



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI
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History

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Paper 2 Aspects of the History of Southern Africa Specimen-October/November 2021-2023

Confidential

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MARKS: 50

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Section A: Swaziland, 1945- 2015

- 1 (a) Describe any four aims of the Southern African Development Community. [6]**
- Level 2 Describes aims [3-6]**
 e.g. One of the aims of SADC is to encourage countries to cooperate with each other in social, economic and political development.
- Level 1 Identifies aims [1-2]**
 e.g. to encourage cooperation
 to promote trade and economic development
 to promote security
 to promote peace
- (b) Explain two reasons why SADC had challenges in achieving some of its aims. [9]**
- Level 4 Explains two reasons [7-9]**
- Level 3 Explains one reason [4-6]**
 e.g. Lack of funds or resources has made it difficult for SADC to achieve some of its aims since the organization depends on subscriptions from member states. The subscriptions are not enough to help SADC to achieve some of its aims.
- Level 2 A Narrative [3]**
e.g. Lack of funds or resources has made it difficult for SADC to achieve some of its aims. All SADC members are expected to pay yearly subscriptions.
- Level 1 Identifies reasons [1-2]**
 e.g. lack of funds / resources
 lack of cooperation
 different political systems
 dominance of South Africa
- (c) How far has the coming of Mozambicans to Swaziland benefitted the Swazis? Explain your answer. [10]**
- Level 4 As Level 3 PLUS evaluation [9-10]**
 Although the Mozambicans brought with them skills which benefitted the Swazis many of them were unemployed and soon resorted to crime. This increased the level of crime in Swaziland.
- Level 3 Explains both sides [6-8]**
 e.g. The coming of Mozambicans to Swaziland led to the exchange of skills. Many Mozambicans brought with them skills which Swazis copied to earn a living.

Level 2 Explains <u>one</u> side	[3-5]
e.g. The coming of Mozambicans to Swaziland led to the increase in crime rate. Many Mozambicans who came to Swaziland were not employed thus they resorted to crime.	
Level 1 Identifies reasons	[1-2]
e.g. influx of refugees increase of crime rate exchange of skills	
2 (a) Describe any four socio- economic challenges faced by industries in Swaziland since independence.	[6]
Level 2 Describes challenges	[3-6]
e.g. Industries in Swaziland do not produce finished products but they export raw materials. This deprives them of high profits that they could use to further expand their industries.	
Level 1 Identifies challenges	[1-2]
e.g. lack of capital natural disasters industrial unrest inability to produce processed products lack of skilled labour	
(b) Explain two reasons why Swaziland faced economic challenges when independence was achieved.	[9]
Level 4 Explains two reasons	[7-9]
Level 3 Explains one reason	[4-6]
e.g. When the British gave independence to Swaziland, many British closed down their businesses and left Swaziland with not enough revenue.	
Level 2 A Narrative	[3]
In 1968, Swaziland achieved independence from the British. During this period, many businesses were controlled by the British. Following the attainment of independence, many whites left Swaziland.	
Level 1 Identifies reasons	[1-2]
e.g. the economy was controlled by the British few Swazis were educated businesses closed down	

(c) How far did Swaziland benefit economically from British rule?

Explain your answer.

[10]

Level 4 As Level 3 PLUS evaluation

[9-10]

e.g. Despite that infrastructure development was only in the urban areas, this benefited Swaziland since the country was able to transport the raw materials produced from the industries and mines that were established by the British. In that way, Swaziland benefited economically from British rule.

Level 3 Explains both sides

[6-8]

e.g. Infrastructure development was only in the urban areas. However, this was meant to facilitate the transportation of raw materials for export not for the development of the country.

Level 2 Explains one side

[3-5]

e.g. The British established industries and mines in the colonial period. This benefited Swaziland economically since these industries and mines generated income for the country.

Level 1 Identifies reasons

[1-2]

e.g. developed infrastructure
establishment of industries and mines
strong currency
looting of resources
infrastructure development only in the urban areas

Section B: South Africa 1948-c. 1995

3 (a) Describe any four aims of apartheid when it was introduced in 1948 in South Africa.

