



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2022

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.

QUESTION 1

Critically evaluate the success of the United States' military strategies in the Vietnam War from 1963 to 1972.

Argument:

Candidates, in order to critically examine, need to determine aims and consequences of US's military strategies – success would be predicated on whether these aims were met and therefore to what degree.

Context:

- 1954 Geneva Accord after French withdrawal after defeat by Viet Minh.
- Division into Communist North Vietnam and 'democratic' South Vietnam.
- US involvement from 1954 – part of 'Domino Theory' to contain communism in SE Asia.
- Increased in US military involvement to support S. Vietnamese governments – conflict with N. Vietnam and Viet Cong.

Content:

- KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION
 - **'Advisors'**
 - US military personal sent to support S. Vietnam government and train the Army of Republic of Viet Nam (ARVN) – government increasingly reliant on US economic and military aid.
 - **'Safe Hamlets Policy'**
 - peasants placed into collective villages to cut supply chain to Viet Cong guerrilla forces infiltrating S. Vietnam via the Ho Chi Minh Trail.
 - *but peasants still continue to feed and protect VC soldiers and so continue the supply routes – US Army policy of 'Winning Hearts and Minds' fails.*
 - **'Counter-insurgency'**
 - Green Beret forces sent in to counteract infiltration of VC into the South.
 - *but challenged by the nature of the fighting and the topography of the land and so unable to prevent VC movements in South.*
- JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION
 - **'Policy of escalation'**
 - After Gulf of Tonkin incident where US ships come under fire by N. Vietnamese forces leads to Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.
 - US Congress approves increased military involvement – military expenditure approved – Johnson given powers to manage the war.
 - US soldiers drafted – leads to protest in USA and 'draft dodgers'.
 - increased size of US forces in S. Vietnam *but soldiers find conditions challenging.*
 - *'invisible enemy' in VC guerrilla tactics – army bases attacked – US casualties increase – Tet Offensive by VC in 1968 demonstrates US weakness – US military convinced that the war is unwinnable.*
 - *negative impact on VC as well – US public opinion starts changing.*

- **'Operation Rolling Thunder'**
 - Massive bombing campaign over VC terrain – attempt to destroy Ho Chi Minh Trail and infiltration routes *but use of military tunnels and vegetation cover protects VC.*
- **'Search and Destroy'**
 - Platoons seek out and eliminate VC troops and collaborators but lead to civilian loss of life – e.g. My Lai Massacre *but war images lead to US public turning against the war.*
 - Use of Agent Orange to defoliate vegetation – impact on environment and human life.
 - *increased anti-war demonstrations in USA through media coverage – March on Washington in 1965.*
- NIXON ADMINISTRATION
 - **'Bombing of strategic targets'**
 - destroy N. Vietnamese military capacity and lower morale.
 - extended to Laos and Cambodia to disrupt neighbouring support *but leads to criticism of Nixon war effort.*
 - **'Peace with honor'**
 - Military casualties/cost/public opinion led Nixon to seek peace.
 - Paris Peace talks – US troops leave in 1973 – S. Vietnam falls to North in 1975.

OR

QUESTION 2

Critically evaluate whether external pressures on South Africa were effective in undermining the apartheid state in the 1980s.

Argument:

Candidates, in order to critically examine, need to interrogate the degree to which the various external pressures actually contributed directly to the undermining of apartheid. Candidates may conclude that some external pressures had little or no impact, whilst others may have had a larger role in undermining apartheid.

Context:

South Africa in late 1970s:

- BCM leads to revitalising of resistance to apartheid.
- Soweto uprising wide-spread impact and resistance increased post-1976.
- Raised international awareness of apartheid.
- Increasing pressure from Frontline states and other African states.
- Continued apartheid policies leads to increase criticism across the globe and from world organisations.

