



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2015

HISTORY: PAPER I

Time: 3 hours

200 marks

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. This question paper consists of 10 pages and a Source Material Booklet of five pages (i – v). 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.
4. 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

5. Number your answers exactly as the questions are numbered.
6. Leave a line open between your answers.
7. It is in your own interest to write legibly. Work in an orderly way and present your answers as neatly as possible.
8. Candidates must pay attention to the mark allocation. Unless otherwise indicated, two marks are awarded for a valid point of view. This means that a question carrying four marks requires two points of view.
9. Use the sources provided to formulate your answer unless specifically instructed to use your knowledge.

SECTION A INDIVIDUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS**QUESTION 1 VISUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS**

This photograph, taken in 1991, shows a young girl sitting on the fallen statue of Lenin.



[Gerard Fouet/AFP/Getty Images, (1991). [ONLINE]. Available at:
<<http://www.theatlantic.com/infocus/2011/12/20-years-since-the-fall-of-the-soviet-union/100214/>>
Accessed 18 December 14]

- 1.1 Use your own knowledge to briefly explain the series of political events that led to what is shown in the photograph. Your answer should include **THREE** comprehensive points. (6)
- 1.2 What do you think the photographer was trying to show about communism in this photograph? Refer to the main focus of the photograph to support your answer. (4)
- 1.3 Do you think the photograph has succeeded in capturing the atmosphere in the USSR in 1991? Explain your answer by using your own knowledge and a visual clue from the photograph. (4)
- 1.4 Provide an appropriate, biased headline to accompany this photograph if it had appeared in:
 - 1.4.1 A conservative Russian newspaper in 1991 (2)
 - 1.4.2 A patriotic American newspaper in 1991 (2)
- 1.5 Write down **ONE** limitation of photographs as historical sources. (2)

[20]

QUESTION 2 TEXTUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS

This is an extract from an article written by FW de Klerk in 2012 in which he reflects on the white referendum held in South Africa in March 1992. This article was issued by the FW de Klerk Foundation.

At the end of 1991 the National Party lost a key by-election in Virginia to the Conservative Party ... the National Party lost another key by-election – in Potchefstroom. **(Paragraph 1)**

... We had for some time promised that we would hold a referendum at some time to enable the white electorate* to express its views on the negotiation process. Our defeat in Potchefstroom convinced me to do so as soon as possible. I accordingly announced my decision to hold a referendum to the NP leadership ... the next morning. I did not put the question to a vote – which I might well have lost – but decided to use my powers as party leader to decide on the issue myself. I was determined to resign if we lost the referendum. **(Paragraph 2)**

The question we put to the electorate* on 17 March 1992 was "Do you support the continuation of the reform process that the State President started on 2 February 1990 and which is aimed at a new constitution through negotiations?" **(Paragraph 3)**

... I said that there were a number of issues on which we were still seeking consensus*. They included the prevention of domination and the abuse of power ... [and] effective protection of minorities ... **(Paragraph 4)**

... I truly believe that it was on 17 March 1992 that the great majority of white South Africans finally and decisively* turned their backs on 350 years of white domination. In my victory speech on 18 March 1992 I said that they had finally closed the book on apartheid. "The White electorate* has reached out, through this landslide win for the YES vote, to all our compatriots*, to all other South Africans and the message of this referendum is: Today, in a certain sense, is the real birthday of the new South African nation." **(Paragraph 5)**

The mandate* that we received enabled us to proceed with the negotiations and to nail down virtually all the goals that I listed in my pre-referendum speeches ... **(Paragraph 6)**

[Adapted From: FW de Klerk/FW de Klerk Foundation. 2012. *The 1992 referendum: Twenty years on – FW de Klerk*. [ONLINE] Available at: <<http://www.politicsweb.co.za/politicsweb/view/politicsweb/en/page71654?oid=286925&sn=Detail&pid=71616>> Accessed 16 December 14]

