



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

HISTORY P1

Stanmorephysics.com
NOVEMBER 2024

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 9 pages and an addendum of 14 pages.



INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B based on the prescribed content framework in the CAPS document.

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1: THE COLD WAR: THE ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR

QUESTION 2: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: CASE STUDY – ANGOLA

QUESTION 3: CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS FROM THE 1950s TO THE 1970s: THE US CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

QUESTION 4: THE EXTENSION OF THE COLD WAR: CASE STUDY – VIETNAM

QUESTION 5: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: CASE STUDY – THE CONGO

QUESTION 6: CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS FROM THE 1950s TO THE 1970s: THE BLACK POWER MOVEMENT

2. SECTION A consists of THREE source-based questions. Source material that is required to answer these questions can be found in the ADDENDUM.
3. SECTION B consists of THREE essay questions.
4. Answer THREE questions as follows:
 - 4.1 At least ONE must be a source-based question and at least ONE must be an essay question.
 - 4.2 The THIRD question can be either a source-based question or an essay question.
5. You are advised to spend at least ONE hour per question.
6. When answering questions, candidates should apply their knowledge, skills and insight.
7. You will be disadvantaged by merely rewriting the sources as answers.
8. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
9. Write neatly and legibly.



SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

Answer at least ONE question, but not more than TWO questions, in this section. Source material that is to be used to answer these questions is contained in the ADDENDUM.

QUESTION 1: HOW WERE THE LIVES OF BERLINERS AFFECTED BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BERLIN WALL IN 1961?

Study Sources 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D and answer the questions that follow.

1.1 Refer to Source 1A.

- 1.1.1 When, according to the source, did the construction of the Berlin Wall begin? (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.1.2 Give ONE reason in the source, why the German Democratic Republic (GDR) constructed the Berlin Wall. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.1.3 Define the concept *communism* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.4 Explain why you think the fleeing of people to the West in 1961 ended up damaging the following:
 - (a) 'the credibility of the GDR' (1 x 2) (2)
 - (b) 'the workforce of the GDR' (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.5 Quote TWO pieces of evidence from the source which indicates that 'within a day the West of Berlin was completely sealed off from the East'. (2 x 1) (2)

1.2 Read Source 1B.

- 1.2.1 Identify THREE incidents in the source that Hans Peters witnessed at 2.20 a.m. (13 August 1961) while he was on border duty in the French Sector of West Berlin. (3 x 1) (3)
- 1.2.2 Comment on what is implied by the words, 'It's all over now with lips to Berlin' in the context of what happened on 13 August 1961. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.2.3 Explain why a historian would regard this source as reliable when researching an account of what transpired on the morning of 13 August 1961. (2 x 2) (4)

- 1.3 Study Source 1A and Source 1B. Explain how information in Source 1A supports the evidence in Source 1B regarding events that took place in Berlin on 13 August 1961. (2 x 2) (4)



1.4 Use Source 1C.

- 1.4.1 Why, according to the source, was Noffke in West Berlin on the evening before the construction of the Berlin Wall? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.2 Explain the concept *capitalist* in the context of West Berlin. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.3 What conclusions can be drawn from the fact that Noffke and a group were prepared to dig a tunnel of 200 yards to smuggle their families to the West? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.4 How, according to the source, was the East German (Stasi) secret police able to deal with the following after the tunnel diggers had completed their work:
- (a) Noffke (1 x 1) (1)
 - (b) Noffke's colleagues (1 x 1) (1)
 - (c) Noffke's wife (1 x 1) (1)

1.5 Consult Source 1D.

- 1.5.1 Explain whether you would consider the words, 'The men are becoming more jumpy as the Berlin Crisis deepens, Comrade ...', to be an appropriate caption for the cartoon. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.2 Comment on the implication of the message on the signpost on the Western Sector side, '... DEFECTORS WELCOME'. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.3 What conclusion can you draw from the body language of the two generals in the foreground, in the context of defections that were taking place? (1 x 2) (2)

- 1.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how the lives of Berliners were affected by the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961. (8)
[50]



QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE DEFEAT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE (SADF) AT THE BATTLE OF CUITO CUANAVALE IN ANGOLA LEAD TO PEACEFUL NEGOTIATIONS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE LATE 1980s?

Study Sources 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D and answer the questions that follow.

2.1 Read Source 2A.

- 2.1.1 List FOUR military forces in the source that were involved in the final confrontation at the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale. (4 x 1) (4)
- 2.1.2 Define the term *sovereignty* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.1.3 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain the significance of Angola's air superiority during the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.1.4 Comment on what is implied by the statement, 'it was important in southern Africa that white South Africans could be killed by bullets fired by black Africans and black Cubans', in the context of the Angolan war. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.1.5 Explain the limitations of the source to a historian researching the outcome of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale. (2 x 2) (4)

2.2 Study Source 2B.

- 2.2.1 Give TWO reasons in the source why the United States government implemented a covert plan in Angola. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.2.2 Explain why the United States used Mobutu and South Africa to intervene during the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.2.3 Comment on why Castro believed, 'there would have been no possibility of a successful outcome in Angola without the political and logistical support from the Soviet Union ...'. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.2.4 Quote TWO pieces of evidence from the source that suggests why South Africa had 'to sit down around the negotiating table'. (2 x 1) (2)

2.3 Use Source 2C.

- 2.3.1 Explain why you think this photograph was taken. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.2 What do you think was the significance of the presence of the United Nations' Secretary General during the signing of the Tripartite Accord? (2 x 2) (4)



- 2.4 Refer to Sources 2A and 2C. Comment on how the information in Source 2A supports the evidence in Source 2C regarding the signing of the Tripartite Accord. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5 Consult Source 2D.
- 2.5.1 Identify, in the source, any TWO forces/parties that waged a combined attack on the Angolans (MPLA) during the Angolan Civil War. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.5.2 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, comment on what was implied by Mandela's statement, '... your forces in the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale was of truly historic significance.' (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5.3 How, according to the source, did the following respond when Mandela approached them for assistance in taking up arms?
- (a) Western governments (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) Cuba (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.4 Explain the term *internationalism* in the context of Cuba's foreign policy. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how the defeat of the South African Defence Force (SADF) at the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale in Angola led to peaceful negotiations in southern Africa in the late 1980s. (8) [50]



QUESTION 3: WHY DID CIVIL RIGHTS MARCHERS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) ORGANISE THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON ON 28 AUGUST 1963?

Study Sources 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D and answer the questions that follow.

3.1 Refer to Source 3A.

- 3.1.1 Quote evidence from the source suggesting why organisers of the March on Washington regarded it as more than just a demonstration. (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.2 State any TWO ways in the source in which the organisers wanted the March to be a disciplined and purposeful demonstration. (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.1.3 Who do you think are referred to as 'evil persons are determined to smear this March and to discredit (doubt) the cause of equality by deliberate efforts', with regard to the preparations for the March on Washington in 1963? (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.1.4 Comment on the implication of the statement, 'We ask each and every one in attendance ... to place the cause (March on Washington) above all else.' (2 x 2) (4)

3.2 Use Source 3B.

- 3.2.1 Define the term *civil rights* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.2 What, according to the source, did the civil rights marchers demand when they converged on the Lincoln Memorial? (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.3 Explain the significance of the presence of many leaders from various fields, who were given the opportunity to address the marchers. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.2.4 Comment on why the 'I Have a Dream' speech may be regarded as historically significant. (2 x 2) (4)

3.3 Read Source 3C.

- 3.3.1 State any TWO demands in the source that were made by the marchers who participated in the March on Washington on 28 August 1963. (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.3.2 Why do you think the photographer decided to take this photograph? (2 x 2) (4)



- 3.4 Refer to Sources 3B and 3C. Explain how the information in Source 3B supports the evidence in Source 3C regarding the activities on the day of the March on Washington on 28 August 1963. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5 Study Source 3D.
- 3.5.1 Give TWO reasons in the source which suggests that President Kennedy supported the March on Washington. (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.5.2 According to the source, give TWO reasons why the President believed the organisers of the March deserved the appreciation from the USA's government. (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.5.3 Explain the term *discrimination* in the context of the Civil Rights Movement in the USA. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.5.4 Quote any law/programmes from the source that had to be passed by Congress to eliminate discrimination in employment. (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.5.5 Comment on why a historian would find this source useful when studying the reaction of the USA government to the March on Washington. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining why civil rights marchers in the USA organised the March on Washington on 28 August 1963. (8) [50]



SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer at least ONE question, but not more than TWO questions, in this section.

Your essay should be about THREE pages long.

QUESTION 4: THE EXTENSION OF THE COLD WAR: CASE STUDY – VIETNAM

Explain to what extent the technological superiority of the United States army could not help to defeat a small army of Viet Cong guerrillas in the Vietnamese War between 1962 and 1973.

Substantiate your answer with relevant historical evidence.

[50]**QUESTION 5: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: CASE STUDY – THE CONGO**

Mobutu Sese Seko's political, economic, social and cultural policies, which he introduced in the Congo after gaining independence in the 1960s, were anti-colonial in nature.

