

MARKING GUIDELINE

History Department
Grade 12 June Examination

Marks: 100

Time: 2 hours

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. This question paper consists of 5 pages. Please check that your question paper is complete.
 2. Read the questions carefully
 3. Answer **ONE** question from Section A, and **ONE** question from Section B.
 4. Accurate and relevant factual knowledge is essential equally important is the ability to use relevant information critically in answering the questions.
 5. Start each question on a new page.
 6. Number your answers exactly as the questions are numbered in the question paper.
 7. It is in your own interest to write legibly. Work in an orderly way and present your answer as neatly as possible.
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SECTION A	DISCURSIVE ESSAY
Answer ONE question from this section.	
A discursive essay showing evidence of analysis, interpretation, explanation and argument is required. It should be approximately 800 – 900 words in length.	
THEME	THE COLD WAR
QUESTION 1	
<p>“The events in Berlin between 1948 and 1961, and Cuba in 1962 were characterized only by acts of brinkmanship.”</p> <p>Evaluate the above statement critically, in reference to the idea of Brinkmanship as it relates to the cold war between 1948 and 1962 [70]</p>	
<p>SYNOPSIS</p> <p>Learners need to take a stand, by showing that they understand the term brinkmanship, whether they believe that events in Germany and Cuba were examples of brinkmanship/only brinkmanship.</p>	
<p>ELABORATION</p> <p>A discussion of the following events is necessary:</p> <p>Berlin Crises: 1948 to 1961</p> <p>Can provide brief context regarding the division of Germany and Berlin: Different eco and political systems introduced in Allied zones; Soviet zone had a communist dictatorship and nationalization of industry. Economic recovery was slow. In western zones, democracy and free enterprise. Economic recovery helped by Marshall Plan.</p> <p>1948 Berlin Blockade can be seen as brinkmanship – USSR pushing USA. Airlift: The western currency became the dominant currency in Berlin and the Soviet currency lost its value. Stalin believed that the west was waging economic warfare and that they had no intention of leaving Berlin, In June 1948 USSR closed all surface routes – road, rail and canal- linking Berlin to the West. Berlin Blockade cut off the 2 ½ million citizens to W Berlin from supplies and contact with the western zones. The West did not want to risk war, so they decided to airlift: Stalin had not closed the three air lanes through to Berlin, and so for nearly a year the west supplied the Western sectors of Berlin with all requirements such as food, fuel, building materials and medical supplies. In May 1949 it was clear that the West would not give up West Berlin, so Stalin called off the blockade and land routes re-opened.</p> <p>Uprising in east Berlin 1953: In 1963 protests by workers in East Berlin spread throughout East Germany. The uprising was crushed by the Soviet army.</p> <p>Further tensions: U2 spy plane incident: In 1958 the new Soviet leader, Nikita Khrushchev, demanded that the West hand over Berlin to East Germany. The West ignored his demands, and Khrushchev did nothing to enforce them. His response seemed to indicate that tension was easing between the USA and USSR, and they</p>	

planned to have a meeting about the future of Berlin in Paris. However, the meeting was called off, when a USA spy plane was shot down while photographing military installations in the USSR.

Building of Berlin wall 1961:

Over 3 million Germans had fled to the West, many highly skilled. So, in Aug 1961 the E German authorities, with Soviet backing, built a wall to divide East and West Berlin. It became a symbol of the Cold War.

May also discuss NATO as a response to tensions in Berlin, and Warsaw Pact. (but no detail required)

Cuban Missile Crisis as example of brinkmanship:

May provide brief context regarding Cuba.

Castro allowed the Soviets to install missile bases in Cuba. The USSR thought it was appropriate as the USA had built missiles in Turkey. In Oct 1962 a US spy plane photographed the missile bases. The missiles themselves were being transported to Cuba from the USSR. JFK wanted to avoid a direct confrontation, so he ordered a naval blockade to be set up to prevent Russian ships from reaching Cuba.

The world waited to see whether there would be a clash at sea or not. However, once they reached the blockade, the Soviet ships turned back. Khrushchev was not willing to risk war.

Made an agreement: USSR would dismantle missile bases, I USA lifted its blockade, and USA would remove its own missile base in Turkey.

