



INTERNATIONAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2023

HISTORY: PAPER II
MARKING GUIDELINES

Time: 3 hours

200 marks

These marking guidelines are prepared for use by examiners and sub-examiners, all of whom are required to attend a standardisation meeting to ensure that the guidelines are consistently interpreted and applied in the marking of candidates' scripts.

The IEB will not enter into any discussions or correspondence about any marking guidelines. It is acknowledged that there may be different views about some matters of emphasis or detail in the guidelines. It is also recognised that, without the benefit of attendance at a standardisation meeting, there may be different interpretations of the application of the marking guidelines.

SECTION A INDIVIDUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS

NB: NOTE THAT ALL SOURCES ARE NOW IN THE SOURCE MATERIAL BOOKLET TO MAKE IT EASIER FOR YOU TO REFERENCE WITHOUT HAVING TO TURN OVER PAGES.

QUESTION 1 VISUAL ANALYSIS (refer to the poster on page ii)

1.1 *What do the following abbreviations stand for:*
[LEVEL 1]

1.1.1 *UDF*

- United Democratic Front

1.1.2 *SADF*

- South African Defence Force

1.2 *What is the message of the poster? Support your answer with TWO visual clues.*
[LEVEL 4]

- The message of the poster is to demand that the police and the SADF troops leave the townships.
This is seen in the slogan that states, 'SADF & Police OUT of the TOWNSHIPS!' and the drawing of the people pushing the armoured vehicle out of the township.
- There is also a message at the bottom of the poster that asks people to support the consumer boycott. The slogan says: 'Support the Consumer Boycott!'
[2 marks for the message and then 2 marks each for the visual clues.]

1.3 *Name TWO propaganda techniques used in this poster and support your answer with TWO visual clues.*
[LEVEL 3]

- The use of short slogans that express clear demands. They both end with exclamation marks that emphasise a sense of urgency.
- Symbolism – simple images that all can recognise such as the armoured vehicle.
- Call to action – There is a clear purpose and intention. To get the troops out the townships and to get support for the consumer boycotts.
- The use of 'we' implies that this is a request from the people and that they are not alone in this fight. The UDF is with them.
- The use of "us and them".
- The use of the colours red and black that draws attention to the important points.
- The appeal to emotions in that the viewer sees the struggle of the ordinary people against the armoured vehicles invading the places they live. This is done through the drawing.
- SADF and Police are illustrated as armed – guns against unarmed people.
[Any TWO propaganda techniques but must show how they are used in the poster.]

1.4 *Using the source and your knowledge, describe TWO of the tactics used by the UDF in 1985.*

[LEVEL 2]

- Mass protests involving ordinary people from the townships. United all the different civil resistance groups.
- Consumer boycotts to put pressure on businesses that were not supporting strike action or seen as openly supporting the apartheid government.
- Don't vote campaign against the Tri-Cameral Parliament.

[Any TWO tactics as illustrated in the source.]

1.5 *People like participants in or members of the Community Arts Project were known as cultural activists in South Africa in the 1980s. Provide ONE point to explain what this meant.*

[LEVEL 3]

- Cultural activists supported the anti-apartheid struggle by refusing to perform in South Africa or by using their talents to support the resistance movements. These were artists, musicians, actors. Also accept poster designers.

[2 marks for an explanation. Can give examples to support it.]

QUESTION 2 TEXTUAL ANALYSIS (refer to the transcript on page iii)

2.1 *Using your knowledge, provide the name of the Prime Minister that F.W. De Klerk took over from in 1989.*

[LEVEL 1]

- P. W. Botha

2.2 *Find a historical concept in the source that best fits each of the following definitions. Write down only the concept. (No explanation is required).*

[LEVEL 2]

2.2.1 *The process of enabling parties involved in conflict to resolve their differences and work together. (paragraph 1)*

- Reconciliation

2.2.2 *Meaningful discussion between different parties. (paragraph 2)*

- Dialogue

2.2.3 *Without having to meet specific criteria. (paragraph 3)*

- Unconditionally

2.3 *Using the source and your knowledge, name TWO internal and ONE external factor that encouraged F.W. De Klerk to release Mr Mandela on 2 February 1990.*
[LEVEL 2]

- Internal:
 - The UDF and MDM had mass protests to show how the people of South Africa had had enough.
 - Within the National Party itself there were Afrikaner businessmen who were meeting the ANC in exile.
 - In the source De Klerk talks about the silent majority and that the youth deserve more.
- External:
 - The Cold War was coming to an end and neither the ANC nor the National Party could rely on Superpower support.
 - Sanctions and disinvestment were having an effect on the South African economy.