Do you agree with this statement? Support your line of argument with relevant historical evidence.

[50]**QUESTION 6: CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS FROM THE 1950s TO THE 1970s: THE BLACK POWER MOVEMENT**

The Black Power Movement adopted a militant approach to challenge discrimination against African Americans in the USA in the 1960s.

Critically discuss this statement in the context of the Black Power philosophy. Use relevant historical evidence to support your line of argument.

[50]**TOTAL: 150**



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ADDENDUM

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This addendum consists of 14 pages.



QUESTION 1: HOW WERE THE LIVES OF BERLINERS AFFECTED BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BERLIN WALL IN 1961?

SOURCE 1A

The source below is from an article 'Berlin Local Life' written by D Rhodes in the *Travel Guide* on 31 March 2015. It explains why the Berlin Wall was constructed in August 1961.

Construction on the Berlin Wall began early on the morning of Sunday 13 August 1961. It was a desperate attempt – an effective move by the German Democratic Republic (GDR) – to stop East Berliners escaping from the Soviet-controlled East German state into the West of the city, which was then occupied by the Americans, British and French.

Berlin's unique situation as a city half-controlled by Western forces, in the middle of the Soviet Occupation Zone of Germany, made it a focal point for tensions between the Allies and the Soviets and a place where conflicting ideologies were enforced side by side.

However, as more and more people in the Soviet-controlled East grew disillusioned (dissatisfied) with communism and the increasingly oppressive economic and political conditions, an increasing number began defecting (running away) to the West. By 1961 an estimated 1 500 people a day were fleeing to the West, damaging both the credibility and, more importantly, the workforce of the GDR. Soon rumours began to spread about a wall, and it wasn't long after that those rumours were made a concrete reality.

In a masterfully planned operation, spanning (taking) just 24 hours, the streets of Berlin were torn up, barricades of paving stones were erected, tanks were gathered at crucial places and subways and local railway services were interrupted, so that within a day the West of Berlin was completely sealed off from the East. As of that same day, inhabitants of East Berlin and the GDR were no longer allowed to enter the West of the city – including the 60 000 who had been commuters (travellers).

[From 'Berlin Local Life', *Travel Guide* by D Rhodes]



SOURCE 1B

The source below is from a book titled *The Great Power Conflict After 1945* by P Fisher who was a historian. It details the accounts of police sergeant, Hans Peters, and hotel worker, Ursula Heinemann, who were eyewitnesses to the events that took place in Berlin on 13 August 1961.

Hans Peters was on border duty in the French Sector of West Berlin. At 2.20 a.m., six trucks roared towards him, headlights blazing. Eighty yards [1 yard = 0,914 metres] away they stopped. A moment later, the street was full of armed soldiers who set up machine guns aimed at the French Sector. Two guards approached carrying coils (rolls) of barbed wire. At the invisible border line between the Soviet and French Sectors the squads cordoned off (blocked) the street. In the houses no one stirred (moved).

At 4.45 a.m. Ursula Heinemann awoke in her East Berlin flat to another working day at the Plaza Hotel in West Berlin. She walked to the nearby station and went to the ticket counter. 'Nein! Nein! [No! No!] Take your pfennigs (money) back! It's all over now with trips to Berlin.' At that moment Ursula saw five armed East German transport police heading her way. She turned and ran back to her flat. 'They've closed the border!' In a moment the landing and corridors of the flats were full of people shouting and crying. She decided that she must cross to the West. But how? Near the United States Sector she slipped (approached) through an orchard (plantation) and reached the barbed wire border. Ursula crawled forward on her stomach. She felt the metal barbs tearing her skin. At last she reached a border post. A moment later, she was in West Berlin.

By early morning East German police and soldiers had cut the city in two. The seal-off operation went on. Only a few crossing points stayed open, protected by tanks, armoured cars and water cannons. Nevertheless, some were still determined to risk death by crossing from East to West.

[From *The Great Power Conflict After 1945* by P Fisher]



SOURCE 1C

The extract below is from a newspaper article titled 'Revealed: Tragic Victims of the Berlin Wall' by T Paterson for the British *The Independent* newspaper, dated 12 August 2006. It highlights the East Berliners' reaction to the construction of the Berlin Wall.

Siegfried Noffke was a 22-year-old who had been separated from his family by a momentous (important), tragic (sad) event that took the world by surprise. Noffke, an East Berliner, had been visiting relatives in capitalist West Berlin that evening. Like hundreds of others, he returned to a crossing point into East Berlin on the morning of 13 August but found it barred (blocked) by border police with machine guns. His only chance of contact with his wife and daughter, left in the East, was to wave at them across the barbed-wire divide.

He decided that his only chance was to smuggle his family into the West. He joined a group that had started to dig a tunnel from West Berlin's Sebastian Strasse, in the rundown district of Kreuzberg, that aimed to break through under the Wall into East Berlin's Heinrich Heine Strasse, a distance of some 200 yards.

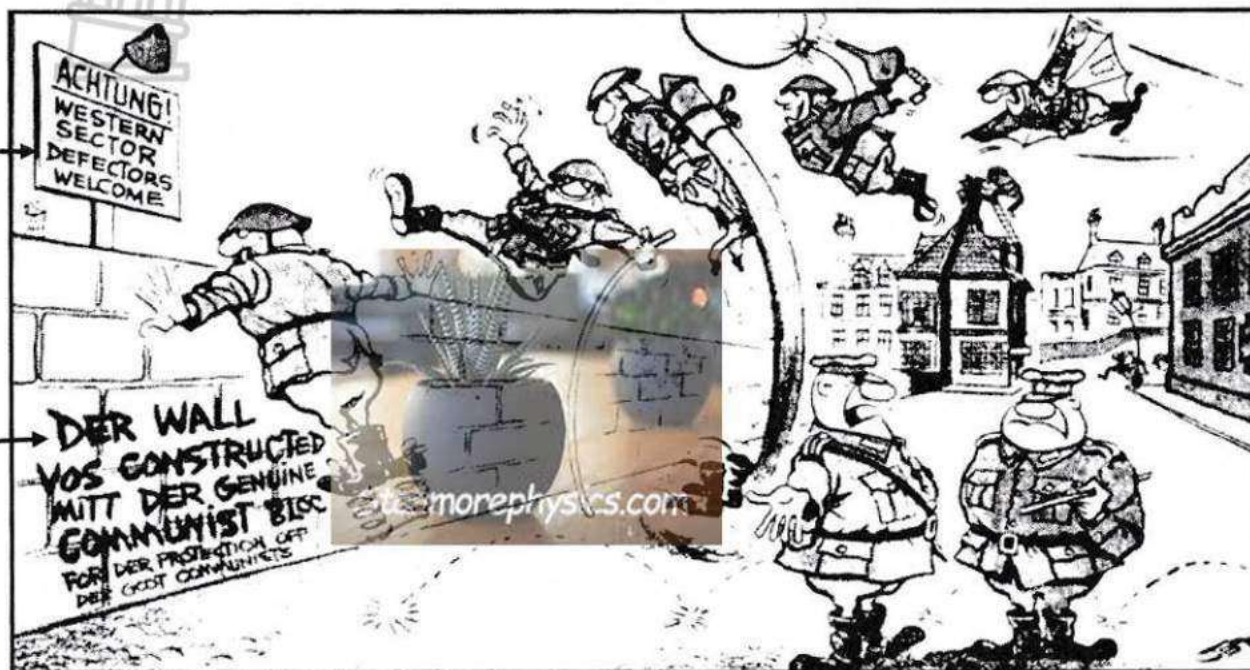
On the morning of 28 June 1962, the tunnel diggers had almost reached their goal. Less than a yard of earth separated them from a cellar in a house in the East Berlin street. But when Noffke and his team broke through, they were met by East Germany's notorious Stasi secret police. Noffke, one of the first out, was instantly machine-gunned to death. His colleagues were arrested and put on trial for 'anti-state provocation' (challenging the state). Unbeknown (not known) to the tunnel-diggers, Jurgen Henning, a Stasi mole (spy), had joined the group early on and had kept the East Berlin authorities fully informed of their activities. Noffke's wife was jailed in East Germany for 'anti-Communist conspiracy (plot against communism)'.

[From *The Independent* newspaper, 12 August 2006]



SOURCE 1D

The cartoon below by J Hook appeared in *The Mercury* newspaper in Australia on 29 August 1961. It depicts East Berlin soldiers trying to defect towards the Western Sector of Berlin.



'The men are becoming more jumpy as the Berlin Crisis deepens, Comrade ...'

[From https://www.geoffhook.com/archive/get_archive.cgi?image=1961/08/jeff290861
Accessed on 10 March 2024.]

**ATTENTION!
WESTERN
SECTOR
DEFECTORS
WELCOME**

**THE WALL
WAS CONSTRUCTED
WITH THE GENUINE
COMMUNIST BLOC
FOR THE PROTECTION OF
THE GOOD COMMUNISTS**



QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE DEFEAT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE (SADF) AT THE BATTLE OF CUITO CUANAVALLE IN ANGOLA LEAD TO PEACEFUL NEGOTIATIONS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE LATE 1980s?

