Grade 9 History Term 4 Worksheets

Turning points in the History of South Africa

1960: The Sharpeville massacre and the Langa march

Sharpeville massacre and the Langa march

- March 16, 1960, Sobukwe informs Police Commissioner that the PAC will hold a 5-day, peaceful and disciplined protest against ***pass laws***.
- Members of the PAC had to leave their passbooks at home on 21 March 1960 and report to the nearest police station for arrest. Nationwide demonstrations took place.
- 21 March 1960: ***Turning point*** in SA history

Events of March 21, 1960

- **Soweto**
    - Sobukwe and others march to Orlando police station to surrender for arrest.
    - As the station was approached, most of them as well as Sobukwe were arrested and charged with sedition.

- **Sharpeville**
    - Sharpeville, a township in the Vaal Triangle
    - Sharpeville PAC branch (Chairman Nyakale Tsolo) visited almost every home and bachelor dormitories in residential area to mobilize support.
    - March 21 - Tsolo and local leaders lead a crowd to Sharpeville police station
    - Sang freedom songs and shouted slogans
    - Sharpeville - a township in the Vaal Triangle
    - About 5 000 PAC members marched against **pass laws** to Sharpeville police station.
    - Police opened fire on protestors.
    - Protestors turned around to flee, but police kept firing.
    - **180** were wounded and **69** people were killed, most were shot in the back.
- **Langa**
    - Langa - near Cape Town
    - March 21 Philip Kgosana, regional leader of the PAC, leads a protest march in Langa
    - The protest began earlier in the morning, but was stopped by Kgosana after police threatened violent action.
    - After hearing about the Sharpeville massacre, crowds began to march.
    - Police fired on them and **2** protesters were killed

Consequences of the Sharpeville massacre and the Langa march

- **Short-term consequences:**
    - The then ANC president - Albert Luthuli and professor ZK Matthews called for **a national day** of mourning for the march victims
    - Stay Away action on 28 March was successful and was also the **first national strike** in history in SA.

- In Cape Town, on 30 March 1960, PAC leaders Kgosana and Clarence Makwetu led a PAC march of more than 30 000 protesters from Langa and Nyanga to the police headquarters in Caledon Square.
- 30 March - NP declares a state of **emergency**. Many leaders of the PAC were arrested and detained.

- **Long-term consequences**

  Captivity of Robert Sobukwe

  - Imprisoned on Robben Island
  - Isolated from other prisoners and detained for 9 years in a house away from the main prison
  - Released in 1969, he was placed under a restraining order in Kimberley until his death in 1978

Make use of the above sources as well as your own knowledge to answer the following questions:

1. Name three reasons why Robert Sobukwe and others broke away from the ANC to form the PAC.

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2. Name three things on which the ANC and PAC were still unanimous in 1960.

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3. Why do you think Sharpeville marked the end of peaceful resistance to apartheid?

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4. What day is celebrated on March 21 each year? What's up with Sharpeville?

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   Why? _____

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Source B: An account of Philip Kgosana

"That morning of March 21st, I was privileged to be at the front of about 7 000 people on the Langa Plains… History must remember the heroic leaders of the PAC in the Western Cape, such as Mlokoti, Noboza, Mgweba, Ndibongo, Siboto, Magwentshu, Gasson Ndlovu and many others. They have contributed immensely to the success of the PAC's anti-passbook campaign in the Cape."
(Abbreviated and paraphrased: *The road to Democracy: South Africans telling their stories*, Vol 1, 1950 – 1970)

5.Write a paragraph of about 10 lines about four effects that had the events in Sharpeville and Langa on that time and thereafter on South Africa. What do you think were the most far-reaching consequences? Motivate your answer in a few sentences

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1976: Soweto uprising

Causes, leaders, events of June 16, events that spread and consequences it had across the country, long-term consequences for resistance and oppression.

- 16 June, about 10 000 school children from Soweto gathered to protest against the exclusive use of **Afrikaans** as a language for teaching in black schools.

Factors that caused the uprising:

1. The rise of the black consciousness movement
2. Organized student activism by SASO and SASM
3. The liberation of Mozambique and Angola
4. Bantu education
5. Afrikaans as the required medium of instruction in black schools

Explanation of factors:

1. **Rise of the black consciousness movement**

- Stephen Bantu Biko - father of black consciousness in SA.
- Biko died in police custody in 1977 (31 years) - he was beaten to death.

2. **Organized student activism by SASO and SASM**

- In 1969, SASO (South African Students' Organization) formed when black university students led by Biko and others broke away from the mainly white National Union of South African Students - NUSAS
- SASO - organizes protests against apartheid and white minority control on university campuses.

- SASM (South African Students' Movement) founded in 1974 to organize learners in schools.

3. **Liberation of Mozambique and Angola**

- Angola and Mozambique gained independence from Portugal in 1974 and 1975 respectively.
- Bring hope to black South Africans - will also experience freedom.