[TWO points on internal factors and ONE point on external factors.] (3 × 2 = 6)

2.4 *How reliable is this transcript of F.W. De Klerk's iconic speech as historical evidence about his attitude towards Mr Mandela in 1990?*
[LEVEL 6]

- Must take a stand on how reliable the transcript is. Could say reliable to a large extent or limited extent. Could say very reliable or not very reliable. Must have Bias, Origin, Intention and Limitation. (BOIL).
- This transcript is an accurate account of what President De Klerk said on 2 February 1990. The transcript can be checked by listening to the official recording of the speech that was televised.
- The intention of F.W. De Klerk was to make this important announcement as the year began so that the international community and the people of South Africa could see that his government was sincere about change.
- The transcript reflects a bias towards De Klerk as he was the man in power making this iconic speech and he could spin the story to portray the National Party as being concerned about the future of South Africa and especially concerned about the youth. 'It is time to break out of the cycle of violence and break through to peace and reconciliation' and 'The youth deserve it.' The perception is created that De Klerk's government have done all the hard work to 'talk about a new dispensation'.
- Limitation is that we read the official transcript that does not necessarily reveal De Klerk's true attitude towards Mr Mandela. The language has been carefully selected to create a specific tone and message.
- Use this rubric in conjunction with the above-mentioned guidelines:

5–6	Evaluation/Limitation & Bias Comprehends the source/acknowledges limitation/focuses on origin and intention (to some degree) and acknowledges bias in order to deduce that the source has some limited reliability. Must quote/provide some reference to bias in the source or bias of origin and publication to be credited with 6 marks.
3–4	Analysis and Limitation Shows ability to comprehend the source/acknowledges origin and/or intention and vague mention of the limitation of the source if used on its own/no attempt to evaluate the source (bias, etc)
1–2	Comprehension Describes the information obtained from the source/ only able to comprehend the source but no attempt to evaluate the source itself (limited discussion of origin or intention).
0	No attempt to answer the question.

QUESTION 3 CURRENT ISSUE IN THE MEDIA (Refer to the cartoon on page IV)

3.1 *Using your knowledge, explain why the cartoonist would depict Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan as old friends. Provide TWO comprehensive points.*
[LEVEL 2]

- Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan were both in power in the late 1980s when the Cold War came to an end.
- The two leaders became firm friends as they met to discuss reducing nuclear weapons such as ICBMs.
- Both leaders are honoured for how they reduced the tensions between the Soviet Union and the USA.

[Any TWO points explained well.]

3.2 *Does the cartoonist respect the two leaders? Provide ONE visual clue to support your answer.*
[LEVEL 3]

- The cartoonist respects both leaders as his assumption is that they will both meet again in heaven as they were good human beings.
- He has depicted them wearing angel's wings and greeting each other outside the gates of heaven.

[2 marks for stating whether the cartoonist respects both leaders and 2 marks for selecting a relevant visual clue.]

3.3 *Using the source and your knowledge, explain why the cartoonist has chosen to have President Reagan mention that Gorbachev would be concerned about 'another wall'?*
[LEVEL 4]

- President Reagan greets his old friend Gorbachev outside the walled off and gated heaven.
- He comments that 'Gorby should not be concerned about another wall' as in their time together as leaders of the two Superpowers involved in the Cold War, they saw the fall of the Berlin Wall that had divided East and West Berlin.
- President Reagan is famous for a speech where he asked Gorbachev to tear down this wall.
- The wall symbolised the division of the world into the Communist East and the Capitalist West in the time of the Cold War.

[Must make reference to the wall in the cartoon for 2 marks then expand into the significance of the Berlin Wall in both leaders' lives – TWO points for 4 marks.]

3.4 *How useful is this cartoon as evidence of the importance of these two world leaders? Give ONE value and ONE limitation.*
[LEVEL 6]

Must have a clear stance. Very useful/ useful to some extent ...

Value: It gives insight into how these two leaders were appreciated by some people who saw them as ending the tensions and conflicts of the Cold War.

Limitation: This cartoon is from a Western perspective and does not give much insight into how Gorbachev would be viewed from a Soviet perspective.

