



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2021

HISTORY: PAPER I
MARKING GUIDELINES

Time: 2 hours

100 marks

These marking guidelines are prepared for use by examiners and sub-examiners, all of whom are required to attend a standardisation meeting to ensure that the guidelines are consistently interpreted and applied in the marking of candidates' scripts.

The IEB will not enter into any discussions or correspondence about any marking guidelines. It is acknowledged that there may be different views about some matters of emphasis or detail in the guidelines. It is also recognised that, without the benefit of attendance at a standardisation meeting, there may be different interpretations of the application of the marking guidelines.

SECTION A DISCURSIVE ESSAY

Answer **ONE** question from this section.

Write a discursive essay showing evidence of analysis, interpretation, explanation and argumentation. It should be approximately 800 to 900 words long.

THEME THE COLD WAR**QUESTION 1**

How successful was the Soviet Union in challenging the attempts by the United States to establish a "sphere of influence" in Europe during the Cold War?

Discuss with reference to events in Europe between 1945 and 1955.

Context (briefly)

- Alliance of USA, UK and USSR from 1941 against Nazi Germany.
- Tehran Conference, 1943 – many decisions but central was the post-war settlement viz "spheres of influence".
- Collapse of Third Reich by May 1945.
- Red Army occupation of many countries in Eastern Europe – Western Allies has advanced westward to Berlin.

Content:

- **Yalta Conference** (Feb 1945)
 - Future of Germany?
 - Division of Germany into zones of occupation.
 - Berlin divided into zones.
 - Combined administration of occupied Germany by Allies.
 - Future of Eastern Europe?
 - Occupied by Red Army.
 - Free and fair election to be held.
- **Potsdam Conference** (Aug 1945)
 - Soviet control of Eastern Europe increased through support of local communists' groups and presence of Red Army.
 - Truman replaces Roosevelt – regarded as being more "anti-communist" – atomic bomb dropped during conference as a show of US strength and dominance – Stalin not informed about nuclear developments – Stalin attempts to counter US military power with territorial consolidation – speeds up Soviet nuclear programme.
 - Attlee replaces Churchill – regarded as a weaker adversary – too concerned with UK domestic issues – Conference largely between Truman and Stalin.
- **Eastern Europe** (1945–1948)
 - ... becomes a "sphere of influence" – elections rigged, or legitimate governments ousted ...
 - USA and UK concerned about Eastern Bloc – consolidation of Western interests in Western Europe.
 - 'Long Telegram' – speaks to the need for US involvement in Europe – lead to an establishment of the "sphere of influence"
 - Churchill's "Iron Curtain" Speech (Mar 1946) – warns of Soviet domination.
 - Total dominance by 1948 with pro-Moscow governments – Yugoslavia led by Communists under Tito but considered a "satellite state" of USSR.

- **US dominance**

- USA attempts to establish free governments and revive European economy led to dominance of Western Europe viz "policy of containment".
 - **Truman Doctrine** (Mar 1947)
 - Civil war in Greece and Turkey between government forces and communist partisans challenges Western control.
 - Truman gets US Congress to agree to send money, military equipment and advice to any country threatened with communist takeover – basis of US foreign policy during the Cold War which allows for further US dominance.
 - **Marshall Aid Plan** (April 1948)
 - European economic recovery seen as key to defeating communism but ultimately lead to global economic dominance.
 - Financial aid offered to all states of Europe but only accepted by the Western European nations – "European Recovery Plan" – economic revival led to economic dominance.
 - Western zones of Germany unite to form single economic entity – free enterprise encouraged – economic revival – led to currency reform and issuing of DM.
 - Creation of West Germany [FDR] in May 1949.
 - USA reinforces economic dominance with military influence.

- **North Atlantic Treaty Organisation** (April 1949)

- US provided additional military support to western European armies with creation of a joint command structure.
- Establishment of US bases in Germany – war readiness in event of a Soviet attack – expansion of US "sphere of influence".
- USA's increased funding of armament and nuclear programme to consolidate dominance.

