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Examiner: Mr K. Ndoda

Moderator: Mr D. Christian

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 200

HISTORY EXAM PAPER II

MEMORANDUM/ MARKING GUIDELINE

SECTION A:	/ 60 Marks
SECTION B:	/ 90 Marks
SECTION C:	/ 50 Marks

SECTION A:

INDIVIDUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS

QUESTION ONE: VISUAL SOURCE

The image of Yeltsin standing on a tank and inviting the army to break from the 1991 coup was the high point of his career. Photograph: Diane-Lu Hovasse



1. What position did Boris Yeltsin hold in 1991 before the coup? (2)
Leader of the Russian Republic
2. Who was the leader of the Soviet Union at this time? (2)
Michael Gorbachev
3. Explain the significance of this event. (4)
It was the end of communism / Yeltsin was able to stop the tanks attacking the Kremlin and able to stop the coup / this showed the people that he had more support and was seen as the leader and not Gorbachev.
4. What would the reaction have been to this photo if you were:
a) An American
b) A conservative member of the Russian Communist Party
(2x2=4)
a) *Happy and relieved that communism appeared to be coming to an end.*
b) *Angry that the coup had failed / not much support or favour towards Yeltsin.*
5. Give TWO limitations of this source. (2x2=4)
Limitations need to include specifics to the picture / no information as to what happened before or after – who organized the coup / mainly see reporters recording the event so not sure of the reactions by the Russian people and the other members of the Republics / not sure of Gorbachev's reaction / do not know if it was staged / limited knowledge regarding the tank.
6. What flag is in the background? How has it changed from the previous USSR flag? (4)

Russian flag for Russia and consists of three colors, red, white and blue / different to the USSR flag which was red and had the communist symbol of the hammer and sickle to represent the peasants and workers state.

QUESTION TWO: TEXTUAL SOURCE

This is an extract from a speech that was delivered at the base of the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin, Germany, on 12 June 1987 by President Ronald Reagan of the United States to the people of West Berlin.

In the 1950s, Khrushchev predicted: 'We will bury you.' But in the West today, we see a free world that has achieved a level of prosperity and well-being unprecedented* in all human history. In the Communist world, we see failure, technological backwardness, declining standards of health, even want of the most basic kind – too little food. Even today, the Soviet Union still cannot feed itself. After these four decades, then, there stands before the entire world one great and inescapable conclusion: Freedom leads to prosperity. Freedom replaces the ancient hatreds among the nations with comity* and peace. Freedom is the victor. And now the Soviets themselves may, in a limited way, be coming to understand the importance of freedom. We hear much from Moscow about a new policy of reform and openness. Some political prisoners have been released. Certain foreign news broadcasts are no longer being jammed*. Some economic enterprises have been permitted to operate with greater freedom from state control. Are these the beginnings of profound changes in the Soviet state? Or are they token gestures, intended to raise false hopes in the West, or to strengthen the Soviet system without changing it? We welcome change and openness; for we believe that freedom and security go together, that the advance of human liberty can only strengthen the cause of world peace. There is one sign the Soviets can make that would be unmistakable, that would advance dramatically the cause of freedom and peace. General Secretary Gorbachev, if you seek peace, if you seek prosperity for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, if you seek liberalisation*: Come here to this gate! Mr Gorbachev, open this gate! Mr Gorbachev, tear down this wall!

<http://usgovinfo.about.com/od/historicdocuments/a/teardownwall.htm>

- * unprecedented = has not happened before
- * comity = courtesy and friendship
- * jammed = blocked
- * liberalization = reform

- 2.1 According to Reagan, why was the Communist world considered to be a failure?
Write down THREE reasons. (6)

***“In the Communist world, we see failure, technological backwardness,
declining standards of health, even want of the most basic kind – too little food. Even today, the Soviet Union still cannot feed itself”***

- 2.2 Use your knowledge to write down the terms given to the 'new policy of reform and openness' that were introduced by Gorbachev. Write down TWO terms. (4)

***New policy of reform = Perestroika
Openness = Glasnost***

- 2.3 What, according to Reagan, would be the one sign that Gorbachev could make to prove that his new policy was not a 'token gesture'? (2)

“General Secretary Gorbachev, if you seek peace, if you seek prosperity for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, if you seek liberalisation*: Come here to this gate! Mr Gorbachev, open this gate! Mr Gorbachev, tear down this wall!”

