Category 3: Multimodal presentation (Apartheid)

Criterion 1: Reflections

While evidence of reflection is found in a number of places in a student’s record of research, these extracts show some selections of key moments of reflection. These reflections demonstrate the match to Standard B for an aspect of Criterion 1: Planning and using a historical research process.

When reflecting during research, at Standard B, a student:

- demonstrates **reflection during research** and **revises the process** where necessary.

### Sample of reflection on the focus questions (response drawn from annotations on notes)

**What were the relevant changes and developments in the demonstrations of resistance due to the Soweto riots?**

School childrenresorted to violence as a means to avenge the death and injury of their classmates. The result of the Soweto riots angered South African society, who reacted through violent and non-violent protesting and supported growing resistance movements.

**Sample of reflection leading to a revision**

**Initial hypothesis**

Only the adoption of non-violence by the ANC and resistance movements could have possibly brought along peace and resolution in South Africa.

**Final hypothesis**

The Soweto riots drew attention to the suffering of the majority of South Africans and caused international outcry and more resistance to Apartheid.

My research revealed that the Soweto riots did have significant impacts. The authorities lost control of Soweto, and there was international outcry over the fact that policemen opened fire on unarmed school children. The ANC grew stronger after the Soweto riots, with many people of all ages deciding to act against the government. My artist book will show the suffering of one teenager in the riots from their perspective and what they were trying to resist, as this is what caused the international outcry and more resistance.

### Comments

| Demonstrates reflection during research | — the evidence available in primary and secondary sources is considered to answer the research questions |
| Revises the process where necessary | Synthesises evidence and decisions to narrow focus of hypothesis |
| Other examples of “revision of the process” might include: | |
| • changing sub-questions | |
| • looking for different perspectives | |
| • addressing difficulties with evidence | |

Consideration of how hypothesis will be represented in final response

Evidence of reflection may be located in various places in the records of research.