

QUESTION 3: HOW DID THE PROCESS OF NEGOTIATIONS PAVE THE WAY FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA?

- 3.1
3.1.1 [Extraction of evidence from Source 3A – L1 – L01 (AS3)]
- To create a democratic South Africa
 - To explore a working relationship between NP and ANC / to negotiate
 - To deal with obstacles that may confront the process of negotiations
 - To end apartheid
 - Any other relevant response
- (any 1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.2 [Extraction of evidence from Source 3A – L1 – L01 (AS3)]
- Review the armed struggle
 - Review security legislation
 - End the state of emergency
- (any 2 x 1) (2)
- 3.1.3 [Explaining of evidence from Source 3A – L3 – L01 (AS3)]
- ANC and NP continued with formal talks in South Africa
 - First time black and white were sitting together as equals
 - deciding on South Africa's future
 - Amnesty for political offences
 - Further release of political prisoners
 - Any other relevant response
- (any 1 x 2) (2)
- 3.1.4 [Comparing of evidence of the written and the visual source in Source 3A – L2 – L01 (AS3)]
- Both sources confirm the non racial composition of the negotiating parties
 - Both sources indicate that the NP and the ANC could talk openly to each other / as equal partners
 - The written source states that the meeting between the ANC and NP took place at Grootte Schuur and the visual shows the delegation of the NP and ANC at Grootte Schuur
 - The written source speaks of hope and optimism and the visual source depict this hope and optimism
 - Any other relevant response
- (any 2 x 2) (4)
- 3.2
3.2.1 [Interpretation and evaluation of evidence from Source 3B – L3 – L01 (AS3)]
- It was the first time black and white South Africans met in this fashion
 - Historic meeting/kick off - history in the making
 - One would meet great leaders like Mandela and De Klerk
 - One wanted to meet the leaders in whose hands the future of South Africa depended
 - Any other relevant response
- (any 1 x 2) (2)

3.2.2 [Interpretation of evidence from Source 3B – L2 – L01 (AS3)]

Mandela and De Klerk were regarded as key figures of major political organisations at CODESA because of the following.

- Hopes and fears rested on their shoulders
- Doubts and expectations rested on their shoulders
- They had to end violence
- Had to bring left and right wing political parties together
- They had to transform South Africa
- They had to abolish apartheid to establish a democratic country
- Represented the hopes and aspirations of black and white South Africans
- Mandela and De Klerk were the leaders of the two dominant parties
- Any other relevant response

(any 2 x 2) (4)

3.2.3 [Interpretation and analysing of a visual source from Source B – L3 – L01 (AS3)]

If a candidate says YES, the following substantiation must be given

- Shows all black and white South Africans being united
- Shows all people of South Africa working together
- It shows black and white South Africans sitting together
- The rays of the sun show hope and optimism / bright future
- Any other relevant response

NO

If a candidate says NO, appropriate substantiation must be given

(any 2 x 2) (4)

3.3

3.3.1 [Interpretation and evaluation of evidence from Source 3C – L2 – L01 (AS3)]

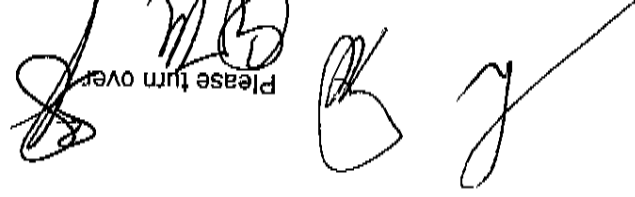
- Negotiations could lead to a solution – a new democratic constitution
- Negotiations could lead to a new democratic government
- Political changes were brought about
- Personal chemistry/mutual trust
- Sense ownership of the process
- Single chance for peaceful resolution
- Any other relevant response

(any 2 x 2) (4)

3.3.2 [Interpretation and evaluation of evidence from Source 3C – L2 – L01 (AS3)]

