HISTORY: PAPER I

Time: 3 hours 150 marks

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. This question paper consists of 6 pages and a Source Material Booklet of 4 pages (i – iv). Please check that your question paper is complete. Remove the Source Material Booklet from the middle of the question paper.

2. Read the questions carefully.

3. All questions must be answered.

   This paper consists of:

   **Section A**, which includes:
   - Visual Analysis
   - Textual Analysis
   - Media Analysis

   **AND**

   **Section B**, which includes:
   Source-based questions using the Source Material Booklet

   **AND**

   **Section C**, which includes:
   A source-based essay using the Source Material Booklet

4. Number your answers exactly as the questions are numbered.

5. Leave a line between your answers.

6. It is in your own interest to write legibly. Work in an orderly way and present your answers as neatly as possible.
SECTION A  IN-DEPTH INDIVIDUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS

QUESTION 1 VISUAL ANALYSIS

This photograph was taken by Henry Ries in 1948 showing residents of West Berlin watching an American transport aircraft carrying food about to land at Templehof Airport.

1.1 Use your knowledge to place this photograph in historical context by explaining briefly what series of events in 1948 led to this scene taking place. (6)

1.2 By referring to TWO visual clues in the photograph explain how the photographer has captured the atmosphere of Cold War tension in Berlin in 1948. (6)

1.3 Provide an appropriate biased newspaper headline to accompany this photograph if it had appeared in:

1.3.1 A Soviet government newspaper in June 1948 (2)

1.3.2 A patriotic American newspaper in June 1948 (2)

1.4 This photograph has since become famous and was used on a postage stamp issued in the USA in 1998 to mark the 50th anniversary of the Berlin Airlift. Use your knowledge to provide TWO possible reasons why the USA would want to celebrate this event 50 years later. (4)

[20]
QUESTION 2 TEXTUAL ANALYSIS

This is an excerpt from US President Eisenhower's address to the United States Congress on 31 October 1956 in response to the Suez Crisis.

…The United States, through all the years since the close of World War II, has laboured tirelessly to bring peace and stability to (the Middle East). We have considered it a basic matter of United States policy to support the new state of Israel and, at the same time, to strengthen our bonds both with Israel and the Arab countries. But, unfortunately, through all these years passion in the area threatened to prevail over peaceful purpose, and in one form or another there has been almost continuous fighting.

This situation recently was aggravated* by Egyptian policy, including rearmament with Communist weapons. We felt this to be a misguided policy … The state of Israel at the same time, felt increasing anxiety for its safety. And Great Britain and France feared more and more that Egyptian policies threatened their lifeline of the Suez Canal.

These matters came to a crisis on July 26 of this year when the Egyptian Government seized the Universal Suez Canal Company … Now, there were some among our allies who urged an immediate reaction to this event by use of force. We insistently urged otherwise, and our wish prevailed**, through a long succession of conferences and negotiations …

But the direct relations of Egypt with both Israel and France kept worsening to a point at which first Israel, then France – and Great Britain also – determined that in their judgment there could be no protection of their vital interests without resort to force. Upon this decision events followed swiftly. On Sunday the Israeli Government ordered total mobilisation … And on Tuesday the British and French Governments delivered a twelve-hour ultimatum to Israel and Egypt, now followed up by armed attack against Egypt.

The United States was not consulted in any way about any phase of these actions … We believe these actions to have been taken in error, for we do not accept the use of force as a wise or proper instrument for the settlement of international disputes.


* aggravated = made worse
* prevailed = succeeded

2.1 Use this source to list THREE reasons for the crisis that developed over the Suez Canal. (6)

2.2 What impression does Eisenhower give of the role played by the USA in the Suez Canal Crisis? Support your answer with TWO quotes from the source. (6)

2.3 According to Eisenhower, what role did the USSR play in the Suez Canal Crisis? Provide ONE quote from the source to support your answer. (4)

2.4 Write down TWO limitations of this source for historians researching the Suez Canal Crisis of 1956. (4)
QUESTION 3  MEDIA ANALYSIS – GLOBALISATION

This photograph and the accompanying caption appeared in the December 7th 2011 edition of *Time* magazine.

**A Financial Body Count**

NICE, FRANCE — Anti-G20 activists played dead to make a statement against globalisation during the annual summit of finance ministers and central bank governors in November. In an area they roped off, as if for real police business, their sign read, 'Scene de Crimes Financiers', or Financial Crime Scene. The general message was that they wanted leaders of those 20 powerful countries to think about people, rather than banks and markets.

[Photo credit: Eric Gaillard/Reuters] [<www.time.com>]

3.1 What event gave the protestors reason to stage their protest? (2)

3.2 Use your knowledge as well as the source to explain the role played by the G20 in the world economy. (4)

3.3 Use your knowledge to write down TWO countries which are members of the G20. (2)

3.4 What message were the protestors attempting to convey about economic globalisation? Refer to both the photograph and the caption to support your answer. (6)

3.5 Do you think that the protestors' criticism of economic globalisation is valid? Use your knowledge and be sure to include at least THREE comprehensive points in your argument. (6)

60 marks
SECTION B    SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

Study the sources contained in the Source Booklet and then answer the following questions:

Refer to Source A

1.1 Use your own words to explain what the Soviet 'new thinking' was.     (4)

1.2 Write down THREE results of this new Soviet thinking which the capitalist world saw as evidence that the Soviet Union was no longer a threat.     (6)

Refer to Source B

1.3 Define the following historical concepts:

1.3.1 glasnost     (2)

1.3.2 perestroika     (2)

1.4 Identify and explain TWO pieces of evidence contained in Source B that suggested that there was a 'thaw' in the Cold War by 1987 and 1988.     (6)

Refer to Source C

1.5 Use your knowledge to explain why Britain had failed to impose sanctions on South Africa during Apartheid and the Cold War era despite the pressure from the anti-apartheid movement to do so. Your answer should contain THREE comprehensive points.     (6)

Refer to Source D

1.6 Use the source and your own knowledge to explain how the fall of the Berlin Wall affected relations between the US and South African governments.     (6)

1.7 Does the writer of this source believe that the collapse of communism and the ending of the Cold War were responsible for bringing about an end to Apartheid? Explain your answer using ONE quote from the source.     (4)

Refer to Sources E and F

1.8 Use Source F to prove one statement made in Source E. Be sure to refer to evidence in both sources in your answer.     (4)

Refer to Source G

1.9 Evaluate the reliability of Source G for a historian studying the impact of the collapse of communism on South Africa.     (6)

Refer to Source H

1.10 Using this source, write down TWO conclusions that a historian might reach about the impact that the collapse of communism in the USSR had on the South African Communist Party in the early 1990s.     (4)

50 marks
SECTION C  SOURCE-BASED ESSAY

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

To what extent did the collapse of communism in the USSR affect South Africa in 1989 and the early 1990s?

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

40 marks

Total: 150 marks