Content:

- **Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM)** – founded in 1959 in Britain – SA exiles and supporters – Promoted support for ANC and banned organisations – Little support from British governments in 1980s – Set up International Defence and Aid Fund (IDAF) to raise awareness – Irish AAM founded in 1960s – supported by ANC-in-Exile.
 - Demonstrations outside SA Embassy in London.
 - demonstrated against companies that had business links in SA – attempt to persuade them to disinvest, e.g. Barclays Bank sells off SA holdings.

- Protests in Britain for **consumer boycott** of SA goods – many products not bought in shops.
- Actors' trade union 'Equity' – did not allow members to perform in SA or allow viewing of performances in SA – TV programmes from UK not sold to SA *but USA programmes allowed to be bought by SABC.*
- University professors excluded from international **academic** conferences e.g. World Archaeology Conference in Southampton – despite support of anti-apartheid movements by SA academics.
- Gleneagles Agreement 1977 – Commonwealth states **cut sporting ties** with SA – protests against SA team at Twickenham *but rebel tours to SA e.g. New Zealand in 1981*
 - Continued ban from International Olympic Committee and other world sporting organisations.
- Support for **economic sanctions** on SA
 - United Nations established Special Embargo Against Apartheid – played a role in oil embargo on SA.
 - USA Congress support of sanctions.
 - Congress passed **the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act** in 1986 – all new investments to SA banned – SA Airways not allowed to land at US airports – ban on imports of SA goods – institutions with shares in companies with links to SA sell off shares *but President Reagan opposes sanctions – along with Thatcher in UK – compromises impact on SA government.*
 - Large companies close down SA operations e.g. General Electric/IBM/Coca-Cola.
 - Mass **disinvestment** after Botha's Rubicon Speech in 1985 but many companies still remained in SA.
- EEC (EU) applies limited **trade sanctions** – banning sale of Krugerrands and importing of minerals from SA but European trade with SA continues in secret.
- **UN arms embargo** Resolution 418 of 1977 *but undermined in 1980s by SA government trading with Chile/Israel/Taiwan* – most state violations of the embargo were brought to its attention by non-governmental organisations, particularly the Oslo-based World Campaign Against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa. *Creation of Armscor by government indicative of failure of embargo.*
- **Release Mandela Campaign** formed in 1978 – gains momentum in 1980s – demands for release increased – Bill Cosby at UN in 1987 – wide-spread awareness of Mandela – **Free Mandela Concert** at Wembley in 1988 to coincide with his 70th birthday.
- **Frontline states** – gave support to the liberation movement – MK and Poqo – bases – financial aid and weapons – spoke out against South Africa internationally – air space restrictions

OR

QUESTION 3

Critically evaluate how Gorbachev's reforms impacted the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc from 1985 to 1991.

Argument:

Candidates, in order to critically examine, need to interrogate how these reforms 'failed' or 'succeeded' in light of the aims as intended by Gorbachev. Candidates' interrogation may lead to a conclusion that looks at 'failures'/'successes' for each reform and indeed to different degrees.

Context:

USSR in late 1970s:

- Leadership crisis – leaders seen as old and out-of-touch.
- Command economy collapsing under maladministration/misinformation – cannot compete with western capitalism – impact of alcoholism and lack of incentivisation.
- Arms race draining Soviet economy – pressure to compete with USA – weapons less advanced and poorly maintained.
- War in Afghanistan – very costly – many casualties – loss of morale amongst troops – not popular with civilians.

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).
 - suppressed national identity overcome with more open dialogue.
 - elections see rise of 'pro-independence' candidates.
 - 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.
 - loss of control of Eastern Bloc – Communists challenged across Eastern Bloc.
- Increasing loss of control by Communist Party.
 - elections in Eastern Europe undermine Soviet sphere of influence.
 - Berlin Wall comes down November 1989.

- **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.

- **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 market 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'.

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.

