

WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2015
UGANDA CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION
MARKING GUIDE
241/4
HISTORY
PAPER 4
JULY/AUGUST 2015



1. a) Describe the migration/ movement and settlement of the Sotho-Tswana people in South Africa. (12marks)

- a) Their migration and settlement into South Africa is hard to scientifically be established so it's not clear.
- b) But it's widely believed that the Sotho- Tswana were the second group of Bantu to enter S.Africa.
- c) They include tribes like the Sotho, Tswana, Basuto, Kwena, Pedi e.t.c.
- d) They are believed to have been all fathered by either Mongope or Marolong.
- e) From Congo they moved in between Lake Malawi and Lake Tanganyika.
- f) Following the central route, they arrived in South Africa by 13th century.
- g) They entered south Africa in mainly three major independent groups of the Northern Sotho.
- h) By the 13th century the above groups were already close to Botswana.
- i) By the beginning of the 17th century the Botswana were already close to present day Botswana.
- j) However later most of the Sotho went to Lesotho.
- k) Many Basotho later expanded into the east and to the south as far as Orange River.
- l) The Basotho who went east wards were stopped at the place where Vaal meets Orange River.
- m) The Basotho from the north went as far as the northern tip of Vaal River.
- n) Their west ward expansion was checked by the Kalahari desert.
- o) There was a small group known as the Tswana which risked the desert and went to live on the coast of Lake Ngami.
- p) Also the Drakensberg Limited their eastward expansion.
- q)
- r)
- s)
- t)
- u)
- v)

b) How did they relate with the earlier inhabitants of South Africa.

- a) The earlier inhabitants of S.Africa were the Khoisan.
- b) At first, their contacts or relationship with the Khoisan was friendly.

- c) They mixed with the Khoisan and lived side of one another.
- d) They intermarried.
- e) The Xhosa took the Khoikhoi women as their main principal wives.
- f) The Bantu adopted the religious customs and ways of dressing.
- g) Some Bantu like the Xhosa, Nguni and sotho adopted the click sound of the Khoisan.
- h) The Khoisan adopted the farming practices of the Bantu.
- i) The Khoisan started cultivating crops like millet, beans, pumpkins, yams e.t.c
- j) The Khoisan started carrying out trade with the Bantu:-Khoisan provided hunted meat, feathers to the Bantu for millet and grains.
- k) The Khoisan adopted the idea of iron working and smelting from the Bantu.
- l) The Khoisan adopted the Bantu political organization based on succession.
- m) The Khoisan adopted the idea of permanent settlement.
- n) Later, the relationship between the Khoisan and the Bantu became bad.
- o) The Khoisan started conflicting with the Bantu over land and cattle.
- p) The Bantu raided the Khoisan leading to poverty.
- q) The Khoisan were defeated, conquered and destroyed by the Bantu.
- r) The Khoisan were dominated and absorbed into the Bantu societies.
- s) The Khoisan were later detribalized by the Bantu and their culture.
- t) The Khoisan were pushed into the Kalahari desert where life was difficult.
- u) The Bantu invasion created insecurity destroying the political, social and economic organization of the Khoisan.
- v) The Khoikhoi were killed in clashes with the Bantu and were almost wiped out.
- w) The Khoisan were enslaved by the Bantu.
- x) The Khoikhoi leaders lost much of their political powers.
- y)
- z)
- aa)
- bb)
- cc)
- dd)
- ee)

12 marks.

2. a) Explain the reasons for the Dutch expansion of their colony up to Fish River.

- a) The expansion was unplanned and it was the work of only settlers not the company.
- b) It was due to geographical and administrative factors forcing them to expand.
- c) They expanded due to large unoccupied land in the interior.
- d) They wanted to get large places so that to increase on their wealth.
- e) They wanted to get more fertile land with enough rainfall and water supply for both agriculture and pastoralism.

- f) It's because the soils at the cape were becoming poorer.
- g) It's because the Dutch nature of being Nomadic hence moving to the interior.
- h) They were running away from harsh company laws which were restricting their economic activities.
- i) Most farmers had become bankrupt and so they wanted to try their luck elsewhere far from the cape hence moving.
- j) It was due to the company's failure to discourage their movement hence leading to their expansion.
- k) The Africans from the interior had been weakened politically and by small pox so they could not resist them well hence leading to their expansion.
- l) The increased population at the cape that made farming difficult led to their expansion.
- m) The failure of the company to protect the Dutch from African attacks made them to expand.
- n) The company had failed to give essential services to the settlers.
- o) The company took one tenth of the settlers' cattle as a fee for grazing rights over land that the company never bought.
- p)
- q)
- r)
- s)
- t)
- u)
- v)
- w)
- x)

b) Why did the Boers leave the cape to the British in 1795?