- 2.4 Write down one propaganda technique that has been used by Reagan in this speech. Support your answer with ONE quote from the source. (4)

Identify the enemy = “Freedom leads to prosperity. Freedom replaces the ancient hatreds among the nations with comity* and peace. Freedom is the victor. And now the Soviets themselves may, in a limited way, be coming to understand the importance of freedom” (Any other relevant propaganda technique with a suitable quote would be accepted).

- 2.5 This speech is often referred to as one of history's iconic speeches. Use your knowledge of the historical context of this speech to explain why. Your answer should include TWO comprehensive points. (4)

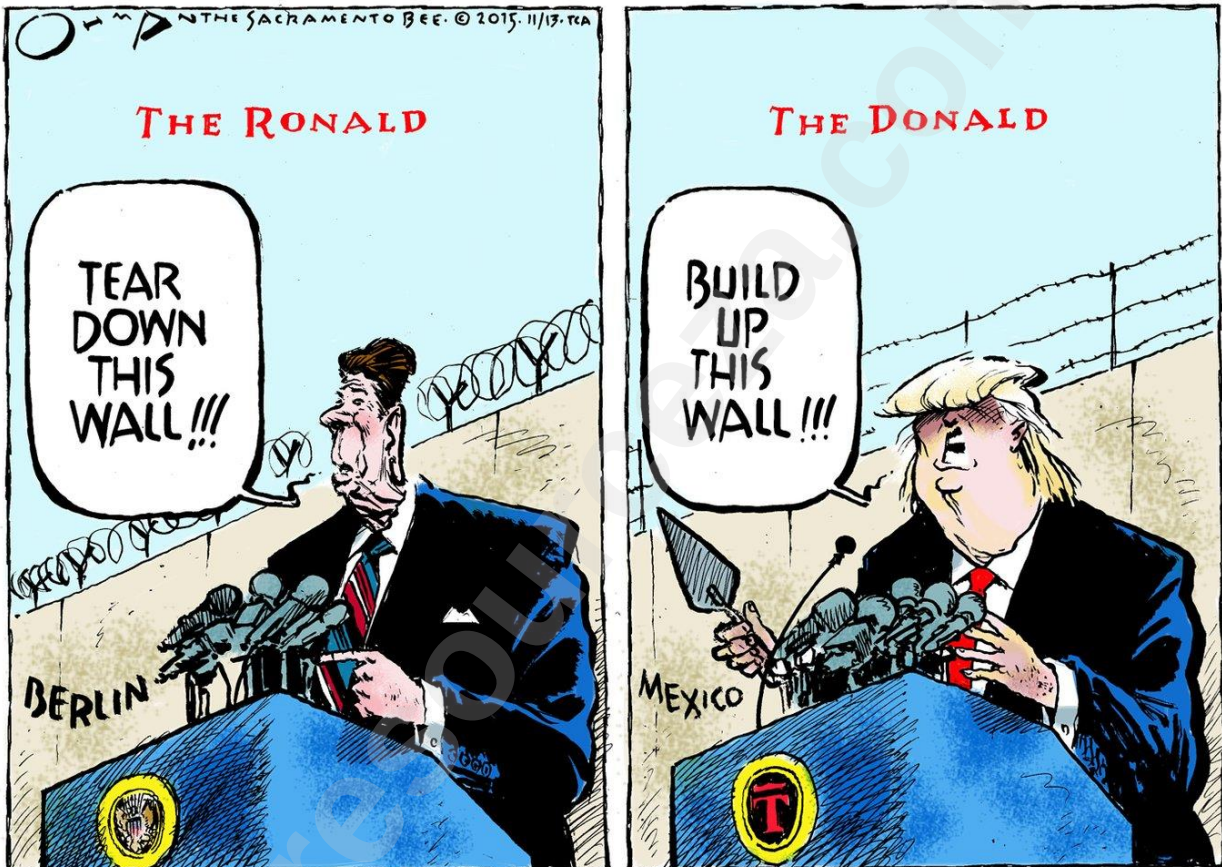
The speech was done at the brink of ‘the end of an era’ of communism vs capitalism that had lasted for decades affecting almost the whole world. The collapse of communism in Europe and ultimately the fall of the Berlin Wall was widely celebrated as victory throughout the world. (Any other relevant responses would be appreciated).

