



SOUTH AFRICAN COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT INSTITUTE
SUID-AFRIKAANSE KOMPREENSIEWE ASSESSERINGSINSTITUUT

**Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET)
Site-Based Assessment
Portfolio of Evidence**

Human and Social Sciences: NQF Level 1
Total: 50 marks
Duration: 5 hours
Task 3: Assignment

Learner Information

Name : _____
Surname : _____
**Identity/
Passport Number** : _____
Employee Number : _____
Company : _____
Centre : _____
Date : _____

Declaration

I declare that this portfolio of evidence is my own work: _____

Signature



INSTRUCTIONS

1. This assignment consists of **FOUR ACTIVITIES**.
2. Complete **ALL** the **ACTIVITIES**.
3. Adhere to the numbering used in this assignment.
4. Learners should work on this assignment individually.
5. Facilitators/ Educators are encouraged to find extra information and make resources available for learners to do this assignment.



ACTIVITY 1: THE 1956 WOMEN'S MARCH, PRETORIA, 9 AUGUST

‘Strijdom, you have tampered with the women, you have struck a rock.’

So runs the song composed to mark this historic occasion. By the middle of 1956, plans had been laid for the Pretoria march and the FSAW had written to request that JG Strijdom, the current prime minister, meet with their leaders so they could present their point of view. The request was refused.

The ANC then sent Helen Joseph and Bertha Mashaba on a tour of the main urban areas, accompanied by Robert Resha of the ANC and Norman Levy of the Congress of Democrats (COD). The plan was to consult with local leaders who would then make arrangements to send delegates to the mass gathering in August.

The Women's March was a spectacular success. Women from all parts of the country arrived in Pretoria, some from as far afield as Cape Town and Port Elizabeth. They then flocked to the Union Buildings in a determined yet orderly manner. Estimates of the number of women delegates ranged from 10 000 to 20 000, with FSAW claiming that it was the biggest demonstration yet held. They filled the entire amphitheatre in the bow of the graceful Herbert Baker building. Walker describes the impressive scene:

Many of the African women wore traditional dress, others wore the Congress colours, green, black and gold; Indian women were clothed in white saris. Many women had babies on their backs and some domestic workers brought their white employers' children along with them. Throughout the demonstration, the huge crowd displayed discipline and dignity that was deeply impressive (Walker 1991:195).

<https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/1956-womens-march-pretoria-9-august>

1.1 Read the placards. Which apartheid law were the women marching against?

(1)

1.2 Who was the South African prime minister at the time of the Women's March in 1956?

(1)

1.3 Give the names of the TWO women who were sent by the ANC on a tour of the urban areas according to the article.

(2)

1.4 List the names of the TWO men who accompanied the women on a tour of the urban areas according to the article.

(2)

1.5 Why was it necessary for these women to go on a tour of the urban areas?

(2)

1.6 Explain how successful the Women's March was.

(2)



1.7 Describe the extent to which the March was supported. Give TWO descriptions.

(4)

1.8 Why was the Women's March regarded as peaceful?

(2)

1.9 In your opinion, what is the meaning of the phrase "you have tampered with the women, you have struck a rock"?

(2)

1.10 Explain TWO ways in which the present government of South Africa recognises women in society.

(4)

Total Marks for Activity 1

[22]



ACTIVITY 2: HUMAN RIGHTS AND APARTHEID

Refer to the extract below to answer the questions that follow.

Describing the Freedom Charter, Chief Albert Luthuli wrote:

“The Charter produced at Kliptown is line by line, the direct outcome of conditions which obtain harsh, oppressive and unjust conditions. It is thus a practical and relevant document. It attempted to give a flesh and blood meaning, in the South African setting, to such words as democracy, freedom, liberty.”

Source: www.sahistory.org.za.

2.1 Clarify the purpose of the Freedom Charter.

(2)

2.2 Explain any THREE principles of the Freedom Charter in detail.

(6)



2.3 How did the Apartheid government respond to the members of the political opposition that drew up the terms of the Freedom Charter?

(2)

Total Marks for Activity 2**[10]****ACTIVITY 3: APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA**

Create a chronological timeline by matching each date with its correct event.

N.B.: Below is an example of how you should draw your timeline:

1910	_____	The Union of South Africa was formed
1918	_____	The SS Mendi (ship) sank
1952	_____	The Defiance campaign

Below is a list of key dates and events which you must match to create a chronological timeline.

DATES	EVENTS
12 September 1977	Oliver Reginald Tambo became the acting president of the ANC.
08 January 1912	Students across South Africa protested against the Bantu education system.
26 June 1995	The South African Native National Congress was formed under Rev. John Langalibalele Dube.



11 February 1990	The National Party under Dr D.F. Malan took control of South Africa.
1948	Steve Bantubonke Biko died in detention.
1967	Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was released from Robben Island prison.
1913	Dr.H.F. Verwoed, the architect of apartheid was assassinated in Cape Town.
1983	The Land act was passed which gave 87% of land to whites and 13% of land to blacks
1952	The Tricameral (3 chambers) parliament was introduced in South Africa.
06 September 1966	Chief Albert Luthuli became the president-general of the ANC
16 June 1976	The freedom charter was adopted.



