NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
MAY 2021

HISTORY: PAPER I

MARKING GUIDELINES

Time: 3 hours 200 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 any **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.

THEME THE COLD WAR

QUESTION 1

To what extent was Fidel Castro responsible for the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962?

Markers must consider, and credit, ALL arguments presented by candidates where the evidence provided is significant and valid.

Context:

Increased tensions in 1950s:
- proxy wars extended across the globe in late 1950s
- establishment of 'spheres of influence'
- continued brinkmanship between USSR and USA
- USSR achieved nuclear capability in mid-1950s – growth of ideas of *'Mutually Assured Destruction'*

Context should ideally be integrated into the essay to create a framework for argumentation.

Cuba to 1961:
- control of Cuban government by US puppets
- US maintained large naval base at Guantanamo Bay
- US companies controlled economy – US bought bulk of main export of sugar
- few wealthy Cuban families dominated – *oligarchy*
- majority of Cubans poor and illiterate/acute shortage of education and social services
- Fulgencio Batista in power from 1962 – abolished the constitution and suppressed opposition – supported by army, landowners and wealthy
- Fidel Castro led a revolution of workers and peasants – overthrew Batista and entered Havana in January 1959 – socialist agenda of new government
- *USSR paid little attention to Castro and revolution* – Cuba seen as in Western 'sphere of influence'
- Castro implemented socialist policies: social policies/nationalisation of industries/ collectivisation of farms – requested aid form USA – USA denied aid – *Castro sought aid from USSR*
- US companies pressurised government to act – USA banned import of sugar and broke off diplomatic ties – immigration of wealthy Cubans to USA
- *Castro started trade negotiations with USSR* – arrival of Soviet technicians and advisers – USA fearful of a communist Cuba – encouraged by Cuban émigrés
- Eisenhower administration planned overthrow of Castro – use of US military forces and Cuban exiles – Castro feared overthrow by USA – sought support and protection of USSR
- go-ahead for invasion given by Kennedy in January 1961 – 'Bay of Pigs' – US forces easily defeated by Cuban forces
- *Cuba declared a socialist republic in 1961*
- US actions saw Castro move closer to the Soviet Union – diplomatically and economically

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Events to October 1962:
- Soviet Union began building missile bases in Cuba in retaliation for US bases in Turkey
- October 1962 – US spy-plane photographs revealed the missile bases for intercontinental ballistic missiles being transported from USSR – ability to reach major US cities
- Kennedy set up EXCOM – advised on a number of possible responses: invasion/air strike/diplomacy/withdrawal/blockade
- Kennedy ordered a naval blockade of Cuba
- Khrushchev not willing to risk war – Soviet ships ordered to turn back
- *Castro largely negated during the crisis*

Consequences after October 1962:
- Kennedy and Khrushchev *reached an agreement*:
  - USSR to dismantle Cuban bases in exchange for US removing Turkish bases
  - 'hotline' between White House and Kremlin set up
  - Test Ban Treaty of 1963 attempted to curb nuclear weapons
- USSR and USA moved into a period of *détente* – 'thawing' of relations between East and West – *stabilisation of relations*

OR

THEME COMING OF DEMOCRACY

QUESTION 2

To what extent did the Truth and Reconciliation Commission fulfil its aims?

Markers must consider, and credit, ALL arguments presented by candidates where the evidence provided is significant and valid.

Context:
- The **TRUTH AND RECONCILATION COMMISSION** was established by the GNU after passing the national Unity and Reconciliation Act in 1995
- Chairman was Desmond Tutu, Alex Boraine was Vice-Chairman
- Work began in 1996 with public hearings around the country
- 22 000 victims testified at the hearings

Context should ideally be integrated into the essay to create a framework for argumentation.