[Stand: 2 marks. Value: 2 marks and Limitation: 2 marks.]

SECTION B SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

Study the sources A–H contained in the Source Material Booklet on pages V–IX and then answer the following questions:

Refer to Source A

4. *Using the source, explain why the South African TRC was regarded as being more successful than other truth commissions. Give TWO reasons.*

[LEVEL 2]

- Most extensive investigation into past injustices.
- Often seen as a model of effective conflict resolution.
- Brought to light past atrocities and had cathartic /healing power to steer South Africa in a boldly democratic direction.

[Any TWO reasons.]

5. *Using your own knowledge, provide TWO examples of politically motivated gross human rights violations between 1960 and 1994.*

[LEVEL 2]

- Murders of political activists like Biko, Chris Hani, Cradock Four, Phila Portia Ndwandwe.
- Kidnapping and abduction of activists who disappeared without their families knowing what happened to them.
- Torture by police to force activists to give information.
- Bombs planted in areas where civilians were killed.
- APLA shooting of worshippers in St James Church.
- Boipatong Massacre.
- Amy Biel murder
- Heidelberg Tavern
- Sharpeville and Soweto.

[Any TWO examples]

6. *Discuss why the democratic government chose restorative justice over retributive justice. Give TWO points.*

[LEVEL 3]

- The process of negotiations resulted in the idea that in order for South Africa to move forward as a nation they needed to adopt restorative rather than retributive justice.
- It was decided that Nuremberg-style retributive justice would not enable the country to heal the divisions of the past and would not necessarily bring out the truth.
- Restorative justice was based on compromise with the aim of reconciliation.
- Perpetrators of politically motivated crimes could be granted amnesty if they fully disclosed in public what they did.
- The belief was that healing could come from full disclosure and that forgiveness could bring healing. Knowledge (the truth) would ensure that these gross human rights violations would not happen again.
- To avoid right wing violence.
- Only way to get the truth.

[Any TWO points that show an understanding of why restorative justice instead of retributive justice.]Refer to Source B

7. *Does the cartoonist believe that the methods of the TRC will help to heal South Africa? Support your answer with TWO visual clues.*
[LEVEL 2 and 6]

- Can say yes or no but must support answer with relevant visual clues.
 - Yes, the cartoonist believes that the methods of the TRC will help to heal South Africa as it is accepted medical practice to open up wounds that are septic and then cleanse them in order to promote healing. This implies that the TRC could work.
 - The Archbishop Desmond Tutu is explaining this idea to the patient wearing the bandage on his head labelled SA.
 - The Truth Commission is shining a light to facilitate this process for the surgeons – Tutu and Borrairie.
 - No, the cartoonist does not believe that the methods will heal all the wounds as there are a lot of old scars on the patient's body.
 - The patient has one eye open, and he looks concerned about these methods.
- [2 marks for answering the question. Then 2 marks each for the 2 visual clues.]**

8. *Give ONE limitation of using cartoons as historical evidence.*
[LEVEL 2]

- They can be biased against or for a historical event or character. They illustrate the message that the cartoonist wishes to give, and this is sometimes affected by the publication that buys the cartoon.
 - Nature of a cartoon can incorporate satire/exaggeration.
- [Any valid limitation.]**

Refer to Source C

9. *To what extent was the TRC successful in helping the Biko family to find the truth about the death of their loved one? Explain your stance. Provide ONE quote from the source to support your opinion.*
[LEVEL 6 and LEVEL 2]

- To a limited extent:
 - The Biko family felt that there was very little difference between TRC hearings and the inquest in 1977. Mrs Biko did not feel that they were told the whole truth and she was angry that after all their years of suffering without Steve there was a possibility that these policemen could get amnesty.
 - Any relevant quote that supports the stand.
 - 'They remember exactly what happened, but they won't say and this is what I fail to understand.'

OR

- 'It's even worse knowing that some of these security guys have been given top positions and the situation is friendly towards them because they can be given amnesty.'

[2 marks for the stand and 2 marks for the explanation and then 2 marks for the relevant quote.]

10. *Using your own knowledge, give ONE value and ONE limitation of using interviews such as this as historical evidence.*

[LEVEL 4]

- Value of using interviews in magazines like this = the human interest story is told and the journalist is looking beyond the headlines and official story to tell the story of the Biko family.
- Limitation would be that the story develops according to the questions asked by the journalist and the angle of the story they are after. It is not often a balanced perspective and lends itself to bias.
- Time frame: This interview is published in 1998.