CODE L

- a) The end of the Dutch rule at the cape was due to the collapse of the D.E.I.Co.
- b) The company had inefficient and unqualified administration.
- c) The company officials were corrupt thus increasing financial losses to the Company.
- d) The high dividend or payment to the owners of the company led to financial problems.
- e) By 1795, the company had a very big debt of 10 million pounds.
- f) The company had become bankrupt and could not pay all its debts.
- g) By 1795, the company lacked enough capital to maintain the cape colony.
- h) The Dutch faced stiff competition from the commercial rivalry British and French Trading companies.
- i) The company had imposed harsh economic tariffs/ restrictions on the Dutch settlers which reduced on their commercial activities.

- j) The company over taxed the Dutch farmers forcing them to stop any trade with it.
- k) The Dutch settlers claimed that the company could not protect them against the local Africans.
- l) The company had allowed free development of trade to the Dutch settlers.
- m) The many wars and attacks from the Africans were expensive for the company to attain.
- n) The revolts by the Dutch settlers weakened the company leading to the end of its rule e.g. in Swellendam and Graaff-Reinet.
- o) The company had put most of its funds in colonial administration instead of commercial activities.
- p) By 1794, the British dominated and controlled most of the shipping centers thus weakening the Dutch.
- q) The French occupation of Holland in 1783 weakened the company rule at the Cape.
- r) The British invasion and occupation of the Cape in 1795 ended the rule of the Boers.
- s) The British were superior militarily compared to the Boers.
- t) The British had a desire to protect their farmers at the Cape.
- u)
- v)
- w)
- x)
- y)
- z)
- aa)
- bb)

12 marks

3. a) **Describe the formation of the Ndebele state by Mzilikazi.**

- a) The people who came to be referred to as Ndebele were made up of many tribes.
- b) Originally it was a small Nguni tribe of the Khumalo clan.
- c) At first Khumalo enjoyed the protection of Zwede suspected Mashobane of collaborating with Dingiswayo, he killed him and placed his young son Mzilikazi on the throne in 1818.
- d) The Ndebele state was founded by Mzilikazi son of Mashobane.
- e) It was established after raiding and subduing the Pedi of Northern Transvaal, the Botswana and the Kololo.
- f) The state was also an offshoot of the Mfecane.
- g) Mzilikazi came to be known as the most popular and enduring Ndebele king.
- h) Sensing that Zwede was unstable and unreliable, Mzilikazi took the first opportunity and transferred his loyalty to Shaka.
- i) After disagreeing with Shaka over booty distribution, Mzilikazi slipped across the escarpment into the interior in 1823.

- j) At first, their first resting place was established in 1824 at the upper Oliphant River.
- k) In 1825, the Ndebele who had now assimilated many sotho tribe moved west wards into central Transvaal.
- l) Later, they established a state near modern Pretoria among the Kwenena.
- m) By the time the trekkers invaded his country Mzilikazi had moved his capital to Hurutshe in central Transvaal.
- n) So by 1840, the Ndebele were in South Africa not in central Africa and even when the Boers forced them into southern Zimbabwe, a good number of the Ndebele remained in south Africa.
- o)
- p)
- q)
- r)
- s)
- t)
- u)
- v)
- w)
- x)

b) Explain the social, political and economic organization of the Ndebele.

- a) The regimental system copied from the zulu was retained and each regiment of young boys was permanently settled in a military post.
- b) Each regiment was commanded by a military Induna who also served as a political administrator in his village.
- c) The king regarded each of the military town as a section of the royal house hold and each contained some of mzilikazi's wives.
- d) The young conscripted soldiers remained in military until after proving themselves in battles.
- e) Before the young men could actively participate in fighting, they together with their families herded royal cattle and farmed for the active soldiers.
- f) There was a reserve army Machacha in times of emergency.
- g) Captured boys first acted as weapon bearers but were incorporated into fighting regiments later on becoming older.
- h) Power was highly centralised and in the lower arms of government, it was exercised by Indunas not traditional chiefs.
- i) Traditional leaders like princes were highly respected though and constituted an aristocratical class known as Nunzana but they never actively participated in politics.
- j) The king fed and armed all his regime not to maintain their loyalty and all feasts in the kingdom could be only slaughtered after the permission.