QUESTION 4

Explain why Cuba was a flash point in the Cold War in 1962 by answering the following questions:

- (a) What events led to Fidel Castro's takeover of Cuba in 1959?**
- (b) What actions by the superpowers contributed to the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962?**
- (c) What was the impact of the Cuban Missile Crisis on Cold War relations after 1962?**

- US control of Cuba in 20th century:
 - **Control of the economy** through business and industry – exports of oil, minerals, sugar.
 - Political manipulation of governments through oligarch/2% owned 50% of land – influence policies – **Fulgencio Batista seizes power with US support** – abolishes constitution/closes parliament/suppresses opposition.
 - US control of Guantanamo Bay since 1898.
- Most Cubans lived in poverty.
 - 40% by 1950 illiterate.
 - Poor access to services – medical and education.
- Revolutionaries under **Fidel Castro** overthrow Batista government in January 1959 – wealthy Cubans flee to USA.
- Castro introduces **socialist reforms**: redistribution of land/nationalisation of transport and industry.
 - USA refuses loans to Cuba – bans import of sugar – attempt to undermine Cuban economy.
 - Castro turns to USSR – Khrushchev sends in **advisors and technicians** to assist Castro.
 - Cuban-Soviet trade increases.
- USA fears the alliance between Cuba and USSR – concerns about the **spread of communism** into Central and South America – USA plans overthrow of Castro.
 - Eisenhower administration plans invasion of Cuba with army/navy supported by exiles – Kennedy administration gives the go ahead in April 1961 – leads to fiasco of **Bay of Pigs** – Cubans overwhelmed US forces – embarrassing for USA owing to poor planning and execution – pushes Castro into Soviet camp.
- Soviet Union sees advantage in Cuba as an ally – counteract NATO bases in Turkey with a Soviet military presence in Cuba.
 - Soviets construct **missile bases and infrastructure in Cuba** – missiles to be sent from USSR.
 - CIA intelligence from spy plane 14 October 1962 discovers bases and Soviet ships bound for Cuba – missiles are ICBM with ability to reach US cities.
- Kennedy calls EXCOM – raises USA alert level.
 - Options included: diplomacy/naval assault/airstrike/withdrawal – opts instead for a **naval blockade** i.e. 'quarantine' around Cuba to prevent missile ships from landing 22 October 1962 – US forces on alert.
 - **'brinkmanship'** between Kennedy and Khrushchev – aware of Mutually Assured Destruction.
 - Soviet ships ordered to turn back – USSR avoids confrontation.

- Kennedy and Khrushchev **negotiate**:
 - *USA to withdraw missiles from Turkey in return for no missiles in Cuba – US does not withdraw these missiles.*
 - *'hot-line' set up between White House and Kremlin.*
 - *Signed **Nuclear Test Ban Treaty** in August 1963.*
- *Kennedy's reputation enhanced by handling of crisis – seen to 'win'.*
- *Khrushchev criticised and labelled 'Missile Man' and eventually forced out of office owing to Soviet perceptions of 'failure' – pretext for China to assume greater influence in Eastern Bloc.*

OR

QUESTION 5

Explain how the Black Sash, ECC and UDF attempted to resist the apartheid state between 1979 and 1984 by answering the following questions:

- What led to the rise of the Black Sash, ECC and UDF and their attempts to resist the apartheid state between 1979 and 1984?**
- What were the Black Sash, ECC and UDF and how did they attempt to resist the apartheid state in the 1980s?**
- How did the apartheid state respond to increased resistance by the Black Sash, ECC and UDF in the 1980s?**