- **Soviet responses to US dominance**

- USSR attempts to counter US "sphere of influence".
 - **Cominform** (1947)
 - USSR's plan to coordinate Communist Parties of Eastern Europe – attempt to entrench control over Eastern Europe governments through local structures and propaganda.
- **Berlin Blockade** (Jun 1948–May 1949)
 - Issue of West Berlin – symbolic of US dominance? – undermines Soviet control of Eastern Germany – contract between "workers' paradise" and "western extravagance".
 - Stalin cuts off transport routes into West Berlin – US respond with an airlift of all necessary items for West Berlin's survival – airlift was only option to avoid war.
 - Stalin reopens land routes in May 1949.
 - Led to the creation of East Germany [DDR] in October 1949.
- **Comecon** (Jan 1949)
 - USSR's desire to cooperate and strengthen the international relationships at an economic level with states of Central Europe, and which were now, increasingly, cut off from their traditional markets and suppliers in the rest of Europe.
- **Warsaw Pact** (May 1955)
 - Response to creation of NATO and other pro-Western military alliances and West Germany joining NATO in 1955.
 - Red Army used to bolster Soviet dominated governments in face of protest or opposition.
- Soviet's speed up nuclear programme – reaches nuclear capability by 1953 – increased armament production – need to be able to challenge US capacity – led to the **arms race**.

OR

QUESTION 2 THE COMING OF DEMOCRACY IN SOUTH AFRICA

How disruptive to the negotiation process was the ongoing violence in the lead up to the 1994 election?

Discuss with reference to events in South Africa between 1992 and 1994.

Context: (briefly)

- Compromises and groundwork established between 1990 and 1991.
- On-going violence – distrust between parties.
- Right-wing and left-wing violence.
- "Third Force" activity evident – complicity of the police and government.

Content:

- **Congress for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA)** starts in December 1991.
 - Meets at World Trade Centre, Kempton Park.
 - Multiparty conference of 19 different groups – *most parties agree on way forward to a negotiated settlement.*
 - Conservative Party, PAC and AZAPO boycott the talks – *hoping to wreck negotiations.*
 - Aims to draw up an interim constitution – first elected parliament to use this to draft final constitution.
 - "Declaration of Intent" signed.
 - Creation of working groups: principles of constitution/interim government/future of the homelands/timeline of changes.
- **Boipatong** (June 1992)
 - ANC funeral attacked by members of Inkatha.
 - Violence spreads to homes and hostels.
 - Government accused of complicity in violence – police did not intervene when Inkatha attacked – government allowing of "traditional weapons" criticised.
 - Evidence of "some hidden hand" – becomes known as "Third Force".
 - Connivance by government seems as prompting black-on-black violence in an *attempt to gain the upper hand in negotiations.*
 - Government denies complicity – leads to heated exchanges between Mandela and de Klerk.
 - *ANC formally breaks off negotiations – leads to the collapse of CODESA.*
- **Bisho** (September 1992)
 - CDF soldiers fire on ANC-led march protesting against Ciskei leader Oupa Gqozo who was against reintegration into SA – *negotiations fail to resume.*
- **"Record of Understanding"** (September 1992)
 - *Despite ongoing violence – ANC and government resume talks using Meyer and Ramaphosa as intermediaries.*
 - *Agreement by government to release political prisoners/ban "traditional weapons".*
 - *ANC agrees to power-sharing compromise with NP in a "government of national unity" – Slovo proposes "Sunset Clauses" ending power-sharing within 5 years.*
- **Right-wing violence**
 - **Assassination of Chris Hani** (April 1993)
 - SACP leader assassinated by white right-wing extremists – *led to violent clashes by protestors and police.*
 - Mandela appeals for calm – *more violence prevented.*

