



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI
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HISTORY

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Paper 2 Aspects of the History of Southern Africa

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Swaziland, 1945- 1995

1 (a) Describe how the Swaziland elections of 1964 were conducted. [10]

Level 1 Identifies factors [1-2]

One man one vote

There were two voter's roll provided

Many political parties and individuals contested the elections

United Swaziland Association and Imbokodvo National Movement won the elections.

Level 2 Describes one factor [3-4]

The nomination for the first Swaziland elections to the legislative council took place in May 1964.

The constitution provided for two voter's roll, one for Europeans and one for the other nationals.

The United Swaziland Association, the Swaziland Independent Front and two independent candidates contested the election under the European voter's roll.

Level 3 Describes two factors [5-6]

Level 4 Describes three factors [7-8]

Level 5 Describes four factors [9-10]

(b) Explain why the Imbokodvo National Movement won the elections in 1967. [15]

Level 1 Identifies reasons [1-6]

It was the last party to be formed

It used propaganda to campaign

It was founded by king Sobhuza II

It campaigned in rural areas

Level 2 Narration [7-9]

Level 3 Explains one reason [10-11]

Imbokodvo National Movement won the 1967 elections because it was the last party to be formed.

This worked to their advantage as it then de-campaigned the other political parties by emphasizing on their weaknesses and exposed them to the people to win the support of the majority.

Level 4 Explains two reasons [12-13]

Level 5 Explains three reasons [14-15]

- 2 (a) Describe the steps taken by Swaziland to negotiate border adjustments with South Africa in the period 1945 to 1995. [10]**
- Level 1 Identifies factors [1-2]**
 Swaziland negotiated the border issues
 Swaziland tried to get back lost Swazi land
 A Border Adjustment Committee has been set up
- Level 2 Describes one factor [3-4]**
 Swaziland submitted claims for land lost to South Africa in the 19th century but were ignored by the British. Many commissions were set up by the Swazis after that, but they all failed to come up with a resolution.
- Level 3 Describes two factors [5-6]**
- Level 4 Describes three factors [7-8]**
- Level 5 Describes four factors [9-10]**
- (b) Explain why it was important for Swaziland to keep good a relationship with South Africa in the period 1945 to 1995. [15]**
- Level 1 Identifies the reasons [1-6]**
 They were trading partners
 Swaziland was a landlocked country
 Swaziland's economy was dependent on South African economy
- Level 2 Narration [7-9]**
- Level 3 Explains one reason [10-11]**
 It was important for Swaziland to keep good relationship with South Africa because she was a land locked country. She relied on the South African harbours to export and import her goods to international markets so it was vital that she does not lose that privilege.
- Level 4 Explains two reasons [12-13]**
- Level 5 Explains three reasons [14-15]**

South Africa, 1948- 1995 and Zimbabwe, 1951 - 2002

3 (a) Describe the role played by women in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa. [10]

Level 1 Identifies reasons [1-2]

Demonstrated against the pass laws
Gave legal advice to the Africans
Represented African interests in parliament
Criticized the government

Level 2 Describes one factor [3-4]

Women demonstrated against apartheid such as the demonstrations against the hated pass laws. An example of such was the demonstration by women at the Market Square led by Albertina Sisulu where hundreds of women publicly burnt their passes to express their disapproval of the carrying of passes by women.

Level 3 Describes two factors [5-6]

Level 4 Describes three factors [7-8]

Level 5 Describes four factors [9-10]

(b) Explain the impact of the Black Consciousness Movement in the struggle against white minority rule in South Africa. [15]

Level 1 Identifies the reasons [1-6]

It encouraged black resistance to apartheid
It led to Soweto riots
It promoted black awareness/ confidence/ renaissance

Level 2 Narration [7-9]

Level 3 Explains one reason [10-11]

The Black Consciousness Movement (BCM) led to many riots against the apartheid regime in South Africa such as the Soweto riots of 1976. The BCM had filled the Soweto youths with self- confidence and an ability to address their own harsh circumstances. It played a role in promoting political awareness among high school students.

Level 4 Explains two reasons [12-13]

Level 5 Explains three reasons [14-15]

4 (a) Describe the aims of the National Democratic Party at the time of its formation in 1960. [10]

Level 1 Identifies factors [1-2]

To fight against racial discrimination
 To promote equality of all races
 To promote African joint action

Level 2 Describes one factor [3-4]

The National Democratic Party wanted all people in South Africa to be treated equally to end the racial discrimination that was practiced by the Afrikaners. This was to be achieved by abolishing all the apartheid laws such as the Group Areas Act which separated the whites from the non-whites.

Level 3 Describes two factors [5-6]

Level 4 Describes three factors [7-8]

Level 5 Describes four factors [9-10]

(b) Explain why there was increasing violence in South Africa in the early 1990s. [15]

Level 1 Identifies factors [1-6]

Clashes between Inkatha and ANC supporters
 AWB and Conservative opposition to change
 Lack of optimism and spirit of goodwill among the people
 Government secret support of ANC opposition

Level 2 Narration [7-9]

Level 3 Explains one reason [10-11]

There was an increase in violence in South Africa in the early 1990s because of the frequent clashes between the ANC and Inkatha. The Inkatha supporters who were hostel dwellers in the mines often attacked and killed township residents such as the Boipatong incident where ANC members who were attending a funeral were attacked and killed.

Level 4 Explains two reasons [12-13]

Level 5 Explains three reasons [14-15]

- 5 (a) Describe the aims of the National Democratic Party at its formation in Rhodesia in 1960. [10]**
- Level 1 Identifies the factors [1-2]**
 It had a non- racial policy
 It wanted equality
- Level 2 Describes one factor [3-4]**
 The National Democratic Party wanted all people to be treated as equals and with full respect and dignity.
- Level 3 Describes two factors [5-6]**
- Level 4 Describes three factors [7-8]**
- Level 5 Describes four factors [9-10]**
- (b) Explain how the British Central African Federation impacted on Africans in Rhodesia. [15]**
- Level 1 Identifies the reasons [1-6]**
 It brought more farmers into the colony
- Level 2 Narration [7-9]**
- Level 3 Explains one reason [10-11]**
 The Federation brought an economic boom to the white settlers in Southern Rhodesia. These boom years brought more white farmers into the colony and as more crown land was taken up for white settlement, African squatters were driven off the land and into the reserves.
- 6 (a) Describe the Internal Settlement in Rhodesia of 1978. [10]**
- Level 1 Identifies factors [1-2]**
 It was an agreement reached by the government and individuals in 1978
- Level 2 Describes one factor [3-4]**
 It was agreement reached between Bishop Muzorewa, Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirua and Ian Smith in 1978.
- Level 3 Describes two factors [5-6]**

Level 4 Describes three factors		[7-8]
Level 5 Describes four factors		[9-10]
(b) Explain the factors that helped to intensify the struggle against white minority rule in Rhodesia.		
		[15]
Level 1 Identifies factors		[1-6]
Independence of Mozambique Soweto uprisings		
Level 2 Narration		[7-9]
Level 3 Explains one factor		[10-11]
The Africans in Southern Rhodesia were inspired by the success of FRELIMO in Mozambique in the fight against the Portuguese rule.		
Level 4 Explains two factors		[12-13]
Level 5 Explains three factors		[14-15]