NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
MAY 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.

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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

'The USA successfully contained communism with its post-war economic and military policies.'

Discuss the above statement with reference to events in Europe between 1945 and 1949.

Argument:

Candidates need to determine whether the USA was successful in containing communism by virtue of the economic and military actions it took between 1945 and 1949. Candidates may argue that the USA was successful, or successful to some degree or not successful at all.

Context:

- Tehran Conference 1943 – compromises on post-war Europe – Germany/areas occupied by Allied Powers – leads to divisions and tension between 'Big Three'.
- Nazi defeat by May 1945 – USSR occupies most of Eastern Europe – support of communist parties – leads to civil war i.e., Greece (and Turkey) – legitimate governments compromised.
- 'Long Telegram' 1946 by George Kennan to State Department – argues for containment of USSR viz communism by United States.

Content:

- **Yalta Conference (Feb 1945)**
  - Agreements and compromises on division of Europe based on territory occupied by Allied Forces i.e., Red Army in the east and Western Allies in west.
  - Germany and Berlin divided into 'zones of occupation' – *communism therefore contained successfully as it does not expand into western Europe.*
  - Soviets agree to elections in eastern European states – gradual takeover and creation of satellite states between 1945 and 1948 – *argues against success of the Unites States as the newly elected governments are communist.*
- **Potsdam Conference (Jul/Aug 1945)**
  - Confirms Red Army control.
  - Communist government created in Poland – *communism therefore not contained.*
  - Atomic bomb dropped by United States on Japan – *Stalin not informed but does possibly stop further expansion of communism by Soviet Union.*
  - Western Allies forbid reparations in Germany by Soviet Union – Stalin orders the go-ahead – factories dismantled – engineers etc kidnapped – *containment success questioned.*
- **Truman Doctrine (1947)**
  - Civil War in Greece (and Turkey) – between communist partisans and legitimate governments.

- United States pledges financial aid/military equipment and advice to the Greek and Turkish governments – *communist forces defeated – communism successfully contained in eastern Europe.*

- **Marshal Aid Plan (1948)**
  - United States pledges economic assistance to Europe to rebuild economies and improve the standard of living – destroy conditions for communism to take root.
  - US$17 billion given – allocated proportionally to the countries that accept – Stalin forbids satellite states to accept.
  - *Economic recovery successful – communism does not expand into western Europe and is therefore contained.*

- **Berlin Blockade/Airlift (1948/49)**
  - Stalin blocks land/river routes into Western Berlin – attempts to drive the Allies out and expand control over Berlin and possibly into the west.
  - United States faced with options i.e., attack/withdraw/diplomacy but decides on an airlift to supply Western Berlin – *Stalin left with no countermove.*
  - *Supplying of food/fuel/resources to Western Zone successful and so communism does not expand and is contained.*
  - *Leads to the permanent division of Berlin and creation of two independent Germanies i.e., Federal Republic of Germany and Democratic Republic of Germany – western Europe remains safe.*

- **North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (1949)**
  - Stalin's actions in relation to Berlin leads to desire to protect western Europe from future aggression by Soviet Union – leads to creation of NATO.
  - Defensive alliance created – dominated by the United States.
  - *Western Europe with military presence of the United States is able to contain communism and prevent further aggression by Soviet Union.*

OR

QUESTION 2

'Black Consciousness was the sole cause of the Soweto Uprising in 1976.'

Discuss the above statement with reference to events in South Africa in the 1970s.

Argument:
Candidates need to interrogate the causes of the Soweto Uprising in the light of BCM: either that it was a sole cause, and no other factors came into force; or, that BCM was one of many causes. Candidates may link all factors to having their origins in BCM too.

Context:
- Black political organisations banned by 1960 – leadership largely imprisoned from 1964 – 'Silent Sixties'.
- Connivance in the apartheid state between law makers/law enforcement and justice system effectively destroys internal resistance in the 1960s/early 1970s.
- South African situation set against global changes – US Civil Rights Campaign leads to legislative success – Black Power Movement changes attitudes – African states become independent and/or liberation movements continue to fight colonial powers.