SOURCE 2A

The source below is an extract from the book, *The Mission: A Life for Freedom in South Africa*, by D Goldberg, a white anti-apartheid activist. It explains how Cuba and her allies succeeded in driving the South African Defence Force (SADF) out of Cuito Cuanavale, in Eastern Angola.

1987 was a turning point in southern Africa. At Cuito Cuanavale in Eastern Angola, the final confrontation took place between Cuban and Angolan military forces, who together confronted the South African forces and Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). It was the greatest battle on the African continent since the end of World War Two. The South African army that had marched with the backing of the United States, had to withdraw.

The Cuban contribution was enormous and having assisted in the struggle for the recognition of Angolan sovereignty, Cuba had to withdraw all its forces after having defeated the South African army at Cuito Cuanavale. The Soviet Union's contribution was enormous, too. The building of the radar (detector) network and the fighter aircraft protection, which gave Angola air superiority against South Africa, was crucial. And at a psychological level, it was important in southern Africa that white South Africans could be killed by bullets fired by black Africans and black Cubans. To be white did not make apartheid's soldiers bulletproof.

In 1988, one month before the end of Ronald Reagan's presidency, the three-party treaty (Tripartite Accord) that ensured Namibia's independence, was signed in New York by Angola, Cuba and South Africa. The treaty provided for the withdrawal of all Cuban military personnel within 30 months. The left-wing, ANC-friendly government in Angola remained in office and our case was won.

[From *The Mission: A Life for Freedom in South Africa* by D Goldberg]



SOURCE 2B

The source below is an extract from Fidel Castro's biography, *My Life – Fidel Castro*, by I Ramonet. It explains how the Soviet Union assisted the Cuban troops to counter the support that the United States provided to South Africa during the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale.

The government of the United States implemented a covert (secret) plan to crush the legitimate interests of the Angolan people and impose a puppet government. A key point was a United States alliance with South Africa to train and equip certain organisations created by the Portuguese colonial regime in order to frustrate Angola's independence and turn it into a condominium (house) for Mobutu, the dictator of Congo and South African fascism and apartheid. A South Africa whose troops Washington did not hesitate to use to invade Angola.

While in Angola, the United States made arrangements to transfer to South Africa several atomic bombs similar to those used in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We took all precautions and assumptions that the South Africans were going to drop a nuclear weapon on our troops in Cuito Cuanavale.

... Although the Soviet Union was not consulted on Cuba's decision to send troops to Cuito Cuanavale, they later decided to provide arms for the creation of the Angolan army, and they responded positively to certain of our requests for military material throughout the war. There would have been no possibility of a successful outcome in Angola without the political and logistical support from the Soviet Union against the aggression of power such as South Africa from the south, and of Mobutu from the north.

The overwhelming victory at Cuito Cuanavale and especially the withering (humiliating) advance by the powerful front of Cuban troops in south-western Angola, put an end to outside military aggression against that country. The enemy had to swallow its usual arrogant bullying and sit down around the negotiating table.

[From *My Life – Fidel Castro* by I Ramonet]



SOURCE 2C

The photograph below was taken by the United Nations' photographer, J Isaac, on 22 December 1988. It shows representatives of South Africa, the United Nations, the United States, Angola and Cuba signing the Tripartite Accord.



Seated from left to right are: Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan (South Africa); Minister for Foreign Affairs, Roelof Frederik Botha (South Africa); the UN Secretary General, Javier Perez De Cuellar; Secretary of State, George Shultz (United States); Minister for Foreign Affairs, Alfonso Van Dunem (Angola); General Antonio dos Santos Franca (Angola); Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli; and General Abelardo Colomé Ibarra (Cuba).

[From <https://www.google.com/imegres?q=tripatite%20accord%201988>

Accessed on 10 March 2024.]



SOURCE 2D

The extract below is from a speech delivered by Nelson Mandela at a rally in Matanzas, Cuba on 26 July 1991. It focuses on how the defeat of the South African Defence Force (SADF) at Cuito Cuanavale changed the balance of forces within the region of southern Africa.

It was in prison when I first heard of the massive assistance (providing support) that the Cuban internationalist forces provided to the people of Angola, on such a scale that one hesitated to believe, when the Angolans (MPLA) came under combined attack from South Africa, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) financed the National Liberation Front of Angola (FNLA), the mercenaries (guerrillas), the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and Zairian troops in 1975.

We know that the Cuban forces were willing to withdraw shortly after repelling (resisting) the 1975 invasion, but the continued aggression from Pretoria made this impossible. Your presence and the reinforcement of your forces in the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale was of truly historic significance. It is well-known that the state's response to our legitimate democratic demands was, among other things, to charge our leadership with treason ...

When we wanted to take up arms, we approached numerous Western governments for assistance, and we were never able to see any but the most junior ministers. When we visited Cuba, we were received by the highest officials and were immediately offered whatever we wanted and needed. That was our earliest experience with Cuban internationalism. The decisive defeat of Cuito Cuanavale altered the balance of forces within the region and reduced the capacity of the Pretoria regime to destabilise its neighbours. This, in combination with our people's struggles within the country, was crucial in bringing Pretoria to realise that it would have to talk.

[From *How Far We Slaves Have Come* by N Mandela and F Castro]



QUESTION 3: WHY DID CIVIL RIGHTS MARCHERS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) ORGANISE THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON ON 28 AUGUST 1963?

SOURCE 3A

The extract below is from an audio recording, *Tape 108/843*, by the heads of the ten Civil Rights Movement organisations. It emphasises the importance of the march and calls for the discipline of marchers during the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom on 28 August 1963.

The Washington March of 28 August is more than just a demonstration. It is a living petition in the flesh of the scores of thousands of citizens of both races who will be present from all parts of our country. It will be orderly, but not subservient (passive). It will be proud, but not arrogant (big-headed). It will be non-violent, but not timid (frightened). It will be unified in purposes and behaviour, not splintered (broken) into groups and individual competitors. It will be outspoken, but not raucous (violent).

We, the undersigned, who see the Washington March as wrapping (gathering) up the dreams, hopes, ambitions, tears and prayers of millions who have lived for this day, call upon the members, followers and well-wishers of our several organisations to make the March a disciplined and purposeful demonstration.

We call upon them all, black and white, to resist provocations (incitements) to disorder and to violence. We ask them to remember that evil persons are determined to smear this March and to discredit (doubt) the cause of equality by deliberate efforts to stir (cause) disorder. We call for self-discipline, so that no one in our own ranks (group), however enthusiastic, shall be the spark for disorder.

We call for resistance to the efforts of those who, while not enemies of the March as such, might seek to use it to advance causes not dedicated primarily to civil rights or to the welfare of our country. We ask each and every one in attendance in Washington or in spiritual attendance back home to place the cause above all else.

[From Meetings: *Tape 108/843*. Civil Rights, 28 August 1963]



SOURCE 3B

The source below is from the book, *The Civil Rights Movement – An Illustrated History*, by B Wilkinson. It focuses on how activities on the day of the March on Washington unfolded, including the delivery of the 'I Have a Dream' speech by Martin Luther King Jr.

On 28 August some 250 000 civil rights activists led by Martin Luther King Jr, converged (came together at) on the Lincoln Memorial to demand full civil rights for blacks. 'Jobs and freedom' was the cry of the marchers, including 50 000 whites. They were addressed by a phalanx (mass) of supporters including labour leader Walter Reuther, clergymen of many faiths, folk singer Joan Baez and gospel singer Mahalia Jackson.

The unforgettable closing address was delivered by Dr King, who would receive the Nobel Prize for Peace the following year. At the urging of Mahalia Jackson who called out from the dais (stage) 'Tell them about your dream, Martin! Tell them about the dream!' he put aside his prepared text (speech) and moved the immense (huge) crowd to tears and exaltation (praise) with the words, 'I Have a Dream this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident – that all men are created equal." ... I Have a Dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the colour of their skin but by the content of their character. I Have a Dream today.' ...

'When we let freedom ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual, "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God almighty, we are free at last." '

[From *The Civil Rights Movement – An Illustrated History* by B Wilkinson]



SOURCE 3C

The photograph below is from a book titled *The Day They Marched* by DE Saunders. It shows civil rights marchers on the way to Washington, carrying placards during the March on Washington on 28 August 1963.



[From *The Day They Marched* by DE Saunders]

NO US* DOUGH**
TO HELP JIM CROW
GROW

WE DEMAND
VOTING RIGHTS
NOW!

WE DEMAND AN
END TO POLICE
BRUTALITY NOW!

WE MARCH
FOR
JOBS
FOR ALL
NOW!

WE MARCH FOR
HIGHER MINIMUM
WAGES COVERAGE
FOR ALL WORKERS
NOW!

WE MARCH FOR
INTEGRATED
SCHOOLS NOW!

