



The final topic covers the period in which a concerted effort to destabilise the townships and the internal economy combined with international and external pressure resulted in the collapse of apartheid and the creation of a non-racial constitution and government for South Africa. Students will need to understand the relationship between the United Democratic Front and the ANC and how the UDF used a variety of protest strategies, including economic. This combined with the impact of the building economic cost to South Africa of international isolation and the ongoing effects of sporting and cultural boycotts on different elements of South African society to create a groundswell of support to reform and remove apartheid.

The period from the release of Nelson Mandela to the elections of 1994 is one of complex political activity in which constitutional negotiations and the increasing divisions within African nationalism delayed and influenced the final agreement. The process was jeopardised by the intensity and extent of violence experienced both as a result of government action and political disagreement during the years 1990–94.

. **Key Material**

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| * **Revolt in the townships, 1984–87: the United Democratic Front and grassroots organisation; protest strategies; communal and government violence; government suppression.**
* **Reasons for Botha’s decision to negotiate, 1985–89, including the failure of Botha’s ‘total strategy’, economic problems and the impact of international isolation, the effect of the state of emergency.**
* **Negotiation and compromise, 1989–91: de Klerk’s new course; the significance of Mandela’s release; the unbanning of political parties; the impact of unrest and violence; the dismantling of apartheid; CODESA 1991.**
* **A new political settlement, 1992–94: CODESA negotiations; nationalist divisions and communal violence; constitutional agreement and elections; the Government of National Unity; international recognition.**
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**Lesson Enquiry Questions**

1. **Why did the Townships revolt in 1984-87?**
2. **How far did protest and the government’s response to it change in the 1908s?**
3. **Why did the National Party decide to negotiate in 1985-1989?**
4. **How far did the political negotiations of 1989-91 bring about a compromise in South Africa?**
5. **To what extent did the elections of 1994 result in a democratic government for South Africa?**

**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 Township revolt in Alexandra, Johannesburg in 1986? 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 problems facing those trying to create a new political settlement in South Africa in the years 1991-194? 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 importance of de Klerk in the ending Apartheid? 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 the problems facing South Africa in the transition of its system of government in the early 1990s? Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context. (A June 2017***
* ***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.)***
 | * ***How far does opposition to the town councillors explain the growth in unrest in the Townships by 1984?***
* ***How far did the National Party’s response to protest remain consistent in the years 1984-1989?***
* ***How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1984–89, the South African government’s use of force was responsible for it maintaining its control? (AS June 2017)***
* ***How accurate is it to say that P W Botha’s attempts to reform the system of apartheid, in the years 1983-89, were a complete failure? (June 2018)***
* ***How accurate is it to say that the principal reason for Botha’s decision to negotiate in the years 1985–89 was the impact of international isolation on South Africa?***
* ***How far did the Total Strategy achieve the results Botha was aiming for in Southern Africa?***
* ***How far were the economic problems facing South Africa responsible for the ending of apartheid in 1990?***
* ***How accurate is it to say that international pressure was the main driving force behind the ending of apartheid?***
* ***‘The biggest threat to the negotiation process was the widespread violence in South Africa’ How far do you agree with this statement?***
* ***‘In the years 1990-94, both Mandela and de Klerk helped to pave the way towards a democratic South Africa more than they hindered it’. To what extent do you agree with this opinion?***
* ***To what extent did the constitution and subsequent elections result in a genuine democracy in South Africa in 1994?***
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* **United Democratic Front (UDF)**
* **Coloured Labour Party**
* **Desmond Tutu**
* **Frank Chikane**
* **Allan Boesak**
* **COSAS**
* **Million Signatures Campaign**
* **Allan Hendrickse**
* **Urban Black Councils**
* **Black councillors**
* **Sam Buti**
* **Alexandra**
* **Community Council Act 1977**
* **Black Local Authorities Act 1982**
* **Township businessmen**
* **Rent payments**
* **Amandla (power)**
* **Ngawethu (to us the people)**
* **Alexandra Revolt**
* **Six Day War**
* **Michael Diradeng**
* **Petrol bombs**
* **Tear gas**
* **Rally**
* **Young lions of Alexandra**
* **Vaal civic association**
* **Incognito**
* **Call to make South Africa ungovernable**
* **Radio Freedom**
* **Toyi-Toyi**
* **ANC flags**
* **Necklacing**
* **Comtostis**
* **Winnie Mandela**
* **Moses Mayekiso**
* **Alexandra Action Committee**
* **Lebowa**
* **Witchcraft**
* **State of emergency**
* **State police**
* **Trenches**
* **House searches**
* **Joint Management Committee**
* **Mass arrests**
* **Torture**
* **Kidnapping**
* **KwaZululand**
* **Inkatha Freedom Party**
* **Buthelezi**
* **Zulu impis**
* **Vigilantes**
* **Mantazima**
* **Show trial**
* **Public Safety Act 1977**
* **Comrade King**
* **Botha**
* **Total Strategy failure**
* **Magnus Malan**
* **Security Forces**
* **State Security Council**
* **Joint Management Centres**
* **Minister of Defence**
* **iMperial Presidency**
* **Namibia Direct Rule**
* **Swaziland non-aggression pact**
* **Mugabe Deal with Zimbabwe**
* **Ruth First**
* **Parcel Bombs**
* **Jeanette Curtis killing**
* **Albie Sachs**
* **Car bomb**
* **Mozambique and Lesotho**
* **Botswana**
* **Koevet (Crowbar)**
* **SWAPO**
* **Eugene de Kock**
* **Vlakplaas**
* **Collapse of Communism**
* **Gorbachev**
* **Cubans**
* **Angola**
* **Unita**
* **End Conscription Campaign**
* **American Banks**
* **Ronal Reagan**
* **Anglo-America**
* **Mandela 70th Birthday Concert Wembley**
* **Prisoner release**
* **Pollsmoor prison**
* **Verligte minister Kobie Coetsee**
* **Zinzi Mandela**
* **secret meetings**
* **National Intelligence Service head Victor Cerster**
* **FW de Klerk**
* **Conservative breakaway**
* **Unitary state**
* **New Nation newspaper**
* **National Union of Mineworkers**
* **Mass Democratic Movement (MDM)**
* **Stay aways**
* **New defiance campaign**
* **White only beaches and hospitals**
* **Purple march**
* **Democratic Party**
* **DE Klerk’s new course**
* **1989 election**
* **Military budgets**
* **Groot Krokodil (Big Crocodile)**
* **Release of prisoners**
* **Unbanning**
* **Mandela London visit**
* **Disbanding**
* **CONTRALESA**
* **Black on black violence**
* **Third force**
* **Revoked**
* **Operation VUla**
* **CODESA**
* **Veto**
* **Federal system**
* **Whites only referendum**
* **Eastern European revolutions**
* **Weerstand Beweging**
* **Negotiation council**
* **Transitional government**
* **Interim constitution**
* **Proportional representation**
* **Party lists**
* **Sunset Clause**
* **Presidential Power**
* **Constitutional Court**
* **Bill of Rights**
* **Minority rights**
* **Voting queues**
* **9 provinces**
* **Political stability**
* **Mandela President**
* **Mbeki and de Klerk deputy prime minister**
* **End of apartheid**
* **Rainbow nation**
* **Truth and Reconciliation Act**
* **Social Spending**
* **International Recognition**
* **Democracy**
* **transition**