[2 marks for a value and 2 marks for a limitation.]

Refer to Source D

11. *List FOUR reasons why Mary Burton was angry and disillusioned with herself and the TRC process in 1998.*

[LEVEL 1]

- Failed to live up to grand vision.
- We had not discovered all the truth.
- Had not involved all in the process.
- Had not received enough applications for amnesty.
- Had not been able to do enough for those who suffered.
- Had not laid the foundations for reconciliation. Divisions remained.

[Any FOUR points.]

12. *Provide ONE quote that suggests Mary Burton believed that the TRC had helped the people of South Africa to build a new nation.*

[LEVEL 2]

- 'I still believed that the commission and the commissioners themselves had fulfilled the necessary task of hearing and absorbing all the anger, animosity and evil ... serving as a cleansing sponge to avoid putting these back into society.'

[Any relevant quote that shows Mary Burton believed that the TRC did help the people of SA to build a new nation = 2 marks]

13. *Using your own knowledge, explain how Mary Burton's time as President of the Black Sash would have made her a suitable TRC commissioner? Give TWO points.*

[LEVEL 4]

- The Black Sash was an important organisation in the anti-apartheid struggle. Its members were mainly white women who were against military conscription and who drew attention to apartheid injustices by holding posters along the major roads. They had offices in various parts of the country which dealt with employer/employee issues and pass issues. Mary Burton's time as President of such an organisation would have made her a suitable TRC commissioner as she was well aware of the hardships and oppression caused by the apartheid government and the brutality of the police.

[Answer must show an understanding of who the Black Sash were and how this would have prepared Mary Burton for her role.]

Refer to Source E

14. **Find a historical concept in Source E that best fits each of the following definitions. (Just write the concept. No explanation is required.)**
[LEVEL 2]

14.1 *An emphasis on a process that focuses on the needs of people.*

- Humanised

14.2 *A story about the past that all could agree on.*

- Collective memory

14.3 *Horrific crimes.*

- atrocities

14.4 *The ultimate aim of the TRC.*

- reconciliation

14.5 *The fight against oppression in South Africa.*

- Anti-apartheid struggle

[2 marks for each concept.]

15. **Why is it important for historians to know that this article was written in January 2022 after the death of the Archbishop Desmond Tutu?**
[LEVEL 4]

- It is important for historians to understand the context of the article as after the death of a significant leader writers might be less inclined to be critical of their actions.
- This article was specifically about remembering Tutu's legacy as the Chairperson of the TRC. The writers comment that, 'Tutu's message, though irritating to many, set a compelling frame of reference for understanding the atrocities uncovered.'
- The writers put Mandela and Tutu in the same category as 'two giants of the anti-apartheid struggle' and perhaps exaggerate a little how these two men 'defused and delegitimised much of the criticism of the TRC process.'

[2 marks for the answer to why it is important for historians and then 2 marks to further explain.]

Refer to Source F

16. 16.1 **What did reconciliation mean to Cynthia Ngewu? Give ONE point.**
[LEVEL 4]

- Cynthia Ngewu defines reconciliation as something that allows the man who killed her son to become human again so that she and the whole country can get their humanity back.

[2 marks for a clear explanation.]

16.2 Give the name of the African concept that Cynthia Ngewu is describing.
[LEVEL 2]

- Ubuntu

[2 marks for the concept.]

17. What can historians learn about the TRC from this testimony? Give *THREE* points.
[LEVEL 3]

- It is testimony in the words of the victim's mother who is trying to make sense of the TRC's aim of reconciliation.
- Perhaps they could learn that the concept of reconciliation could mean different things to different people.
- It was recorded by Antjie Krog, a journalist who covered the public hearings of the TRC in 1996.
- It is limited in that it only gives one mother's views and historians would need to hear from other families.

[2 marks for each point made.]

Refer to Source G

18. 18.1 What in your opinion, was the intention of the photographer?
[LEVEL 4]

- To capture the moment when a protestor disturbed the TRC hearing – illustrating that the Hani family did not believe that they were hearing the whole truth and that they believed that there were high-ranking people behind the assassination.
- To capture the attitude and reactions of the white audience to the protestor.

[ONE valid point.]

18.2 Give *ONE* visual clue to support your answer to Question 18.1.
[LEVEL 3]

- The protestor walks in front of the accused sitting at the public hearing carrying a poster that reads: 'Tell us who gave you orders to kill Hani?'
- Laughing white men who ignore the protestor.