*US: USA
**DOUGH: MONEY



SOURCE 3D

The source below is a media statement by President Kennedy published in *The New York Times* on 29 August 1963. It highlights how President Kennedy was impressed with the manner in which the March on Washington unfolded.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE**28 AUGUST 1963****Office of the White House Press Secretary****THE WHITE HOUSE****STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT**

We have witnessed today in Washington tens of thousands of Americans ... both Negro* and white ... exercising their right to assemble peaceably and direct the widest possible attention to a great national issue. What is different today is the intensified and widespread public awareness of the need to move forward in achieving these objectives ... objectives which are older than this nation.

One cannot help but be impressed with the deep fervour (passion) and the quiet dignity that characterises the thousands who have gathered in the Nation's Capital from across the country to demonstrate their faith and confidence in our democratic form of government. The leaders of the organisation sponsoring the March and all who have participated in it deserve our appreciation for the detailed preparations that made it possible and for the orderly manner in which it has been conducted.

The Executive Branch of the Federal Government will continue its efforts to obtain increased employment and to eliminate discrimination in employment practices, two of the prime goals of the March. In addition, our efforts to secure the enactment (passing) of the legislative proposals made to the Congress will be maintained, including not only the Civil Rights Bill, but also proposals to broaden and strengthen the Manpower Development and Training Program, the Youth Employment Bill, amendments to the vocational education program, the establishment of a work-study program for high-school age youth and strengthening of the adult basic education provisions.

[From *The New York Times*, 29 August 1963]

***Negro:** A derogatory name used in the USA in the past to refer to African (black) Americans



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Visual sources and other historical evidence were taken from the following:

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basic education

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Basic Education
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GRADE 12

HISTORY P1

NOVEMBER 2024

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

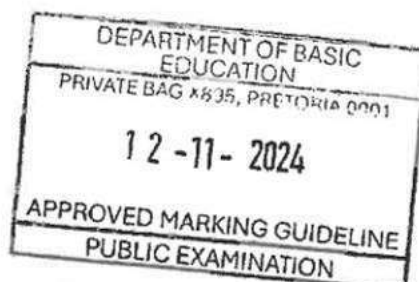
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These marking guidelines consist of 27 pages.

*FINAL APPROVED
J. MANENZHE (DBE)
08/11/2024*



1. SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

1.1 The following cognitive levels were used to develop source-based questions:

Cognitive Levels	Historical skills	Weighting of questions
LEVEL 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extract evidence from sources Selection and organisation of relevant information from sources Define historical concepts/terms 	30% (15)
LEVEL 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpretation of evidence from sources Explain information gathered from sources Analyse evidence from sources 	40% (20)
LEVEL 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpret and evaluate evidence from sources Engage with sources to determine its usefulness, reliability, bias and limitations Compare and contrast interpretations and perspectives presented in sources and draw independent conclusions 	30% (15)

1.2 The information below indicates how source-based questions are assessed:

- In the marking of source-based questions, credit needs to be given to any other valid and relevant viewpoints, arguments, evidence or examples.
- In the allocation of marks, emphasis should be placed on how the requirements of the question have been addressed.
- In the marking guidelines, the requirements of the question (skills that need to be addressed) as well as the level of the question are indicated in italics.

1.3 Assessment procedures for source-based questions

- Use a tick (✓) for each correct answer.
- Pay attention to the mark scheme e.g. (2 x 2) which translates to two reasons and is given two marks each (✓✓✓✓); (1 x 2) which translates to one reason and is given two marks (✓✓).
- If a question carries 4 marks then indicate by placing 4 ticks (✓✓✓✓).

Paragraph question

Paragraphs are to be assessed globally (holistically). Both the content and structure of the paragraph must be taken into account when awarding a mark. The following steps must be used when assessing a response to a paragraph question:

- Read the paragraph and place a bullet (•) at each point within the text where the candidate has used relevant evidence to address the question.
- Re-read the paragraph to evaluate the extent to which the candidate has been able to use relevant evidence to write a paragraph.



- At the end of the paragraph indicate the ticks (✓) that the candidate has been awarded for the paragraph; as well as the level (1,2, or 3) as indicated in the holistic rubric and a brief comment e.g.

✓✓✓✓
Level 2

Used mostly relevant evidence to write a basic paragraph

- Count all the ticks for the source-based question and then write the mark on the bottom margin to the right, e.g. $\frac{32}{50}$
- Ensure that the total mark is transferred accurately to the front/back cover of the answer script.

2. ESSAY QUESTIONS

2.1 The essay questions require candidates to:

Be able to structure their argument in a logical and coherent manner. They need to select, organise and connect the relevant information so that they are able to present a reasonable sequence of facts or an effective argument to answer the question posed. It is essential that an essay has an introduction, a coherent and balanced body of evidence and a conclusion.

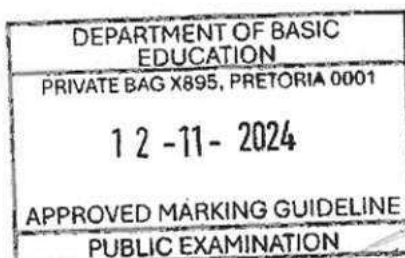
2.2 Marking of essay questions

Candidates may have any other relevant introduction and/or conclusion than those included in a specific essay marking guideline for a specific essay.

2.3 Global assessment of the essay

The essay will be assessed holistically (globally). This approach requires the teacher to assess the essay as a whole, rather than assessing the main points of the essay separately. This approach encourages the learner to write an original argument by using relevant evidence to support the line of argument. The learner will **not** be required to simply regurgitate content (facts) in order to achieve a level 7 (high mark). This approach discourages learners from preparing essays and reproducing them without taking the specific requirements of the question into account. Holistic marking of the essay credits learners' opinions that are supported by evidence. Holistic assessment, unlike content-based marking, does not penalise language inadequacies as the emphasis is on the following:

- The learner's interpretation of the question
- The appropriate selection of factual evidence (relevant content selection)
- The construction of an argument (planned, structured and has an independent line of argument)



[Handwritten signatures and marks]

2.4 Assessment procedures of the essay

2.4.1 Keep the synopsis in mind when assessing the essay.

2.4.2 During the reading of the essay, ticks need to be awarded for a relevant introduction (which is indicated by a bullet in the marking guideline), The main aspects/body of the essay that sustains/defends the line of argument (which is indicated by bullets in the marking guideline) and a relevant conclusion (which is indicated by a bullet in the marking guideline). For example, in an essay where there are five (5) main points there could be about seven (7) ticks.

2.4.3 Keep the **PEEL** structure in mind when assessing an essay.

P	Point: The candidate introduces the essay by taking a line of argument/making a major point. Each paragraph should include a point that sustains the major point (line of argument) that was made in the introduction.
E	Explanation: The candidate should explain in more detail what the main point is about and how it relates to the question posed (line of argument).
E	Example: The candidates should answer the question by selecting content that is relevant to the line of argument. Relevant examples should be given to sustain the line of argument.
L	Link: Candidates should ensure that the line of argument is sustained throughout the essay and is written coherently.

2.4.4 The following symbols **MUST** be used when assessing an essay:

- Introduction, main aspects and conclusion not properly contextualised

Λ

- Wrong statement
- Irrelevant statement

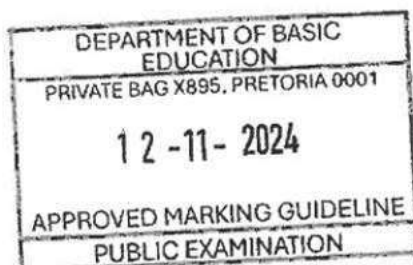
- Repetition
- Analysis
- Interpretation
- Line of argument

R

A✓

I✓

LOA



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SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS**QUESTION 1: HOW WERE THE LIVES OF BERLINERS AFFECTED BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BERLIN WALL IN 1961?**

1.1

1.1.1 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 1A – L1]*

- '... morning of Sunday ...' 13 August 1961' (1 x 1) (1)

1.1.2 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 1A – L1]*

- '... to stop East Berliners escaping from the Soviet-controlled East German state into the West of the city ...' (1 x 1) (1)

1.1.3 *[Definition of a historical concept from Source 1A – L1]*

- A classless society in which everyone is equal
- A political and economic policy/ideology of government where the means of production are in the hands of the government
- A political and economic policy/ideology where individual ownership of property is not permitted
- Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)

1.1.4 *[Interpretation of evidence from Source 1A – L2]*

(a)

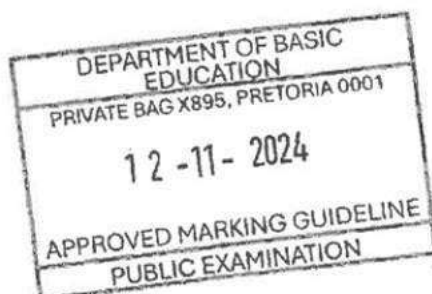
- Lifestyle in the German Democratic Republic (GDR) was viewed as worthless because many people lived under oppressive economic and political conditions of Communism
- Implied that life in the Western Sector/capitalism was better than life in the Eastern Sector/communism
- Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)

(b)

- Many workers fled from East Berlin to West Berlin/The German Democratic Republic (GDR) was left with lesser skilled/unskilled workers/brain drain/destabilised the economy
- Job losses/industries were centralised/no bonuses/no incentives
- Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)

1.1.5 *[Extraction of evidence from Source 1A – L1]*

- '... the streets of Berlin were torn up ...'
- '... barricades of paving stones were erected ...'
- '... tanks were gathered at crucial places ...'
- '... subways and local railway services were interrupted ...'
- 'As of that same day inhabitants of Berlin and the GDR were no longer allowed to enter the West of the city' (any 2 x 1) (2)



Three handwritten signatures in black ink at the bottom right of the page.