- Botha government initiates a 'reform' process in late 1970s
 - Aim to 'Win Hearts and Minds' of black South Africans
 - Attempt to make apartheid palatable in face on national and international criticism
 - Reforms a result of commissions of inquiry – abolition of pass laws/influx control/homelands question/funding for Bantu education/repealing of petty apartheid/increased 'non-white' political representation – Tricameral Parliament seen as nexus of these reforms
 - 'reforms' met with increased resistance from many organisations – increased repression from police/army/justice system met with protest
- **Black Sash** – set up in 1955 as Defence of the Constitution League – membership largely middle-class white women – wore black sashes as a mark of defiance – aimed to protest removal of coloureds from the common voters' role – still in operation in the 1980s
 - In 1980s involved in rural issues through Transvaal Action Committee and National Land Committee – contested rural laws and customs – continued silent protests against apartheid laws
 - Black Sash also was concerned with monitoring of pass law courts as means of exposing the injustices that were involved in enforcing Pass Laws to Africans – set up advice Offices, other problems handled by these offices included employer/employee problems, work compensation, unemployment insurance and pensions.
- **End Conscription Campaign** – founded by white recruits to the SADF – formed at the Conscientious Objectors Support Group (COSG) conference in 1983, publicly launched at the Claremont Civic Centre in October 1984
 - Protested compulsory military service and imprisonment of conscientious objectors
 - In September 1985, its *Troops Out of the Township* campaign, spearheaded by a three-week fast by three ECC activists, attracted thousands to its rallies – launched awareness campaigns – 'Troops out of the townships' – ECC leaders had hunger strikes
 - *Harassment of prominent ECC members – 100 objectors were detained for periods – Offices and homes were tear-gassed and firebombed – ECC members' cars and motorbikes tampered – others were beaten up/targeted for assassination.*
 - government banned ECC by 1988 – but helped foment divisions in the broader white community

- **United Democratic Front** – set up in Cape Town in 1983 – 400+ organisations (trade unions/civics/community/religious/sports/business groups) – number of organisations also part of the UDF
 - Set up to promote boycott of tricameral parliament election – *Million Signature Campaign*
 - *Organised stay-aways/strikes/boycotts of consumer goods/protest marches/rent boycotts.*
 - *Faced detentions and banning orders – treason charges for leadership – UDF eventually banned by 1988.*

OR

QUESTION 6

Explain what led to the collapse of the communist government in Poland by 1989 by answering the following questions:

- (a) What led to the communist government being challenged in the late 1970s and early 1980s?
- (b) What was Solidarity and what were its aims?
- (c) How did Solidarity contribute to the collapse of the communist government in Poland by 1989?

- Communist government in Poland fails to crush Roman Catholic Church –
 - Poles retain **adherence to their religion**.
 - Pope John Paul II, a Pole elected Pope – visits **Poland in 1979** – outspoken critic of communism – calls for end to Communist control.
- Poland affected by **economic problems**.
 - rising prices of goods/declining standard of living/food rationed/Polish currency weak/long queues for staple items.
- 1980, Gdansk shipyard workers form independent trade union –
 - **Solidarity** under Lech Walesa – becomes viewed as a political alternative – advocates non-violence in demonstrations for justice and democracy.
 - Membership of Solidarity increases from 3 million to 9 million – members include workers, intellectuals, students – becomes a broad-based anti-communist front.
 - Calls for **national day of protest and vote of no confidence** in communist government.
 - Solidarity presents **21 Demands** to Polish Government e.g. Right to form free trade unions, right to strike, end to censorship, right to broadcast church services.
 - Communist government agrees to demands.
- Soviet Union concerned about developments in Poland.
 - *Solidarity a **direct challenge** to Soviet control of Eastern Bloc.*
 - Independent trade union a threat to communist government of Poland.
 - December 1981, Red Army has manoeuvres on Polish border. Polish government introduces **martial law** – 10 000 Solidarity leaders imprisoned – Walesa and other only released in 1988 – *calls for better pay/shorter working hours/lower food prices.*

- *Solidarity operates from 1986 openly –*
 - **collaboration with the church** and broadcasting on Radio Solidarity.
 - *campaigns for boycott of 1988 election.*
 - *'Glasnost' in Soviet Union and ending of 'Brezhnev Doctrine' sees no reaction to Solidarity and growth of anti-communist activity.*
 - Gorbachev tells communist leaders in 1989 that Red Army would not intervene to support.
- Polish government holds elections in June 1989.
 - **Solidarity wins** all seats in parliament – Communists concede defeat – Walesa elected President of Poland in 1990.

Total: 100 marks