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Content:

- **Rise of Black Consciousness Movement (BCM)**
  - Steve Biko – medical student – influenced by African American leaders and events in United States – breaks away from white-dominated National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) – founds South African Students Organisation (SASO) in 1968.
  - Development of new consciousness for black South Africans.
    - Raised black self-respect and confidence.
    - Promoted black identity/culture/history.
    - Distanced from white liberals and multi-racial organisations.
    - Promoted black unity and mobilisation against apartheid state.
  - Creation of South African Students Movement (SASM) and Black Consciousness Organisation grows from 1973.
  - BCM-linked organisations connect with black school students and teachers – *influenced by the ideas of BCM – leads to mobilisation of school students – especially in Soweto through SSRCs – school students become forefront of protest in early 1970s.*
- **Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement in USA**
  - In United States in 1960s and early 1970s.
  - Lead to legislative changes in 1960s by Civil Rights Movement.
  - BPM changes attitudes of African Americans viz Black Pride and promoted black identity/culture/history – *motivates thinking of BCM and black South Africans – success Black Power in USA motivates black South Africans.*
- **Worker militancy**
  - 1973 dock workers strike in Durban – result of continued lack of workers' rights and economic impact of Oil Embargo – influences the rise of wide-spread worker agitation and militancy – *more active protest against apartheid state evident – adds to the general growth of grassroots resistance to continued oppression.*
- **African liberation movements**
  - Most colonies independent by late 1960s – Portugal holds onto Angola and Mozambique – leads to rise of liberation movements in these colonies and war in early 1970s – liberation movements successful – Angola and Mozambique become independent in 1975 – *actions against Portugal inspired protest against the apartheid state and growth of internal resistance – emboldened South Africans.*
- **'Bread-and-butter issues'**
  - Black South Africans still subject to harsh laws of apartheid state – continued oppression – lack of adequate housing – unemployment high – impact of Bantu Education – *youth of early 1970s inspired to affect change of daily lives – June protest impacted by ongoing oppression by apartheid state.*
- **Bantu Education**
  - Continued impact of Bantu Education on black South Africans.
  - Poorly resourced schools – short staffed – curriculum skewed to supply black labour to the economy – *anger and resentment against Bantu Education system by school students.*
- **Afrikaans as a medium of instruction**
  - 1976 government announces roll-out of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in black schools.
  - Students and teachers who spoke out detained – police and army presence in townships increased in anticipation of protest – Action Committee formed at SASM meeting – later to become SSRC – *mobilised students for 16 June 1976.*

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QUESTION 3

'Whereas the USA failed to destroy the USSR, Gorbachev's reforms succeeded.'

Discuss the above statement with reference to events in the USSR in the 1980s.

Argument:
Candidates need to interrogate whether, indeed, Gorbachev's reforms rather than the actions of the USA succeeded in destroying the USSR. They may also argue without necessarily quantifying either that US actions and Gorbachev's reforms both contributed to the collapse of the USSR.

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.

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- **Perestroika**
  - 'restructuring'
    - Aims to rebuild the Soviet economy and reform the communist system.
  - Moves Soviet economy from state-control and central-planning to one based on markets 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 increase.
    - *Soviet citizens angry and critical of the Soviet state.*
  - Foreign investment encouraged.
    - Outside influence undermines communist control and thinking.
  - State-owned enterprises sold off.
    - Leads to creation of wealthy oligarch class – undermines 'socialist paradise'.
- **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 regarded by liberals and nationalists of the constituent republics as anachronistic and unable to lead the country – loss of confidence.
    - CPSU branches in many of the fifteen Soviet republics begin 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.

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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, by answering the following questions, how the North Vietnamese countered American military operations between 1964 and 1972:

(a) What events led to a full-scale conflict between the USA and North Vietnam by the mid-1960s?

(b) What actions did the North Vietnamese take to counter American military operations between 1964 and 1972?

(c) What was the impact of the conflict on Vietnam and South-East Asia by 1972?