[ONE valid visual clue.]

19. Using your knowledge and the source, explain why the killers of Chris Hani were not granted amnesty by the TRC.

[LEVEL 2]

- In order to qualify for amnesty, it had to be proven that it was politically motivated and that the whole truth was being disclosed.
- The presence of the protestor carrying the poster that questions who gave Hani's killers orders suggests that the whole truth was not disclosed therefore Clive Derby Lewis and Janusz Walus were not granted amnesty.

[Must show an understanding of the criteria for amnesty for 2 marks and support this with evidence in the source for 2 marks.]

Refer to Source H

20. **Answer TRUE or FALSE, using Source H and your knowledge. No explanation is required:**
[LEVEL 4]

20.1 *The compilation of the TRC Report was a difficult task.*

- TRUE

20.2 *Archbishop Desmond Tutu was the spiritual commissioner on the TRC.*

- FALSE

20.3 *The TRC mandate was to explore all politically motivated gross human rights violations from 1948 until 1996.*

- FALSE

20.4 *The legal rights of the perpetrators often were more important than finding out the whole truth.*

- TRUE

20.5 *Archbishop Desmond Tutu still believed that reconciliation could happen through the truth.*

- TRUE

21. *Did Archbishop Tutu believe that the TRC Report was the final word on the past? Give ONE quote to support your answer.*
[LEVEL 4 and LEVEL 2]

- No, he did not believe the TRC Report was the final word on the past.
- 'My appeal to South Africans as they read this report is not to use it to attack others, but to add to it, correct it and ultimately to share in the process that will lead to national unity through truth and reconciliation.'

[2 marks for an opinion that answers the question and then 2 marks for a relevant quote.]

SECTION C SOURCE-BASED ESSAY

Use Sources A to H in the Source Material Booklet on pages v–ix to write a source-based essay on the following topic:

To what extent did the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) contribute to the process of healing and reconciliation in South Africa?

Be sure to use all the sources provided to construct your argument and remember to reference the sources by the letter.

[LEVELS 2 ,3 ,4 ,5, 6]

The essay is marked holistically using the IEB source-based essay rubric with the memoranda as a guideline.

- Candidates may argue to a **large extent** the TRC contributed to the process of healing and reconciliation in South Africa. It was regarded as a model of effective conflict resolution and did help to navigate South Africa into the new democracy. There was a powerful belief that in order to move forward the wounds of the past needed to be exposed and the truth would help the nation to find some kind of closure. Most importantly the public disclosure of the horrors of the past would make denial of past atrocities impossible. The amnesty process encouraged many to come forward who would not have if retributive justice rather than restorative justice had been the chosen path. The roles of the two giants of the anti-apartheid struggle, Tutu and Mandela, were significant in encouraging South Africans to support the TRC. Some of the families of the victims saw this process as a way for all to regain their humanity. South Africans were encouraged to engage with the final report as a way forward to national unity and reconciliation.
- **However**, there is evidence that suggests that the TRC contributed to the process of healing and reconciliation to a **lesser extent**. The TRC was regarded as the product of political compromise during negotiations. There were so many wounds and the time frame or mandate of the TRC did not take into account old scars that had not healed from before 1960. Some of the victims' families such as the Bikos and Hanis did not feel that the TRC gave them full disclosure and they felt angry with the way that the perpetrators' rights were protected by the process of amnesty. They would have preferred retributive rather than restorative justice. Even the commissioners felt that the TRC had not lived up to its grand vision. Tutu's message of forgiveness irritated many who were still too angry and the final report exposed many limitations in the process.

OR

- Candidates may argue that the TRC contributed the process of healing and reconciliation to a **lesser extent**. The TRC was regarded as the product of political compromise during negotiations. There were so many wounds and the time frame or mandate of the TRC did not take into account old scars that had not healed from before 1960. Some of the victims' families such as the Bikos and Hanis did not feel that the TRC gave them full disclosure and they felt angry with the way that the perpetrator's rights were protected by the process of amnesty. They would have preferred retributive rather than restorative justice. Even the commissioners felt that the TRC had not lived up to its grand vision. Tutu's message of forgiveness irritated many who were still too angry and the final report exposed many limitations in the process.

- **However**, there is evidence that suggests that the TRC contributed to the process of healing and reconciliation to a **large extent**.