- Initial failure of the process of negotiations/power sharing
- Violence/Boipatong massacre/third force involvement
- Mass action
- Death of Chris Hani
- Protest by right-wingers
- Absence of various parties
- To meet the expectations of the international community
- Any other relevant response

(any 2 x 2) (4)



3.3.3 [Evaluation and interpretation of evidence from Source 3C – L2 – L01 (AS3)]

- Violence [around the time of Boipatong] made them realise that everybody needed equal rights
- Violence made them realise that South Africans needed a new constitution
- Assassination of Chris Hani speeded up the process of negotiations
- Any other relevant response

(any 1 x 2) (2)

3.3.4 Evaluation and interpretation of evidence from Source 3C – L2 – L01 (AS3)]

- (a) Right-wing South Africans**
- With anger
 - With concern
 - Unhappy that majority rule will become a reality
 - Did not want change
 - Were afraid of democracy
 - Were afraid of being ruled by a black South African government
 - Any other relevant response

(any 1 x 2) (2)

(b) Black South Africans

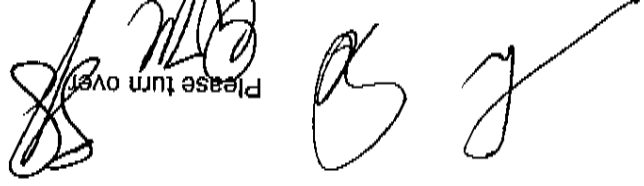
- Happy/relaxed/hopeful
- Waited for change and democracy
- Anticipation of freedom and the removal of autocratic rule
- Any other relevant response

(any 1 x 2) (2)

3.4 [Comparing of evidence from Sources 3B and 3C – L3 – L01 (AS3 and 4); L02 (AS2)]

- There is no viewpoint from right-wingers
- There is no viewpoint from the left-wingers
- Viewpoints of leaders from the independent black homelands is not reflected
- There is no viewpoint from those who were opposed to negotiations
- Gives only viewpoints that are positive about the process of negotiations
- Any other relevant response

(any 2 x 2) (4)



3.5 [Interpretation, analysis and synthesis of evidence from all sources - L3-LO1 (AS3 and 4), LO2 (AS1, 2 and 3) LO3 (AS 1, 2, 3 and 4)]

Candidates could include the following aspects in their response:

- First formal talks between ANC and NP
- Political prisoners released and resistance organisations unbanned
- Mandela and De Klerk led the process of negotiations
- Mandela's and De Klerk's commitment to bring about change
- Government's mindset changed – decided to engage in negotiation
- Hope and optimism
- Role of working group
- State of emergency lifted
- Abolish Separate Amenities Act
- Demonstrated goodwill and maturity of leaders to start the process of negotiations
- Any other response

Use the following rubric to allocate a mark:

<p>MARKS: 0 – 2</p>	<p>LEVEL 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows no or little understanding of how the Groote Schuur Minute laid the foundation for the process of negotiations • Uses evidence partially to write a paragraph on the topic or cannot write a paragraph on the topic • Evidence is mostly relevant and relates to a great extent to the topic e.g. shows some understanding of how the Groote Schuur Minute laid the foundation for the process of negotiations • Uses evidence in a very basic manner to write a paragraph • Uses relevant evidence e.g. Uses relevant evidence that shows a thorough understanding of how the Groote Schuur Minute laid the foundation for the process of negotiations • Uses evidence very effectively in an organised paragraph that shows an understanding of the topic 	<p>LEVEL 3</p>
<p>MARKS: 3 – 5</p>	<p>LEVEL 2</p>	<p>LEVEL 3</p>
<p>MARKS: 6 – 8</p>	<p>LEVEL 3</p>	<p>LEVEL 3</p>

(8)

Please turn over

3.6 EXTENDED WRITING

3.6.1 [Plan and construct an argument based on evidence using analytical and interpretative skills - L1 – L01 (AS3 and 4); L02 (AS1, 2 and 3); L03 (AS1, 2, 3 and 4)]

SYNOPSIS

In writing this essay candidates must focus on the various steps, events and role players that paved the way for a democratic South Africa between 1990 and 1994.