Content:
- TRC aimed:
  - to investigate the causes and extent of **human rights abuses** under apartheid government between 1960 and 1994
  - to recommend **compensation** for victims
  - to grant **amnesty** to perpetrators under certain conditions where individuals and parties had to give a full and public testimony of their actions
  - to deal with the crimes of apartheid on a principle of **restorative justice** in an attempt to promote **national reconciliation**

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- Three committees were set up by the TRC:
  - **Committee on Human Rights Violations** – aimed to allow victims to testify
  - **Committee on Reparations and Rehabilitation** – investigated stories and gave support, some given reparations for losses
  - **Committee on Amnesty** – could grant amnesty to perpetrators in return for full disclosure if they could prove a political motivation
  - TRC investigated those that worked for the government and liberation movements
- TRC **success** questioned:
  - Issue of human rights abuses:
    - some perpetrators ignored proceedings or did not appear, TRC denounced as a witch-hunt, victims and families did not feel that justice was served
  - Issue of reparations:
    - very controversial, different views on reparations, by 1998 only 1000 claims processed, those awarded reparations did not always receive compensation as government was not able to afford it,
    - some reparations took form of non-financial benefits such as death certificates allowing for closure
    - some believed perpetrators should pay,
  - Issue of amnesty:
    - very controversial, victims and families felt that perpetrators escaped punishment and walked free, criminals used the process to gain freedom, lack of remorse questioned,
    - only 1167 applications out of 7116 received amnesty – amnesty was a political compromise – some senior officials escaped any form of punishment, e.g. PW Botha, Magnus Malan
  - Issue of reconciliation:
    - difficult to assess, perpetrators asked for forgiveness, Tutu as chairman emphasised Christian principle of forgiveness, many victims and families wanted justice rather than just truth
  - Issue of selective focus:
    - TRC focused on human rights abuses in 1980s, ignored many others,
    - TRC could subpoena people but chose not to in interests of reconciliation or political compromise, focus of TRC was individuals and not institutions – many companies complicit in apartheid – no compulsion to testify or acknowledge wrong-doing
  - Issue of reconciliation:
    - interim report by 1998,
    - final report with amnesty applications by 2003, criticism from all sides of bias and lack of action, reconciliation not achieved but process started

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OR

THEME THE END OF THE COLD WAR AND A NEW WORLD ORDER: 1989 TO THE PRESENT

QUESTION 3

To what extent is the global economy dominated by Western capitalist organisations?

Markers must consider, and credit, ALL arguments presented by candidates where the evidence provided is significant and valid.

Context:
- movement of people, information, investments, goods and services around the world
- reflected in the integration of economies
- key features include:
  - smaller distances owing to technology
  - availability of information
  - disappearance of borders
  - migration of people
  - development of a global culture
  - dominance of global corporates
- creation of World Bank, International Monetary Fund and World Trade Organisation

Context should ideally be integrated into the essay to create a framework for argumentation.

Content:
How has Western capitalism come to dominate?

- **International Monetary Fund (IMF)**
  - set up in 1944
  - loans given on the conditions set out by the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs)
  - SAPs aimed to improve the economy by cutting state spending
    - resulted in state jobs being cut
    - privatisation of state enterprises – viz Western companies took control
      - *resulted in dominance of Western capital*
      - loss of jobs through mechanisation or liquidation of companies
    - SAPs required preferential trade agreements and tariffs for Western companies
      - increased control of import and export – *little financial benefit to the country*
    - SAPs required good governance structures
      - loss of national sovereignty – *reinforced control of Western capital*
  - international banking loans dependent on IMF credit rating – *increased control by IMF*

- **World Bank (WB)**
  - set to assist with reconstruction after 1945
  - 184 members
  - countries given long-term loans with low interest rates for projects (mainly infrastructure development)

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- **World Trade Organisation (WTO)**
  - originally the General Agreement of Trade and Tariffs (GATT) from 1947 until 1995
  - promoted free trade by reducing trade barriers that hindered trade in agriculture, minerals and manufacturing
  - promoted free trade in services: banking, telecommunications and travel
  - countries amended laws to correlate with WTO provisions
  - dominated by G8
  - WTO countered by G20 – mainly in the 'South'

How successfully did world respond to dominance of Western capitalism?

