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KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

KWANGOZA SECONDARY SCHOOL

UBHAQA (ILEMBE)

CIBANE TRIBAL AUTHORITY (16)

GRADE 9

SOCIAL SCIENCES

HISTORY

ADDENDUM

ASSESSMENT TASK

MAY/JUNE 2025 TEST

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
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TOTAL: 75

ADDENDUM

N.B. This addendum consists of 6 pages including this page.

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS**QUESTION 1: WHAT ROLE DID THE WHITE ROSE RESISTANCE GROUP PLAY IN DECRYING NAZI CRIMES AND PROMOTING RESISTANCE DURING WORLD WAR II?****SOURCE 1A**

The source below highlights Sophie Scholl's lesser-known story as a key member of the Weiße Rose resistance group in Nazi Germany.

Within the United States, Sophie Magdalena Scholl is not the best-known resistance fighter, but her story is a powerful one. She was a key member of the Weiße Rose (White Rose)—a resistance group run by students at the University of Munich who distributed leaflets and used graffiti to decry Nazi crimes and the political system, while calling for resistance to the Nazi state and the war. On February 22, 1943, she was beheaded for treason at just 21 years old.

Sophie was born in May 1921, the fourth of six children to an upper-middle class family in the south of Germany. Robert, her father, was mayor of Forchtenberg, an idyllic town in the northeast of the modern state of Baden-Württemberg. When Sophie was 10, the family moved to Ulm, a mid-size southern town dating back to the Middle Ages, where her father worked as state auditor and tax consultant.

[From <https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/sophie-scholl-and-white-rose>]

SOURCE 1B

The extract below reveals Sophie Scholl's transformation from a supporter of the Nazi regime to an active resistance fighter.

After the Nazis came to power in January 1933, Sophie, along with most of her siblings, was an excited and happy follower of the National Socialist cult of youth. The teenager believed in the ideals propagated at the time. Similar to many of their contemporaries, Sophie was particularly intrigued by the focus on nature and communal experiences. She joined the BDM, the Bund Deutscher Mädel (League of German Girls) and quickly rose in their ranks. The parents, especially her father, did not like their children's involvement in the Nazi youth groups and made no secret about it. A critic of the party from the beginning, who had raised their children firmly grounded in the Christian tradition, Robert Scholl viewed the developments in Germany and their children's interest in Nazism with growing fear and horror. Lively discussions were a daily occurrence at the dinner table, teaching the children the value of open and honest conversation—a rarity at the time. Sophie's siblings, especially her oldest brother Hans, later to become a founding member of the Weiße Rose, also were members of non-Nazi groups of young people. These associations shared and propagated a love for nature, outdoor adventures, as well as the music, art and literature of German Romanticism. Originally seen as compatible with Nazi ideology by many, these alternative groups were slowly dissolved and finally banned by 1936. Hans remained active in one such group, however, and was arrested in 1937 along with several of the Scholl siblings. This arrest left a mark on Sophie's conscience and began the process that eventually turned her from happy supporter of the Nazi system to active resistance fighter.

[From <https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/sophie-scholl-and-white-rose>]

SOURCE 1C

The source below describes the White Rose's courageous efforts to distribute anti-Nazi pamphlets across Germany, despite strict rationing and Gestapo surveillance.

The White Rose was a small endeavor with large consequences. At its core were siblings Hans and Sophie Scholl, their fellow students Alexander Schmorell, Willi Graf, Christoph Probst, and a professor of philosophy and musicology at the University of Munich, Kurt Huber. Together they published and distributed six pamphlets, first typed on a typewriter, then multiplied via mimeograph. At first, they only distributed them via mail, sending them to professors, booksellers, authors, friends and others—going through phone books for addresses and hand-writing each envelope. In the end, they distributed thousands, reaching households all over Germany. Acquiring such large amounts of paper, envelopes, and stamps at a time of strict rationing without raising suspicion was problematic, but the students managed by engaging a wide-ranging network of supporters in cities and towns as far north as Hamburg, and as far south as Vienna. These networks were also activated to distribute the pamphlets, attempting to trick the Gestapo into believing the White Rose had locations all across the country.

