



Requirements for this paper:

Multiple-choice cards: Non-programmable calculator:

Graph paper: Laptop:

Open book examination?

EXAMINATION:	Mid-Year Main Examination	PROGRAMME:	Bachelor of Arts
MODULE CODE:	HHIS73324	DURATION:	3 hours
MODULE DESCRIPTION:	Race, Resistance and Reconciliation: The Making of Modern South Africa	MARKS:	300
EXAMINER(S):	Dr C Rademeyerr	DATE:	06 June 2025
MODERATOR(S): External: Internal:	Dr C. Modisane (NWU) Dr K. Gopalan	TIME:	09:00

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Answer any **THREE** of the following essay questions.
- Each answer should be about three to four pages in length.
- Number your answers clearly.

[TOTAL: 300]
[TURN OVER]

1. Examine the complex landscape of racial inequality in South Africa at the dawn of the 20th century. By evaluating the relative positions of various Black groups, explain the key historical forces that contributed to the intensification of racial stratification. [100]

OR

2. Clark and Worger (2011) state that “in the first few years of Nationalist rule, the party moved quickly to legislate a separation of the races that would make concrete the vague apartheid ideals set forth by the party. Key to all legislation was the fact that people resident within South Africa would enjoy different rights and privileges based on their race”. In light of this statement discuss how the National Party government implemented its apartheid policy legislatively between 1948 and 1960 in context to the following:
- Social apartheid;
 - Residential apartheid;
 - Cultural & educational apartheid; and
 - Political apartheid.

[100]

OR

3. Justify whether the Freedom Charter more accurately reflects a revolutionary document or a democratic manifesto. Your analysis should consider the Charter's origins, substance, and the repercussions of its application in the 1950s. [100]

OR

4. “Although the forced introduction of Afrikaans as medium of instruction in black secondary schools in the southern Transvaal was the trigger that led to the Soweto uprising of 1976, its main cause was the overall lack of political rights and freedom for especially the black youth at this time”. In light of this statement, critically discuss the causes, nature, spread and consequences of the Soweto Uprising of 1976-77. [100]

OR

5. “The conflict between the ANC and the IFP was the main threat to a peaceful transition to democracy in the run-up to the 1994 election”. Discuss. [100]

OR

6. “The Truth and Reconciliation Commission failed in its endeavour to advance the cause of racial reconciliation in South Africa”. Discuss. [100]