

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Generally, the question paper was fair. It is advisable to make sure candidates obtain the skills to answer this paper. Most candidates managed to score better marks in questions 2 and 5. **The comparison question** is still problematic. Candidates must not use the sources in isolation. The idea is for candidates to look at the similarities and differences between the sources. When they point out the similarities and differences, they must give inferences in their own words, which must be different from the words in the sources. They must use support from both sources. Candidates must provide contextual knowledge to explain why there are differences and similarities as well as evaluation. Candidates need to work on their purposes. **Most candidates still struggle with the evaluation questions.** Teachers/Tutors must address the following: Choices must be made where needed e.g. **surprise and not surprise/agree and disagree**, etc. Candidates must not use words in the sources to make valid inferences or assertions. **They can use similar words/synonyms** from their own understanding. When they make inferences, assertions and purposes, it must be **accompanied by support** from the sources. **Contextual knowledge** must receive a lot of attention; many candidates show that they lack contextual knowledge and that cause them not to score high marks because they cannot interpret sources well due to the lack of knowledge. **Testing of Reliability must receive a lot of attention.** Reach out to others who know and consult the reports of the DNEA. In **testing of Reliability**, the following four elements must be addressed: **the author, the date, the audience and the purpose.** The last question requires an explanation of how each source either supports or challenges the statement in the question. Stronger answers were focused on the question and provided quotations from relevant sources to support their points. No paraphrasing is allowed. When it comes to a cartoon/picture/photograph: the candidate must have a choice + a valid inference + support together with the explanation. **The last two bonus marks still require that they do the Testing of Reliability.**

To improve for 2022:

- 1 **Make sure that candidates possess the skills for this question paper to avoid catastrophic results.**
- 2 **The Candidates must know their Depth Studies content very well, one of the biggest headaches is that most candidates contextual knowledge is limited, this cause them not to score higher marks.**
- 3 **If they don't know their content well, they don't understand what to do, they fail to make good interpretations, even if they do make good source interpretation they cannot take it further due to the lack of knowledge.**
- 4 **Teach candidates how to find similarities and differences in a source without paraphrasing, copying the sources. Comparison is the identification of similarities and differences, but genuine comparisons can only be made on the basis of a criterion that is common to the two sources.**
- 5 **Teachers must practice in class with the candidates how to perfect a purpose.**
- 6 **The usefulness and less usefulness of sources need to be practiced in class. The less useful side can be answered better if one looks at the shortcoming(limitations) in a source.**
- 7 **To answer the last question, follow the same principle as the ordinary level by making a choice and copy the sentence or phrase that fits with your choice but you need to explain why the support to your choice is supportive or not supportive to the statement/hypothesis.**
- 8 **The Evaluation (Testing of Reliability) of any two sources of your choice is still needed for the two bonus marks.**

**Consider the following for testing the reliability of a source:**

**Author:** From where/the origin of the source/reasons **why (purpose)** author published the source.

**Date:** When it was published by then and **why (purpose)?**

**Audience:** For whom it was meant and **why (purpose)?**

**NB: This question doesn't need Contextual knowledge, Cross-reference and a summary at the end.**

### Question 1

Most candidates could only score average marks. They could mostly outline the similarities but failed to bring out the differences. Most candidates did not provide proper contextual knowledge and evaluation to reach the highest level.

Candidates were proficient in finding similarities but needed to be going beyond saying what they saw to offer differences. They need to consider their use their inference skills to uncover these. For example, **A** suggests the National Party had some level of concern for black people whereas **B** shows they simply wanted to be "masters" of them. The differences are clearly present but need to be going beyond simply repeating what can be copied from the sources.

Candidates need to use the wording of the question as their guide. In this case the question asked for the views of the National Party on those who were not Afrikaners. There is clearly a signpost to looking for more than just National Party views on black people and many candidates missed that direction. They ended up making life more difficult for themselves not just in missing an opportunity to focus on what could be found in B but made the mistake of identifying similarities, or more often differences, that were not 'like for like', for example, "A speaks about disapproval and chaos of inter-racial living while B is about South African politics". These are not comparable points nor are they answering the question.

