



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

**HISTORY P1
NOVEMBER 2022**

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 9 pages and an addendum of 14 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B based on the prescribed content framework in the CAPS document:

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1: THE COLD WAR: THE ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR

QUESTION 2: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: CASE STUDY – ANGOLA

QUESTION 3: CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS FROM THE 1950s TO THE 1970s: THE US CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

QUESTION 4: THE EXTENSION OF THE COLD WAR: CASE STUDY – VIETNAM

QUESTION 5: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: CASE STUDY – THE CONGO

QUESTION 6: CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS FROM THE 1950s TO THE 1970s: THE BLACK POWER MOVEMENT

2. SECTION A consists of THREE source-based questions. Source material that is required to answer these questions can be found in the ADDENDUM.
3. SECTION B consists of THREE essay questions.
4. Answer THREE questions as follows:
 - 4.1 At least ONE must be a source-based question and at least ONE must be an essay question.
 - 4.2 The THIRD question can be either a source-based question or an essay question.
5. You are advised to spend ONE hour per question.
6. When answering the questions, you should apply your knowledge, skills and insight.
7. You will be disadvantaged by merely rewriting the sources as answers.
8. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
9. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

Answer at least ONE question, but not more than TWO questions, in this section. Source material that is required to answer these questions is contained in the ADDENDUM.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE CONTRIBUTE TO COLD WAR TENSIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) AND THE SOVIET UNION (USSR) FROM 1947?

Study Sources 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D and answer the questions that follow.

1.1 Refer to Source 1A.

- 1.1.1 Give TWO reasons in the source why Truman was determined to take a hard line with the Soviets. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.1.2 Define the concept *containment* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.3 Explain what is implied by the statement, 'Truman decided it was time for the United States to step into the role of world leader' in the context of the Truman Doctrine. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.1.4 Comment on why you think communism was regarded as a threatening 'unstoppable virus' to neighbouring European nations. (1 x 2) (2)

1.2 Read Source 1B.

- 1.2.1 State FOUR requests in the source that Truman asked Congress to authorise in order to assist Greece and Turkey. (4 x 1) (4)
- 1.2.2 Explain the concept *totalitarian regimes* in the context of the Truman Doctrine. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.3 What do you think Truman meant by the statement, 'The seeds of totalitarian regimes are nurtured by misery and want', regarding the spread of communism to Europe? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.4 Quote TWO reasons from the source why the United States of America could not falter (fail) in supporting the 'free peoples of the world'. (2 x 1) (2)

1.3 Use Source 1C.

- 1.3.1 Explain the messages that are conveyed in the cartoon regarding Cold War tensions between the USA and the Soviet Union from 1947. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.2 Comment on the limitations of this source for a historian researching communism. (2 x 2) (4)

- 1.4 Study Sources 1B and 1C. Explain how the evidence in Source 1B supports the information in Source 1C regarding the assistance that the United States of America had given to Europe in order to contain the spread of communism. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5 Consult Source 1D.
- 1.5.1 Name any TWO countries in the source whose parties were members of Cominform in 1947. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.5.2 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why, by the summer of 1947, the Truman Doctrine had become a threat to Cominform. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.3 In the context of the Cold War, who, according to the Cominform, represented the following two hostile camps?
- (a) Imperialist, anti-democratic camp (1 x 2) (2)
- (b) Anti-imperialist, democratic camp (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.4 What, according to the source, did an editorial in the *Pravda* newspaper confirm regarding the Cominform? Give TWO responses. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how the Truman Doctrine contributed to Cold War tensions between the United States of America and the Soviet Union from 1947. (8) **[50]**

QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE STATISTICS (INFORMATION SHOWN IN NUMBERS) CREATE DEBATES AND CONTROVERSIES ABOUT THE OUTCOME OF THE BATTLE OF CUITO CUANAVALÉ (1987–1988)?

Study Sources 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D and answer the questions that follow.