Cuban missile crisis was brinkmanship in action. Neither power was willing to risk nuclear war, but pushed each other to the edge. A hot line was set up between USA and USSR, and nuclear test ban treaty was signed.

Refer to Oxford p15-25 for details

CONCLUSION

The Cuban Missile crisis most definitely was evidence of only brinkmanship, however events in Germany may have been part of the greater Cold War tension and US policy of containment, but with Berlin Blockade, USSR was pushing USA into a response. Learners should sum up their main points and argument

[70]

OR

THEME

THE COMING OF DEMOCRACY TO SOUTH AFRICA AND COMING TO TERMS WITH THE PAST

QUESTION 2

The political violence that plagued South Africa in the early 1990s was aimed at derailing the process of negotiations among various political parties.

Discuss the validity of the above statement. Make specific reference to the various act of violence between 1989 and 1994

The essay will be assessed using the IEB rubric.

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

SYNOPSIS

Candidates need to explain to what extent they agree with the statement. In agreeing with the statement they need to explain how political violence that plagued South Africa in the early 1990s almost derailed the process of negotiations among the various political parties. If they disagree with the statement they need to substantiate their response with relevant historical evidence.

Candidates could include the following aspects in their essays:

- Introduction: Candidates need to indicate how political violence that plagued South Africa in the early 1990s almost derailed the negotiation process.

ELABORATION

- De Klerk comes to power in 1989 (brief background)
- De Klerk's speech in parliament, 2 February 1990
- The unbanning of political and civic organisations such as the ANC and SACP
- The removal of restrictions on COSATU and AZAPO
- De Klerk's decision to release Mandela from prison on 11 February 1990 which paved the way for negotiations
- Groote Schuur Minute, 2 May 1990 (ANC and NP met, ANC delegation led by Nelson Mandela, NP delegation led by FW De Klerk)
- Apartheid legislation revoked such as the Separate Reservation of Amenities Act
- Pretoria Minute, 6 August 1990 (ANC agreed to suspend the armed struggle)
- CODESA 1 (19 political parties excluding AZAPO, CP and PAC/300 delegates)
- Violence erupts in some parts of the country such as the Rand and Natal
- White's only referendum and its impact (in March 1992)
- CODESA 2 (2 May 1992) collapsed. Parties failed to agree on a new constitution-making body and interim government
- NP wanted minority veto while ANC wanted an interim government for no longer than 18 months and simple majority rule
- Boipatong massacre and its consequences (17 June 1992)
- Bhissho massacre derailed the process of negotiations (7 September 1992)
- Record of Understanding signed on 26 September 1992 between Roelf Meyer (NP) and Cyril Ramaphosa (ANC)
- Assassination of Chris Hani (10 April 1993) and its impact on South Africa
- Multiparty Negotiating Forum was established
- Right-wing (AWB) decided to attack the World Trade Centre

- Sunset Clause introduced by Joe Slovo broke the negotiations deadlock
- Election date – 27 April 1994 announced
- ANC won 1994 elections and Mandela became the first black South African President
- Any other relevant response
- **Conclusion:** Candidates should tie up their argument with a relevant conclusion.

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OR

THEME **END OF THE COLD WAR AND THE NEW WORLD ORDER**

QUESTION 3

‘Gorbache’s policies of Glasnost and Perestroika led to the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1989 which had a direct impact on South African politics.’

To what extent is the above statement valid with specific reference to the disintegration of the USSR and the impact it had on South Africa.

MARKING GUIDELINES:

Markers must consider, and credit, ALL arguments presented by candidates where the evidence provided is significant and valid.

Context:

- Candidates should state how the disintegration of the Soviet Union paved the way for change in South Africa. They should support their line of argument with relevant evidence.
- Economic crisis due to Cold War expenses e.g. arms race, proxy wars
- Gorbachev wanted to restructure the economy

Context should ideally be integrated into the essay to create a framework for the argument.