(20)

QUESTION 3

MEDIA SOURCE

The following is a political cartoon by Jack Ohman, which appeared in *The Sacramento BEE*, on 12 November 2015. It compares the sentiments of two American Presidents, regarding walls – President Ronald Reagan shown calling for the Berlin Wall to be torn down (1987), and current US President, Donald Trump calling for the erection of a wall between the USA and Mexico (2015).



[<https://tribunecontentagency.com/article/ohman-jack-color-editorial-cartoon-20151112edohc-atif/> Accessed on 26 May 2017]

3.1 What is the attitude of the cartoonist, Jack Ohman, towards Donald Trump? Support your answer with TWO references to the source. (6)

- He depicts him in a foolish / comical / mocking way. for attitude
- His comical appearance.
- The egotistical coat of arms.
- The ridiculously small instrument held in order to build such a massive wall.

Two References = 2x

3.2 Do you think the cartoonist was supportive of Donald Trump's idea of building a wall? Support your answer with a visual clue from the cartoon. (2)

- **No. (no mark for yes or no)**
- **His ridiculous physical depiction of Trump. OR**
- **The small trough held in his hand adds to the ridiculousness.**

3.3 Trump's call for a wall to be built is compared with Reagan's call for a wall to be torn down:

3.3.1 With reference to the source and your own knowledge, what was the context in which Reagan was making his call in Berlin in 1987? Your answer should consist of TWO comprehensive points. (4)

- **The Soviet leadership was struggling to maintain tight communist control over its satellite states.**
- **Democratic and economic reforms were on offer from the Soviets, allowing for more freedom.**

3.3.2 In the context of the cartoon and your own knowledge, explain why the cartoonist has compared Reagan with Trump. Your answer should consist of TWO comprehensive points. (4)

- **Both US Presidents / Republican Presidents / Conservative and patriotic.**
- **Both Presidents had dealings with walls within their foreign relations – either calling for demolishing barriers or calling to set them up.**

3.4 According to the cartoonist, how is Trump's approach towards the erection of a wall similar to that of past Soviet leader, Nikita Khrushchev? Be sure to include TWO similarities in your answer. (4)

- **Both saw the wall as protecting their societies from outside evils – Khrushchev felt the need to protect East Germans from the evils of the West, while Trump wants to protect US society from the evils of its southern neighbor, Mexico. Evils = cultural differences, drugs, decadent lifestyles, illegal immigrants, criminals, ideological differences.**

Candidates to identify TWO different similarities = 2x

[20]

SECTION B:
SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

Study the sources contained in the Source Booklet and then answer the following questions:

Refer to Source A

1. Find ONE word from the source which fits the following definition (no explanation needed).

1.1 A symbol of the 'Cold War'. (2)

The Berlin Wall

1.2 Persons engaged in fighting during a war / conflict. (2)

Combatants

1.3 Persons engaged in secret activities for a country or organisation. (2)

Operatives

1.4 The radical transfer of power from one state leadership to another. (2)

Revolution

1.5 The military wing / army of the ANC. (2)

MK

2. The source refers to changes in the Soviet Union's foreign policy by 1989.

2.1 What were the TWO necessities for this change in policy? (4)

To end the Cold War

To put an end to the draining of its resources

2.2 What motivated the Russians to make this policy change? (2)

A reaction against anything to do with its Soviet revolutionary past

2.3 How did this change affect the Soviet's relationship with the apartheid government of South Africa at this time? (2)

The Russians began to embrace the NP government

2.3 Explain why the Soviet Union turned its back on the ANC. Use the Evidence in the source and your own knowledge. (4)

- **The Soviets discontinued their support of revolutionary groups**
 - **The Soviets found that their support of the ANC was draining resources**
 - **Soviets focussed on their own material interests**
 - **Wanted to end their involvement in Cold War struggles**
- (ANY TWO OF THE ABOVE)**