- *increased control* of global economy more apparent
- *greater integration* of economies – but *increased dependence* of developing nations on Western capitalist organisations and economic assistance
- *deepened the north-south divide/poverty gap*
- *criticism of dominance increasing*
  - anti-globalisation movement – countered 'neo-colonialism'
  - demonstrations and protest against dominance of IMF/WB/WTO
  - 'Fair Trade' movement to ensure fair process for producers in the developing world – use of consumer power – *challenges to global economy*

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SECTION B EXTENDED WRITING

Answer **ONE** question from this section.

Write an extended-writing piece showing your own knowledge and in which you may also refer to the stimulus. It should be approximately 350 to 400 words long.

THEME THE COLD WAR

QUESTION 4

Explain, by answering the following questions, how events in Berlin from 1948 to 1949 contributed to increased tension during the Cold War:

(a) **What led to the Berlin Blockade of 1948?**

(b) **How did the United States respond to the Berlin Blockade?**

(c) **What was the immediate impact of the Berlin Blockade on East-West relations after 1949?**

Context:
- Nazi Germany defeated by May 1945
- Allied invasion from West and East led to the occupation of Europe
- Western Allies seen as 'liberators'
- Soviet Allies imposed harsh rule on occupied Europe – support for local communists increased
- origins of clash between USA and USSR – rival political ideologies (competing social and economic systems)
- USA implemented Marshall Plan *viz* European Recovery Program
- USA implemented a policy of containment

Berlin Crisis, 1948 to May 1949
- West implemented economic reforms in their zones – West used Berlin for propaganda purposes – Western currency reforms clashed with Soviet intentions of reparations
  - Stalin blockaded Berlin – all roads, railways and canals blocked by Soviets: attempt to drive out USA and Western powers
  - USA and West faced number of options:
    - surrender West Berlin
    - engage in diplomacy
    - military engagement to relieve West Berlin
      – all resulting in war or military humiliation – chose airlift
- West Berlin supplied by air – all resources brought in through 'air corridors'
  - Berlin Airlift seen as an effective containment of attempt by Soviets to expand *but* established a tense balance between USA and USSR – deepened divisions between superpowers
  - USSR *suffered no loss of influence*

Two Germanys:
- Federal Republic Of Germany – three Western zones unified in May 1949 – led by Konrad Adenauer
- German Democratic Republic – Soviet zone became a sovereign nation in October 1949 – led by Walter Ulbricht

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North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), 1949
- in light of Berlin Crisis and military growth of the USSR
- USA saw growing threat to Europe – needed to ensure that Soviets could not expand
- defensive alliance signed between Western European and North American nations – provided weapons and bases to protect Europe
  - *Soviet's sphere of influence challenged* by NATO – pressure to respond marked relations after 1949

OR

THEME COMING OF DEMOCRACY

QUESTION 5

Explain the right wing's and left wing's attempts to derail the negotiation process between 1990 and 1994 by answering the following questions.

(a) **Why did the right wing and left wing want to derail the negotiation process between 1990 and 1994?**

(b) **How did the right wing and left wing attempt to derail the negotiation process between 1990 and 1994?**

(c) **What impact did these attempts at derailing the negotiation process have on South Africa?**

Context:
- Negotiation process started in 1990
- CODESA launched in 1992 – right-wing and left-wing political parties eg. Conservative Party/Pan-Africanist Congress/AZAPO boycotted the talks:
  - attempt to derail negotiation process to further political agendas
  - sense of disenfranchisement
  - loss of representation
  - threatened by dominance of ANC and NP at the negotiation process

Left-Wing actions:
- Azanian Peoples' Liberation Army (APLA) – extremist wing of PAC – commits a number of acts of violence
  - civilians massacred at the King William's Town Golf Club, killing four people, December 1992
  - attacks civilians at the Highgate Hotel in East London, killing five, May 1993
  - St James Church Massacre, July 1993
  - Heidelberg Tavern, December 1993
  - *Does not derail the process despite deaths of civilians*