Content:

Gorbachev’s reforms

- Gorbachev’s policies of Glasnost and Perestroika
- Democratisation

- By the end of 1989 the Soviet Union disintegrated
- The communist regimes in Eastern Europe collapsed
- Political changes in the rest of the world put pressure on the apartheid regime to embark on changes

Impact on the National Party and the freedom fighters

- The collapse of communism affected both the National Party and the ANC
- The National Party's fear of a communist-controlled ANC now seemed unfounded
- The National Party was now prepared to negotiate with the ANC
- After the demise of communism in the Soviet Union; the ANC did not receive further support from the Soviet Union
- The ANC could no longer rely on the Soviet Union for economic and military support
- The National Party's claim that it was protecting South Africa from a communist onslaught became unrealistic
- PW Botha suffered a stroke and was succeeded by FW de Klerk

Democratic ideals

- Countries in the western world supported the move that South Africa should resolve its problems peacefully and democratically
- There was no doubt that continued repression of black South Africans by the apartheid regime was not sustainable and would result in political instability
- The NP government started to believe that reform was needed to include the development of a strong black middle class which would act as a 'bulwark against the revolution'
- FW de Klerk realised South Africa's political predicament and began to accept that the black South African struggle against apartheid was not a conspiracy directed from Moscow

The role played by De Klerk

- This enabled De Klerk to engage in discussions with the liberation organisations
- On 2 February 1990 De Klerk announced 'a new and just constitutional dispensation'
- De Klerk unbanned all anti-apartheid organisations including the ANC, PAC and

South African Communist Party
• This signalled the end of apartheid and the beginning of the process of negotiations
[70]

70 marks

SECTION B EXTENDED WRITING

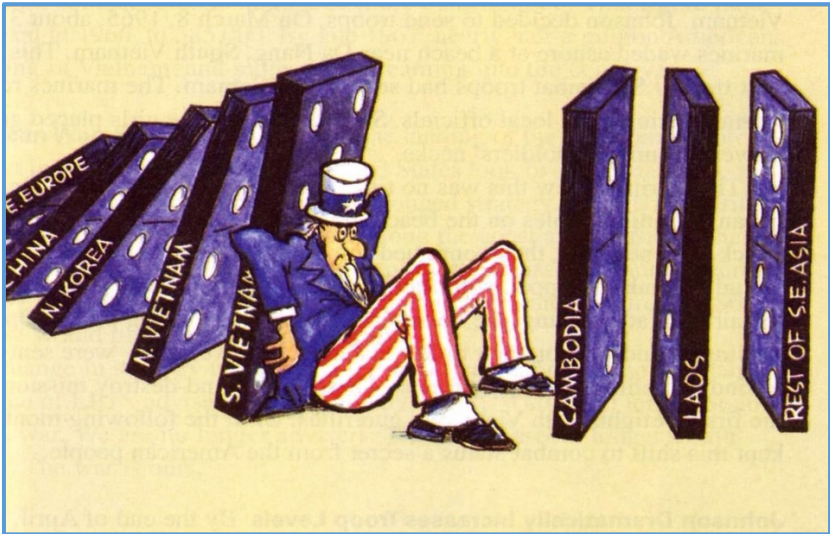
Answer **ONE** question from this section.

Extended writing should be approximately 350 – 400 words in length. You should use your own knowledge and you may refer to the stimulus to answer the questions.

THEME THE COLD WAR

QUESTION 4

A drawing of Uncle Sam seated between dominoes, which depicts the belief of the USA government during the Cold War:



<https://www.thinglink.com/scene/794304469398454274> (Date accessed 2 May 2020)

Explain the USA’s belief in the ‘Domino theory’ and the policy of containment which led to the extension of the Cold War in South-East Asia and negative results for the USA by answering the following questions:

- a. What was the ‘Domino theory’ and the policy of containment?**
 The Domino theory was the belief by the American government during the Cold War period that if one Asian country fell to Communism, its neighbours would soon follow. The policy of containment was a policy introduced by the US government in order to introduce measures in order to prevent the spread of Communism during the Cold War period.

b. What were the various reasons for the US loss of the Vietnam War?

The various reasons that may be explained are:

The failure of political will:

The US military blamed the politicians e.g. Johnson was blamed for his policy of gradual escalation. The military leader Gen. Westmoreland believed that the politicians did not have the nerve to take this route.

A military failure:

The US military used inappropriate military strategies, which made it impossible to win the war. They failed to understand the nature of guerilla warfare and used “search and destroy” missions. They failed to find the Vietcong, while bombing campaigns alienated the peasants in both South and N Vietnam and US citizens.