MAIN ASPECTS

Candidates should include the following aspects in their response:

- Introduction: Candidates should make a statement on how negotiations among various role players paved the way for a democratic South Africa.

ELABORATION

Focus on the process of negotiations between 1990 and 1994:

- De Klerk's speech announcing Mandela's release
- The process of negotiations begins
- First formal meeting takes place at Groote Schuur – release of political prisoners
- Pretoria Minute – ANC announces suspension of the armed struggle
- CODESA 1 - working groups were set up to deal with specific issues
- Right wing Conservative Party and left wing Pan Africanist Congress boycotted CODESA
- IFP leader, Mangosuthu Buthelezi/COSAG refused to attend Whites only referendum gave De Klerk a clear mandate to negotiate
- CODESA 11 collapsed over majority rule / power sharing / regional powers
- Increased violence (i.e. Boipatong, Bhishe etc)
- Record of Understanding as a result of talks between Cyril Ramaphosa and Roelf Meyer
- Sunset clause and the role of Joe Slovo (Multi-party Negotiating Forum)
- Assassination of Chris Hani leads to protests and speeds up negotiations
- Storming of the World Trade Centre by the right wing AWB
- Final agreement was reached
- 1994 election
- Any other relevant response
- Conclusion: Candidates should tie up their argument with a relevant conclusion.

(30)

Use the matrix on page 6 in this document to assess this extended writing

Please turn over

3.6.2 [Synthesise information to construct an original argument using evidence from the sources and own knowledge to support the argument L2 – L01 (AS 3 and 4); L02 (AS1, 2 and 3); L03 (AS1, 2, 3 and 4)]

SYNOPSIS

Candidates should indicate whether they agree or disagree with the statement. They need to discuss how hope, optimism and commitment led to the birth of a non-racial democratic South Africa in 1994.

MAIN ASPECTS

Candidates should include the following aspects in their response:

- Introduction: Candidates should indicate whether they agree or disagree with the statement that hope, optimism and commitment led to the birth of a non-racial democratic South Africa in 1994.

ELABORATION

If candidates say YES, the following should be included:

- The process of negotiations (i.e. Groote Schuur Minute, Pretoria Minute)
- Commitment of the ANC to review the armed struggle
- CODESA 1 – signing the Declaration of Intent aimed at the creation of a non-racial, non-discriminatory South Africa
- Whites only referendum gives a clear mandate for De Klerk to continue negotiations
- CODESA 11 collapses
- Increased violence (i.e. Boipatong, Bhisho etc)
- Death of Hani but Mandela asks for calmness
- Record of Understanding restarted the negotiation process
- Role of Ramaphosa and Meyer
- Storming of the World Trade Centre by right wingers
- Final agreement reached
- 1994 election
- Any other relevant point

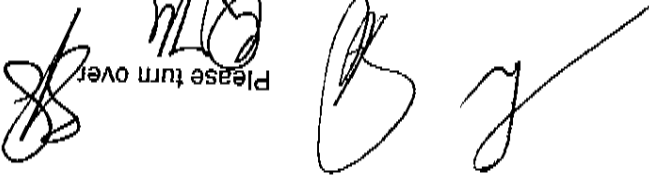
- Conclusion: Candidates should tie up their argument with a relevant conclusion.

(30)

If candidates say NO, they need to substantiate their argument with relevant historical evidence.

Use the matrix on page 7 in this document to assess this extended writing.

[75]



QUESTION 4: HOW DID THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC) DEAL WITH SOUTH AFRICA'S DIVIDED PAST?

