





In this topic you will study the period of apparent decline for traditional African nationalism and the strength of Afrikaner nationalism. You will also learn about impact of Black Consciousness and its influence in mobilising young people through the student movement culminating in the Soweto uprising. This unit also covers the significance of the life and death of Steve Biko and the reasons for the revival of the African National Congress. With the introduction of reforms from above by Botha towards the end of this unit you will need to evaluate the reason why the government begin to reform by weighing up internal and external threat and pressures on National Party power. Students should be aware of both the economic and psychological costs to white South Africa of the commitment to defend the borders of South Africa against African nationalism to the north. They should be aware of the impact of the collapse of Portuguese rule in southern Africa in 1974 and the independence of Zimbabwe in 1980.

. **Key Material -** 

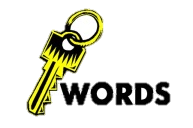
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| * **Black Consciousness and the Soweto uprising: Steve Biko and the South African Students’ Organisation (SASO); the mobilisation of school children; the Soweto Uprising, its significance and suppression; the impact of the death of Steve Biko 1977.** * **The ANC re-strengthened: decline in the early 70s; internal reorganisation and external legitimacy; the role of Oliver Tambo; the global anti-apartheid movement.** * **Domestic challenges to National Party power, 1974–83, including political unrest, problems in the Bantustans, National Party division and scandal, economic pressures and the cost of defence commitments.** * **External pressures on National Party power, 1974–83, including political change in southern Africa, international condemnation and calls for economic sanctions, cultural and sporting boycotts.** |

**Lesson Enquiry Questions**

1. How far was Black Consciousness a new and significant development in apartheid opposition?
2. To what extent was Black Consciousness the main reason for the Soweto uprising?
3. How far did his life and death make Steve Biko a significant individual in the struggle against Apartheid?
4. To what extent is possible to say that ANC opposition to apartheid strengthened rather than declined in the 1970s?
5. How far do you agree that Liberal opposition was the most significant threat to the National Party 1974-83*?*
6. To what extent was Botha able to resist the ‘total onslaught’ from other Southern African nations?
7. How far domestic challenges were in the years 1974-1983, responsible for Botha’s reforming agenda?
8. What was the impact of economic sanctions, cultural and sporting boycotts in the 1970s?

**Past Questions on this Key Topic**

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| **20 Mark Source Utility** | **20 Mark Essay Q** |
| **Section A** 1 compulsory source question which will target content specified in one or more Key topics (2 sources that together total approximately 400 words.) | **Section B** (choice of 2 essay questions on the content specified in the *Key topics* (may cross the *Key topics.)* |
| * ***Study sources 3 and 4 - How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the growth of the Black Consciousness Movement? Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context*** * ***Study sources 3 and 4 - How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the impact of Apartheid in the 1970s? Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context*** * ***How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate responses to the death of Steve Biko? Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context. (June 2018)*** * ***Study sources 3 and 4 - How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the impact of Apartheid in the 1970s? Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context*** * ***How far could the historian use Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the impact of international sporting boycotts in opposing apartheid 1974-1983? Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context. (45)*** * ***Study sources 3 and 4 - How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate Botha’s Total Strategy? Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context*** * ***How far could the historian use sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the impact of apartheid in the 1970s? Explain your answer using the sources the information about them and your knowledge of the historical context*** * ***How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the tactics used by Nelson Mandela and the ANC in the years 1962-89? Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.*** | * ***‘The ANC was of only limited significance in undermining apartheid in South Africa in the years 1968–83.’ How far do you agree with this statement?*** * ***How accurate is it to say that the ANC made little progress in the 1970s?*** * ***How far was black consciousness responsible for the Soweto uprising?*** * ***To what extent were changes in education the motivation behind the Soweto uprising?*** * ***How significant was the role played by leading individuals in challenging the apartheid policies of the National Party in the years 1968–83? (A Level June 2017)*** * ***How accurate is it to say that support for the policies of the National Party remained strong among white South Africans in the years 1974–83?*** * ***How far were domestic challenges in the years 1974-1983, responsible for Botha’s reforming agenda?*** * ***How significant was the role of international sanctions and boycotts in opposing Apartheid in the 1970s?*** |