- *Injection of urgency into negotiations – multiparty talks resume.*
- AWB against negotiations – represented disaffected right-wing sympathisers.
- Invade World Trade Centre (June 1993) – occupying building – *aimed to stop the negotiation process.*
- 40 right-wing *bomb blasts* targeting election officials and voting venues (Jan–April 1994).
- President Mangope refuses to reintegrate into SA.
 - Establishment of Concerned South Africans Group (COSAG) with IFP and CP – *aimed to undermine negotiations.*
 - *Battle of Bophuthatswana* (March 1994).
 - AWB supports Mangope – violent clashes with BDF.
- *Right-wing failed in its intentions to disrupt negotiated settlement.*
- Shell House – violence between ANC and IFP – impact on negotiation – IFP joins the election
- **Left-wing violence**
 - *Left-wing aimed to disrupt negotiation process.*
 - Members of the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA), armed wing of the Pan Africanist Congress, attack civilians at the Highgate Hotel in East London (May 1993).
 - APLA attacks St James' Church (July 1990) and Heidelberg Tavern (December 1993) in Cape Town.
 - *APLA failed in its intentions to disrupt negotiated settlement.*
- **Election held on 27 April 1994.**

OR

QUESTION 3 THE END OF THE COLD WAR AND A NEW WORLD ORDER

How effective were Gorbachev's reforms in preserving Communism and the Soviet state?

Discuss with reference to events in Russia between 1985 and 1991.

Context: (briefly)

- By the late 1970s / early 1980s:
 - Soviet economy collapsing.
 - Resources drained by arms race.
 - Agricultural production poor.
 - Command-economy could not compete with free trade and the West.
 - Soviet people demoralised.
 - high rate of alcoholism – poor work ethic.
 - housing shortages – consumer goods poor.
 - War in Afghanistan – loss of life.
 - war unpopular – further drain on resources.
 - Growth of anti-Soviet sentiment in some states of Eastern Europe – stirrings of nationalism in some Soviet republics.
 - Leadership old and irrelevant.
- Gorbachev Soviet premier from 1985 – implements a reform process to address issues.

Content:

- **Glasnost**
 - "openness"
 - allowed for freedom of speech and expression.
 - Communist control of literature, press, art, theatre lessened.
 - Government still controlled the press, but newspapers and magazines could openly report – *Soviet state questioned*.
 - Excesses of Stalin era and other events exposed with opening of archives – *ideological questions raised about Communism*.
 - Political dissidents and opponents of the Soviet state released – *increased criticism of the State – promoted the growth of opposition politics*.
 - *Nationalists in Soviet Republics agitate against Soviet "occupation"* – encouraged by Poland and "Solidarity" (1980).
 - Rise of nationalism in Baltic Republics – anti-Soviet stance – "Hands Across the Baltic" (1989) – independence declared in March 1990 – *beginning of disintegration of Soviet state*.
 - Cutting of military spending and nuclear programme – *West emboldened to challenge the Soviet State* – loss of dominance in Eastern Europe through ending of Brezhnev Doctrine – *rise of anti-Soviet sentiment*.
 - *Increasing loss of control by Communist Party – elections in Eastern Europe undermine Soviet sphere of influence* – Berlin Wall comes down November 1989.
- **Perestroika**
 - "restructuring"
 - Aim to rebuild the Soviet economy and reform the communist system.
 - Moves Soviet economy from state-control and central-planning to one based on markets forces – *economic challenges in this transition*.
 - Private businesses allowed to exist.
 - No price controls.

- Finance through newly created banks.
- No subsidies from the State – prices and cost of living increases. Soviet citizens angered and critical of the Soviet state.
- Foreign investment encouraged – *outside influence undermines communist control and thinking.*
- State-owned enterprises sold off – *lead to creation of wealthy oligarch class – undermines "socialist paradise".*
- **Demokratiya**
 - calling for the infusion of "democratic" elements into the Soviet Union's single-party government – attempt to maintain the control by the Communist Party.
 - Twenty-Eighth Party Congress (July 1990), the CPSU was regarded by liberals and nationalists of the constituent republics as anachronistic and unable to lead the country.
 - CPSU branches in many of the fifteen Soviet republics began to split into large pro-sovereignty and pro-union factions – *further weakening central party control.*
 - Boris Yeltsin – leader of RSSR – sees weakness of central government – Gorbachev increasingly unable to control the situation.
 - Coup against Gorbachev by military officers in August 1991 – coup failed *but exposes CPSU collapse.*
 - *Leaders of constituent republics of the USSR dissolve the USSR on 26 December 1991 – creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States.*

SECTION B EXTENDED WRITING

Answer any **ONE** question from this section.