- 1954 saw creation of a communist North Vietnam and a 'democratic' South Vietnam – resolution after conflict between French colonial forces and Vietnamese forces of Ho Chi Minh and Viet Minh.
  - USA becomes involved in Vietnam after withdrawal of the French after 1954.
  - USA concerned about the spread of communism throughout the world through the Soviet Union influencing governments with financial and military aid – particularly in South-East Asia – lead to 'Domino Theory' strategy.
- Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations get involved with assistance to South Vietnam by sending in 'advisors', military hardware, and financial aid – Army of North Vietnamese (ANV) sent into South Vietnam the irregular forces of Viet Cong (VC).
  - US forces slowly increased in mid-1960s – *guerrilla warfare waged by VC against government of South Vietnam* – Army of Viet Nam (ARVN) unable to fight was without US assistance.
- *VC create Ho Chi Minh Trail (HCMT) to facilitate infiltration of South Vietnam – becomes a well-developed supply route for food and weapons to VC operations.*
  - US built army bases and shipped in military hardware and troops – c*reation of tunnel systems i.e., Cu Chi Tunnels in and around Saigon – VC able to penetrate US army bases – tunnel system comprised HQs/barracks/kitchens/ hospitals.*
  - US Search and Destroy strategy developed to eliminate VC operations – *VC troops in South Vietnam harboured by sympathetic local peasants.*
  - Safe Hamlets Policy created to destroy VC being supplied by locals – *no effect on VC actions – led to loss of life of Vietnamese civilians e.g. My Lai Massacre.*
  - US Counter-insurgency tactics hampered – *VC used to the terrain and climate of Vietnam – developed booby traps in jungle – well-camouflaged and hidden by jungle*.
- 1967 Gulf of Tonkin Incident led to Gulf of Tonkin Resolution – US Congress votes money and power to Johnson to wage war – escalation of hostilities and increase in troop numbers – *Tet Offensive launched in January 1968 – VC launches attacks on strategic targets in Saigon and South Vietnam* – exposes US military weakness.
  - Johnson launches 'Operation Rolling Thunder' to bomb HCMT and areas of VC activity – successful operation for VC but with high death toll.
  - US military operation include use of defoliants 'Agent Orange' – chemical warfare had an impact on Vietnamese people – led to birth defects and impaired health.
- Nixon agrees to extension of bombing campaign into Load and Cambodia – massive loss of life – farmlands destroyed – economic impact felt in the 1970s in Vietnam.
  - Nixon agrees to 'peace with honor' – withdrawal of US troops by 1972 after Paris Peace talks.

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QUESTION 5

Explain, by answering the following questions, how the UDF challenged the apartheid state in the 1980s:

(a) What led to the formation of the UDF in 1983?

(b) What was the nature of the resistance organised by the UDF against the apartheid state in the 1980s?

(c) How did the apartheid state respond to the resistance organised by the UDF in the 1980s?

- Both governments initiated 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 – recognised by anti-apartheid organisations as creating government collaborators and a false system of political representation.
  - 'reforms' met with increased resistance from many organisations.
  - Increased repression from police/army/justice system met with protest.
- **United Democratic Front**
  - Set up in Cape Town in 1983 by Rev Allen Boesak – non-racial alliance launched at Mitchell's Plain – many activists in South Africa joined i.e., Desmond Tutu/Helen Joseph.
  - Supported by ANC – principles based on that of the Freedom Charter.
  - 400+ organisations (trade unions/civics/community/religious/sports/business groups) – number of organisations also part of the UDF – 3 million members by 1985.
  - Set up to promote boycott of tricameral parliament election – *Million Signature Campaign.*
  - Resisted apartheid state by organising rent boycotts/ school protests/worker stay-aways/consumer boycotts – use of posters/songs/pamphlets.
  - Worked closely with civics.
    - *Faced detentions and banning orders – house arrests – harassment by the authorities.*
    - *Treason charges for leadership – faced two treason trials.*
      - *16 charged including Albertina Sisulu – acquitted.*
      - *Delmas trial – 19 accused – convicted but overturned.*
    - *UDF eventually banned by 1988.*

OR

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QUESTION 6

Explain, by answering the following questions, how Western capitalist organisations have come to dominate the global economy:

(a) What are the Western capitalist organisations and how do they dominate the global economy?

(b) What impact do the Western capitalist organisations that dominate the global economy have on developing nations?