Many candidates failed to identify valid differences in this way but there were candidates that could, for example, the candidate that wrote about Source A outlining "the hatred that the National Party had for black people alone whereas Source B outlines the hatred the National Party felt for black and English speaking people alike."

Candidates needed to focus their contextual knowledge or evaluation on the question to explain why similarities or differences existed. This means that contextual knowledge needed to be focused on the National Party's attitudes and in evaluating sources cross referencing is unlikely to be valid as it is unlikely to explain why similarities or differences were present.

#### 1 Study Sources **A** and **B**.

Compare and contrast the views of the National Party about people who were not Afrikaners. [9]

**Level 1: No valid source use / describes sources** [1]

**Level 2: Valid comparison with similarity(ies) AND/OR difference(s) with no source support valid comparisons include but are not limited to:** [2-5]

**Similarities** – both show National Party saw black people as a problem to be solved both show racist attitude of National Party both show National Party wanted black people to be kept apart from white people. Both show the blacks as inferior and whites as superior

**Differences - A** only shows a dislike of black people  
**B** shows dislike of English speaking and British people  
**A** suggests 1948 victory because of NP attitudes to black people  
**B** shows NP won because of their attitude to British/English speaking people  
**A** shows the NP as wanting to offer development for black people, a more paternalistic approach  
**B** shows the NP wanted to be "masters"  
**A** shows blacks as privileged  
**B** shows blacks as in a bad situation  
**A** shows blacks more independent  
**B** shows blacks more controlled

Marks should reflect the quality of the answer at this level and could be based on number of similarities/differences identified.

**Level 3: Valid similarity(ies) AND/OR difference(s) with source support** [6-7]

E.g. They both show the National Party as wanting to solve a problem with black people. Source A talks about black and white people mixing as causing "terrific clash of interests" and Source B talks about the NP being able to solve the "native question" and having a "triumph over the black population".

Higher marks to be awarded according to quality of support and explanation. They could also be based on the number of similarities and differences given. Top mark only for similarity AND difference with support.

**Level 4: Similarity AND difference with source support and evaluation AND/OR contextual knowledge** [8-9]

e.g. as Level 3 plus the sources are different because A suggests the National Party are wanting to offer the best chance for black people by limiting their contact with white people that it is not fair to show them things that aren't possible. This is shown "he has been subjected to a school system that drew him away from his own community." Source B shows the N.P just wanted to be "masters in their own house", that they wanted to "triumph over black population" and solve the "native question."

The National Party had gained success in the 1948 election by appealing to voters who were concerned about black people taking their jobs and gaining more power. These sources both reflect that (8 marks). The reason for the difference is that one is written while the NP were putting in place their apartheid policies and wanted to justify what they were doing to stifle opposition. The other, however, was written a long time after the end of apartheid and with the full understanding of the racist regime. (9 marks)

**Question 2**

The question was answered reasonably well.

Most candidates managed to reach a purpose which are not specifically link to the 1953 elections.

Those who reach Level 4 was only a few.

Only a few could reach level 5 because they provided proper contextual knowledge. The lack of proper Contextual knowledge is very much evident.

**Give attention to:**

Candidates need to be focusing on detail in either the source or provenance. In this case to reach higher levels of the mark scheme they needed to recognise that the election flyer was taken from the election where the National Party were seeking **re-election**. Candidates that did well focused on this issue in both their comments on purpose and contextual knowledge.

Candidates should also be aware that evaluation is unlikely to be necessary when considering the purpose, that in the act of defining the purpose they are, in part, evaluating the source already. They should also be aware that cross referencing is never valid because candidates are being asked to consider how the audience of the source is expected to react to the source in isolation, they will not have the other specific sources to consider when reacting in the appropriate manner. The audience would, however, have the context, and understanding of that is what candidates are asked to outline to reach the highest level of this question.

**2 Study Source C.**

Why did the National Party publish this source in 1953? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

**Level 1: No valid source use/describes the source** [1]

**Level 2: Identifies message** [2-3]

To show the NP were standing in the election  
To give the name of the candidate  
To show their policy about apartheid/keeping places white  
To show voters who to vote for

Marks to be awarded on quality of answers and this could be based on number of messages identified or presence of source support.

