



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2023

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

'A divided Germany was a contributing factor to Cold War tensions.'

Discuss the validity of this statement with reference to events in Berlin from 1945 to 1961.

Context:

- Yalta Conference, February 1945
 - Agreement on division of Germany – zones of occupation at the end of the war to be administered by Allies
- Potsdam Conference, August 1945
 - Disagreements on the future of Germany but still divided into zones of occupation
 - Berlin divided into zones of occupation similarly
 - Agreed on co-operating over Germany
 - Stalin demands reparations for the USSR – Truman and Attlee disagree as they want to avoid a future Germany that would be hostile and bitter
 - Stalin had annexed eastern parts of Germany – allocated to a recreated Poland
- Churchill's 'Fulton Speech', March 1946 establishes an 'iron curtain', warns of a Soviet dominated Europe – *leads to deepening of tension*
- USA threatens agreements made at conferences
 - *'Dollar diplomacy' undermines Soviet sphere of influence, i.e. Truman Doctrine*
 - *Churchill's Fulton speech – 'line in the sand' between Western Allies and Soviet Union*

Content:

- Introduction of different political and economic systems in the different zones of occupation – *forms the basis of tension*
 - Soviet Zone: Marxist system introduced through nationalising industry and collective farms – Stalin goes ahead with reparations in eastern zones – industry dismantled and sent to USSR; German engineers and technicians kidnapped
 - Western Zones: political parties encouraged, and democratic elections introduced with implementation of European Recovery Program, economy revitalised – aided by free enterprise system – *introduction of a new currency in 1948 – angers Stalin leading to further tension through 'economic warfare' – Soviet currency loses value*
- June 1948 – Stalin closes all land routes into Western Zones of Berlin – road, rail, and canal
 - 'Berlin Blockade' cuts off several million people from supplies and food required from the Western Zones – *increased tension between USSR and West*
 - Stalin sends generous rations to West Berliners to encourage them to Soviet control
 - USA and West faced with options regarding Berlin
 - Withdraw – would be an embarrassing 'loss' for the West
 - Diplomacy – would take too long and West Berliners would starve
 - Fight through to West Berlin – would reignite war but between USA and USSR
 - West decides on an 'Airlift' – supply Berlin through established air corridors

- West Berlin supplied with food, fuel, building material and medical supplies from June 1948 – May 1949 – crisis only ends when Stalin reopens the land routes – *Berlin becomes a powerful symbol of tension in the Cold War*
- Soviet aggression leads to formation of North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) in April 1949 by US and other Western states in Europe – to increase Western military response to potential future Soviet aggression – *leads to increased tension as Stalin perceives a growing threat from the West – Soviet actions limited by US nuclear development and technology*
 - *West Germany (GFR) is not a member until 1955*
- Germany officially divided into two sovereign states:
 - Western Zones form the German Federal Republic in May 1949
 - Soviet Zone becomes German Democratic Republic in October 1949
 - Allies fail to keep Germany *united* – *leads to ongoing tension in the area for 40 years.*
- 1958 Soviet leader Khrushchev demands West hand over Berlin to East Germany (GDR) – West ignores demands – Khrushchev and US President Eisenhower meet in Paris in May 1960 to discuss future of Berlin, but US spy plane shot over USSR during reconnaissance flight – *incident led to increase of tension between West and USSR*
- By 1961 many East Germans had fled to the West – usually young and skilled – USSR and East German government embarrassed by flight of people from purported 'socialist utopia'
 - August 1961 with Soviet support, East Germans begin the building of a wall around West Berlin fitting it with searchlights, barbed wire, and machine gun posts – *leads to state of permanent tension in Berlin and German states* – refugees to the West continue into the 1980s
 - Permanent division of Berlin until 1989

OR

QUESTION 2

'Black Consciousness played a central role in the events of 1976.'

Discuss the validity of this statement with reference to the factors that led to the Soweto Uprising.