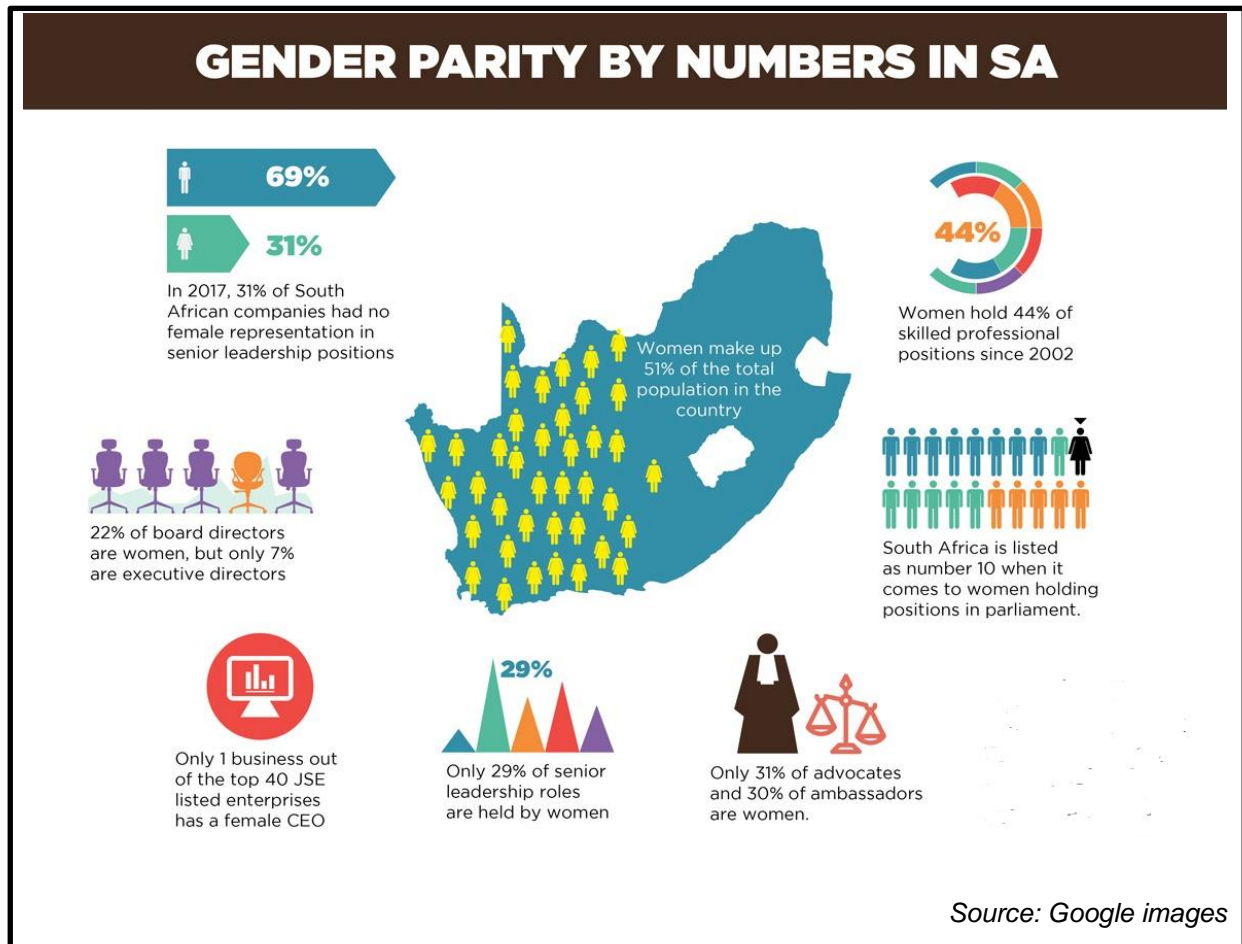
Total Marks for Activity 3

[11]



ACTIVITY 4: GENDER EQUALITY IN SOUTH AFRICA

Study the diagram below and answer the questions that follow.



4.1 According to the diagram, what is the percentage of women in the South African population?

(1)

4.2 In which year did South African companies have no female representation in senior positions?

(1)

4.3 What is the ranking of South Africa in terms of gender equality?

(1)

4.4 What causes gender inequality in South Africa? Give TWO causes.

(2)

4.5 In your opinion, why is gender equality important?

(2)

Total Marks for Activity 4

[7]

TOTAL FOR TASK 3

[50]



Total for Task 3: 50 Marks

Task	Activity	Maximum Mark	Learner's Mark	Moderated Mark
Task 3	Activity 1	22		
	Activity 2	10		
	Activity 3	11		
	Activity 4	7		
	Total: Task 3	50		