**OR**

Message+ Support= L2/3

**Level 3: Identifies a purpose not specifically linked to the 1953 election** [4-5]

To gain support  
To brainwash voters into supporting the National Party  
A purpose is something that requires an action/a reaction from voters either to change their mind about who to support but at this level is not making reference to the fact that this was in the run up to a general election.  
Published to weaken the United Party that supported mixed development in South Africa  
P1= L3/4  
P2= L3/5

**OR**

1 P+ Sup= L3/5

Marks awarded as level 2 but substitute purpose for message.

**Level 4: Identifies a purpose specifically linked to the 1953 General Election.**

[6-7]

To gain support to be re-elected

To gain support from voters who support what the NP have done already.

The purpose must relate to the specific date and context of the source that the National party are seeking re-election. The Purpose could relate simply to their re-election or what they have already done.

Answers that refer to apartheid must be clearly referencing that this was a system put in place during the N P's term of office, for example

"This source was published to get voters who supported the apartheid policy that the NP had introduced to vote for them so it could continue"

This source was published to get people to vote for the National Party as they were trying to get re-elected in 1953."

To encourage the whites to vote for Snyman of the NP in order to keep the white power and to maintain their superiority.

Is for propaganda purposes to make purposes to make whites estrange from blacks so that whites could hate blacks and support apartheid in order for apartheid to be solidified and the National Party to stay in power.

1 P= L4/6

2 P= L4/7

**OR**

1 P+ Sup= L4/7

Marks awarded as Level 2 but substitute purpose for message

**Level 5: Purpose AND specific contextual knowledge**

[8-9]

Explanation of how apartheid came into common usage in the period leading up to 1953 or details of the racial policy put in place up in the NPs first term of office.

NB: Contextual knowledge focus on the apartheid laws, e.g. Group Areas Act, Immorality Act, Population Registration Act, Prohibition of Mixed Areas Act, Bantu Authority Act, Native Laws Amendment Act, Abolition of Passes Act and Suppression of Communism Act.

Marks awarded for quality of explanation or contextual knowledge.

**Question 3**

The question was answered well. Many candidates could explain the usefulness and or less usefulness of the sources but could not reach the last level due to the lack of contextual knowledge and evaluation. There was improvement in many candidates' explanations which enables them to reach a purpose.

Some candidates appeared to be unsure how to approach this question and this was disappointing. Candidates are simply asked to consider which source is more useful in considering why the National Party won in 1948 and they can use source content as well as evaluation or contextual knowledge to answer the question. There is no 'correct' answer, candidates simply needed to consider both sources, make a decision and offer evidence to support that decision. In doing so they did need to include reference to both sources, to show they had compared them but did not have to evaluate or judge against their contextual knowledge to access the higher levels.

Candidates appeared to be confused by one of the sources being from 1953 and failed to use their inference skills to consider that in seeking re-election the National Party might be making reference to a policy that had been successful in 1948 i.e. apartheid.

Candidates could use cross reference to help them judge one or both of the sources but they did need to focus their comments on answering the question i.e. make reference to how this affects their view of the utility. Candidates who did make cross references did not always validate the comments by showing they understood what this meant for the utility of the source. For example, candidates cross referenced D to B but did not include reference to understanding why the National Party won the election or whether or not it made D more or less useful.

### 3 Study Sources C and D.

Which of these sources is more useful in telling you about why the National Party won the 1948 general election? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [10]

**Level 1:** No valid source use/describes the source [1]

**Level 2:** Undeveloped provenance [2]  
e.g. C is printed in 1953 and D in 1948 so D is more useful

**Level 3:** Uses only one source [3-5]

E.g. C is more useful because it shows what the National Party thought had won them the most votes in 1948 (3), their policy about apartheid (4). By repeating this message in 1953 it shows that this was the most important reason they won in 1948(5). It exploited white fears about blacks and promoted apartheid.

Less useful only one-sided

Source D is useful: several mistakes the United Party made that led to many whites not electing them

#### **Less useful**

##### **Source C**

Only one-sided, there are no account of other political parties campaigning, there are no facts/statistics included, only a leaflet with a short statement, it does not give clear information why the NP won but rather on why the NP wanted to be voted into power and who the NP wanted to be voted into power.