2.1 Use Source 2A.

- 2.1.1 What, according to the source, were the TWO purposes of Operation Modular during the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale? (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.1.2 Define the term *provisional government* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.1.3 Name TWO forces in the source which clashed at the battle on the Lomba River. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.1.4 Explain the implication of the statement, '... the Angolans retreated to Cuito Cuanavale and the South African Defence Force (SADF) laid siege', in the context of the battle on the Lomba River. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.1.5 Why do you think the Angolan government requested the Cubans to assist them in defending Cuito Cuanavale? (2 x 2) (4)

2.2 Study Source 2B.

- 2.2.1 Identify in the source the number of tanks destroyed on the side of the following:
- (a) Cuba/FAPLA (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) SADF (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.2.2 What does the number of logistical vehicles destroyed (389 for FAPLA and only 1 for the SADF) suggest regarding the outcome of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.2.3 Explain whether a historian might consider this source reliable when researching the losses suffered by the Cuban/FAPLA and SADF forces during the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale. (2 x 2) (4)

- 2.3 Read Source 2C.
- 2.3.1 Quote TWO reasons from the source that Vladimir Korolkov gave for rejecting General Geldenhuys's statistics about the losses suffered by South Africans. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.3.2 Using the source and your own knowledge, comment on why Korolkov was convinced that General Geldenhuys minimised the threat of Fidel Castro in the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.3.3 Explain the term *accord* in the context of ending the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4 Refer to Sources 2B and 2C. Explain how the information in Source 2B differs from the evidence in Source 2C regarding losses suffered during the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5 Consult Source 2D.
- 2.5.1 Give any TWO arguments in the source regarding the outcome of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.5.2 Explain why objective observers believed that the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale ended as a tactical military stalemate. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5.3 Why, according to the source, did Nelson Mandela thank Fidel Castro during his visit to Cuba in 1991? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how statistics (information shown in numbers) created debates and controversies about the outcome of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale (1987–1988). (8)
[50]

QUESTION 3: WHAT WERE THE CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED BY CIVIL RIGHTS PROTESTORS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE SELMA TO MONTGOMERY MARCHES IN MARCH 1965?

Study Sources 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D and answer the questions that follow.

3.1 Refer to Source 3A.

- 3.1.1 List THREE organisations in the source that participated in the voting rights campaign in Selma on 2 January 1965. (3 x 1) (3)
- 3.1.2 Define the term *voting rights campaign* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.1.3 Why do you think only two per cent of the local blacks appeared on the voters' roll in Selma? (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.1.4 Name the TWO leaders in the source that led the march from Selma to Montgomery on 7 March 1965. (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.1.5 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain how demonstrators benefitted from media coverage of the 'Bloody Sunday' incident. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2 Consult Source 3B.

- 3.2.1 Give TWO reasons in the source that Major Cloud provided as to why the demonstration on 7 March 1965 could not occur. (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.2.2 Explain the implication of the statement, 'There will be no word', in the context of Major Cloud's attitude towards the activists. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.3 Comment on why you think the State Troopers used derogatory words when they addressed the demonstrators during the first march from Selma to Montgomery. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.2.4 State THREE effects in the source that the tear gas, which was thrown by the State Troopers, had on the marchers. (3 x 1) (3)

3.3 Use Sources 3A and 3B. Explain how the evidence in Source 3A supports the information in Source 3B regarding how the State Troopers dealt with the demonstrators at the Selma to Montgomery March on 7 March 1965. (2 x 2) (4)

- 3.4 Read Source 3C.
- 3.4.1 Why, according to the source, did the Alabama papers criticise the State Troopers? (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.4.2 Explain the concept *civil rights* in context of the Selma to Montgomery March in 1965. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.4.3 Comment on the usefulness of this source for a historian researching on the preparations for the second Selma to Montgomery March on 9 March 1965. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5 Study Source 3D.
- 3.5.1 Explain the messages conveyed by this photograph. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5.2 Why would you regard this photograph to be iconic (symbolic) regarding the civil rights protests? (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining the challenges that were encountered by civil rights protestors who participated in the Selma to Montgomery marches in March 1965. (8) **[50]**

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer at least ONE question, but NOT more than TWO questions, in this section.

Your essay should be about THREE pages long.

QUESTION 4: THE EXTENSION OF THE COLD WAR: CASE STUDY – VIETNAM

The United States of America lost the war in Vietnam (1962 to 1975) due to unconventional strategies of guerrilla warfare and environmental factors on the battlefield.

Do you agree with the statement? Use relevant evidence to support your line of argument.

[50]**QUESTION 5: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: CASE STUDY – THE CONGO**

Critically discuss the effectiveness of Mobutu Sese Seko's socio-economic and political policies in developing the Congo after attaining independence from Belgian colonial rule in the 1960s.

[50]**QUESTION 6: CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS FROM THE 1950s TO THE 1970s:
THE BLACK POWER MOVEMENT**

Explain to what extent various role-players were successful in using the Black Power philosophy to end discrimination against African Americans in the United States of America in the 1960s.

[50]**TOTAL: 150**