* **Student Movement**
* **Steve Biko**
* **Black Consciousness**
* **Extension of the University Education Act**
* **Education for Barbarism**
* **Turfloop**
* **Fort Hare**
* **Civil Rights Movement**
* **Martin Luther King**
* **Bobby Kennedy**
* **NUSAS**
* **University of Cape Town**
* **SASO**
* **Liberation theology**
* **University Christian Movement**
* **Nie-blanke**
* **Mozambique**
* **FRELIMO**
* **Black People’s convention**
* **SASM**
* **Tsietsi Mashinini**
* **Abraham Onkogopotse Tiro**
* **The World Newspaper**
* **Soweto**
* **Morris Isaacson High School**
* **Hazel Gang**
* **Dirty Dozen Gand**
* **Bandidos Gang**
* **Tstotsis**
* **Transvaal Batnu Education Department**
* **Afrikaans in Schools**
* **Soweto uprising**
* **Orlando Stadium**
* **Andries Treurnicht**
* **Soweto Students’ representative council**
* **Winnie Mandela**
* **Black Parents Association**
* **Urban Bantu Council**
* **Terror Lekota**
* **Standard of Living**
* **Low pay**
* **Poor housing**
* **Teachers**
* **Overcrowding**
* **Harsh methods**
* **Kingswilliamstown**
* **Donald Woods**
* **Daily Dispatch**
* **Cry Freedom**
* **Banning order**
* **Hunger strike**
* **Police custody**
* **Funeral**
* **Foreign ambassadors**
* **Detainees deaths**
* **Exile**
* **Oliver Tambo**
* **Tansania**
* **Zambia**
* **Luhtuli’s death**
* **Wankie campaign**
* **Sipoilo**
* **Chris Hanin**
* **Lusaka Manifesto**
* **Memorandum**
* **Strategy and tactics**
* **Armed detachments**
* **Morogo decisions**
* **Tennyso Makiwane**
* **SACTU**
* **Stop the Seventy Tour**
* **Peter Hain**
* **Gordon Brown**
* **International Cricket**
* **New Zealand**
* **Maori players**
* **Halt all Racist Tours**
* **British Lions**
* **Conservatives**
* **Edward Heath**
* **Constructive engagement**
* **British Trade Unions**
* **World Council of Churches**
* **Exports**
* **SACTU**
* **PUTCO**
* **Food and Canning Workers**
* **Strike**
* **Natal Textile Strikes**
* **Sugar Cane**
* **MAWUFOSATU**
* **Fattis and Monis pasta**
* **COSAS**
* **Charterist**
* **Sunday Post**
* **Civic organisations**
* **SAAWU**
* **United Party**
* **Liberal Party**
* **Progressives**
* **Helen Suzman**
* **Economic Liberals**
* **Frederik van Zyl Slabbert**
* **Progressive Federal Party**
* **Homeland independence**
* **VW Botha**
* **Budgets**
* **Benefits**
* **KwaZulu subsidies**
* **Buthelezi**
* **Rural activism**
* **Verligte**
* **Verkrampte**
* **Die burger**
* **Dr Connie Mulder**
* **BOSS**
* **Security Police**
* **Propaganda Fund**
* **Information Scandal**
* **The citizen**
* **Van de Berhg and Rhoodie**
* **economic decline**
* **Oil prices**
* **SASOL petrol**
* **Gold Price**
* **Shack settlements**
* **Surplus peoples project**
* **Displaced urbanisation**
* **Sleepwalkers**
* **Reform from Above**
* **Reform**
* **Repression**
* **Regional change**
* **Southern Arica**
* **Relaxing economic apartheid**
* **Ronald Regan**
* **Margaret Thatcher**
* **Free MarketDe Lange Commission**
* **De-racialised Football League**
* **Skilled Black Workers**
* **Recognised trade unions**
* **Executive power**
* **Constitutional reform**
* **Coloured and Indian Parliaments**
* **Tricameral Parliament**
* **Laager mentality**
* **Loans**
* **Lesotho**
* **Swaziland**
* **Total strategy**
* **Military superiority**
* **Borders**
* **Cordon sanitaire**
* **Mozambican Civil War**
* **FRELIMO**
* **Renamo**
* **Angloa**
* **Namibia**
* **Zimbabwe**
* **ZANU**
* **Ian Smith**
* **Defence Spending**
* **Israel**
* **SADCC**
* **non-aggression pact**
* **Constellation of states**
* **Economic sanctions**
* **Starvation wages**
* **TUC formal code of conduct**
* **Human rights issues**
* **The imprisoned society**
* **Mike Terry**
* **NUS**
* **Solomon Mahlangu**
* **Free Nelson Mandela campaign**
* **Nelson Mandela Birthday concert**