It is only published in 1953, 5 years after the 1948 elections and does not give any reason for the victory of NP in the 1948 election. It only encourages white South African campaigns to vote in favour of Apartheid in the upcoming elections of 1953 to benefit.

It did not state how segregation of black and white would be implemented or no strategies explained how they will do it.

Although illustrating the demand for support NP, it is not telling about 1948 election, it is rather talking of elections of some years after 1948 which is 1953.

##### **Source D**

Only give information why the UP lost the 1948 election but did not explain or brief NP strategies used to win the 1948 elections.

Marks to be awarded on quality of explanation/source support

**Level 4: Uses both sources** [6-8]

As above plus D is (also) useful because it gives more detail about why the National Party won (6) D tells us about issues ranging from a housing shortage to issues to do with immigration (7) and gives us a wider view of why the NP won. (8)

**Level 5: Uses both sources AND contextual knowledge and/or evaluation** [9-10]

e.g. Level 4 + Source C offers strong evidence because it comes from the National Party themselves with the benefit of hindsight. So it has the benefit of being well informed and an impact if they are wrong- they could lose (9). So, I think C is the most useful because the NP would really know why they had won and that there would be a big impact if they were wrong, they would lose the election and possibly all their apartheid policies means it must be the best source.

#### **OR**

Source D is the most useful because it comes from a newspaper that is likely to support the United Party but asks the National Party for its opinion. The paper could have talked about the United Party's bad luck that they won the popular vote and that the paper reports the many reasons the United Party failed listing all their errors.

This means it is the most reliable and has the most information making it the most useful (10).

### Question 4

Overall the Candidates did not do well in answering this question. Most failed to compare the sources and opted rather to treat the sources in isolation. A few candidates could identify address at least one side e.g. right and wrong with valid assertions with support. Most copy the correct support between the sources but fail to provide a valid assertion. Less than five candidates could reach level 5. It is evident that nobody could use proper contextual knowledge to explain why Source E is right or wrong.

This question is asking candidates to consider which source is more trustworthy, which source is likely to be a more

accurate reflection of the reason(s) why the United Party lost in 1948. It is a more complex question than that asked in Question 3 because candidates, in order to be successful, need to have, at the forefront of their minds, the provenance and for these sources they needed to utilise their contextual knowledge to access beyond Level 3. Candidates could simply use content, a simple approach could be taken, the view that different reasons were given so one must be wrong or they could take the view that they were both right. As above, there was not necessarily a 'right answer', candidates simply needed to compare the sources and offer an answer using evidence.

Clues were present in the provenance to point candidates towards being able to evaluate the sources by giving them the information that Source D was targeted towards British heritage/English speakers who were traditionally United Party voters and that Source E was a newspaper targeting those voters more likely to be affected by the post-war economic slump. Candidates needed to decide how this affected their view of the information in the sources and decide, therefore, which was more likely to be right but too few failed to successfully compare the content.

Again, cross reference could be used to show why one source was more likely to be wrong but candidates did not focus on the question e.g. that their comments supported D to help show E was wrong.

#### 4 Study Sources **D** and **E**.

Does Source D prove Source E wrong about why the United Party lost the election of 1948? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [10]

**Level 1: No valid source use/describes the sources** [1]

e.g. simple answer i.e. yes/no, proves right/wrong

**Level 2: Undeveloped provenance** [2]

e.g. It proves it right because both sources are published in 1948.

**Level 3: Right/wrong using content of source only** [3-4]

e.g. E is right because it gives information from Smuts (3) and he would know because he was the leader (4) OR D is right because it gives more information about why the National party won (3). For example, it lists some reasons like the housing shortage (4).

1 One-sided + L3/3

2 = L3/4

Marks awarded on quality of answer.

**Level 4: Evaluates D but no use of content from D** [5]

e.g. D comes from a newspaper written in English and so is most likely to appeal to United Party supporters. The United Party was seen as supporting the British and had led the country during the war years so the newspaper would want to show it was circumstances not the actual policies of the party that led to their defeat.