It was regarded as a model of effective conflict resolution and helped to navigate South Africa into the new democracy. There was a powerful belief that in order to move forward the wounds of the past needed to be exposed and the truth would help the nation to find some kind of closure. Most importantly the public disclosure of the horrors of the past would make denial of past atrocities impossible. The amnesty process encouraged many to come forward who would not have if retributive justice rather than restorative justice had been the chosen path. The roles of the two giants of the anti-apartheid struggle, Tutu and Mandela, were significant in encouraging South Africans to support the TRC. Some of the families of the victims saw this process as a way for all to regain their humanity. South Africans were encouraged to engage with the final report as a way forward to national unity and reconciliation.

To a large extent the TRC contributed to the process of healing and reconciliation in South Africa.	To a lesser extent the TRC contributed to the process of healing and reconciliation in South Africa.
<p>Source A: Most extensive investigation into past injustices the world has known. Seen as a model of effective conflict resolution. Cathartic power to help steer South Africa in a boldly democratic direction. Restorative justice rather than retributive justice.</p>	<p>Source A: Regarded as a product of political compromise in the period of negotiations.</p>
<p>Source B: Belief was that in order for SA to heal it was necessary 'to open up the festering wounds ...' It would hurt but it would then allow healing to happen. As illustrated by the depiction of Tutu and Borrairie as surgeons ready to open up the wounds of the badly wounded patient labelled South Africa.</p>	<p>Source B: The patient labelled South Africa is in a bad condition lying in bed, covered in wounds and scars. One eye is open, suggesting that there is perhaps a lack of trust in this process actually working. The question is what about the old scars – the TRC was only mandated to investigate from 1960 until 1994 – what will heal them? Are Tutu and Borrairie qualified to take this 'surgery' on?</p>
<p>Source C:</p>	<p>Source C: To a lesser extent the TRC helped the Biko family. Mrs Biko felt that they did not hear anything different from the original 1977 police inquest. She stated that the policemen knew what had happened but were still not providing the whole truth. She felt that the TRC was friendly towards the policemen and had not considered what she and her children had experienced since the death of Steve. She was angry about the fact the policemen could get amnesty after all these years.</p>

<p>Source D: Mary Burton believed that despite its failings the TRC had absorbed much of the anger, and evil of the apartheid atrocities – acting like a cleansing sponge to avoid putting these back into the society. Ultimately, the public hearings of the TRC made it impossible for anyone to deny the atrocities happened.</p>	<p>Source D: As a commissioner, Mary Burton felt angry that the TRC had failed to live up to its grand vision. It had not discovered all the truth. They had not received enough applications for amnesty and had not done enough for the victims. They had not laid the foundations for the reconciliation of the huge divisions in the South African society.</p>
<p>Source E: The TRC process was open, humanised and procedurally fair. It was able to penetrate the consciousness of all segments of South Africa. It was accessible to all. The roles of the two giants of the anti-apartheid struggle defused and delegitimised much potential criticism. Tutu believed truth could lead to forgiveness and Mandela believed the nation needed to work towards reconciliation.</p>	<p>Source E: Some found Tutu's emphasis on forgiveness irritating. The ANC did not initially accept the findings in the report despite Mandela's desires for reconciliation.</p>
<p>Source F: Cynthia Ngewu, the mother of Christopher Piet who was murdered by the security police, was willing to embrace the concept of reconciliation. She understood that the humanity of the murderers had to be acknowledged in order for herself and the whole of South Africa to regain their humanity. African concept of Ubuntu.</p>	<p>Source F:</p>
<p>Source G: The killers of Hani did not provide full disclosure as to who they got their orders from and were not given amnesty. This case proved that the TRC did its best to ensure that the basic criteria of amnesty was met.</p>	<p>Source G: The TRC was very frustrating for the Hani family as they felt that they were not being told the full story. This is illustrated in the photograph of the protestor walking in front of the accused carrying a sign asking to know who they got their orders from.</p>
<p>Source H: The TRC contributed more to uncovering the truth about the past than all the court cases in the history of apartheid. However painful, we remain convinced that there can be no healing without truth. Tutu encouraged South Africans to share in the process by contributing to the report ...</p>	<p>Source H: The TRC Report was severely constrained by the mandate and legal provisions. By respecting the process of law, the rights of perpetrators were emphasised which made it difficult to get all the information.</p>

Total: 200 marks