(c) How has BRICS challenged the dominance of the Western capitalist organisations that dominate the global economy?

- World War II hugely destructive on economies of the world – global trade undermined – markets unable to be supplied.
  - Atlantic Charter of 1941 between USA and Britain affirmed the right of all nations to equal access to trade and raw materials.
  - Need for trade to resume at end of the conflict to recover from economic dislocation – based on the principle of 'free trade'.
  - Avoid the destructiveness of the pre-war 'protectionist' policies.
    - While World War II was still being fought, 730 delegates from all 44 Allied nations gathered at the Mount Washington Hotel in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, United States, for the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, also known as the Bretton Woods Conference.
    - The delegates deliberated from the 1st to the 22nd of July 1944.
    - Set up a system of fixed exchange rates managed by a series of newly created international institutions using the U.S. dollar (which was a gold standard currency for central banks) as a reserve currency.
- Set up the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.
- **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** set up in 1944 – HQ in Washington DC.
  - Aimed to regulate global financial activities.
  - Monitors exchange rates and attempts to keep rates stable.
  - Makes loans available to governments to deal with debt in return for countries to adopt capitalist economic policies that favour Western countries and multinational corporations (MNC).
  - IMF uses **Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs)** as a condition of the loans
    - Cut state spending – usually targeted at education and health – impact on schooling and quality of teaching as well as decreasing quality of hospital care and increases reliance on foreign aid.
    - Reduce state employees – leads to unemployment.
    - Privatise state-run industries and enterprises – loss of income for state.
    - Increase export production – impacts local manufacturing and farming.
    - Lower tariffs for Western countries and MNCs, loss of income for state and reliance on the West.
    - Implementation of democratic principles such as elections and constitutional developments – usually cosmetic with negligible impact.
    - Put in place measures to target corruption and financial mismanagement.

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- **World Bank** set up in 1944.
  - Set up to assist with reconstruction after World War II – HQ in Washington DC.
  - Uses investments from wealthy nations to fund projects in developing nations through long-term low-interest loans i.e., hydroelectric dams, transport networks and other infrastructure projects.
  - *Dominated by USA and other developed Western nations – voting reforms in 2016 but USA still has veto rights.*
  - *Criticism of support for dictatorships.*
  - *Building projects largely given to MNC – local contractors ignored – projects lead to mass evictions and forced displacement for infrastructure projects with no recourse for communities – environmental impact of projects.*
- **World Trade Organisation (WTO)** created in 1995 but set up in 1947 as General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT).
  - Set up to promote free trade between countries and reduce tariff barriers that inhibited trade of manufactured and agricultural goods.
  - Promotes free trade in all services and goods.
  - Member countries abide by rulings and change local laws to do so.
  - *Dominated by G8* – discussions later extended to developing nations of the 'South' i.e., G20 – *preferential tariffs for Western MNC have no benefit to developing nations' economies – leads to collapse of local industry owing to increased cheaper imports – 'favoured-nation principle'.*
  - *Prevents diversification of economies in developing nations.*
  - *Free trade ignores social and cultural factors – enables the domination by MNCs, which reduces cultural diversity and tends to swamp local industries and firms.*
- **BRICS**
  - Development of the economies of the 'south' – development of capitalism without dominance of Western capitalist organisations and free trade policies – government support for local business/local traditions/management practices sustained/avoid IMF loans and therefore SAPs.
  - Increased challenges to dominance of IMF/World Bank/ WTO by developing nations
    - 2009 meeting of foreign ministers of Brazil, Russia, India, and China to discuss *reforms of global financial institutions and achieve a greater say for developing nations in global decision-making*.
    - 2011 South Africa admitted.
    - Collective power of the leading developing economies – *increases influence – represent half the world's population.*
    - Annual summits held – encouragement of political and economic co-operation – 2012 discussions of how to reform IMF – leads to establishment of BRICS Development Bank in 2014 – HQ in Shanghai, China.
      - *Aims to support public or private projects through loans, guarantees, equity participation and other financial instruments.*
      - *Stimulates cooperation with international organisations and other financial entities, and provides technical assistance for projects to be supported by the Bank.*

Total: 100 marks

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