**Level 5: Compares the sources and evaluates one or both** [6-9]

e.g. as above plus Source E shows D is right because it shows that people had abandoned Smuts (6) OR Source E shows D is wrong because it hints at one of the main reasons the United Party lost was because the racist policies of the National Party were popular.

if both views are considered.

+ evaluation of either source e.g. Source E is a stronger source so therefore more likely to be right as it is reflecting the view of a lot of voters working class white people would have been a very large part of the electorate and a paper reflecting their views gives an idea about what was important

L5/6= 1 Comparison (R+W)

L5/7= 2 Comparison (Both sides)+ TR

L5/9= L5/8+ TR of both (2 sides)

**Level 6: Level 5 + an answer.** [10]

Convincing explanation of why E is right or wrong (10).

Contextual knowledge or Cross-Reference

#### Question 5

It was answered well. Most candidates reach level 3 by addressing both sides of the hypothesis. A few candidates reached level 2. Some candidates bring in contextual knowledge and cross-reference in their answers which is not needed.

Only a few candidates could answer the Testing of Reliability correctly.

**Keep the following in mind when you prepare your students:**

At AS Level candidates are expected to be offering a line of explanation to link their source quotes to the question. Candidates need to be able to show that they understand what the source is saying in relation to the question and make that link. For example, one candidate wrote, "Source E does support this view: "he feared that they would pursue extreme colour policies" this shows the National Party won with an appeal to racial policies because Smuts was worried about how hard the policies could get straight after they won." This shows it does not have to be lengthy or sophisticated comment but shows the candidate understands an aspect of how the source supports, or does not support, the statement.

**5 Study all of the sources**

"The National Party won the election because of their racial policies". How far do the sources support this view? Explain your answer using the sources. [12]

**Level 1: No valid source use** [1-3]

**Level 2: Use sources to support OR reject the statement** [4-6]

**Level 3: Uses sources to support AND reject the statement.** [7-12]

Yes - A, B, C & E

No - A, B, D & E.

NB: Evaluation must be related in answering e.g. Something about the National Party won the elections.

- **NOTE:** Up to 2 bonus marks may be awarded for evaluation of the reliability of sources (no more than 1 mark per source) [12]
- Sources used must be referred to by letter, provenance or by direct quote from the sources

**TR-Example:**

o **One source** = [1]

o **Two sources** = [2] **maximum mark for TR awarded = 2 marks**

**SOURCE A**

**Yes:** If mixed development is to be the policy of the future in South Africa, it will lead to the most terrific clash of interests imaginable.

**Explanation:**

**H.F. Verwoerd use the racial differences to promote the apartheid policy in South Africa.**

**Yes:** The only possible way out that both adopt a development divorced from each other.

**Explanation:**

**The National Party promoted separate development to advance the Afrikaner.**

**Yes:** The only possible way out that both adopt a development divorced from each other.

**Explanation:**

**Verwoerd promoted separate development for blacks and whites.**

**Yes:** The Bantu must be guided to serve his own community in all respects.

**Explanation:**

**Homelands were created for the Bantu to develop separately from the whites.**

**No:** The Bantu must be guided to serve his own community in all respects.

**Explanation:**

**The National Party promoted separate development and therefore introduce the homeland policy.**

**Yes:** There is no place for him in the European community above the level of certain forms of labour.

**Explanation:**

**The Bantu was not classified on the same level as the European Community, they were treated as second class citizens and Verwoerd view them just as watercarriers and woodchoppers. Homelands were created for the blacks.**

**Yes:** Until now, he has been subjected to a school system which drew him away from his own community and misled him by showing him the green pastures of European society in which he is not allowed to gaze.

**Explanation:**

**The National Party wanted the blacks to develop separately to keep their own identity and not try to pursue the identity of whites.**

**No:** Until now, he has been subjected to a school system which drew him away from his own community and misled him by showing him the green pastures of European society in which he is not allowed to gaze.

**Explanation:**

**The National Party wanted the blacks to develop separately to keep their own identity and not try to pursue the identity of whites.**

**SOURCE B**

**No:** But in 1948 the Smuts position was characterised as weak and indecisive and the National Party made political capital from such apparent uncertainty.