Context:

- By late 1960s apartheid state was effective in eliminating opposition – continued enforcement of apartheid security measures through connivance of law enforcement and justice system
- After Rivonia Trial, resistance leaders imprisoned, and ANC and PAC go underground – establishment of MK and Poqo to wage armed struggle
- Increased condemnation of South Africa internationally
- US Civil Rights and Black Power movements inspire new generation of black South Africans

Content:

- Development of the Black Consciousness Movement (BCM) in the late 1960s
 - Ideas formulated by Steve Biko – influenced by Fanon/du Bois/Malcom X
 - Biko develops an ideology for physical and psychological liberation of black South Africans – promotion of self-reliance and black pride – focuses on black leaders leading black liberation – white liberals excluded – influences students at universities established by the National Party for black students, or the segregated universities created under apartheid for black, coloured, and Indian

- students (textbooks refer to 'bush colleges') – develops links with school students
 - *spreading of ideas to the youth*
 - candidates may reference other BCM leaders, e.g.: Barney Pityana, Mamphela Ramphele, Maphetla Mohapi
- South African Students' Movement (SASM) established in 1972 leading to establishment of Student Representative Councils (SRCs), especially in Soweto.
 - South African Students' Organisation (SASO – founded in 1969) sets up Black People's Convention (BPC) in 1972 as an umbrella organisation
 - *Growth of school student activism within black townships – no longer content with impact of apartheid*
- Inequality of Bantu Education system
 - Apartheid state continues to spend unequally in education – black schools underfunded – inadequate black-teacher training – continued lack of resources and textbooks – limited curriculum – massive overcrowding in townships schools
 - *Increased discontent amongst black youth – long-term prospects hampered by educational inequality – increased demands for change*
- Growth of trade union movement in early 1970s led to BPC-aligned Black Allied Workers' Union (BAWU) in 1973 – also led to establishment of self-help schemes such as cooperatives, literacy schemes and cultural forums – legal advice also offered
 - growth of worker militancy in early 1970s leads to increased resistance, i.e. Durban dockworkers strike in 1973
 - grassroots growth of militancy across black townships in South Africa – *leads to growth of resistance after 'Silent 60s'*
- Growing discontent with continued impact of apartheid laws and white economic power on black South Africans (NB: in context of economic downturn at start of 1970s – increase in unemployment, cost of living)
 - Inadequate housing and unemployment have negative impact on black communities
 - Pass Laws and Influx Control impact access to jobs
 - *Increased calls for change from within black communities*
- Ongoing African independence movements continue to inspire resistance to the Apartheid State
 - Focus in the mid-1970s on Portuguese withdrawing from civil conflicts against local liberation movement, leads to independence of Angola and Mozambique – visible and current example of white colonial power being defeated – *inspired desire for change and motivates resistance*
- In 1974 Education Department passes *Afrikaans Medium Decree* creating Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in black schools – further directive at extending decree – resentment growth through 1975/1976
 - 30 April 1976 Orlando West Junior School goes on strike and protests implementation of Afrikaans – discontent spreads – meeting scheduled for 13 June
 - Soweto Students' Representative Council plans school-wide protest march in Soweto for 16 June – march supported by teachers and approved of by BCM – *students demand end to Afrikaans implementation*

OR

QUESTION 3

'Developing nations are forced to be dependent on the Western capitalist organisations.'

Discuss the validity of this statement with reference to the continued dominance of the World Bank, IMF, and WTO on the global economy into the 21st century.

Context:

- 1944 Allied leaders meet at Bretton Woods in USA to discuss future world economy
- Discussion on means to overcome destruction of World War II – focus on 'free trade' to secure economic stability, peace, and prosperity – desire to reestablish markets of Europe
- Leads to creation of World Bank (WB), International Monetary Fund (IMF) and General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT), later WTO
 - *Led to the establishment of a new world order dominated by the USA and the West*
 - creation of a global economy in 20th century – accelerated by the collapse of communism in 1989

Content:

- World Bank, established in 1944
 - Established, as International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to assist with the reconstruction of Europe – is now dominated by the USA
 - Financed by over 180 member countries to fund developments in developing nations
 - Projects such as dam construction, power plants and other infrastructure developments bankrolled through low-interest loans
 - Tenders usually controlled and given to preferred Western companies at the expense of local companies – *working conditions not usually subject to national laws*
- IMF, established in 1944
 - Aims to regulate international financial activities – especially balance of payment problems but backed by US dollar
 - Watches exchange rates between currencies to ensure stability
 - Makes loans available to countries (specifically developing nations) that have built up debts but puts in place structural adjustment programmes (SAPs):
 - Force governments to cut state spending – citizens cannot access medical care, education, or welfare – *increases reliance on private institutions funded by West*
 - Reduce number of citizens working for the state – leads to increased unemployment – *increases reliance on Western aid*
 - Privatised government enterprises – tenders offered to Western corporations – *loss of economic control to foreign companies*
 - Increase export production – developing nations forced to sell produce at lower rates to preferred Western companies – *loss of self-reliance and economic control*
 - Governance determined by SAPs under guise of 'good governance' or 'democratisation' – *leads to rise of Western-supported candidates*
- Developing nations default on loans – *national budgets forced to divert treasury funds to interest – interest on loans usually increase steadily – contributing to 'Third World debt'*