Failure to understand the Vietnamese context:

As the US saw the war as part of the Cold War, they failed to acknowledge local factors. They ignored the nationalist nature of the war and underestimated the desire by the Vietnamese to be free of foreign rule. The VC and the NVA were dedicated to eventual victory. They were fighting for a cause they believed in – to unify their country.

In their determination to prevent the spread of communism, the USA supported a corrupt regime in S Vietnam. It became increasingly difficult for the USA to justify its support of Vietnam.

Failure to win the hearts and minds of the Vietnamese:

The US mistreated civilians and often destroyed villages because they thought that peasants were hiding Vietcong.

Aid for the enemy:

The Viet Cong received important help from N Vietnam in terms of troops and military supplies via the Ho Chi Minh Trail. China and Russia also supplied arms, which enabled the North to continue fighting. After 1970, the Russian contribution was vitally important and included rifles, machine guns, long-range artillery etc.

The determination of the enemy:

Both the VC and the N Vietnamese army were determined to win and to fight to the death. The NVA had excellent soldiers who were trained in warfare by Gen Vo Nguyen Giap. The communist forces had a clear sense of purpose. In contrast, the US soldiers were drafted, often against their will, to fight for a year in Vietnam. Most just wanted to finish their tour and go home. The US forces were also let down by the S Vietnamese army who were not willing to fight the war. As the number of American soldiers increased, the South Vietnamese army (ARVN) believed that the US would do the job for them.

Lack of support:

Lack of support from all quarters contributed to the loss of morale and inability to sustain the conflict. As casualties increased, many people in the US turned against the war. This was a critical blow.

c. How successful was America in achieving the policy of containment in the Cold War context?

Not really, indo china feel after Vietnam; Vietnam fell to communism, they lost support at home, the significance of the Vietnam war was great in relation to the effect it had on USA and communism. The Vietnam War was extremely significant against the backdrop of the Cold war. It was the reason why the USA, Russia and China got involved in various ways. It was fought as part of the international ideological struggle between the capitalist West and the communist East. It was a proxy war that was fought during the Cold War as part of the American policy of containment. In terms of the 'domino theory', Cambodia and Laos fell to communism. But the other SE Asian countries remained essentially capitalist. It had an impact on the position of the USA in the Cold War. The strongest military power was unable to defeat a guerilla army and stop the spread of communism.

[30]

OR

THEME THE COMING OF DEMOCRACY TO SOUTH AFRICA AND COMING TO TERMS WITH THE PAST

QUESTION 5



What were the reasons for the establishment CODESA?

- **The ANC and the NP continued work towards establishing a process whereby a peaceful political settlement could be negotiated.**
- **Eventually on 20 December 1991, 19 major political parties (excluding PAC and CP) met at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park, Johannesburg to thrash out a new political dispensation for SA.**

- Under the chairperson ship of two judges, Piet Schabort and Ismail Mohamed (who later became SA's first black Chief of Justice of the Constitutional Court)
- CODESA 1 emblems showed the sun shining brightly on symbolic black and white figures, thus depicting the ideal of a new SA nation.

2.2 What events lead to the failure of CODESA 2?

- While there was insufficient consensus among various stakeholders at CODESA 2 for an interim government, there was a deadlock as to what form and she it should take.
- De Klerk's NP desired non-racial interim government which consisted of all of the parties that were present at CODESA2.
- The ANC on the other hand, suggested that an interim government should be constituted of the various parties at CODESA 2 and should have a life span of about eighteen months.
- The NP also proposed that the enters government should cater for a minority veto.
- In response the ANC rejected this proposal.
- The ANC argued that minority parties could become part of decision-making process via a cabinet decision.
- Working Group 2 were responsible for the formulation of a new constitution. It was agreed by most participating parties that SA should have a non-sexist, non-racial and democratic government.
- The NP proposed that a 70% majority be required for the constituent assembly to take decisions.
- The ANC suggested 66.7% or two-thirds majority.
- On consultation with the Patriotic Front, the ANC decided to adjust its figures to 70% on decisions relating to the constitution and 75% for the bill of rights.
- The NP rejected this proposal and the negotiation process at CODESA 2 was deadlocked.
- This led to intense political uncertainty and surge in violence which made the resumption of negotiations necessary.