- k) Later they acquired guns after their ambush of the Konana, Griqua, Taung and Rolong forces.
- l) The Indunas were appointed from commoners to avoid their capture of powers.
- m) They assimilated most of their captured people like the Shona, Tswana and several Sotho speaking people.
- n) The Indunas were appointed from commoners to avoid their capture of power
- o) All the absorbed people had to speak the sindebele language and had to adopt the Nguni culture.
- p) All the Ndebele men were warriors and culture mobilised any time during war.
- q) During peace times the reserve force grew food and looked after cattle.
- r) After their transfer into Zimbabwe, Mzilikazi the founder of the nation died in 1868 and was succeeded by his son Lobengula.
- s) The king's palace received deputations every day from all over the kingdom to report to him the new development.\
- t) Bad and condemned people were thrown into crocodile infested water.
- u) They carried out a mixed economy i.e. of both agriculture and pastoralism.
- v) They practiced raiding of their neighbours.
- w) In Zimbabwe they divided themselves into three classes of the highest class, the second class and the lowest class.
- x) Marriage across the caste system was strictly illegal.
- y) The newly conquered people who proved themselves in a battle and acquired Khumalo language came to be respected.
- z) The Ndebele soldiers always passed through the whole kingdom capturing cattle, killing those they wanted in order to re-assert Mzilikazi's authority.
- aa)
- bb)
- cc)
- dd)
- ee)
- ff)
- gg)

12 marks

4. a) What were the causes of the British Zulu Wars of 1879?

- a) These were two wars in Zulu in 1879 between the Zulu and the British.
- b) The first war was fought at Isandhlwana in January 1879 and the 2nd was fought at Ulundi in July 1879.
- c) They were also called the Anglo-Zulu war.
- d) The Zulu were led by their king Cetewayo and the British were led by sir Bartle Frere.
- e) The need to revive Zulu's military strength.
- f) Cetewayo's recruitment of a very big army worried the British.

- g) The revival of the age regiments threatened the British further.
- h) The increased Zulu military training – drills, anti Europe war songs also worried the British,.
- i) Cetewayo's desire to protect Zulu independence.
- j) Rumours that the Zulu had murdered white missionaries.
- k) The British feared that the Zulu would attack the weakened Transvaal and Natal.
- l) The loss of land to the white settlers.
- m) Frere's trick of promising to help the Zulu over the blood river territory but later sided with the Boers which annoyed the Zulu.
- n) The Zulu who had been annexed in the Blood river territory were highly taxed.
- o) There was mal- British administration in the territory.
- p) Disrespect of the African leaders by the whites.
- q) Both cetewayo and Frere were uncompromising.
- r) The rise of British imperialism and their desire to dominate Africans.
- s) The running of two Zulu adulterous women into British Natal and their murder by the Zulu youth worsened the relationship of the two enemies.
- t) Long held suspicion and mistrust between the whites and Africans
- u) The Zulu had mistaken all whites for "Mlungu" or devils.
- v) There was a serious famine and famine among the Africans which made the whites fear attacks in search for food.
- w) Frere's demand that the Zulu disband and disarm the regiments annoyed the Zulu.
- x) Cetewayo's pride and refusal to disarm led the British into the Jan. 1879 Isandhlwana war, which they lost.
- y) The earlier victory also encouraged the British to revenge against the defeat at Isandhlwana.
- z) Rumours that the Zulu had murdered white missionaries increased the war fever.
- aa) In July 1879, six month after Isandhlwana a re-organised British army re-invaded the Zulu land finally, burning down the new Zulu capital Ulundi which had been established east of Isandhlwana.
- bb)
- cc)
- dd)
- ee)

13 marks

b) How did these wars affect the Zulu?

CODE W

- a) At first the Zulu won the war – Isandhlwana but later, the Zulu were decisively by the British at Ulundi.
- b) The Zulu lost their independence.