[From <https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/sophie-scholl-and-white-rose>]

SOURCE 1D

The source below is a photograph showing Sophie Scholl (center) bids farewell to her brother Hans (left) and friend Christoph Probst (right) before their departure for the Eastern Front in July 1942. George Wittenstein



[From <https://th-thumbnailer.cdn-si-edu.com/Eek2yt1SVYW/>]

GRADE 9 - Addendum

QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BERLIN WALL IN 1961 IMPACT THE MASS MIGRATION OF EAST GERMANS TO WEST BERLIN?**SOURCE 2A**

The following source, entitled 'What you should know about the Wall', is taken from a brochure that was published in 1962. It was produced by the East German government and gives the reasons for building the Berlin Wall. It was published in English and was intended for foreign distribution.

[The Wall] was the result of developments of many years' standing in West Germany and West Berlin. Let us recall preceding events: In 1948, a separate currency reform was introduced in West Germany and West Berlin. The West German reactionaries (backward-looking) thereby split Germany and even Berlin into two currency areas. The West German separatist state was founded in 1949. Bonn (the capital city of West Germany) thereby turned the zonal border into a state frontier.

In 1954 West Germany was included in NATO (the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation). The decision on the atomic armament of the West German Bundeswehr (German army) was made in 1958. Thus, Bonn continued to aggravate the situation in Germany and Berlin ... We have submitted more than one hundred proposals for an understanding on the renunciation (giving up) of atomic armament and on the withdrawal of the two German states from NATO or the Warsaw Treaty...

[From <http://research.calvin.edu/german-propaganda-archive/schlugs13.htm>. Accessed on 27 February 2015.]]

SOURCE 2B

This source was written by DF Fleming, an American historian, in 1961. It describes the economic prosperity and political freedom that was evident in West Berlin. It outlines the reasons for the construction of the Berlin Wall.

By 1961, West Berlin was a glittering outpost of capitalism, luxurious (rich) by comparison to East Berlin, prosperous (successful), bustling (busy). The United States had poured \$600 million into West Berlin. West Germany had also contributed heavily to making it a shining example of our way of life ... The economic comparison was damaging enough, but the comparison between individual liberties in West Berlin and the regimented, tight police controls around it was still worse. The contrast led 300 000 East Germans each year to disappear into West Berlin and be flown out to West Germany. Mostly they were young, talented, educated and professional people, a drain which could not be endured indefinitely (forever) ... Since 1949, 3 million people had gone through the escape hatch (exit) and the population was declining. West Berlin also contained the greatest combination of espionage (spy or secret service) agencies ever assembled in one place. It was an almost unbelievable windfall (for the West) to be able to pursue missions of modern 'intelligence', including sabotage (damage), 110 miles (200 kilometres) deep in 'the enemy's territory'. Western radio stations and all other propaganda arms had the same advantage. For all these reasons West Berlin was like a deep running sore (a dangerous wound) to the East.

*[From *The Cold War and its Origins* by DF Fleming]*

SOURCE 2C

This extract focuses on the short-term reasons for East Germany's decision to build the Berlin Wall.

... The forced collectivisation policy (a policy of taking private land into state ownership) in East Germany was disastrous (terrible) and there was consequently a massive rise in the number of refugees fleeing westwards through the open frontier in Berlin. In 1960, 199 000 fled and in the six months up to June 1961 a further 103 000. By June 1961 reports were pouring into government offices from the Stasi (the East German secret police) of unrest and discontent in the factories ... The torrent (flood) of refugees this policy caused made the closure of the frontier in Berlin inevitable if the GDR was not to collapse. Ulbricht (the East German leader) finally achieved the go-ahead for this at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact states (the USSR and its allies in Eastern Europe) on 3 to 5 August 1961. The operation was well planned by Honecker, the minister in charge of security, and was carried out in the early hours of 13 August. Initially, the 'anti-fascist protective wall' (the name given to the Berlin Wall by East German authorities) consisted mainly of barbed wire, but this was rapidly replaced by a more permanent concrete structure.

[From Germany from Defeat to Partition 1945–1963 by D Williamson]

SOURCE 2D

The photograph below shows the Berlin Wall, a physical barrier that divided East and West Berlin, symbolizing the city's turbulent past and the struggle for freedom during the Cold War era. During this period, around 5000 people attempted to escape over the Wall, with estimates of the resulting death toll varying between 100 and 200



[From The textbook 'Via Afrika grade 9 learner's book 'Social Sciences']

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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From The textbook 'Via Afrika grade 9 learner's book 'Social Sciences']

[From The Cold War and its Origins by DF Fleming]

<http://research.calvin.edu/german-propaganda-archive/schlugs13.htm>.