

Examination Techniques – South Africa

Each exam will last for **1 HOUR 15 MINS**

Question 1 This section will be made up of three questions **a, b** and **c**

A) Use the information in Source B and your own knowledge to explain why [3]

9 lines on exam sheet (3 lines per mark)

Rephrase and explain the points in your own words

Bring in background knowledge to expand the points

Mention any other relevant factors

To obtain maximum marks you need to do two things – refer to information from the source and add to this with information from your own knowledge of this topic area.

Serious violence was a main feature of life in South Africa from 1985 to 1989, as black townships became the focus of the struggle between anti-apartheid organisations and the government. There was much resistance against any black leaders who supported the government's policies. By 1985, it had become the ANC's aim to make black townships ungovernable.

[From a GCSE textbook]

Use the information in Source A and your own knowledge to explain why violence erupted in the townships. [3 marks]

B) Explain why..... [6 marks]

‘Explain’ questions

Aim to give a variety of reasons

Support reasons with relevant factual information

Always support with examples

Show your knowledge and understanding

Explain why it was difficult to come to an agreement during the CODESA talks.

Explain why de Klerk decided to reform the apartheid system.

Explain why Botha’s reforms failed to please the South African people.

1C Why do sources B and C have different views about? [8]

Refer to content of both sources – add own knowledge

Analyse both sources – COPRU.

Is it biased? Why?

For full marks you must produce a balanced answer with good support from both sources and your knowledge, together with a detailed consideration of the attributions of each source.

There will never be one man one vote in South Africa. It is the will of God and the belief of this government that the white race should dominate inferior races. Clearly, there can never be majority rule in South Africa. It is impossible and unacceptable.

[Marius Swart, a National Party government minister, speaking in a party meeting in the early 1980s]

Democracy is inevitable. Soon we will wake up in a truly democratic country which will represent all South Africans. The people will triumph over the humiliation of apartheid and the violent actions of the government.

[Allan Boesak, an anti-apartheid campaigner and activist, speaking to a journalist in a newspaper interview (1991)]

Why do Sources B and C have different views about free democratic elections in South Africa? [8 marks]

Question 2

Made up of three questions – a, b and c.
These questions will be examining your historical Knowledge

a) Describe.....[4 marks]

The first question on this part of the paper will always be worth 4 marks and begin with 'Describe....'.

The examiner is expecting you to display detailed and accurate knowledge on the topic in the question.

You should include four specific points about the topic in your answers and fill 12 lines when answering this question.

Make sure you discuss events in chronological order.

Only include relevant information in your answers and make sure you do not go off on a tangent.

Describe the aims of the National Party election campaign of 1948.

Describe the Bantu Education Act.

Describe the differences between black and white society under apartheid.

Describe the living conditions in the townships.

2B – ‘Explain’ questions 6 marks

Aim to give a variety of reasons

Support reasons with relevant factual information

Always support with examples

Show your knowledge and understanding

Explain why the National Party won the election of 1948.

Explain why apartheid was put in place between 1948 and 1956.

Explain why the Bantustans were set up by Verwoed.

Explain why police powers increased in the 1950s.

2C –How important/significant/turning point 8 marks –

Assess the importance of the factor in the question

Do not compare to other factors, like a 12 mark question

List 3 reasons why this factor is important

Give details and facts about each factor

Give a judgement on ‘how important’

How significant was the role of Dr Malan in introducing apartheid in South Africa?

Why was the National Party election win of 1948 a turning point?

Question 3

This question consists of a short outline and one essay question.

3A Outline briefly [4 marks]

- Discuss four relevant points to outline the topic
- Include specific facts and detail such as names, dates, places, events etc.
- Discuss events in chronological order
- No judgement is needed.

Outline briefly the Sharpeville or Soweto uprisings.

Outline briefly the actions of the ANC.

Outline briefly the role of Nelson Mandela in opposition to apartheid.

3B – 12 mark question (+3 SPAG)

Requires a developed 2 sided answer

Start by discussing the factor mentioned in the question

Add factual knowledge

Consider the counter argument – examine other relevant factors

New paragraph for each factor

Link the paragraphs – ‘also important was’, ‘in addition’

Conclude with a link back to the question

Make a judgement about the importance of the factor in the question when ranked against the other factors you have mentioned

Write between 1 and 2 sides

To what extent was the rise of Afrikaner Nationalism the main reason why the NP won the '48 election?

Was the creation of the Bantustans the biggest problem for Black South Africans after the creation of Apartheid?