2.3 What were the outcomes that resulted from the Record of understanding?

- They led to an agreement on the following issues: joint coalition to govern SA, transitional government of national unity, constitutional assembly in hick no one is barred.
- Breakthrough in negotiations process came about when Joe Slovo proposed a sunset clause.
- In August 1991, Joe Slovo published an article in the African Communist, pointing out 'we are not dealing with a defeated enemy' and that is was impossible to force the NP to surrender unconditionally.
- He suggested the ANC should be willing to compromise its demands for immediate majority rule.
- The Sunset Clause allowed for a government of national unity until 2000 and government employees; jobs would be guaranteed for 10 years after new government is installed.

- It was decided SA first democratic election to take place 27 April 1994 and the negotiations began the writing of the interim constitution based on the interim Bill of Rights.

[30]

OR

THEME **END OF THE COLD WAR AND THE NEW WORLD ORDER**

QUESTION 6



[Source:

<http://www.history.com/news/mandela-becomes-a-free-man-25-years-ago> (Accessed 18 May 2020)]

Explain how the end of the Cold War impacted South African politics by answering the following questions:

- a) What were the main causes for the collapse of the Soviet Union by 1989?
 - b) What impact did the fall of the collapse of the USSR have on the National Party's strategy and policy?
 - c) How successful was the National Party in maintaining white domination after 1989?
- [30]

MARKING GUIDELINES:

Markers must consider, and credit, ALL arguments presented by candidates where the evidence provided is significant and valid.

Explain how the end of the Cold War impacted South African politics by answering the following questions:

- a) What were the main causes for the collapse of the Soviet Union by 1989?
- Gorbachev's reforms which hoped to improve industry and technology as well as hope to expand USSR's markets
 - The costly Cold war with the West; arms races, war in Middle East
 - Inefficient Soviet Central Committee – USSR has extremely poor standard of living, food shortages, etc.
 - Shift in policy (which became more relaxed and encouraged more equality in governance) in Satellite states like Poland gave momentum to resistance groups who used Gorbachev's reforms as fuel to increased resistance.
 - Satellite state resistance leading to transitions from communism to democracy.
- b) What impact did the fall of the collapse of the USSR have on the National Party's strategy and policy?
- South African extremely militarized
 - South African economy was seriously damaged
 - General elections highlighted the increasing strength of conservative right-wing parties
 - Government reforms more administrative and did not highlight real reform and change to the black community
 - PW Botha suffers a stroke and FW de Klerk comes into power
 - FW de Klerk wished to make more radical reforms – this decision shaped by Gorbachev's reforms.
 - As a result the influence of the Cold War led to an easing of the NP's phobia of a Moscow driven conspiracy with the ANC
 - De Klerk was also able to start engaging in more discussions with liberal organisations
 - The fall of the Berlin Wall symbolised the collapse of the Soviet Union and the Cold war
 - The ANC could no longer rely on the Soviet Union and the NP could no longer pretend to be defending the world against a communist threat in Africa
 - De Klerk begins talks with liberal organisations and releases Mandela – essentially ending apartheid
 - The West was also no longer able to support the apartheid government in the fight against communism because there was no longer a communist threat
 - ANC gains more allies from the West
 - Negotiations begin and the process of change begins to occur, despite De Klerk believing the ANC was disadvantaged.
- How successful was the National Party in maintaining white domination after 1989?
- Collapse of USSR had a major impact on SA.
 - The West was also no longer able to support the apartheid government in the fight against communism because there was no longer a communist threat, therefore forcing a shift in policy in SA.
 - SA forced to address inequalities as oppositions gained Western allies
 - Portrayal of opposition, such as the ANC, as communist was longer a substantial enough excuse to justify inequality
 - War in Angola and SA withdrawal also contributed to a collapse in NP domination as it could not use the war as a sideshow for the Cold War
 - NP was forced into a process of reform but believed they could still maintain their rule.

MARKING GUIDELINE

- This was not the case as the aforementioned factors gave opposition the fuel to end white domination in SA and begin the process of establishing democracy in SA.
- Without the collapse of the USSR, reform and equality in SA may not have happened as swiftly or drastically as it did, as it would have continued to use the Cold War and Western support to continue to implement the policy of apartheid.

[30]

30 marks

Total: 100 marks