2.4 Explain how the change in relationship between the Soviets and the ANC altered the ANC's strategic thinking in 1989. (4)

- **The ANC terminated the armed struggle**
- **Embraced negotiations**

Refer to Source B

3. **State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE (no explanation is needed).**

3.1 The communist regimes in Eastern Europe also collapsed once the USSR had ceased to exist. (2)

FALSE

3.2 Source B is a secondary source of evidence. (2)

TRUE

3.3 Source B is a limited as it is only an extract of the original. (2)

TRUE

3.4 Source B is a useful source of evidence for historians researching South Africa's transition to democracy. (2)

TRUE

3.5 Source B is a reliable source of evidence for historians researching South Africa's transition to democracy because the writer was living at the time of the events described. (2)

FALSE

4. According to this writer, explain the factors which motivated the ANC to enter into negotiations with the apartheid government. (4)
- **The ANC lost military support from the Soviets / Soviets supported negotiations**
 - **As communism had failed, SACP members now changed their objectives to negotiations and multi-party democratic elections**
 - **Angolan agreement denied the ANC of bases near SA, so negotiations were the alternative**
- (ANY TWO POINTS)**

Refer to Source C

5. Provide TWO reasons why de Klerk made several overseas trips in 1989 to meet world leaders. (4)
- **He was the new leader of SA and needed to introduce himself to world leaders**
 - **As leader of an outcast state, he needed to gather support or recognition for his reforms in the future**
6. Why, according to the extract, did Gorbachev's reforms have such a strong impact on the actions of de Klerk? (4)
- **Gorbachev's reforms ended the belief in SA that the Soviets were using the ANC to gain communist control over SA**
 - **Without the demise of the communist threat, due to Gorbachev's reforms, de Klerk could sell the idea of negotiations to the white population**

Refer to Source D

7. According to de Klerk, what events in 1989 have prompted him to lead South Africa, "...on the road of drastic change." Identify TWO. (4)
- **The positive mandate received by his party during the General Elections in September 1989**
 - **The growing realisation amongst many whites that only a negotiated future will ensure lasting peace**

8. Evaluate the reliability of this source for historians researching South Africa's transition to democracy. (6)

The origin of this source is an extract from a speech delivered by EW de Klerk at the opening of the SA Parliament in Cape Town, on 2 February, 1990.

His intention was to draw support for the negotiation process and to justify the government's involvement in the reforms and the future negotiation process. The source is limited in that it is only an extract from the speech and is only de Klerk's and the NP's opinion of what is happening in SA at this time. Other opinions are omitted. The speech is an example of political propaganda and he makes use of techniques such as hyperbole ('drastic, unstoppable...') in order to appeal to sensibility and patriotism. He makes use of biased words such as 'irrevocably' and 'major upheaval'. This is a useful source as it provides insight into the contribution that de Klerk and the NP made to the negotiation process.

Limitations of the source are evident, because of the subjectivity and bias, making it a non-reliable source.

Use the rubric on next page in conjunction with the above-mentioned suggested answer:

6 – 5: Evaluation/ Limitation and Bias Comprehends the source/acknowledges limitation/focuses on origin and intention and acknowledges bias in order to deduce that the source is unreliable. Must quote/provide some reference to the bias in the source to be credited with 6 marks.
4 – 3: Analysis and Limitation Shows an ability to comprehend the source acknowledges origin and/or intention and vague mention of the limitation of the source if used on its own. No attempt to evaluate the source (bias, etc.)
2 – 1: Comprehension Describes the information obtained from the source/only able to comprehend the source but no attempt to evaluate./Only refers to the contents of the source and no attempt to evaluate the source itself. (Limited discussion of origin or intention)
0 No attempt to answer the question.