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

THEME THE COLD WAR**QUESTION 4**

Explain how the relationship between China and the USSR deteriorated during the Cold War by answering the following questions:

- (a) What was the nature of the relationship between China and the USSR in the 1950s?**
- (b) What led to the deterioration of the relationship between China and the USSR by the mid-1960s?**
- (c) How did the Sino-Soviet split impact Cold War relations by the 1970s?**

- Communist China established in 1949 by Mao – **Peoples' Republic of China**.
- USSR under the leadership of Stalin – welcomes the creation of the PRC.
- Mao visits Moscow and signs the Treaty of Friendship (1950).
 - Soviet aid given to China – advisers/technicians/industrial and military equipment.
- Combined support for the Korean communists during the war 1950–1953.
- USSR and China united by the threat of USA and build-up of anti-Communist alliances in Asia – SENTO and SEATO.
- Some **ideological differences** existed between China and USSR.
 - Ideas of revolution: agricultural workers were the basis of the Chinese Communist revolution versus urban industrial working class as in Russian Revolution.
 - Mao believed in continuous rapid revolution – aim for a classless society in China versus Soviets who believed transformation should be gradual.
 - Mutual respect between Mao and Stalin despite differences.
- Some **antagonism in early 1950s**.
 - Soviet do not share nuclear technology or weapons.
 - USSR sees China as subservient – Red Army to be at Soviet disposal.
 - Soviet aid limited.
 - Residual border conflicts from the imperial period.
 - USSR critical of Mao's policy of "Great Leap Forward".
 - Ideological differences become more apparent.
- **Khrushchev** replaces Stalin as Soviet leader in 1956.
 - Promotes policy of "peaceful coexistence".
 - "spheres of influence" rather than world revolution.
 - Soviet policy divides Communist countries.
 - China begins to compete for influence amongst nations in Asia and Africa challenging the West and USSR.
- Chinese accuses USSR of "**revisionism**".
 - China did not see USSR as true leaders of the revolution.
 - 1960s Soviet advisers withdrawn from China.
 - Mao critical of Khrushchev's handling of the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962.
- By mid-1960s evidence of a "**Sino-Soviet Split**".
 - China changes attitudes towards USA – establishment of closer relations.

- USA no longer seen as a threat owing to setbacks suffered by USA in Vietnam – Pro-USA policy supported by politicians – Closer relations established by Nixon and Mao at expense of USSR.
 - 1971 US table tennis team visits China – "**ping-pong diplomacy**"/USA withdraws opposition to China sitting on UN Security Council – assumes their seat in 1971 at expense of Taiwan/1972 Nixon visits China.
- China asserts itself a **major world power** independent of the superpowers – a "third-force" in the Cold War – Establishment of Chinese nuclear programme by 1964.
- Impact of the Sino-Soviet Split on Europe – Eastern Bloc divisions

OR

QUESTION 5 THE COMING OF DEMOCRACY IN SOUTH AFRICA

Explain the impact violence had on the negotiation process between 1990 and 1992 by answering the following questions:

- (a) What led to the beginning of the negotiation process from 1990?**
- (b) What actions did the ANC and government take towards a negotiated settlement between 1990 and 1992?**
- (c) How did violence in South Africa between 1990 and 1992 undermine the negotiation process?**

- Mandela moved from Robben Island (1982).
- National Party (NP) begins **secret negotiations** with ANC in mid-1980s.
 - 1987 Dakar Meeting with SA businessmen and politicians.
- By late 1980s, Apartheid government experiencing increasing pressure owing to international isolation and increased domestic protest.
- Moderated within NP see need to "reform".
 - PW Botha increasingly ill and unstable.
 - replaced in September 1989 by FW de Klerk.
- De Klerk announced at **Opening of Parliament** (Feb 1990).
 - unbanning of ANC/PAC.
 - release of Nelson Mandela.
 - easing of restrictions, banning orders and censorship.
 - Lusaka Meeting between ANC and NP.
- Return of political prisoners.
- Foundations for **negotiation process** laid in 1990 and 1991.
 - ANC exiles given temporary indemnity.
 - **Groote Schuur Minute** (May 1990).
 - Discussion of obstacles to negotiation: security legislation/troops in townships/ state of emergency/ on-going violence/homelands/political prisoners/sanctions/ exiles.
 - Most issues resolved – disagreement on definition of "political prisoners".
 - **Pretoria Minute** (August 1990)
 - ANC suspends the armed struggle.
 - Government lifts the state of emergency.
- **Violence in 1990 and 1991**
 - *Sebokeng* violence with clashes between police and protesters (April 1990).
 - *initial talks between ANC and government called off.*
 - *Goldstone Commission set up to investigate Sebokeng.*