*electorate – voters

*consensus – agreement

*decisively – firmly

*compatriots – fellow citizens

*mandate – the authority to carry out a policy

- 2.1 Use your own knowledge to define the term 'referendum'. (2)
- 2.2 Provide ONE reason from the source for De Klerk's decision to hold a referendum in 1992. (Paragraph 2) (2)
- 2.3 Quote from the source to show that the decision to hold a referendum was a risk for De Klerk. (Paragraph 2) (2)
- 2.4 Was the referendum held in 1992 a truly democratic process? Support your answer using your own knowledge and evidence from the source. (Paragraph 5) (4)

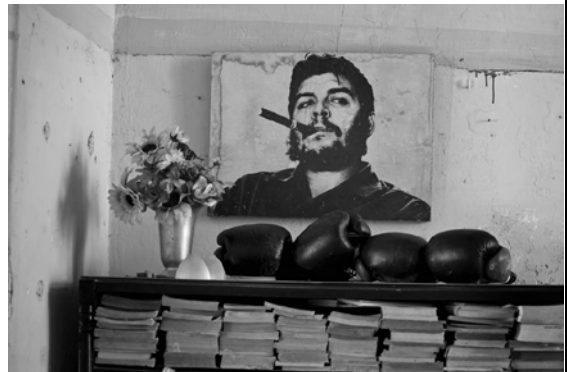
- 2.5 How has De Klerk's role in the negotiation process been described in this source? Support your answer with ONE piece of evidence from the source. (Paragraphs 3 and 5) (4)
- 2.6 How reliable is this source for historians studying the role of De Klerk in the transition to a democracy in South Africa? (6)
- [20]**

QUESTION 3 CURRENT ISSUE IN THE MEDIA

This is an extract from an article, which appeared in *Die Burger* (translated), a South African newspaper, in December 2014.

**Obama's FW-moment
His new friendship breaks down USA and
Cuba's own 'Berlin Wall'**

While President Barack Obama and President Raúl Castro simultaneously announced the lifting of the diplomatic and economic embargo* of 50 years between the two countries on national television in the USA and Cuba on December 17, the church bells in the Cuban capital Havana began to ring ... **(Paragraph 1)**



But the internal review process that culminated* in the historic announcement this week has been a long road ... **(Paragraph 2)**

After the Cuban 'liberation' and the missile crisis, diplomatic relations between the two countries broke off in January 1961 and the USA established an overall economic and trade embargo*. **(Paragraph 3)**

With the West and East locked in a deadly Cold War struggle, Cuba was one of the victims of a conflict between the USA and the then Soviet Union. **(Paragraph 4)**

By trying to punish and economically force Cuba to its knees, the USA believed it would only be a matter of time before the Cuban people would rise up against their new communist leaders. **(Paragraph 5)**

With the helping hand of their communist and socialist allies, Pres. Fidel Castro and his brother Raúl, would reign for decades. **(Paragraph 6)**

The 11 million Cubans have suffered under the embargo* (and probably even more under the Marxist regime): the lack of freedom of speech and property rights, lack of free elections [and] restricted freedom of movement to other countries ... **(Paragraph 7)**

Although not comparable, Obama and Castro both confronted their own 'Berlin Wall': Obama against an obstinate* Republican Party which had control of the US House of Representatives and the Senate for two weeks, which didn't leave him any room to realise his policy priorities, and the elderly Castro brothers who saw the end of their communist utopia* finally crumble due to the devastating effects of a dramatically declining oil price on their allies' economies ... **(Paragraph 8)**

[Adapted and translated from: Arrie Rossouw, 2014. *Netwerk 24*. [ONLINE] Available at: <<http://www.netwerk24.com/nuus/2014-12-21-obama-se-fw-oomblik>> Accessed 22 December 14]

*embargo – ban

*culminated – ended

*obstinate – stubborn

*utopia – ideal

- 3.1 Use the information in Paragraph 3 and your own knowledge to explain why the author describes the USA and Cuba as having their *own 'Berlin Wall'*. Your answer should consist of TWO comprehensive points. (4)
- 3.2 Use your own knowledge to explain why Cuba is described '*as one of the victims of a conflict between the USA and the then Soviet Union*'. (Paragraph 4) (2)
- 3.3 What is the author's attitude towards the Marxist Regime in Cuba? Provide TWO quotes from Paragraph 7 to support your answer. (6)
- 3.4 Use the source to explain what problems Obama and Castro faced in trying to break down their *own 'Berlin wall'*. (Paragraph 8) (4)
- 3.5 The headline of the article makes reference to FW de Klerk (FW-moment). In the context of the article and your own knowledge, explain why the author has compared Obama with FW de Klerk. Your answer should consist of TWO comprehensive points. (4)