4.1

- 4.1.1 [Extraction of evidence from Source 4A – L1-L01 (AS3)]
- He mentioned the object was not to conduct a witch-hunt / to haul violators of human rights before court to face charges
 - He wanted South Africans to come to terms with their past
 - He wanted to advance the cause of reconciliation
 - He mentioned the claims of abuses against the ANC would not be swept under the carpet
 - Any other relevant response
- (any 2 x 1) (2)
- 4.1.2 [Explanation of concept from Source 4A – L1 – L02 (AS1)]
- Restore friendly relations between former enemies
 - Reconcile past differences for the common good of South Africa
 - Any other relevant response
- (1 x 2) (2)
- (b) Human Rights**
- Individual rights e.g. freedom, equality
 - Rights that individuals have that protect themselves against human rights violation or abuses
 - Any other relevant response
- (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.1.3 [Interpretation of evidence from Source 4A – L2-L01 (AS3&4); L02 (AS2)]
- Candidates must refer to both leaders**
- They were leaders in their own fields
 - They were respected / reputable leaders / moral standings
 - Liberal politician / cleric
 - They had the necessary skills and expertise for the job at hand
 - One is white and the other is black
 - Any other relevant response
- (any 2 x 2) (4)
- 4.1.4 [Interpretation of evidence from Source 4A – L2-L01 (AS3 and 4); L02 (AS2)]
- LO3 (AS2)]**
- TRC examined human rights abuses on all sides of the political spectrum
 - TRC was to hear testimonies from victims and perpetrators
 - TRC was to grant perpetrators amnesty from prosecution or take civil action / no blanket amnesty
 - TRC's objective was to encourage truth-telling
 - Victims would receive reparations
 - Undertook its work via the various committees
 - Any other relevant response
- (any 2 x 2) (4)

Please turn over

4.2

4.2.1 [Extraction of evidence from Source 4B – L1 L01 (AS3)]

- Reid heard stories of the TRC
- Reid was moved by stories that were told at the TRC
- Any other relevant response

(any 1 x 1) (1)

4.2.2

[Interpretation and analysis of evidence from Source 4B – L3 – L01 (AS3 and 4); L02 (AS2); L03 (AS2 and 3)]

- Wanted people to use the experience of seeing the film to communicate with their families and communities about the atrocities committed
- Wanted people to communicate about their similar personal experiences
- Hoped that the themes of the film would have an impact on their lives / think
- Hoped that people would learn about apartheid South Africa
- Any other relevant response

(any 2 x 2) (4)

4.2.3

[Interpretation and evaluation of evidence from Source 4B – L2 – L01 (AS3); L03 (AS2)]

Candidates can either choose effective or not effective and substantiate their response with valid reasons.

EFFECTIVE

- Those who see films are often profoundly affected by them
- Images often speak more strongly than words
- Film serves to complement or enhance written sources/stories
- Any other relevant response

NOT EFFECTIVE

- Film biased
- Film needs technology to operate
- Expensive to watch a film
- Passive way of getting the message across
- Any other relevant response

(any 2 x 2) (4)

4.3
4.3.1

[Interpretation of evidence from Source 4C – L2 – L01 (AS3 and 4); L03 (AS2)]

- Cartoon appeared in the newspaper because it was a topical issue
- New facts were coming to light about apartheid atrocities
- To inform readers about the TRC
- It was at the time when the TRC report was released
- To show the challenges of the TRC
- Any other relevant response

(any 1 x 2) (2)

Please turn over

4.3.2 [Interpretation and evaluation of evidence from Source 4C – L3 – L01 (AS3); L03 (AS2)]
 Candidates can either choose accurate or inaccurate and substantiate their response with valid reasons.