**Explanation:**

**Smuts could not come up with a decisive racial policy, he wanted to bring in Europeans from Commonwealth countries to fill up the numbers of whites against the big number of blacks, a decision that did not sit well with the traditional Afrikaner.**

**Yes:** While the National Party victory of 1948 was undoubtedly a political earthquake, paradoxically it was no electoral landslide.

**Explanation:**

**The election results took everybody by surprise but it shows that apartheid did not convince everyone but it was something to reckon with.**

**No:** While the National Party victory of 1948 was undoubtedly a political earthquake, paradoxically it was no electoral landslide.

**Explanation:**

**The election results took everybody by surprise but it shows that apartheid did not convince everyone yet.**

**No:** In terms of share of the popular vote the party was in fact defeated.

**Explanation:**

**The NP won the 1948 elections mostly due to the voting system.**

**No:** The United Party and its allies secured 50.9% of the popular vote and the National Party and its allies 41.2%, a significant disparity.

**Explanation:**

**The NP won the 1948 elections mostly due to the voting system, that shows apartheid was not yet appealing to all.**

**No:** But, due to the vagaries of an electoral system heavily weighted in favour of rural seats where the National Party was dominant, the party emerged with 79 seats to the UP's 71.

**Explanation:**

The rural people served the NP but there was still work to do for them in the urban areas.

**Yes:** But, due to the vagaries of an electoral system heavily weighted in favour of rural seats where the National Party was dominant, the party emerged with 79 seats to the UP's 71.



**Explanation:**

**The rural people served the NP but there was still work to do for them in the urban areas.**

**No:** When all the parliamentary arithmetic was concluded, the National Party and its allies emerged with an overall majority of five.

**Explanation:**

**The NP won the election with the help of others.**

**Yes:** This outcome was viewed by the party as a triumph in two distinct areas.

**Explanation:**

**Apartheid win people over that's why they join the NP.**

**No:** This outcome was viewed by the party as a triumph in two distinct areas.

**Explanation:**

**The NP won the elections with the help of others.**

**No:** First, it was considered a triumph over the English-speaking electorate and the British from whom Afrikaners had supposedly reclaimed the country to become, once again, masters in their own house.

**Explanation:**

**The NP lure supporters from the UP with their clear policies on races, which was fight for by Hertzog and others before Malan.**

**Yes:** Second, and more significantly, it was considered a triumph over the black population.

**Explanation:**

**The NP gain support because of their clear policy regarding the growing number of blacks.**

**Yes:** It allowed the National Party to begin to address the so-called "native question".

**Explanation:**

**The NP gain support because of their clear policy regarding the growing number of blacks.**

**SOURCE C**

**Yes:** Keep your city white.

**Explanation:**

The National Party used propaganda tactics like the election flyer to win over whites to vote for them.

**Yes:** vote for Apartheid.

**Explanation:**

**The National Party used propaganda tactics like the election flyer to win over whites to vote for them.**

**Yes:** *An election flyer calls for the electoral to endorse apartheid by voting for L.A. Snyman, leader of the National Party's Braamfontein constituency, 1953*

**Explanation:**

**The National Party used propaganda tactics like the election flyer to win over whites to vote for them.**

**SOURCE D**

**Yes:** Several reasons for the defeat of the United Party in the general election were advanced today by a leader of the Nationalist Party, Mr B J Schoemen admitted to a representative of the Star that the result came as a great surprise to the Nationalists, "We expected to gain several seats but nobody thought there would be such a landslide away from the United Party."

**Explanation:**

**The victory came as a surprise to the National Party, it must be the apartheid policy that attract more people.**

**No:** Several reasons for the defeat of the United Party in the general election were advanced today by a leader of the Nationalist Party, Mr B J Schoemen admitted to a representative of the Star that the result came as a great surprise to the Nationalists, "We expected to gain several seats but nobody thought there would be such a landslide away from the United Party."

**Explanation:**

**The victory came as a surprise to the National Party, it must be the apartheid policy that attract more people but it might have been other reasons for the downfall of the United Party.**

**No:** Mr Schoemen attributed the fall of government to management in matters affecting housing shortage and the high cost of living had created serious misgivings among the electorate.