- World Trade Organisation in 1995 replaces the General Agreement of Trade and Tariffs (GATT) which was set up in 1947
 - Aims to promote free trade amongst countries by reducing trade barriers in agricultural, mineral, and manufactured products
 - Promotes freedom in banking and telecommunications – *leads to bias in new reporting*
 - Member states must abide by WTO rulings – *national legislation to be amended if it conflicts with WTO policies*
 - WTO dominated by G8 – main industrialised nation in the world – expanded to include G20 to encompass 'southern' economies of stronger developing nations
 - *Criticism of the WTO as it gives multinational companies power over sovereign governments – WTO favours trade interests at expense of workers, consumers and developing nations*
 - *Free trade impacts developing nations through tariffs protecting multinational corporations by lowering export tax*

SECTION B

Answer **ONE** question from this section.

The 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. (You do not need to include a word count.)

QUESTION 4

Explain the causes, and consequences, of the split between China and the Soviet Union between 1949 and 1973 by answering the following questions:

- (a) What was the nature of the relationship between China and the Soviet Union in the 1950s?**
- (b) How did Chairman Mao and Premier Khrushchev change the relationship between China and the Soviet Union?**
- (c) What was the impact of the Sino-Soviet Split on the Cold War by 1973?**

- 1949 – Chinese Communist Party (CCP) beats the Nationalists under Chiang Kai Shek – establishment of the People's Republic of China (PRC) in October 1949
 - *Stalin supports the PRC – sees USSR as dominant partner*
 - Treaty of Friendship signed in 1950 when Mao visits Moscow – aligned by common enemy of the USA/the West
 - USSR sends aid and equipment to the PRC
 - Stalin demands PRC armed forces to be at Soviet disposal
- Mao begins the establishment of a Marxist state
 - creation of a one-party system – *PRC similar to USSR ideologically in late 1940s – but Mao begins to focus more on transformation in rural areas – different to Marxism-Leninism which focused on urban workers*
 - evidence of disagreements from mid-1950s
 - modernisation of industry through five-year plans – *Soviet technicians/engineers sent to China to assist with infrastructure projects*
- Khrushchev replaces Stalin in 1953 – begins process of 'de-Stalinisation' and establishes 'peaceful coexistence' with the West – *Mao critical of Soviet 'revisionism – sees USSR moving away from principles of Lenin*
- USSR and PRC increasingly critical of each other ideologically and politically
 - Unresolved territorial disputes along the Soviet and Chinese borders – *underpins increasing diplomatic divisions*
 - Mao viewed Soviet aid as insufficient compared to non-Communist countries
 - USSR disparaging of Mao's 'Great Leap Forward' – *ideological shifts evident*
 - USSR refused to supply PRC with nuclear technology/weapons
 - Soviets and Chinese compete for influence in the newly independent states in Africa and Asia – *Eastern Bloc states also split over support for USSR and PRC*
 - Mao embarrasses Khrushchev personally with images of Soviet leader swimming with water wings – *increases mutual antipathy of leaders – leads to increasingly personal rivalry.*
- Increased divisions in the 1960s:
 - 1960 – USSR withdraws advisors and cancels all aid
 - *Increases aid to Third World*
 - *marked by border conflicts and rivalry in Third World*
 - *USSR backs India and PRC backs Pakistan in regional conflict*
 - 1962 – Mao critical of Khrushchev and his handling of the Cuban Missile Crisis
 - By mid-1960s *Sino-Soviet Split* evident

- Improved relations with the USA in the late 1960s:
 - PRC attitudes to USA change
 - USA no longer a threat in South-East Asia owing to failure in Vietnam
 - End of 'Cultural Revolution' in PRC changes attitudes to USA owing to purges of CPC (Communist Party of China)
 - USA sees PRC as a means to undermine communist collaboration
 - 1971 US ping-pong team visits PRC
 - USA withdraws opposition to PRC's membership of United Nations – PRC takes seat on Security Council
 - 1972 Nixon visits China – period of détente

OR

QUESTION 5

Explain PW Botha's 'Total Strategy' and how its repressive measures impacted South Africa in the mid-1980s by answering the questions below:

- (a) What led to the development of 'Total Strategy' by PW Botha?**
 - (b) How did 'Total Strategy' attempt to reinforce the Apartheid State through repressive measures?**
 - (c) How did 'Total Strategy' and its repressive measures impact South Africa in mid-1980s?**
- By 1980s – apartheid government facing increasing opposition:
 - Increased internal resistance in response to Botha's 'reforms' – trade unions legalised in late 1970s lead a resurgence of opposition
 - Creation of United Democratic Front (UDF) in 1983 organises resistance toward mass/nationwide actions
 - Calls from ANC in exile to make townships 'ungovernable'
 - 'Frontline states' support ANC in exile – allows MK and Poqo to operate from outside South Africa's borders – *increasingly vocal at an international level of South Africa and policy of apartheid*
 - Botha's regime perceives a military threat 'Total Onslaught' from within and outside of South Africa – develops a military strategy to counter resistance: 'Total Strategy', a broad action to combat resistance by any means possible: militarily/economically/psychologically/politically
 - Increased size of armed forces
 - 1972 national service increased from nine months to one year
 - National service increased from one year to two years in 1977 – 720-day additional service during states of emergency
 - By 1981 SADF numbers 250 000, with further 250 000 in reserve
 - *200 000 school children sent on camps to indoctrinate future generations*
 - Creation of arms industry
 - Arms embargo forces apartheid government to set up own arms manufacturing sector – often built with parts supplied by countries breaking the arms embargo
 - Military spending increased from R700 million to R3000 million in 1981 – *development of weapons to be used against resistance movements*
 - Establishment of State Security Council
 - Set up in 1982 with army general and police chiefs – *increased influence in Botha cabinet and decisions being made*
 - Supported by a system of local joint-management centres run by local police chiefs – *increased militarisation of South African State*

- Apartheid government also launches propaganda campaign against neighbouring countries as well as attempting to influence optics of South Africa internationally through Ministry of Information infiltrating overseas press
- Bureau of State Security (BOSS) launches covert operations into frontline states to assassinate resistance leaders and destroy MK bases – *leads to increase in armed struggle activities to counteract security measures*
- SADF also supports guerilla groups in civil conflicts in Africa, i.e. support of UNITA and RENAMO and SADF bombing of frontline states
- *Internal resistance increases in South Africa* – military police and SADF troops were sent into townships resulting in violence, brutalisation, of local black population and intimidation:
 - *Witwatersrand protests, 1983*
 - *Uitenhage, 1985*
- *Apartheid government increases security measure and enforcement of Total Strategy through states of emergency 1985/1986*
- Illegal executions by government were common,
 - the focus of this feature is on those who were sentenced to death and executed after they were brought to trial.
 - Between 1961 and 1989, about 134 political prisoners were executed by the apartheid government at Pretoria Central Prison.
- *Creation of End Conscription Campaign (ECC) by white draftees to lobby apartheid government to rescind measures and leads protest of anti-conscription measures – supported by NUSAS – calls for 'Troops out of the townships' by UDF*
- *Political organisations and leaders banned in 1980s*
- *Botha's actions lead to increased international condemnations – forms the basis for disinvestment and sanctions in the mid-1980s*

OR

QUESTION 6

Explain Gorbachev's 'reform' policy of Glasnost and how it impacted the Soviet Union by 1989 by answering the following questions:

- (a) What was Glasnost and what led to Gorbachev implementing it in the Soviet Union in the mid-1980s?**
- (b) How did Glasnost attempt to 'reform' the Soviet Union?**
- (c) What was the impact of Glasnost on the Soviet Union by 1989?**

- By the late 1970s in the USSR:
 - Leadership crisis – leaders seen as old and out-of-touch
 - Andropov and Chernenko die in office
 - Command economy collapsing under maladministration/misinformation
 - cannot compete with Western capitalism – impact of alcoholism and lack of incentivisation
 - shortages of consumer goods
 - inadequate housing
 - poor public health care
 - Arms race draining Soviet economy
 - pressure to compete with USA – weapons less advanced and poorly maintained
 - Soviet resources drained

- War in Afghanistan – very costly
 - many casualties
 - loss of morale amongst troops – not-popular with civilians
- Gorbachev comes to power in 1985
 - Brings energy and drive
 - Identifies a need to revitalise the economy and restructure the political landscape to ensure survival of communism in USSR – relies on recognising problems within the USSR
- Introduced reform policies 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, criticism increases – access to Western press deepens questions over communist control*
 - 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
 - *leads to collapse of Eastern Bloc Communist governments in late 1980s*
 - *Increasing loss of control by Communist Party*
 - elections in Eastern Europe undermine Soviet sphere of influence
 - Berlin Wall comes down November 1989

Total: 100 marks