4. **Bantu education**

- Give black children an inferior education.

5. **Afrikaans as the required medium of instruction in black schools**

- Dept. of Bantu education recommended black schools in 1975 to offer half of Grade 7 and 8's subjects in Afrikaans.
- Black students mostly did not want to learn in Afrikaans or speak the language - considered Afrikaans as the language of the oppressor.

Leaders of the Soweto uprising

- Tsietsi Mashinini was a pupil at Morris Isaacson High School in Soweto, he was the leader of the debate team, chairman of the Methodist Youth League and a representative of SASM.
- Mashinini held a meeting on 13 June 1976 - discussing what should be done on the issue of schooling in **Afrikaans**.
- Pupil then set up an action committee (Soweto Student Representative Council) and planned a protest for 16 June 1976.
- ***OTHER STUDENT LEADERS*** - Cyril Ramaphosa, Hastings Ndlovu (first student to die on 16 June)

Events of 16 June 1976

- Groups of pupils - about 10 000 - gathered outside their schools on the morning of 16 June 1976 with **posters**. Slogans such as "Weg met Afrikaans!", "Afrikaans is the language of the oppressor were written on the posters.
- Burnt-out motorbikes and trucks blocked the roads. Liquor stores, beer halls and the community centres in Soweto were burnt down. Crowds attacked the offices of the West Rand Administration Board in Soweto.
- Police used **tear gas** but the pupils started throwing **stones** at the police.
- Then the police started shooting at learners.
- **Hector Pietersen (13 years old)** is one of the first pupils shot dead by the police.
- Many were shot dead and injured.

Events that followed the Soweto uprising

- Student uprisings spread to other parts of SA.
- Hundreds of protesters died, thousands injured in the weeks after June 16, 1976.
- 11 Aug. 1976, 33 people died who were shot dead by police in Langa.
- Mashinini went into exile after June 16 to escape arrest - first to London and then to several African countries. Died in 1990 in Guinea in exile.
- Soweto in 1976 - TURNING POINT IN BATTLE AGAINST APARTHEID

SOURCE A: Rise of the Black Consciousness Movement

The Black Consciousness Movement began in 1969 when African students walked out of the National Union of South African Students, which was multiracial but white-dominated, and founded the South African Students Organization (SASO). The SASO was an explicitly non-white organization open to students classified as African, Indian, or Coloured under Apartheid Law.

It was to unify non-white students and provide a voice for their grievances, but the SASO spearheaded a movement that reached far beyond students. Three years later, in 1972, the leaders of this Black Consciousness Movement formed the Black People's Convention (BPC) to reach out to and galvanize adults and non-students.

(From Voice of anti-apartheid movement, By Angela Thompsell. Updated on April 01,2019)

Use the SOURCE A and your own knowledge and answer the essay question that follow:

'Black Consciousness movement **(BCM)** played an important role in challenging the apartheid state '

Write an essay of about 10-15 lines explaining different steps taken by (**BCM**) in challenging the apartheid state.

In your response include the following:

- The reason for the formation of Black Consciousness movement
- The role played by Steve Biko
- The role played by SASO
- How it fought Bantu Education
- The issue of Afrikaans
- June 16 student protests

Long-term effects of resistance and oppression

Opposition to apartheid government grew stronger inside and outside South Africa after 1976. Even if the police regained control of black settlements over time, the apartheid government would never regain full control of black South Africans. About 5 000 young people are fleeing residential areas and in exile joining liberation movements such as MK and the military wing of the PAC, APLA (Azanian People's Liberation Army).

They were sent to training camps in Tanzania, Angola and Mozambique, and later to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Many of them returned a few years later as trained cadres (small groups of trained activists) from MK's 16 June Division. Members of the June 16 Division were responsible for a number of bombings in the country in the later 1970s and 1980s.

Trade unions and students begin to play an increasing political role. In 1979, COSAS (Congress of SA Students) is founded by students, they organized protest action by pupils in schools across the country. In the decades that followed, hundreds of thousands of workers, youths and political activists took part in protests and demonstrations to express their anger over the policies and actions of the apartheid government.

1990: The release of Nelson Mandela and the banishment of the freedom movements

This was another TURNING POINT, about 30 years after Sharpeville in the history of South Africa. However, the outcome was POSITIVE viz. that the ban on ANC, PAC and other banned organizations was lifted and that Mandela was released.

SOURCE C: 1983 Tri-cameral parliament

Under P.W. Botha, a tri-cameral (three chamber) parliament was created which included limited representation of South Africans classified 'Coloured' and 'Indian' but excluded Africans. Africans were seen to have political rights in the so-called 'homelands' or 'Independent Bantustans' and in local township councils.