- c) Zulu land was divided into 13 units whose leaders were appointed by the British.
- d) Cetewayo was captured, imprisoned and exiled he was later restored back to power but with limited powers.
- e) Traditional chiefs lost their powers as they became answerable to British officials.
- f) Cetewayo was replaced by his son Dini Zulu who also worked in the interests of the British.
- g) Dini Zulu was later demoted to a mere headman.
- h) It led to increased nationalism.
- i) There was general loss of life.
- j) There was depopulation.
- k) There was destruction of valuable property.
- l) The Zulu lost their land.
- m) There was displacement of people.
- n) There was disruption of agriculture.
- o) The economy declined as agriculture and trade declined.
- p) The wars led to famine and poverty.
- q) There was displacement of people.
- r) There was misery and suffering as people lost their dear ones.
- s) There was creation of reserves for Africans.
- t) There was unbearable conditions in the reserves –overcrowding, diseases, starvation.
- u) It laid to the foundation of Bambatha rebellion of 1906.
- v) Loss of trust in African leaders and powers.
- w) Loss of trust in traditional African Religions.
- x) There was insecurity, fear and tensions.
- y)
- z)
- aa)
- bb)
- cc)
- dd)
- ee)

12 marks

5. a) What led to the signing of the 1902 treaty in South Africa.

- a) When after some Africans like the Pedi entered the war and started targeting the Boers, the Transkaal Boers convinced their friends in Orange Free State that it was hopeless to sacrifice their states for independence and the result was the Vereeniging meeting.
- b) It took place in the city of Vereeniging South of Johannesburg.

- c) The treaty was between the Victorious Britain and the Vanquished Boers especially those in Transvaal who hated the continuity of the war.
- d) The treaty was signed on 31st May 1902.
- e) It was primarily aimed at ending the second Anglo- Boer war especially then that both parties were worn out.
- f) It was to end the hostility and rivalry between the two enemies.
- g) It was signed to find a middle ground to be followed by both the British and the Boers and forget their bitter past in the interest of unity.
- h) It aimed at confirming white superiority in South Africa and thus had to fix the African problem once and for all.
- i) It was signed to prepare the way for the formation of the South African Union.
- j) It was to decide on the issue of citizenship and voting rights in South Africa.
- k) It was also to find a solution over the official Language to be used in South Africa.
- l) A solution had to be found how to put back the economy of South Africa after being destroyed by war.
- m) It was to pave way for the making of the draft constitution for South Africa.
- n) It was also to find a way of having the Whites control the economy of South Africa.
- o)
- p)
- q)
- r)
- s)
- t)
- u)

b) How were the people of South Africa affected by this treaty?

- a) The only two independent Boer republics of Orange Free State and Transvaal lost their independence and became British colonies.
- b) The Boers lost Swaziland as it was declared a British protectorate in 1902.
- c) It produced new progressive leaders i.e. Louis Botha, Smuts, Hertzog. e.t.c
- d) It created a foundation on which the British and the Boers built for lasting unity.
- e) The treaty boosted Boer Nationalism.
- f) The treaty ended by making the British equal to the Boers.
- g) The British stopped championing African rights.
- h) It created peace among the whites and there rose no more Anglo- Boer conflict.
- i) It laid foundation for the union of South Africa.
- j) It destroyed a possible German and Portuguese intervention into South Africa.
- k) The Boer economy was boosted by the British extension of large sums of money to them.
- l) The whites promoted their Languages i.e. English and Dutch.

- m) The treaty destroyed the old Boer rivalry and actually by 1908 all Boers in four areas were one.
- n) It cleaned the way for National convention of 1908 that confirmed the Union.
- o) It led to destruction of “Krugernism” since Paul Kruger was exiled and died in exile.
- p) The Africans were racially segregated since the ground was laid for apartheid.
- q) Africans lost their independence.
- r) African military resistance was undermined.
- s) The treaty however promoted African Nationalism.
- t) Africans who had deserted their work during war were heavily punished.
- u) The pass laws against Africans were intensified.
- v) It led to a lot of death among the Africans especially those who remained in the concentration camps.
- w) Over 100,000 Africans were forced to remain in a very poorly maintained concentration camps.
- x) Africans were completely disarmed and it became illegal for them to own arms.
- y) It intensified African military risings against the whites e.eg Bambatha rebellion.
- z) Africans lost their land to the whites.
- aa) Reserves for Africans which were very poor and dry were created.
- bb) Africans were made very poor since no financial help was extended to them.
- cc) It also led to African depopulation.
- dd)
- ee)
- ff)
- gg)
- hh)
- ii)

6. a) What led to the formation of Bantustans in South Africa?