1.2

1.2.1 [Extraction of evidence from Source 1B – L1]

- '... six trucks roared towards him ...'
- 'Eighty yards [1 yard = 0,914 metres] away, they stopped'
- '... the street was full of armed soldiers who set up machine guns aimed at the French sector'
- 'Two guards approached carrying coils (rolls) of barbed wire'
- '... the squads cordoned off (blocked) the street'
- 'In the houses no one stirred (moved)'

(any 3 x 1) (3)

1.2.2 [Interpretation of evidence from Source 1B – L2]

- The border between East and West Berlin was closed
- There was no longer any free movement to and from East and West Berlin/ people were trapped on either side
- The Iron Curtain/Cold War between the Soviet Union and the United States had intensified tensions as the border was now closed
- Any other relevant response

(any 2 x 2) (4)

1.2.3 [Determining the reliability of evidence from Source 1B – L3]

The source is RELIABLE because:

- It was taken from a book, *The Great Power Conflict After 1945* by P Fisher – a historian
- It was based on the eyewitness accounts of police sergeant Hans Peters and/or hotel worker Ursula Heinemann
- The eyewitness accounts relate to the actual date (13 August 1961) of the construction of the Berlin Wall
- * The accounts can be corroborated by Sources 1A, 1C and 1D regarding the construction of the Berlin Wall in August 1961 and its effects on peoples' movements
- Any other relevant response

(any 2 x 2) (4)

1.3. [Comparison of evidence in Sources 1A and 1B to determine similarities – L3]

- Source 1A indicates that the construction of the wall was to stop East Berliners from escaping to the West and Source 1B confirms this by stating that trips to West Berlin were stopped as a result of the construction of the wall
- Source 1A mentions that tanks were gathered/stationed at crucial places and Source 1B refers to armoured cars and water cannons that sealed off the crossings that remained open
- Source 1A refers to a masterfully planned operation of dividing Berlin and Source 1B refers to actions taken at specific times so that by early morning the city would be cut into two/Both sources refer to the division of Berlin
- Any other relevant response

(any 2 x 2) (4)

1.4

1.4.1 [Extraction of evidence from Source 1C – L1]

- '... he had been visiting relatives ...'

(1 x 2) (2)

1.4.2 [Explaining the historical concept from Source 1C – L2]

- An economic system in the Western Sector that was supported by capitalist countries, namely the United States, Britain and France
- An economic system where individuals could freely make profit from their produce in the Western Sector
- Any other relevant response

(any 1 x 2) (2)

1.4.3 [Interpretation of evidence from Source 1C – L2]

- They wanted to escape the brutal dictatorship of the communist German Democratic Republic (GDR)
- They did not want to go back to live in East Berlin because of the economic hardships they experienced
- They were convinced life would be better in West Berlin than in East Berlin because the supply of essential goods from the Western powers would have improved the economic status of West Berlin
- The Berlin Wall destroyed families by separating them - pushing Berliners to take desperate measures to re-unite with their families
- Any other relevant response

(any 2 x 2) (4)

1.4.4 [Extraction of evidence from Source 1C – L1]

- (a) '... instantly machine-gunned to death'

(1 x 1) (1)

- (b) '... were arrested / and put on trial for anti-state provocation ...'

(1 x 1) (1)

- (c) '... jailed ...'

(1 x 1) (1)

1.5

1.5.1 [Interpretation of evidence from Source 1D – L2]

Candidates should state APPROPRIATE or NOT APPROPRIATE
APPROPRIATE

- It shows Eastern Berliners, including soldiers (security guards), trying to escape (jump over the wall) to West Berlin for a better life
- It suggests that desperate/dissatisfied soldiers used a variety of methods to escape by jumping over the Berlin Wall to West Berlin
- Any other relevant response

NOT APPROPRIATE

- The message on the wall states that the wall was constructed for the protection of good Communists, yet Communist soldiers are trying to escape
- Any other relevant response

(any 1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 [Interpretation of evidence from Source 1D – L2]

- The Western Sector allowed/encouraged the defectors from East Berlin
- The Western Sector was better than the Eastern Sector
- Any other relevant response

(any 1 x 2) (2)

M. *CMS* *JD*

1.5.3 [Interpretation of evidence from Source 1D - L2]

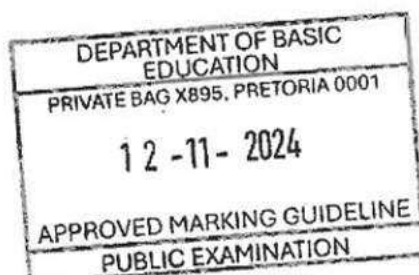
- They could do nothing to stop defectors/helpless
- They were no longer concerned with those defecting to the Western Sector
- They believed that the Berlin Crisis had deepened to such an extent that defections were no longer unavoidable
- Any other relevant response

(any 1 x 2) (2)

1.6 [Interpretation, evaluation and synthesis from relevant sources – L3]

Candidates could include the following aspects in their responses:

- Berlin was divided into four zones, with the United States, Britain and France jointly administering their zones as West Berlin, whereas the Soviet Union administered theirs as East Berlin (Source 1A and own knowledge)
- The Soviet government of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) built the Berlin Wall on 13 August 1961 to stop East Berliners from escaping to West Berlin (Source 1A)
- People could no longer flee from communist East Berlin even though it was 'oppressive' to them (Source 1A)
- Even those who travelled to West Berlin for work could no longer cross the border to return to East Berlin (Sources 1A, B, C)
- People shouted and cried at the realisation that the border between East and West Berlin was closed (Source 1B)
- Those who desperately wanted to cross had to either secretly crawl under the barbed wire or risk death (Source 1B, 1C)
- People on either side of the border were separated from their families on 13 August 1961 (Source 1C)
- The only form of contact separated people could make with their families was to wave at each other across the barbed wire (Source 1C)
- Some people chose to smuggle their families across the border (Source 1C and own knowledge)
- Some attempted re-union by digging a tunnel (Source 1C)
- People who were caught crossing the border were killed or jailed (Source 1C and own knowledge)
- East Berliners, including soldiers (security guards), risked their lives by jumping over the wall – to the Western Sector (Source 1D)
- Defectors from East Berlin used different methods to jump over the Berlin Wall (Source 1D)
- Other methods of escaping were used, e.g. athletes used sport to defect (own knowledge)
- Some committed suicide by driving against the wall in an attempt to escape (own knowledge)
- Any other relevant response



[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Use the following rubric to allocate marks:

LEVEL 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses evidence in an elementary manner, e.g. shows no or little understanding of how the lives of Berliners were affected by the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961. Uses evidence partially or cannot write a paragraph. 	MARKS 0–2
LEVEL 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence is mostly relevant and relates to a great extent on the topic, e.g. shows some understanding of how the lives of Berliners were affected by the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961. Uses evidence in a very basic manner to write a paragraph. 	MARKS 3–5
LEVEL 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses relevant evidence, e.g. demonstrates a thorough understanding of how the lives of Berliners were affected by the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961. Uses evidence very effectively in an organised paragraph that shows an understanding of the topic. 	MARKS 6–8

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(8)
[50]

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QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE DEFEAT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE (SADF) AT THE BATTLE OF CUITO CUANAVALLE IN ANGOLA LEAD TO PEACEFUL NEGOTIATIONS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE LATE 1980s?

2.1

2.1.1 [Extraction of evidence from Source 2A – L1]

- 'Cuban'
- 'Angolan military forces'
- 'South African forces'
- 'National Union for the Total Independence of Angola'/'UNITA' (4 x 1) (4)

2.1.2 [Definition of a historical term from Source 2A – L1]

- A state of having total control of oneself/organisation/country
- A condition of being free from control by another person/organisation/government/foreign power
- Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)

2.1.3 [Interpretation of evidence from Source 2A – L2]

- It led to the defeat of the SADF
- It assured victory for the MPLA
- It helped to defend the Communist/Socialist government in Angola/ It prevented capitalist takeover of Angola through SA/USA/UNITA
- Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)

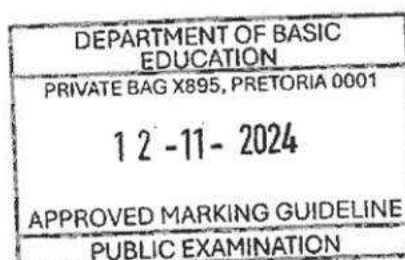
2.1.4 [Interpretation of evidence from Source 2A – L2]

- The notion of white superiority was erased/destroyed
- The defeat of the SADF in Angola was a boost for liberation movements outside South Africa/psychological boost for Africans
- The defeat of South Africa by Angola opened way for other regional countries, e.g. Namibia, to get its independence from South Africa
- Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)

2.1.5 [Determining the limitations of Source 2A – L3]

The source is LIMITED because:

- It was written by D Goldberg, an anti-apartheid activist, thus biased/one-sided
- It only highlights the MPLA's victory
- The language used is biased against South Africa and the United States (Cuban-Soviet Union contribution was enormous in supporting MPLA)
- The writer portrays South Africa and the United States as the aggressors (oppressors) who denied Angolans their independence
- Any other relevant response (any 2 x 2) (4)



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2.2.