**Explanation:**

**There were other factors apart from apartheid that caused the United Party to lose support.**

**No:** These factors, together with the Government's immigration policy had cost the United Party many votes, he said.

**Explanation:**

**There were other factors apart from apartheid that caused the United Party to lose support.**

**Yes:** He considered Mr Hofmeyr's liberal policy also influenced the people to a great extent and that the number of English-speaking voters had deserted the United Party on that account.

**Explanation:**

**Hofmeyr and his Broederbond succeeded to convince a lot of people to join the NP.**

**No:** He considered Mr Hofmeyr's liberal policy also influenced the people to a great extent and that the number of English-speaking voters had deserted the United Party on that account.

**Explanation:**

**Many English voters left the UP due to other reasons.**

**SOURCE E**

**Yes:** Smuts felt his unexpected defeat keenly.

**Explanation:**

**The apartheid policy win votes for the NP.**

**No:** Smuts felt his unexpected defeat keenly.

**Explanation:**

**There were other reasons for the failure of the UP and Smuts was too old to make a comeback.**

**Yes:** He had believed that his party was firmly established and had hoped to retire and hand the leadership to Hofmeyr, for the strain of the war years had aged him and knew it.

**Explanation:**

**Smuts thought that they would win the elections and he could go on retirement.**

**No:** He had believed that his party was firmly established and had hoped to retire and hand the leadership to Hofmeyr, for the strain of the war years had aged him and knew it.

**Explanation:**

**He believed that they would win the elections but he did not take into consideration the illuminated ideas of Hofmeyr which favoured the National Party.**

**Yes:** "My old comrades have turned against me" he lamented to a friend." Oom , Jannie,"the friend replied, "how could

they turn against you? They are all dead.”

**Explanation:**

**Many people left the UP because of the old fashioned ideas of Smuts, they prefer apartheid.**

**No:** “My old comrades have turned against me” he lamented to a friend.” Oom , Jannie,”the friend replied, “how could they turn against you? They are all dead.”

**Explanation:**

**Many people left the UP because of the old fashioned ideas of Smuts.**

**Yes:** The reply was devastating, but accurate.

**Explanation:**

**Smuts was reminded that he need to retire from politics.**

**No:** The reply was devastating, but accurate.

**Explanation:**

**Smuts was reminded that he need to retire from politics.**

**Yes:** Smuts and his ideas no longer held an appeal for the Afrikaners, who had shifted in their thousands from him to Malan.

**Explanation:**

**Smuts ideas was outdated, therefore many of his supporters left for the NP because they found the apartheid policy attractive.**

**No:** At the previous election in 1943, he had won with a majority of 54.

**Explanation:**

**Smuts ideas was outdated, he hangs on to past victories and forget to take the reality into account.**

**Yes:** The swing was immense.

**Explanation:**

**People voted for the NP because of the apartheid policy.**

**No:** The swing was immense.

**Explanation:**

**People voted against the UP because of their inability to solve problems.**

**No:** Three years later the Nationalist Party amalgamated with the Afrikaner Party to restore the original name ‘National Party’ and consolidate its majority in Parliament.

**Explanation:**

**The NP and the Afrikaner Party become one due to good diplomatic tactics.**

**Yes:** Three years later the Nationalist Party amalgamated with the Afrikaner Party to restore the original name ‘National Party’ and consolidate its majority in Parliament.

**Explanation:**

**The NP and the Afrikaner Party become one due to good diplomatic tactics because the Afrikaner Party found the apartheid policy attractive.**

**Yes:** Smuts was afraid that the Nationalists would declare a republic and take South Africa out of the Commonwealth and feared that they would pursue extreme colour policies which would lead to political ostracism.

**Explanation:**

Smuts was afraid that the NP will move away from the friendship with the United Kingdom and introduce the apartheid policy, his fears became true.

**No:** Smuts was afraid that the Nationalists would declare a republic and take South Africa out of the Commonwealth and feared that they would pursue extreme colour policies which would lead to political ostracism.

**Explanation:**

Smuts was afraid that the NP will move away from the friendship with the United Kingdom and introduce the apartheid policy.