- a) The election of 1948 which brought Dr. Malan’s nationalist government which championed “Apartheid” as an electoral slogan was the first step towards not only Apartheid but also the Bantustans.
- b) In 1950, those opposed to simple apartheid as away of dealing with increasing African tension created a new ministry of native affairs headed by the academician, Dr. H.f Verwoerd.
- c) It was vowed, who put up the Tomlisoncommission that approved the policy of separate development, as a cute strategy of preserving white previlleges and black subordination.
- d) The mine investors were also becoming nervous over the increasing violence from PAC and ANC, which targeted their investments and thus the Bantustans

assured them there was a credible plan to channel black opposition into safe directions.

- e) The Bantustans were homes for Africans, black homelands.
 - f) They aimed at separating the two races and Africans and whites had to live in separate areas.
 - g) In the Bantustans, Africans were responsible for their leaders not to whites.
 - h) Bantustans induced the Transkei, Ciskei for the Xhosa, Gazakulu for Tosnga and Shangane; Venda for the Venda, Swazi for the Swazi and Ndebele and Kwazulu Natal for the Zulu.
 - i) They were set up to promote separate development of Bantu and whites.
 - j) To prevent growth of African nationalism by dividing African up.
 - k) They were to ensure white domination in South Africa over the Africans.
 - l) They were to ensure that Africans don't own good land or other important resources.
 - m) They were to weaken criticism against Afrikaners since Bantu could be seen as free in their homeland.
 - n) They were to make it impossible for the Africans to meet one another.
 - o) They were to make it impossible for the Africans to communicate to one another.
 - p) They were to ensure that African enslavement continues through the supply of cheap labour to the whites.
 - q) They were to create security to the whites, by isolating Africans who were their enemies.
 - r) They were to divert African's attention away from Pretoria to their home affairs.
 - s) They were to ensure that South Africa and all her resources were firmly controlled by the whites.
 - t)
 - u)
 - v)
 - w)
 - x)
 - y)
 - z)
- b) Africans were enslaved and continued being in a sorry state till 1994.**
- a) They were militarily weakened and could not easily fight the whites.
 - b) Africans became poor since the Bantustans were under developed.
 - c) They suffered disunity and killed each other e.g. in Whatha Freedom partly against ANC
 - d) African political power reduced since it was limited to the Bantustans.
 - e) Africans lost their land to the whites.

- f) Africans suffered from the bad conditions in the homelands leading to low standards of living.
- g) Segregation and apartheid increased.
- h) Africans were discriminated against socially politically and economically.
- i) Africans were killed during resistance towards the policy.
- j) Other Africans were imprisoned or sent to exile.
- k)
- l)
- m)
- n)
- o)

12 marks

7.a) Why did South Africa rule Namibia for so long?

- a) Economically Namibia was rich in minerals like Chamon Uranium e.t.c. which increased South African determination to cling to it.
- b) The South African companies that dealt in Namibian mineral ably funded the apartheid regime.
- c) The area had a favourable agricultural potential, especially in North where fruits, wheat and livestock were in plenty.
- d) The area had very rich fishing ground that couldn't just be left.
- e) South Africa had to protect the many investments set up by South Africans in Namibia.
- f) It was a market for South African goods in face of the global sanctions against African goods.
- g) Political a free Namibia ground provide Africans from ANC with bases to disrupt South Africa's peace.
- h) There was need to use Namibia to aid pro- apartheid elements like Savimbi in Anglo.
- i) The need to protect the Afrikaners settlers in Namibia encouraged government stay.
- j) Swapo the leading national movement in Namibia was a communist organization and hence lacked credible and strong support from the powerful capitalist West.
- k) USA, Britain, France and Canada continued helping South Africa against Namibia.
- l) South Africa was a very rich country to ably contain the front line states and Namibia her self.
- m) The double standards exhibited by the UN which took long to take firm measures against South Africa also encouraged.
- n) OAU which would spearhead the attempts to free Namibia was weak.
- o) The Afrikaners threatened to vote out the government if it gave way Namibia.

- p) The weakness in the national movements in Namibia.
- q) The role of people like Margret Thatcher and Ronald Regan.
- r) Divisions among Africans.
- s) Strong military machinery of whites in South Africa delayed independence in Namibia.
- t)
- u)
- v)
- w)
- x)
- y)
- z)

7. b) Explain the problems faced by the Nationalists in Namibia.