2.2.1 [Extraction of evidence from Source 2B - L1]

- '... to crush the legitimate interests of the Angolan people ...'
- '... [to] impose a puppet government ...'

(2 x 1) (2)

2.2.2 [Interpretation of evidence from Source 2B - L2]

- To use them as proxies so that the US is not actively involved
- South Africa and the Congo were closer to Angola
- Both countries supported capitalism/opposed to communism
- Any other relevant response

(any 1 x 2) (2)

2.2.3 [Interpretation of evidence from Source 2B - L2]

- The Soviet Union offered technical supervisory military strategies
- The Soviet Union offered strong support because it was one of the superpowers
- Any other relevant response

(any 1 x 2) (2)

2.2.4 [Extraction of evidence from Source 2B - L1]

- 'The overwhelming victory at Cuito Cuanavale ...'
- '... the withering (humiliating) advance by the powerful front of Cubans in south-western Angola'

(2 x 1) (2)

2.3

2.3.1 [Interpretation of evidence from Source 2C - L2]

- To show the role played by the United Nations in mediating for peace in Angola after the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale
- To show each of the countries and representatives present at the signing of the Tripartite Accord
- Any other relevant response

(any 1 x 2) (2)

2.3.2 [Interpretation of evidence from Source 2C - L2]

- To facilitate/mediate the smooth signing of the Tripartite Accord
- To show that the signing of the Tripartite Accord would be internationally recognised
- To accelerate agreements about the independence of Angola
- To add validity and relevance to the Tripartite Accord process
- To uphold the United Nation's mandate to preserve world peace
- Any other relevant response

(any 2 x 2) (4)

2.4 [Comparison of evidence from Sources 2A and 2C to determine similarities – L3]

- Source 2A mentions the countries that signed the Tripartite Accord (Three-Party Treaty – Angola, Cuba and South Africa) and Source 2C shows the leaders representing their countries that signed the Tripartite Accord
- Source 2A states that the MPLA remained the governing party in Angola after the Tripartite Accord (Three-Party Treaty) in 1988 and in Source 2C the MPLA's leader, Dos Santos was present at the signing of the Tripartite Accord
- Both sources refer to the signing of the Tripartite Accord in 1988
- Any other relevant response

(any 2 x 2) (4)

2.5

2.5.1 [Extraction of evidence from Source 2D - L1]

- '... South Africa ...'
- '... Central Intelligence Agency'/(CIA) ...'
- '... National Front for the Liberation of Angola'/'FNLA ...'
- '... the mercenaries (guerrillas) ...'
- '... National Union for the Total Independence of Angola'/'UNITA ...'
- '... Zairian troops ...'

(any 2 x 1)

(2)

2.5.2 [Interpretation of evidence from Source 2D – L2]

- The end of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale made it possible for Angolans to gain independence
- The defeat of the racist government/South African Defence Force (SADF) was a major victory for Cuba and Angola
- It was the final act that ended the sabotage/disruption by the SADF in Angola
- The defeat of the SADF in the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale led to negotiations which paved the way for political stability in southern Africa
- Any other relevant response

(any 2 x 2)

(4)

2.5.3 [Extraction of evidence from Source 2D - L1]

(a) '... we were never able to see any but most junior ministers ...' (1 x 1)

(1)

(b) '... we were received by the highest officials ...'/'... were immediately offered whatever we wanted and needed ...' (1 x 1)

(1)

2.5.4 [Explanation of historical concept from Source 2D - L2]

- A Cuban humanitarian foreign policy that advocated for Cuban support to other communist countries
- It was Cuba's humanitarian foreign policy that the unity/solidarity amongst communists should be defended world-wide
- Any other relevant response

(any 1 x 2)

(2)


2.6 [Interpretation, evaluation and synthesis from relevant sources – L3]

Candidates could include the following aspects in their responses:

- The defeat of South African Defence Force (SADF) by the Cuban troops at Cuito Cuanavale was a turning point/it led to a negotiation process in southern Africa (Source 2A)
- The Tripartite Accord (Three-Party Treaty) that was signed at the end of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale in 1988 led to Namibian and Angolan independence (Source 2A)
- The peaceful negotiations facilitated by the United Nations led to the withdrawal of foreign countries from Angola (Source 2A)
- The victory of Cuba backed by the Soviet Union at the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale forced South Africa to sit around the negotiating table (Source 2B)
- The United Nations facilitated the signing of the Tripartite Accord (Three-Party Treaty) at the end of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale (Source 2C)
- The peaceful negotiations at the Tripartite Accord (Three-Party Treaty) led to the establishment of democracy in the southern Africa region (Source 2D)
- The South African government was forced to negotiate with the South African liberation movements (Source 2D)
- The apartheid government lost control and support in the 1980s - therefore could no longer destabilise its neighbours (Source 2D)
- It enhanced the status of Cuba as one of the main political players in southern Africa (own knowledge)
- It ended the destabilisation of the southern African region by the apartheid state (own knowledge)
- The end of the war at Battle of Cuito Cuanavale was setback for the capitalist bloc (own knowledge)
- Any other relevant response



Use the following rubric to allocate marks:

 LEVEL 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses evidence in an elementary manner, e.g. shows no or little understanding of how the defeat of the South African Defence Force (SADF) at the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale in Angola led to peaceful negotiations in southern Africa in the late 1980s. • Uses evidence partially or cannot write a paragraph. 	MARKS 0–2
LEVEL 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence is mostly relevant and relates to a great extent on the topic, e.g. shows some understanding of how the defeat of the South African Defence Force (SADF) at the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale in Angola led to peaceful negotiations in southern Africa in the late 1980s. • Uses evidence in a very basic manner to write a paragraph. 	MARKS 3–5
LEVEL 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses relevant evidence, e.g. shows thorough understanding of how the defeat of the South African Defence Force (SADF) at the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale in Angola led to peaceful negotiations in southern Africa in the late 1980s. • Uses evidence very effectively in an organised paragraph that shows an understanding of the topic. 	MARKS 6–8

(8)
[50]



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QUESTION 3: WHY DID CIVIL RIGHTS MARCHERS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) ORGANISE THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON ON 28 AUGUST 1963?

3.1

3.1.1 [Extraction of evidence from Source 3A – L1]

- 'It is a living petition in the flesh of the scores of thousands of citizens of both races who will be present from all parts of our country' (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 [Extraction of evidence from Source 3A – L1]

- '... orderly ...'
- '... not subservient (passive)'
- '... proud ...'
- '... not arrogant (big-headed)'
- '... non-violent ...'
- '... not timid (frightened)'
- '... unified in purposes and behaviour ...'
- '... not splintered (broken) ...'
- '... outspoken, but not raucous (violent)'
- '... to resist provocations (incitements) to disorder and to violence'
- '... to remember that evil persons are determined to smear this March and to discredit the cause of equality ...'
- '... to place the cause above all else' (any 2 x 1) (2)

3.1.3 [Interpretation of evidence from Source 3A – L2]

- The Ku Klux Klan (KKK)/white supremacists/segregationists
- Conservatives
- Right-wing
- Any other relevant response (any 1 x 2) (2)

3.1.4 [Interpretation of evidence from Source 3A – L2]

- To fully support the objectives of the Civil Rights Movement (CRM)
- To avoid putting individual needs above those of the civil society/unity
- To stop advancing the cause of segregation/discrimination in the USA
- Any other relevant response (2 x 2) (4)

3.2

3.2.1 [Definition of a historical term from Source 3B – L1]

- It refers to basic rights that everyone is entitled to enjoy
- Any other relevant response (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.2 [Extraction of evidence from Source 3B – L1]

- '... full civil rights for blacks'
- 'Jobs and freedom ...' (any 1 x 2) (2)

3.2.3 [Interpretation of evidence from Source 3B – L2]

- To show the support the March had from various spheres of lives
- To show that the Civil Rights Movement was inclusive of all races
- To appeal for more support for the Civil Rights Movement
- Any other relevant response (any 2 x 2) (4)

3.2.4 [Interpretation of evidence from Source 3B – L2]

- It remains an important speech for the Civil Rights Movement in the USA because it gave hope to African Americans
- The speech made Martin Luther King Jr famous and contributed to his Nobel Peace Prize
- The speech reminded all Americans that they were all equal under the USA constitution
- The speech was televised across the world to an international audience and brought more support to the Civil Rights Movement
- It appealed to the conscience of the US congress and it led to the signing of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Any other relevant response