Coloureds and Indians were to be given a greater (but still powerless) level of participation in the South African political system. Real political power would remain concentrated in the House of Assembly, the representatives of the 'White' minority.

Voters on separate ethnic voter's roles would elect the members of each chamber of parliament:

- The House of Assembly (White representatives)
- The House of Representatives (Coloured representatives)
- The House of Delegates (Indian representatives)

The Conservative Party had a few seats in the whites-only Parliament. As the name implies, they were even more reactionary than the National Party. The Conservative Party said that the National Party did not have a mandate to implement the Tricameral reforms.

Botha proposed a Referendum through which white people could vote for their preference regarding the Tricameral Parliament. In November 1983, about 70 percent of white people voted in favour of the reforms.

The newly formed Liberation movement, the United Democratic Front (UDF), launched a massive nationwide campaign to dissuade Coloured and Indian voters from participating in the elections for the Houses of Representatives and Delegates.Civil society protest against the Tricameral Parliament showed that the majority of South Africans were opposed to the new structure. Coloured and Indian voter turnout was extremely low, but in early 1985 the inauguration of the new Parliament went ahead regardless. Those who participated in the Tricameral system were called 'sell-outs', collaborators and 'puppets'.

The position of Prime Minister was abolished and replaced with an Executive President, a very powerful position for one person.

P.W. Botha therefore became Head of Government and Head of State. In reaction to these political developments, mass action campaigns swept through the country. These included strikes, mass protests and school, rent and consumer boycotts. Violence erupted on many occasions, and the Government responded by declaring a State of Emergency that lasted for much of the 1980s.

The homes of 'sell-outs', government buildings and beer halls were attacked. The apartheid government spoke of a 'total onslaught' by 'terrorists' and 'communists'. The army was sent into the townships in 1984, but the apartheid regime never recovered.

The resistance to the new political direction that South Africa took, the "Total Strategy" tactics of P.W. Botha completely overturned. The campaign to conquer the hearts and souls of the masses has totally failed. Thousands of people were detained and the army was in the townships trying to maintain order. With the collapse of the tactics, the government's ideas were running out and they relied on the oppression of the masses with violence and intimidation.

http://www.sahistory.org.za/article/apartheid-1980s

Study SOURCE C and answer the following questions

1. Name the three chambers of parliament that were established in 1983.

   _____ _____ _____

2. Why were the people who participated in the Three-Chamber system called "sell outs", allies, "puppets"?

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3. Why do you think 70% of the White population voted in favour of the reforms in the 1983 referendum?

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4. What was the reaction of the people regarding the political developments in 1985?

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Events leading up to the 1994 election

- 1st democratic election in SA - 27 April 1994

Domestic resistance and oppression, 1980s

- In the early 1980s, unions, township and civic organizations worked together to fight the oppression of apathy.
- Many strikes and protests took place, people demanded political demands and demands for better pay and working conditions.
- MK and APLA continued to attack targets in South Africa
- 20 Aug 1983 the UDF (United Democratic Front) is founded.
- UDF was the overarching body representing 575 organizations, all of which supported the Freedom Charter and opposed the apartheid government
- UDF has organized many strikes, boycotts and stay-away actions
- Cosatu was founded in 1985, representing about half a million workers and 30 unions.

Foreign pressure on the apartheid regime, 1980s

- International economic sanctions against SA - refuses to trade with SA.
- In the US, companies with interests in SA, such as Pepsi and IBM, withdrew their investments under pressure from anti-apartheid activists.
- International sports teams and cultural groups did not want anything to do with SA. If international matches were played, it was marked by protests.

SOURCE D:

There were a number of factors that contributed to the struggle against and the eventual abolition of apartheid in the 1990s. Riots, protests and armed resistance played a major role, as did the leadership of well-known individuals such as Nelson Mandela. The external pressure placed on South Africa was in the form of and economic and trade sanctions, and isolation in the international community and isolation from international sport.

Economic / trade sanctions occur when countries refuse to trade with another country. Countries withdraw investments to punish the country. South Africa was vulnerable to this because it had a capitalist economy that was dependent on trade and investment. Consumer boycotts have also been introduced. This is when people refuse to buy or use goods that come from a certain country. It usually occurs over a very long period of time because it has long-term consequences.

South Africa's main trading partners such as Britain, Germany, the USA and Japan were not in favor of the sanctions, as South Africa supplied the countries with essential minerals and raw materials. Their argument was that it would harm a large number of other countries as well. In the 1980s there was a great decline in the South African economy and the sanctions imposed on South Africa began to take its toll. Sanctions between 1985 and 1989 cost the South African economy between 32 and 42 thousand million US dollars in revenue. Due to the withdrawal of large investments, the value of the Rand fell by 35%.

The economic sanctions had a negative effect on all South Africans. Jobs were scarce and those who had jobs earned very little money. Poverty led to internal protests against the government and this put them under a lot of pressure. The government did not have enough money to pay security forces to suppress the protesters.