[20]

60 marks

SECTION B SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

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

Refer to Source A

1. Use your knowledge to identify the name of the plan and quote a phrase from the source which suggests that this speech hoped to promote democracy. (4)
2. Using your own knowledge, name the economic plan adopted by the Soviet Union in reaction to Marshall's speech. (2)

Refer to Source B

3. Use your own knowledge to define the term '*containment*' as used by the author of this source. (2)
4. Write down TWO quotes from the source which show that tense relations were developing between the USA and the Soviet Union. (4)
5. Has Source B provided an unbiased view of Soviet policy? Briefly explain your answer. (4)

Refer to Source C

6. The author suggests a change in USA policy in 1947. Use your own words to describe how this policy changed. Your answer should contain THREE points. (6)

Refer to Source A and C

7. Explain how the interpretation of the speech in Source C differs from its original intention in Source A. Your answer should consist of THREE comprehensive points. (6)

Refer to Source D

8. **Use Source D to answer the following questions. Write down only the answer. (No explanation is required.)**
 - 8.1 Is this photograph a primary or secondary source? (2)
 - 8.2 Name the event captured in this photograph. (2)
 - 8.3 Name the city in which this photograph was taken. (2)
 - 8.4 Has the photograph been taken from a Western or Soviet perspective? (2)
 - 8.5 What clue in the photograph suggests increasing tension between East and West? (2)

Refer to Source E

9. Use your own knowledge to describe the historical context that led to Kennedy's speech. (4)
10. In his speech, Kennedy repeats the phrase "*Let them come to Berlin*". Consider the content of the speech and explain what Kennedy is trying to emphasise about the differences between communism and capitalism. Your answer should contain TWO points. (4)

Refer to Source D and E

11. How does the photograph (Source D) confirm the statements made by Kennedy (Source E) in describing the situation the people of Berlin face? Support your answer with evidence from BOTH sources. (8)

Refer to Source F

12. **Use the source as well as your own knowledge to state whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write down only TRUE or FALSE. (No explanation is required.)**
- 12.1 The only reason China threatened the USA during the Cold War was because it had the largest population. (2)
- 12.2 China and the USA experienced a changing relationship as a result of the Sino-Soviet Split. (2)
- 12.3 One of the reasons for the Sino-Soviet Split was the different interpretations of Marxism. (2)
- 12.4 China was considered a superpower during the 1960s and 1970s. (2)
- 12.5 After the Sino-Soviet Split, the Cold War was no longer just about tension between the USSR and the USA. (2)

Refer to Source G

13. Use your own knowledge to explain what Khrushchev meant by 'peaceful co-existence' and why Beijing rejected this policy. (4)

Refer to Source F and G

14. Use your own knowledge to briefly identify who the following personalities were:
- 14.1 Mao Zedong (2)
- 14.2 Nikita Khrushchev (2)

15. Find a historical concept in Source F or Source G that best fits each of the following definitions. Write down only the historical concept. (No explanation is required.)

- 15.1 A country, such as the USA, that dominates world affairs. (2)
- 15.2 Each country has equal military and political power. (2)
- 15.3 The political system that aims to create a society in which everyone has equal opportunities and in which the most important industries are owned or controlled by the whole community. (2)
- 15.4 The belief in new ideas and complete change in society. (2)
- 15.5 The political system that aims to create an equal society where industry and infrastructure is owned and operated by the government for the benefit of the whole community. (2)
- 15.6 Conflict between countries practising a different ideology that does not develop into an actual war. (2)

Refer to Source H

16. Briefly explain what message the cartoonist is attempting to convey. In your answer be sure to refer to TWO visual clues the cartoonist uses in order to convey this message. (6)

90 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 was the period of the Cold War from 1947 to 1971 characterised by tense relations between the USA and the USSR?

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

50 marks

Total: 200 marks