(any 2 x 2) (4)

3.3

3.3.1 [Extraction of evidence from Source 3C – L1]

- 'We demand an end to police brutality now'
- 'We march for jobs for all now'
- 'We march for integrated schools now'
- 'We demand voting rights now'
- 'We march for higher minimum wages coverage for all workers now'
- 'No US dough to help Jim Crow grow'

(any 2 x 1) (2)

3.3.2 [Interpretation of evidence from Source 3C – L2]

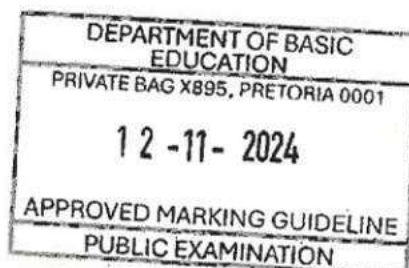
- To show the demands that African Americans were making for their civil rights
- To show that males and females were marching
- To show that the march was peaceful (non-violent)
- To show that both black and white Americans attended the March on Washington
- To show the large number of people who marched to Washington and listened to Martin Luther King Jr's speech
- To show the determination of African Americans towards achieving equal rights
- Any other relevant response

(any 2 x 2) (4)

3.4 [Comparison of evidence from Sources 3B and 3C to determine similarities – L3]

- Source 3B mentions that 250 000 civil rights activists converged at the Lincoln Memorial during the March on Washington and Source 3C shows a large number of people in the March on Washington/Both sources highlight attendance by a large crowd
- Source 3B states that the marchers demanded their civil rights, jobs and freedom and Source 3C depicts marchers carrying placards reflecting their demands/Both sources refer to demands made
- Both sources highlight the peaceful nature of the March on Washington
- Any other relevant response

(any 2 x 2) (4)



3.5

3.5.1 [Extraction of evidence from Source 3D - L1]

- '... exercising their rights to assemble peaceably ...'
- '... direct the widest possible attention to a great national issue ...'
- '... intensified and widespread public awareness of the need to move forward in achieving these objectives ...'
- 'One cannot help but be impressed with the deep fervour (passion) and the quiet dignity that characterises the thousands who have gathered in the Nation's Capital from across the country to demonstrate their faith and confidence in our democratic form of government'
- '... deserve our appreciation for the detailed preparations that made it possible and for the orderly manner in which it has been conducted'

(any 2 x 1) (2)

3.5.2 [Extraction of evidence from Source 3D - L1]

- '... for the detailed preparations that made it possible ...'
- '... for the orderly manner in which it has been conducted ...'

(2 x 1) (2)

3.5.3 [Explanation of a historical term from Source 3D - L2]

- All forms of racial inequality in the USA in the 1960s which the Civil Rights Movement protested against in a non-violent manner
- Separation of races based on skin colour rejected by the Civil Rights Movement in the USA in the 1960s
- Any other relevant response

(any 1 x 2) (2)

3.5.4 [Extraction of evidence from Source 3D - L1]

- '... the Civil Rights Bill ...'
- '... proposals to broaden and strengthen the Manpower Development and Training Program'
- '... the Youth Employment Bill ...'
- '... amendments to the vocational education program ...'
- '... the establishment of a work-study program for high school age youth ...'
- '... strengthening of the adult basic education provisions ...'

(any 1 x 1) (1)

3.5.5 [Ascertaining the usefulness of evidence from Source 3D - L3]

The source is USEFUL because:

- The media statement was released on the actual day of the March and published the following day on 29 August 1963
- It was taken from a media statement from the office of the White House Press Secretary
- It was extracted from a statement by the President of the USA – JF Kennedy that ultimately led to the passing of the Civil Rights Act
- It highlights how President Kennedy appreciated the manner in which the March unfolded
- Any other relevant response

(any 2 x 2) (4)

3.6 [Interpretation, evaluation and synthesis of evidence from relevant sources - L3]

Candidates could include the following aspects in their response:

- The March on Washington was organised by civil rights activists for jobs and freedom (Source 3A)
- To address living conditions (bread and butter issues) affecting all citizens (Source 3A)
- To express the dreams, aspirations and prayers of the civil rights activists in the USA (Source 3A)
- On 28 August 1963, about 250 000 people marched to the Lincoln Memorial for their civil rights (Source 3B)
- There were a variety of speakers and artists who addressed the large crowd to appeal to more supporters (Source 3B)
- To listen to Martin Luther King Jr who delivered his famous 'I Have a Dream' speech at the March (Source 3B)
- To put pressure on the USA government to end racial discrimination (own knowledge)
- Both black and white Americans attended the March on Washington, making it the first integrated march in the USA (own knowledge and Source 3C)
- The marchers carried placards which listed their demands (Source 3C)
- The March on Washington was to increase employment and eliminate discrimination (Source 3D)
- Any other relevant response

Use the following rubric to allocate marks:

LEVEL 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses evidence in an elementary manner, e.g. shows no or little understanding of why civil rights activists in the USA organised the March on Washington on 28 August 1963. • Uses evidence partially or cannot write a paragraph. 	MARKS 0–2
LEVEL 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence is mostly relevant and relates to a great extent on the topic, e.g. shows some understanding of why civil rights activists in the USA organised the March on Washington on 28 August 1963. • Uses evidence in a very basic manner to write a paragraph. 	MARKS 3–5
LEVEL 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses relevant evidence, e.g. demonstrates a thorough understanding of why civil rights activists in the USA organised the March on Washington on 28 August 1963. • Uses evidence very effectively in an organised paragraph that shows an understanding of the topic. 	MARKS 6–8

(8)
[50]

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SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS**QUESTION 4: THE EXTENSION OF THE COLD WAR: CASE STUDY – VIETNAM**

[Plan and construct an original argument based on relevant evidence using analytical and interpretative skills]

SYNOPSIS

Candidates need to explain to what extent the US army's technological superiority could not help to defeat a small army of Viet Cong guerrillas in the Vietnamese war between 1962 and 1973. They should support their line of argument with relevant historical evidence.

MAIN ASPECTS

Candidates should include the following aspects in their response:

- Introduction: Candidates need to take a stance by explaining to what extent the US army's technological superiority could not help to defeat a small army of Viet Cong guerrillas in the Vietnamese war between 1962 and 1973. They should provide an outline of content that will be used to support their line of argument.

ELABORATION

- Division of North and South Vietnam (Background)
 - US first intervention in South Vietnam – sent weapons and military advisors against the Viet Cong (Vietnamese communists)
 - Ho Chi Minh Trail and its significance (used by the Vietminh communist guerrillas from North Vietnam to support the Viet Cong in the South)
- US introduced 'Safe Village' policy/Hamlet strategy/Villagisation – trying to isolate/separate guerrillas from villagers (1962)
 - Safe Village policy failed because the Viet Cong operated inside villages
- President Johnson used the Gulf of Tonkin incident and resolution (1964) – excuse for escalation of the army
- The US felt the war in Vietnam was not a conventional war like World War II)
- US sent 3 500 marines and ground troops to Vietnam on 8 March 1965
- Operation Ranch Hand (1962–1971) – use of chemical defoliants (Agent Orange to destroy the forest) – and Agent Blue (to destroy agricultural products and food to weaken the Viet Cong)
- President Johnson introduced Operation Rolling Thunder in March 1965 to quickly eliminate the Viet Cong – ineffectiveness of technological superiority
- Use of chemical weapons, e.g. Napalm gas made US unpopular and many countries condemned the US – caused most damage to the environment
- Viet Cong responded with the Tet Offensive (January 1968) – surprise attacks (ambushed) 100 US controlled cities
- Number of US soldiers killed increased – led to anti-war demonstrations in the US
- Difficulty in separating guerrillas from villagers – farmers/peasants (guerrilla warfare by the Vietminh and Viet Cong)
- Highly effective use of guerrilla tactics by the Viet Cong
- US sent young and inexperienced soldiers to Vietnam
- US used Search and Destroy Policy to destroy villages supporting the Viet Cong – confused by guerrilla tactics

- US atrocities and My Lai massacre (March 1968) turned public opinion against the US – this resulted in large numbers of civilian deaths leading to more support for the Viet Cong
 - North Vietnam received military support from the Soviet Union and China – so the Vietminh and Viet Cong had access to some modern weapons
 - Guerrilla warfare was effectively used by the Viet Cong, supported by Vietminh from the north and used tactics such as booby traps, hit and run, sabotage and underground tunnels – narrow to fit the Viet Cong body structure but not the big US soldiers
 - The Viet Cong increased its support base because of the tactics used against the US soldiers
 - The Vietnamese were united in the defence of their country
 - Vietnamisation: President Nixon came up with the policy of strategic withdrawal from Vietnam. Also called WHAM (Winning the Hearts and Minds of the Vietnamese) signalled the failure of US to stop Vietnam from becoming a communist state and its subsequent withdrawal
 - US withdrew all troops by 1973 (President Nixon had signed the Paris Peace Accords on 27 January 1973 – ending US involvement in the Vietnam War)
 - North Vietnam took control of Saigon in 1975
 - Vietnam was united under communist control
 - Any other relevant response
- Conclusion: Candidates should tie up their argument with a relevant conclusion. [50]



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QUESTION 5: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: CASE STUDY – THE CONGO

[Plan and construct an original argument based on relevant evidence using analytical and interpretative skills]

SYNOPSIS

Candidates need to indicate whether they agree that Mobutu Sese Seko's political, economic, social and cultural policies, which he introduced in the Congo after gaining independence in the 1960s, were anti-colonial in nature. They should support their line of argument with relevant historical evidence.

