the land.

(b) Explain why Zimbabwe was among the last countries to obtain independence in South Africa.

Level 1 General answer (1 – 3)

e.g.

Level 2 Identification of factors (4 – 6)

e.g. Large White population in Zimbabwe.

- Disunity among the Africans.

Level 3 A narrative (6 – 8)

Level 4 Explain one reason clearly. (8 – 10)

e.g. The differences between the Africans as marked by their tribal differences and methods / tactics to be used in the liberation struggle.

Level 5 Explains two reasons. (11 – 13)

Level 6 Explains three or more reasons. (14 – 15)

**6** (a) Describe the differences that existed between Zairu and Zapu

Level 1 General response (1 – 3)

e.g. They had different strategies on winning or gaining independence.

Level 2 Identifies differences (4 – 6)

e.g. - Tribal differences

- Use of International community to gain independence.

Level 3 Describedifferences. (7 - 1)

e.g. Zapu was mainly supported by the Ndebele while Zairu was

supported by the different group who weres mainly Shonas, so Zapu was accused of being tribal or biased.

* Zairu believed in physical attacks on Whites and their property as vital to win their political right and Zairu did not believe in that.

(b) Explain how the land issue was a major grievance for Africans in the struggle for independence in Zimbabwe.

Level 1 General answer (1 – 3)

Level 2 Identifies grievances (4 – 6)

e.g. Land importance.

- Conditions in reserves and in areas occupied by Africans in

towns.

Level 3 A narragtive. (6 – 8)

Level 4 explains one reason clearly. (8 – 10)

e.g. Africans were allocated a small percentage of land in the reserves yet they were a majority, their land was unproductive and far from market places.

Level 5 Explains two reasons (11 – 13)

Level 6 Explains three or more reasons. (14 – 15)