[6]

Level 2 Describes aims

[3-6]

e.g. Blacks were expected to be inferior to whites and therefore provide cheap labour. This was achieved by the type of education which was poor quality Bantu Education Act of 1953.

Level 1 Identifies aims

[1-2]

e.g. To maintain white superiority
To maintain labour reservoir
To deprivation non-whites of political rights

(b) Explain two ways in which the apartheid system affected the Africans in South Africa after it was introduced in 1948. [9]

Level 4 Explains two ways [7-9]

Level 3 Explains one way [4-6]

e.g. Africans lost their political rights through the Suppression of Communism Act of 1950. It forbade Africans from forming political organisations as Nationalist Government believed that they promoted disturbances and disorders.

Level 2 A narrative [3]

The Suppression of Communism Act was passed in 1950. This act defined communism as any scheme aimed at achieving change, whether economic, social, political or industrial by the promotion of disturbance or disorder or any act encouraging feelings of hostility between the white and black races.

Level 1 Identifies ways [1-2]

e.g. Africans lost political rights
restriction of movement
racial segregation/discrimination
inferior education

(c) How far did white people in South Africa support the apartheid system? Explain your answer. [10]

Level 4 As Level 3 PLUS evaluation [9-10]

Whereas some whites fiercely opposed apartheid, it was not enough to put an end to the system. Most white people continued to obey the apartheid laws which was one of the reasons why it took a long time end apartheid.

Level 3 Explains both sides [6-8]

e.g. Some white liberal South Africans opposed apartheid. Individuals such as Ruth First and Margaret Ballinger joined the protests against apartheid. Some white South Africans even funded the political parties and also provided legal presentation for these parties and individuals that were charged for opposing apartheid.

Level 2 Explains one side [3-5]

e.g. Some white people in South Africa obeyed the apartheid laws. For instance, some white South Africans supported the nationalist policy of conscription by continuing to send their children to undergo training in the army at the age of 15 years.

Level 1 Identifies reasons [1-2]

e.g. obeying the apartheid laws

liberal white South Africans were opposed to apartheid

some whites defied the apartheid laws

4 (a) Describe any four roles played by the members of the ANC Youth League in the 1950s in the fight against apartheid. [6]

Level 2 Describes roles [3-6]

e.g. The ANC Youth League decided on the programme of action that would make the Nationalists take the opposition seriously, such as the Defiance Campaign which was a peaceful demonstration against apartheid laws.

Level 1 Identifies roles [1-2]

e.g. Programme of action

Defiance campaign

Freedom Charter

Strikes

Demonstrations

(b) Explain two ways in which Africans opposed apartheid in South Africa after 1960. [9]

Level 4 Explains two ways [7-9]

Level 3 Explains one way [4-6]

e.g. They resorted to armed struggle after peaceful protests had failed. Underground organisations like *umkhonto wesizwe* were formed to perform acts of sabotage like bombing government buildings but avoid loss of life.

Level 2 A narrative [3]

The armed struggle was started by Nelson Mandela and the ANC Youth League after the Sharpeville massacre. At Sharpeville many opponents of apartheid were brutally repressed by the Nationalist Government.

Level 1 Identifies ways. [1-2]

e.g. They resorted to armed struggle

riots e.g. Soweto riots

Black consciousness

Industrial unrests

(c) How successful were the ANC and other opposition groups between 1948 and 1960? Explain your answer. [10]

Level 4 As Level 3 PLUS evaluation [9-10]

The ANC and other opposition groups were very successful between 1948 and 1960. Their campaigns were so effective that the Nationalist Government responded with mass arrests of protesters.

Level 3 Explains both sides [6-8]

e.g. The ANC engaged on a Defiance Campaign in 1952 led by Nelson Mandela which led to many ANC supporters all over South Africa defying apartheid laws. However, the campaign did not end well as thousands of protesters were arrested.

Level 2 Explains one side [3-5]

e.g. The ANC held a Charter Congress in 1955 at which delegates could submit their demands. These were incorporated into a Freedom Charter which became a manifesto of the ANC and a foundation for future campaigning.

Level 1 Identifies reasons [1-2]

e.g. The ANC held a Defiance Campaign in 1952
 The Charter Congress was held in 1955
 The anti-pass laws demonstrations
 Civil disobedience was encouraged