- SADF sent into Natal to stop violence.
- *Violence erupts in South Africa's "homelands"* (March 1990) – some leaders resistant to reincorporation into SA.
 - Ciskei falls in a military coup.
- death toll at 503 people killed in violence, e.g. Vosloorus (August 1990).
- *Clashes between police and protesters.*
- *Violence evident between ANC and Inkatha.*
 - Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of the Inkatha Freedom Party, meet in Durban and issue a statement on a **joint peace strategy** (Jan 1991).
- *Violence on commuter trains.*
- bloody confrontation takes place between **Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging** (AWB) and government security forces in *Ventersdorp* (August 1991).
- *situation of mistrust created between ANC and government.*
 - government actions questioned – holding onto power through violence and power-sharing models – wanted to protect rights of minorities.
 - violence seemingly insurmountable.
- **Congress for Democratic South Africa** (CODESA) convened (December 1991).
 - Multi-party conference to seek a negotiated settlement.
 - Convened at World Trade Centre, Kempton Park.
- Whites Only Referendum (March 1992)
- 'Record of Understanding' (September 1992)

OR

QUESTION 6 THE END OF THE COLD WAR AND A NEW WORLD ORDER

Explain the growing reaction to globalisation and the dominance of "Western Capitalism" from a wide range of civil society groups by answering the following questions:

- (a) **What is globalisation and "Western Capitalism"?**
- (b) **How is the global economy impacted by globalisation and the dominance of "Western Capitalism"?**
- (c) **What has been the reaction to globalisation and dominance of "Western Capitalism"?**

- **Globalisation** refers to the movement of people, information, investments, goods and services around the world; characterised by:
 - smaller distances/availability of news/disappearance of borders/greater movement and migration of people/development of global culture/dominance of global corporates.
- **"Western Capitalism"** refers to dominance by USA and world financial institutions.
 - Collapse of USSR saw victory of capitalism over communism – USA now dominant world power politically, militarily, and economically.
 - **Dominance** reinforced by global financial institutions.
 - Established by Bretton Woods Agreement in 1944.
 - **World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Trade Organisation (WTO)** (established as General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs).
 - **Promotes free trade** as a best way to ensure economic stability, peace and prosperity but has led to the control of economies by global finance institutions – growing reaction and rejection of this control.
 - Has led to the development of a "new world order" that is dominated by the USA.
- Increased **criticism and reaction** towards globalisation and "Western Capitalism".

- **World Bank:**
 - Fund projects in developing nations – long-term low interest loans to improve infrastructure.
- USA and wealthier countries contribution in funding significant – has led to the WTO becoming a tool of USA ultimately.**IMF:**
 - Aims to regulate global finance activities/exchange rates/loans money to developing nations.
 - IMF implements Structural Adjustment Programmes to assist in cutting spending ... but leads to cutting of welfare programmes/state subsidies in agriculture/preferential trade agreements for global finance institutions and western corporations – increasing reliance on aid – sovereignty of independent nations undermined.
- **WTO:**
 - Promotes free trade in services and goods by reducing tariff barriers – dominated by G8.
 - countries amend laws to meet WTO rulings if necessary – undermines legislative authority of countries.
- **Reaction and rejection** of globalisation and "Western Capitalism" lead to:
 - *Opposition from civil society.*
 - establishment of organisations to counter influence of globalisation and "Western Capitalism".
 - "Occupy" movements and protests.
 - Increased protests worldwide against the global finance institutions.
 - Calls to end debt of the Third World.
 - *Consumers use buying power to challenge global corporate control.*
 - fair trade movement – movement toward local producers.
 - increase in environmental awareness.
 - consumer campaigns against sweat shops in developing nations.

Total: 100 marks