Business leaders realized that the only way to resolve the economic crisis was through a peaceful solution between the ANC and the National Party to improve international trade again. FW de Klerk was the president at the time and he was put under tremendous pressure to abolish apartheid.

Following all the problems that arose due to the external pressure on the government, the government decided to start the KODESA negotiation process and the minority government was abolished in 1994 as a result.

Study SOURCE D to answer the following questions:

1. Describe THREE factors that led to the fall of apartheid.

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2. What are economic sanctions?

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3. Why do you think there were economic sanctions against South Africa?

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End of the Cold War, 1989

- The Cold War ended in 1989 with the collapse of communist states and the fall of the Berlin Wall.
- Towards the end of the 1980s, the USA and other Western countries regarded SA as an ally in Africa, even though economic sanctions and cultural and sports boycotts were still applied.
- Reason - the communist bloc actively supported the SA regionally based liberation movements such as ANC, PAC, Zanu, the MPLA and Frelimo, and frontline states such as Angola and Mozambique. SA was seen as a stronghold against communist expansion in southern Africa.
- But when the west was no longer threatened by communism, there was also no reason to maintain the loyalty of the apartheid government.
- The NP had to choose: maintain apartheid, and face increasing isolation and sanctions, or implement reforms and enter the new world order.

Unbanning of political movements, 1990

- 2 Feb 1990: President FW de Klerk announces lifting of ban on ANC, PAC and other organizations.
- Start of negotiations between SA liberation movements and the government led by the National Party

Release of Mandela and other political prisoners, 1990

- After removal was announced, the release of Nelson Mandela was expected.
- A number of Mandela's comrades who were with him on Robben Island have already been released: Govan Mbeki (1988) and Walter Sisulu, Rayond Mhlaba, Elias Motsoaledi and Andrew Mlangeni (1989)
- Nelson Mandela - 11 Feb 1990 after 27 years in prison, walked out as a free man. Land was delighted - a new era has dawned.

Negotiations and violence, 1990 - 1994

- **Negotiations**

  - Mandela's release and lifting of a ban on the ANC and PAC - shows that the SA government has acknowledged that a political settlement would be in the best interests of the country as a whole.
  - But political settlement could only be reached in one way - through ***dialogue and negotiation***.
  - Different parties had to talk to each other, listen to each other and make compromises.
  - KODESA (Convention for a Democratic SA) was launched in December 1991 as a platform for multi-party negotiations. Main parties involved: SA government and ANC.
  - Blake Conservatives, the White Parliamentary Opposition (DA), the PAC, the Inkatha Freedom Party, AZAPO and others have joined them.
  - First challenge: to let all the groups together talk. Agreeing was even harder.
  - The SA government has support from the military. ANC enjoyed popular support. Both were able to negotiate from a strong position, but there were times when they could not agree and the negotiation process almost collapsed.

- **Violence**

  - The years between 1990 and 1994 marked by terrible ***violence.***
  - Much of the violence stemmed from fighting between the ANC and IFP (Inkatha Freedom Party - Zulu-dominated) for political dominance, especially in KZN.

  - **Other incidents of violence that almost ruined the negotiation process:**
    1. June 17, 1992, 46 people killed in Boipatong township during ongoing violence between ANC and IFP: _____
    2. Sep 7, 1992, 28 ANC supporters and 1 soldier shot dead by Ciskey army troops during protest march in Bisho: _____
    3. In 1993, right-wing whites murdered the popular SACP leader and MK chief of staff Chris Hani. For a moment, it was as if the country was heading for civil war. Mandela and Archbishop Desmond Tutu played a role at this stage in bringing people together and maintaining calm: _____
    4. The threat of violence from right-wingers flared up from time to time, but eventually right-wing violence was too disorganized to pose any real danger to the negotiation process: _____
    5. In March 1994, the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry heard evidence that the police were involved in "third force" activities to incite violence in the run-up to the election. These included the manufacture and purchase of

weapons, the supply of weapons to the IFP, attacks on trains and terrorist attacks on civilians:

_____

Democratic election, 1994

- All South Africans voted in the country's first non-racial and democratic election on ***27 April 1994***. The election marked the formal end of apartheid.
- The ANC won the election, and on ***10 May 1994*** Nelson Mandela was sworn in as President of SA.
- In 1996, President Nelson Mandela signed the new Constitution in ***Sharpeville***. Here, in what was once the symbol of the worst aspects of apartheid, the promise of justice and freedom for all South Africans was written in the law books.

Study the previous nine pages to answer the following question:

Write a paragraph of 10-12 lines on the following topic: ***Born free in South Africa***.

Think about the following to help you:

- Who was born free?
- What does it mean?
- What does a person need to be born free?
- (Refer to the information and sources in this topic)

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