



education

Department:
Education
North West Provincial Government
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PROVINCIAL ASSESSMENT

GRADE 11

**HISTORY P2
JUNE 2024
ADDENDUM**

This addendum consists of 6 pages.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID AFRICAN NATIONALISM CHANGE IN SOUTH AFRICA IN THE PERIOD 1912 - 1948?**SOURCE 1A**

The source below provides a detailed explanation of different forms of South African nationalisms.

Nationalism refers to an ideology, a form of culture, or a social movement that focuses on the nation. It emphasises the collective of a specific nation. African nationalism is a political movement for the unification of Africa (Pan-Africanism) and for national self-determination. African nationalism attempted to transform the identity of Africans. Rather than seeing themselves as Zulu, Xhosa, Sotho, etc., nationalist leaders wanted Africans to view themselves as South Africans.

As a general definition, African nationalism in South Africa can be seen, broadly, as all political actions and ideological elements to improve the status, the rights and position of Africans in the emerging society imposed by white intrusion and conquest. African nationalism, in South Africa, also embraces the concept of a Pan Africanism.

The ideal for South Africa among members of the African nationalist movement was a "multiracial, democratic society" i.e., the broadest and most inclusive kind of nationalism - with equality and equity. It sought to unite all the indigenous groups in the fight for freedom and against racism and discrimination which has evolved over time to the changing conditions into an inclusive South Africanism. Its most important strand evolved into the nationalism of the African National Congress which meant the building of a non-racist, non-sexist, democratic society. It had to deal with the fact that it was faced with a heterogeneous (Different) and a racially divided society.

The initial thrust embodied in the formation of the ANC was to unite all the indigenous peoples to fight for their freedom.

[Adapted from <https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/african-nationalism>: Accessed on 21 February 2024]

SOURCE 1B

The source below explains the circumstances leading to the formation of the African National Congress.

The African National Congress (ANC) was formed in 1912 as a result of many grievances. This included black dissatisfaction with the South Africa Act of 1910 that established the Union of South Africa, their treatment after the South African War and numerous laws that controlled and restricted black movement and labour.

The end of the South African War (1899 to 1902) paved the way for the establishment of the Union of South Africa in 1910. The war was fought over the question of independence of the latter two provinces from British control.

During the eight years of negotiations, it became apparent that delegates of the four provinces were determined to forge a settlement that excluded Africans from meaningful political participation in the envisaged (Imagined) unified South Africa. These galvanised different African political formations that would challenge the exclusion of Black people.

In 1909, a group of Black delegates from the four provinces met in Waaihoek, Bloemfontein to propose a means to object to the draft South Africa Act, and Union Constitution. This was the South African Native Convention (SANC). A nine-man delegation was sent to England. Little was achieved by the delegation.

The SANC continued to be active in 1910 and in 1911, objecting to further discriminatory legislation. The need for a permanent body to represent Blacks on a national level was the reason for the transformation of the body into a more representative and dynamic organisation. Pixley ka Isaka Seme, a well-educated attorney, and author Solomon Plaatje, pioneered the formation of the South African Native National Congress (SANNC).

[Adapted from: <https://www.sahistory.org.za/topic/anc-origins-and-background>.
Accessed on 22 February 2024]

SOURCE 1C

The poster below is an advertisement to hear the first General Secretary of the South African Native National Congress (SANNC) Sol Plaatje speak during his visit to New York (USA) in 1921.



COME AND HEAR
Mr. SOL
PLAATJE
Of Kimberley, South Africa

Gives thrilling account of the condition of the Colored Folk in British South Africa.

A Touching Message well and luridly told
The story has gripped nearly a thousand audiences in England, Scotland, Canada & U.S.A.

IT WILL THRILL YOU

Bethel A. M. E. Church
West 132nd Street, bet. Lenox and 5th Aves.

Sunday, March 13, 11 a. m.
THE BLACK MAN'S BURDEN IN SOUTH AFRICA

Friday, March 18th, 8 p. m.
THE BLACK WOMAN'S BURDEN IN SO. AFRICA
Interspersed with Quaint African Music sung in his own native tongue

Free Will Offering for Brotherhood Work among the South African Tribes

ADMISSION FREE
COME EARLY AND AVOID THE CRUSH ! !
Dr. MONTROSE W. THORNTON, Pastor

[From: 'The Unbreakable thread: non-racialism in South Africa by' Ravan Press 1990]

SOURCE 1D

The following source describes how the ANC changed its approach to fighting against the oppressive regime in the 1940s.

The ANC was boosted with new life and energy in the 1940s, which changed it from the careful organisation it was in the 1930s to the mass movement it was to become in the 1950s.

Increased attacks on the rights of black people and the rise of extreme Afrikaner nationalism created the need for a more militant response from the ANC. Harsher racism also brought greater co-operation between the organisations of Africans, Coloureds and Indians. In 1947, the ANC and the Indian Congresses signed a pact stating full support for one another's campaigns.

In 1944 the ANC Youth League was formed. The young leaders of the Youth League – among them Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Oliver Tambo – based their ideas on African nationalism. They believed Africans would be freed only by their own efforts. The Youth League aimed to involve the masses of people in militant struggles.

Many more people moved to the cities in the 1940s to work in new factories and industries. They began to form their own community organisations – such as the Squatter's Movement – and trade unions. The militant ideas of the Youth League quickly found support among the new population of the cities. The Youth League drew up a Programme of Action calling for strikes, boycotts and defiance. It was adopted by the ANC in 1949, the year after the National party came to power. The Programme of Action led to the Defiance Campaign of the 1950s.

[From: <https://anc1912.org.za/brief-history-anc>. Accessed on 22 February 2024]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

<https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/african-nationalism>

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'The Unbreakable thread: non-racialism in South Africa by' Ravan Press 1990

<https://anc1912.org.za/brief-history-anc>