MAIN ASPECTS

Candidates should include the following aspects in their response:

- Introduction: Candidates need to take a line of argument by indicating whether they agree that Mobutu Sese Seko's political, economic, social and cultural policies, which he introduced in the Congo after gaining independence in the 1960s, were anti-colonial in nature. They should also provide an outline of the content and how they intend supporting their line of argument.

ELABORATION**Political policies**

- Paternalism – Congolese were treated like children – with no responsibility in administration or representation of the government (colonial)
- Political parties were banned, and with quick Belgian withdrawal – due to the 1959 Leopoldville riots – many political parties (representing different regions and ethnicities) were formed; political parties were formed along regional and ethnic groupings (anti-colonial)
- 120 political parties participated in the 1960 elections; no single political party won an outright majority – Patrice Lumumba's Movement National Congolese (MNC) won most of the seats because unlike other regional parties, it had some level of nation-wide support (anti-colonial)
- Lack of political unity
- Congo became independent on 30 June 1960 with Kasavubu as President and Lumumba as Prime Minister. Kasavubu preferred that the Congo be a federal state while Lumumba was for a strong centralised national government
- The Congo started with a lot of political instability – with Tshombe focused on secession of Katanga for its own independence (in conflict with Lumumba)
- Mobutu seized power from Kasavubu through a coup d'état in 1965
- He managed to bring some form of political stability (based on authoritarianism)
- In 1967 Mobutu managed to stop the Katanga rebellion and gave his country a new constitution as a one-party state under his party, the Popular Movement for the Revolution (MPR)
- The Congo became a one-party state within the first five years after gaining independence with all opposition suppressed
- Mobutu developed a personality cult/ideology of Mobutuism
- Mobutu made the Congo an autocratic state under himself as a military dictator (anti-colonial)
- Mobutu was supported by the USA because he was seen as an anti-communist ally
- He created a strong centralised government and controlled all appointments, promotions and the allocation of government revenue

- He introduced a policy of Zaireanisation, a policy that replaced skilled foreigners or those occupying strategic management positions with unskilled locals – which led to maladministration and mismanagement in political leadership roles (anti-colonial)
- His administration experienced practices such as nepotism and kleptocracy
- Mobutu remained as 'president for life' until his death in 2007
- Any other relevant response

Economic policies (generally anti-colonial)

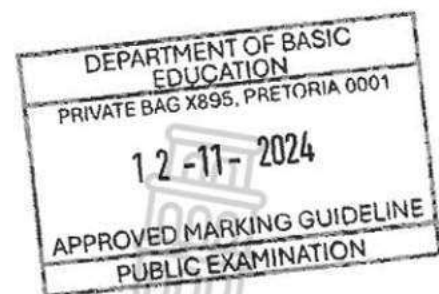
- At independence the Congo was considered to be most prosperous, but with the economic wealth owned by foreign owners
- Inherited a capitalist economy from Belgium/single-product economy (colonial)
- Initially left the economy in the hands of white settlers and foreigners/huge divide between emerging middle class and rural class (colonial)
- The country's rich natural resources of copper, cobalt, diamonds and other materials attracted foreign investment
- Nationalisation: Mobutu nationalised the country's copper mining industry and used profits from the copper industry to finance his 10-year industrialisation plan
- Nationalised foreign-owned companies without compensation
- Foreign companies were placed under control of his allies and family members
- Introduced Zaireanisation (replacing foreigners with Zairian nationals)
- Zaireanisation led to corruption, theft and mismanagement
- The economy was characterised by nepotism and elitism (created big gap between the elite and ordinary citizens/rich and poor)
- Economic policies were characterised by poor infrastructure
- Mobutu's administration experienced kleptocratic practices where appointed public officials would abuse their position for financial gain
- Mobutu was forced to introduce retrocession (return of foreign owners)
- Very few foreign owners returned
- The Congo's economy collapsed due to high inflation
- The Congo became dependent on foreign aid and investment, e.g. from the World Bank
- Any other relevant response

Cultural and Social policies (generally anti-colonial)

- Promoted elitism: encouraged education of a small elite in a Western style of knowledge and skills (colonial)
- Poor education system that did not benefit the Congolese nor empower them with skills (colonial)
- French used as medium of instruction in schools (colonial)
- At independence (1960) the Congo had 14 university graduates out of 14 million people
- Clothing: wearing of Western-style suits were outlawed (by a decree) and replaced with 'abacos' ('A bas le costumes'), meaning 'down with the suit' (social status) (anti-colonial)
- Mobutu regarded democracy as a foreign ideology to Africa – he ruled as a chief in a traditional African style and used it to strengthen his own authoritarian position (anti-colonial)
- French remained the language of instruction and the education system continued to favour the urban elite (colonial)

- After independence, primary education and school enrolment rose from 1,6 million in 1960 to 4,6 million in 1974 (anti-colonial)
- When state funding was withdrawn by Mobutu, parents had to start paying and primary education started to decline
- Teachers and hospital staff went unpaid for months due to poor economic and political practices
- African music/art/dance were encouraged (anti-colonial)
- Nation building and unity were encouraged (anti-colonial)
- African hairstyles were encouraged (anti-colonial)
- Any other relevant response

- Conclusion: Candidates should tie their argument with a relevant conclusion.

[50]

QUESTION 6: CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS FROM THE 1950s TO THE 1970s: THE BLACK POWER MOVEMENT

[Plan and construct an original argument based on relevant evidence using analytical and interpretative skills]

SYNOPSIS

Candidates need to critically discuss the statement that the Black Power Movement adopted a militant approach to challenge discrimination against African Americans in the USA in the 1960s. The critical discussion should be in the context of what the Black Power philosophy entailed. They should use relevant historical evidence to support their line of argument.

MAIN ASPECTS

Candidates should include the following aspects in their responses:

- Introduction: Candidates should take a critical stance on the approach taken by the Black Power Movement in challenging discrimination against African Americans in the USA in the 1960s. The critical stance should be based on the Black Power philosophy and how it encouraged the militant approach as well as black self-empowerment programs. They should provide an outline of the content that they will use to support their line of argument.

ELABORATION

- Conditions in the USA: (Background information)
 - African Americans had been economically and politically crippled in the USA due to discriminatory (Jim Crow) laws
 - African Americans lacked a sense of pride due to socio-economic circumstances (Lived in ghettos and slum areas/poor housing/under-resourced facilities)
 - African Americans became impatient with the slow pace of change and the impact of the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s
 - African Americans were subjected to police brutality – led to growth of nationalist feelings
- Black Power Movement advocated for the Black Power philosophy which promoted the spirit of assertiveness; self-reliance; black pride; control of politics in their own communities (advocated by Stokely Carmichael); African Americans to protect themselves against police brutality; blacks to seek freedom from white authority; promotion of Afro hairstyle and African clothing and coined the slogan 'Black is beautiful'
- Malcolm X promoted armed self-defence against white oppression (militant)
- He argued that bloodshed was necessary for revolution (black nationalism) and he advocated self-respect and self-discipline (militant)
- Promoted the concept of 'Black Pride' (self-esteem/self-respect/self-help) (self-empowerment)
- Encouraged African Americans to stand up against white American authorities in pursuit of freedom, justice and equality by whatever means possible (militant and self-empowerment)
- Supported the use of violence as a means of self-defence against those who attacked African Americans (militant)
- Carmichael believed that the non-violent strategy failed because of ongoing violence against African Americans

- Advocated for the exclusion of white 'liberals' as a philosophy for African Americans
 - He promoted one plan to split the USA into separate black and white countries
 - He was against the USA's involvement in the Vietnam War
 - 1966 Bobby Seale and Huey Newton formed the Black Panther Party (BPP) for Self-Defence – against police brutality (militant)
 - Adopted Ten Point Plan to cover its social, political and economic goals for the upliftment of the African American community (self-empowerment)
 - The BPP ran feeding schemes, childcare and literacy projects in black communities – that were able to eradicate hunger amongst the youth and improve learning in schools (self-empowerment)
 - BPP literacy projects eradicated illiteracy among the African American communities (self-empowerment)
 - BPP childcare projects took care of the medical needs of African Americans in black communities (self-empowerment)
 - BPP members patrolled the streets to monitor police activities (policing the police) and defend themselves against police brutality (militant)
 - BPP demanded that black history must be taught in black schools (self-empowerment)
 - Any other relevant response
- Conclusion: Candidates should tie up their argument with a relevant conclusion. [50]

TOTAL: 150



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