9. President de Klerk makes use of a number of biased words. Choose TWO words or phrases and suggest what his intention was in making use of them. (6)

Choose TWO of the following:

- Irrevocably to emphasise the firmness of the decision
- Drastic to show the significance of the reforms
- Increasing number to accentuate the support for the reforms
- Lasting peace to emphasise the longevity of the process
- Major upheaval to contextualise the events in SA
- Surged forward to emphasise the momentum
- Unstoppable tide to show the strength of the actions

Refer to Source E

10. Use your own knowledge to place this newspaper headline in historical context by explaining the immediate results of this announcement. (4)

- All previously banned movements and people were unbanned
 - Imprisoned members of these movements were to be released
 - Mandela was released on 11 February
 - Liberation movement members returned to SA
- (ANY TWO)

11. Explain the impact that this headline would have had on the following groups of people when it appeared in south Africa:

11.1 supporters of the AWB (4)

- Panic / fear / call to arms / preparation for Armageddon

11.2 supporters of the ANC (4)

- Celebration / sense of uhuru / call to arms / preparation for liberation

12. Provide a definition for the term, 'reconciliation'. (2)

Bringing people together / restoring friendships amongst past Enemies / Reconciling former enemies

Refer to Source F

13. Why would a source such as Source F be of value for students studying History? (4)

- It provides useful information about the subjective views and comments of one of the era's major players
- It offers an insight into the perceptions of FW de Klerk

14. According to de Klerk, why was Mandela released in 1990? (4)

- The way for his release had been prepared and sanctioned by past president and other government ministers
- Mandela had previously committed himself to the peace process – one of the conditions for his release
- The collapse of the Soviet Union and its satellite states changed world dynamics affecting SA

15. Explain to what extent you would agree with de Klerk's statement: 'The ANC was previously an instrument of the expansionism of Russia in Southern Africa.' Use evidence from the sources and your knowledge. (4)

- Lesser extent: explanation to follow the argument that the ANC was fighting for liberty, by any means possible, and that the Soviets were simply one of many supporters of the struggle / Non communist countries also opposed apartheid and offered ANC their support / The ANC had opposed segregation in SA long before the establishment of the Soviet Union
- Larger extent: explanation to follow the argument that the ANC's armed struggle was heavily supported by the Soviets / that the conflict in SA was part of the larger Cold War / many members of the ANC were communists who were planning to establish a communist regime in SA after liberation

[90]

Sub-total: 90

SECTION C:
SOURCE-BASED ESSAY

Question 5

Use Sources A to F in the **Source Material Booklet** to write a Source-based Essay on the following topic:

To what extent did the USSR's decline, and eventual collapse, lead to a negotiated end to apartheid in South Africa?

Be sure to use the sources provided to construct your argument and remember to reference the sources by letter.

[50]

Sub-total: 50

	USSR demise did lead to the end of apartheid	USSR demise did not lead to end of apartheid
SOURCES	Focus words: Great extent / large extent	Focus words: minor extent / less extent
A	• Shift in Soviet policy towards ANC and NP. • Soviets feeling economic pinch supporting ANC • Soviets withdrew from cold war conflicts • As communism collapsed, ANC opted for negotiations above armed struggle	• End of Angolan conflict denied ANC bases near SA • MK moved to Uganda • Armed struggle effectively terminated
B	• USSR urged ANC to negotiate instead of support offered for armed struggle • SACP called for negotiations as communist regimes collapsed • Cadres were informed of this strategy change	• After Angolan settlement, MK lost bases near SA. Now, negotiations adopted out of necessity

	• Collapse of East bloc undermined communist integrity	
C	• The decline of the USSR eased the laager mentality within SA • End of Angolan conflict saw Cuban threat leave	
D	• The upheaval in USSR and Eastern Europe inspired people to seek freedom	• After the 1989 elections, whites sought a negotiated future as the best prospect for future peace
E		South Africans desperately wanted peace and reconciliation. Tired of conflict
F	• ANC no longer the Soviet proxy as USSR had collapsed • NP realized that the ANC had been weakened through Soviet withdrawal of support	• PW Botha and Mandela had accepted a truce • NP thought that the ANC could be beaten in elections

TOTAL: 200