ACCURATE

- Road towards reconciliation was long and difficult
- The TRC revealed the atrocities committed by perpetrators
- Shows some members of the public were concerned about the work of the TRC
- Highlights the role of Desmond Tutu
- Any other relevant response

INACCURATE

- Could be biased
 - Only focuses on the negative aspects of the TRC
 - The TRC was an open process – the cartoonist creates the impression that the TRC was a closed and chaotic process
 - Any other relevant response
- (any 2 x 2) (4)

4.3.3 [Interpretation of evidence from Source 4C – L2 – L01 (AS3); L03 (AS2 and 3)]
 Candidates can choose any TWO of the visual elements (the skull; bones; body parts or the beaker of poison or the tyre) to explain the message.

Skulls; bones and body parts

- The victims of police, faction, hostel and 'third force' violence during apartheid
- Their remains were discovered
- The truth about apartheid atrocities (i.e. killings and disappearance of activists) was revealed
- Any other relevant response

A beaker of poison

- Wouter Basson and his chemical and biological warfare team helped poison enemies of the state
- Security police also used parcel bombs, letter bombs, etc. to kill activists
- Any other relevant response

A tyre

- Township violence involving necklacing or the burning of political traitors or enemies once they had tyres shoved over their heads
 - Any other relevant response
- (any 2 x 2) (4)

Please turn over

Please turn over

[Handwritten initials]

4.4 [Explain the usefulness of Source 4B or 4C-L3 - L01 (AS4)]

SOURCE 4B is useful because:

- Reid gives reasons for interest in the TRC
- Universal message about reconciliation
- Wanted people to talk about human rights violations
- Film is a powerful instrument which can help foster reconciliation
- Any other relevant response

SOURCE 4C is useful because:

- Focuses on the outcomes of the TRC
- Focuses on the atrocities committed during the period under review by the TRC
- White South Africans were reluctant to accept the truth about activities committed during apartheid
- Seems as if reconciliation was a difficult process
- Nation building suffered / not attainable
- Gives an accurate picture of the TRC
- Any other relevant response

(any 2 x 2) (4)

Please turn over

(8)

MARKS: 6 – 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses evidence in an elementary manner e.g. shows no or little understanding of evaluating the work of the TRC • Uses evidence partially to write a paragraph on the topic or cannot write a paragraph on the topic • Evidence is mostly relevant and relates to a great extent to the topic e.g. shows some understanding of evaluating the work of the TRC • Uses evidence in a very basic manner to write a paragraph • Uses relevant evidence e.g. shows a thorough understanding of evaluating the work of the TRC • Uses evidence very effectively in an organized paragraph that shows an understanding of the topic
MARKS: 3 – 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses evidence in an elementary manner e.g. shows no or little understanding of evaluating the work of the TRC • Uses evidence partially to write a paragraph on the topic or cannot write a paragraph on the topic • Evidence is mostly relevant and relates to a great extent to the topic e.g. shows some understanding of evaluating the work of the TRC • Uses evidence in a very basic manner to write a paragraph • Uses relevant evidence e.g. shows a thorough understanding of evaluating the work of the TRC • Uses evidence very effectively in an organized paragraph that shows an understanding of the topic
MARKS: 0 – 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses evidence in an elementary manner e.g. shows no or little understanding of evaluating the work of the TRC • Uses evidence partially to write a paragraph on the topic or cannot write a paragraph on the topic • Evidence is mostly relevant and relates to a great extent to the topic e.g. shows some understanding of evaluating the work of the TRC • Uses evidence in a very basic manner to write a paragraph • Uses relevant evidence e.g. shows a thorough understanding of evaluating the work of the TRC • Uses evidence very effectively in an organized paragraph that shows an understanding of the topic

Use the following rubric to allocate a mark:

- Any other relevant response
 - Reopened painful wounds
 - Apartheid government did not show remorse for deeds e.g. F W De Klerk
 - Amnesty was controversial
 - human-rights violations escaped punishment e.g. P W Botha
 - Anger - believed that the perpetrators of gross Differences of opinion - war crimes tribunals - witch hunt carried out
 - Public confessions revealed how much violence had been carried out
 - Some perpetrators did not appear before TRC
 - given to families for reburial
 - Many unaccounted victims were identified, graves located and exhumed and were located and the appropriate last rites could be observed
 - Victims could reconcile with the fact the remains of their loved ones
 - Victims came to know what really happened during the apartheid years
 - Amnesty led to perpetrators willingness to testify and government
 - Both sides of the conflict came to testify i.e. liberation movement
 - National unity was promoted through hearings
 - Better lives and security for all established
 - Helped with the process of nation building and reconciliation
 - Reparations
 - Improved race relations between black and white South Africans
- Candidates could include some of the following aspects in the evaluation of the TRC:

4.5 [interpretation, analysis and synthesis of evidence from all sources – L3 – L01 (AS 3 and 4), L02 (AS1,2,3) L03 (AS 1,2,3,4)]

Please turn over

Use the matrix on page 6 in this document to assess this extended writing

(30)

- Conclusion: Candidates should tie up their argument with a relevant conclusion.
- Any other relevant response
- Human dignity respected
- Rule of law strengthened
- Amnesty granted to those that were willing to testify
- Reparations paid to families of victims
- Race Relations improved
- exhumed and given to families for reburial
- Many unaccounted victims were identified, graves located and bodies
- Victims came to know what really happened during the apartheid years
- bring about healing
- Listening to testimonies of perpetrators helped victims to reconcile and
- Amnesty led to perpetrators willingness to testify
- government
- Both sides of the conflict came to testify i.e. Liberation movement and
- policies
- Causes of human rights violations identified as a result of apartheid
- National unity was promoted through hearings
- Role of Tutu and Boraine
- perpetrators
- TRC moved across South Africa listening to stories by both victims and
- Various committees were established to undertake the work of the TRC
- Role of the TRC

ELABORATION

- Introduction: Candidates need to indicate how the TRC attempted to deal with a divided South Africa or any other relevant introduction.
- The candidate should include the following points in the response.

MAIN ASPECTS

Candidates should discuss how the TRC attempted to deal with South Africa's past.

SYNOPSIS

4.6.1 [Plan and construct an argument based on evidence using analytical and interpretative skills - L1 - L01 (AS3 and 4); L02 (AS1, 2 and 3); L03 (AS1, 2, 3 and 4)]

4.6 EXTENDED WRITING

4.6.2

[Synthesise information to construct an original argument using evidence from the sources and own knowledge to support the argument - L2 – L01 (AS3 and 4); L02 (AS1, 2 and 3); L03 (AS1, 2, 3 and 4)]

SYNOPSIS

Candidates should indicate whether the statement is accurate or not. If they indicate that the statement is accurate, candidates should provide evidence as to why the TRC was regarded as a witch-hunt and made reconciliation impossible. If they indicate that the statement is inaccurate, they must substantiate their line of argument.

MAIN ASPECTS

Candidates should include the following aspects in their response:
• Introduction: Candidates need to explain the purpose of the TRC and its processes.

ELABORATION

ACCURATE

- Some perpetrators did not appear before TRC
- Public confessions revealed how much violence had been carried out
- Differences of opinion – war crimes tribunals – witch hunt
- Anger – believed that the perpetrators of gross human-rights violations escaped punishment e.g. P W Botha
- Amnesty was controversial
- Apartheid government did not show remorse for deeds e.g. F W De Klerk
- Reopened painful wounds
- Neutrality of TRC viewed suspiciously by previous leaders of the apartheid government
- There was disagreement over the final report
- Any other relevant response

NOT ACCURATE

- National unity was promoted through hearings
- Causes of human rights violations identified from the implementation of apartheid policies
- Both sides of the conflict came to testify i.e. liberation movement and government
- Amnesty led to perpetrators willingness to testify
- Victims came to know what really happened during the apartheid years
- Many unaccounted victims were identified, graves located and bodies exhumed and given to families for reburial
- Any other relevant response

(30)

Use the matrix on page 7 in this document to assess this extended writing

[75]

TOTAL: 150