- a) They lacked financial support to carryout their activities.
- b) They suffered from divisions e.g. SWAPO against SWANU Ovambo against Herero e.t.c
- c) The South African regime had a very strong presence in Namibia.
- d) Many Nationalists were arrested and Killed by whites.
- e) They lacked strong leaders like Kutako and Nujoma came very late.
- f) Strong grass root leaders who could mobilize commoners were very rare.
- g) Some nationalists championed tribal conflicts e.g. SWAPO was originally for the Ovambo.
- h) SWAPO lacked strong military support.
- i) The Apartheid politics which were extended into Namibia derailed national movements.
- j) The whites from South Africa usually raided SWAPO camps in Angola especially from 1978.
- k) African governments were not united in their condemnation against whites e.g. Zaire Malawi e.t.c.
- l) OAU did not strongly support National struggles in Namibia.
- m) The divide and rule policy which went with Bantustans divided up the people.
- n) The whites were stubborn and refuse to bow down to the UN and OAU pressure.
- o) The whites put up many restrictions which made it hard for the nationalists to operate.
- p)
- q)
- r)
- s)
- t)
- u)

v)

12 marks

8. a) Why was the ANC formed in 1912?

- a) ANC was the largest and best known national movement in South Africa.
- b) It was formed in 1912 as the South African Native congress.
- c) Dr.Xuma was the first known elected president of ANC in 1940.
- d) It was renamed African National Congress.
- e) It was formed to encourage mutual understanding among various sections of people in South Africa.
- f) It aimed at defending the liberties and freedom of all those oppressed by apartheid.
- g) It aimed at upholding and defending the human rights of all South Africans from various violations of whites.
- h) It was formed to act as one voice against oppression of whites.
- i) It was to fight the economic slavery of the Africans by raising their standards of living.
- j) It was to destroy the political monopoly of the whites Nationalist party by involving blacks in politics of South Africa.
- k) It wanted to destroy apartheid that had made Africans second rate citizen in South African.
- l) In 1955 ANC allied with Indians coloreds and some Liberal whites to form the congress alliance which later adopted the freedom charter.
- m)
- n)
- o)
- p)
- q)
- r)
- s)

8. b) Describe the role of ANC in the liberation of South Africa.

CODE L

- a) This was the largest and best known national movement in South Africa.
- b) It was formed in 1912 as the South African Native Congress.
- c) Renamed African National Congress in 1935.
- d) It was formed to fight for the independence of South Africa.
- e) Dr. Xuma was the first elected president of ANC in 1940.
- f) From 1912, ANC attracted strong nationalists to join its leadership i.e. Mandela, Albert Luthuli, Robert Sobukwe.
- g) In 1943, the youth league was formed and injected a lot of violence into ANC action not words.
- h) Mobilized funds from donors to facilitate its activities.

- i) Unveiled to the whole world how Apartheid couldn't be changed constitutionally.
- j) ANC members went on a nationwide mobilization tour against Apartheid.
- k) In 1945 ANC and others adopted a freedom charter.
- l) In 1952 ANC organize a defiance campaign against the apartheid regime.
- m) In 1960 organized a peaceful demonstration against pass laws.
- n) ANC fought for recognition from world peaceful organizations like OAU and UNO.
- o) ANC won support from many African government to train guerilla fighters.
- p) UNO and OAU were later persuaded to support ANC by putting a lot of pressure on the Whites.
- q) It also managed to get arms and training facities from Africans and Europeans.
- r) Umkoto – Wesizwe carried out bombing and military sabotage.
- s) Encouraged O.A.U to put economic embargo on the whites in South African
- t) Spearheaded attempts to turn to capitalists in order to attract Western support.
- u) Campaigned for the release of political prisoners i.e. Mandela.
- v) Published the bad conditions in South Africa.
- w) ANC activities won sympathy of some African countries to boycott the Olympics against South African participation.
- x) Many member countries of OAU opposed dialogue talks with South Africa.
- y) A diplomatic isolation against South Africa was successful.
- z) Member countries denied travel documents to their citizens to travel to South Africa.
- aa) UN got military troops from Cuba to fight against Apartheid.
- bb) Sponsored South African students to study in outside countries.
- cc) South Africa was forced to effect political reforms by freeing political parties.
- dd) ANC put pressure on UN to supervise fair elections held in 1994 leading to ANC victory under Nelson Mandela as the 1st President.
- ee)
- ff)
- gg)
- hh)
- ii)
- jj)

15 marks

END