Right-Wing actions:
- Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB)
  - Under leadership of Eugène Terre'Blanche
  - clash with the police in the Battle of Ventersdorp, August 1991
    - storm WTC, June 1993
    - 2000 members storm the meeting
    - caused damage
  - Failed in their intention to undermine MPNF (Multiparty Negotiating Forum) – other parties convinced of ne*ed to reach an agreement*

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- Chris Hani murdered, April 1994
  - Murdered by J Waluś and C Derby-Lewis – right-wing supporters
  - Hani's death led to anger and demonstrations in townships
  - Left-wing organisation threaten to leave negotiation process
  - Mandela appeals for calm on live television – *right wing fails to disrupt the process*
- Mangope (Bophuthatswana) and Gqozo (Ciskei) refuse to integrate homelands
  - Fear losing positions and privileges
  - Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope rejects the Independent Electoral Commission chairman Judge Johann Kriegler's plea for free political activity in the homeland.
  - Form with other conservatives the Concerned South Africans Group (COSAG)
  - *Mangope and Gqozo forced to step to down after civil service and army go on strike*
  - *AWB 'invasion' of Bop, March 1994, in support fails*

OR

THEME THE END OF THE COLD WAR AND A NEW WORLD ORDER: 1989 TO THE PRESENT

QUESTION 6

Explain, by answering the following questions, how the reform policy of Glasnost and Perestroika led to the collapse of the Soviet Union:

(a) **What led to the implementation of Glasnost and Perestroika in the Soviet Union in the 1980s?**

(b) **How were Glasnost and Perestroika meant to reform the Soviet Union in the 1980s?**

(c) **How did Glasnost and Perestroika impact the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc?**

Context:
- Gorbachev came into power in 1985
- USSR faced a leadership crisis
- ongoing military conflicts – impact on Russia and morale of Russian people
  - war in Afghanistan – massive loss of life – Soviets unable to defeat rebel forces
  - Cold War – economically draining on economy – production and maintenance increasingly challenging
- economic crisis in USSR – command economy no longer sustainable – stagnation and rise of the black market
- growth of nationalism in Soviet republic and in Eastern Europe
- Gorbachev saw a need to reform

Glasnost:
- 'openness'
- allowed people to speak out – able to freely criticise the government with no repercussions
- censorship unbanned – freedom of expression in art, literature, theatre and the media – debate encouraged – intellectual stimulation
- reform – communist system not undermined

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- history of USSR questioned – opening of archives
- free elections held in Soviet republics
- use of force for coercion lessened
  … but …
  - more freedom led to *greater criticism* – against and for the reforms
  - nation-wide protests against reforms *increased*
  - nationalist and religious groups *demanded more freedoms*
  - *increased opposition* to reforms as well

  … so …
  - *loss of control* by Communist Party
  - elections led to rise of nationalists – *increased demands* for autonomy
  - rise of popular movements led to resistance – Baltic states *declared independence* by March 1990 – *break-up* of the USSR began
  - states of Eastern Europe *challenged* Soviet control – communist government overthrown with little Soviet resistance – Berlin Wall brought down in November 1990 – loss of satellite states – Warsaw Pact unraveled

Perestroika:
- 'restructuring'
- aimed at rebuilding the Soviet economy
- reformed – not replaced – communist system
- moved the economy from state-controlled or centrally planned to a market economy
- private business allowed to exist – own decisions about prices and production
- newly created bank to finance private businesses
- state subsidies withdrawn – realistic pricing – growth of profits
- foreign investment encouraged
  … but …
  - without State support and control, systems *collapsed*
  - prices and cost of living *increased* – Soviet GDP *declined*
  - food and housing shortages *continued*
  - inflation and foreign debt increased *sharply*

  … so …
  - *increased* public dissatisfaction
  - shortcoming of the reforms *contributed to the economic decline*
  - *increased criticism of Gorbachev – little economic growth*
  - people *critical* of glasnost
  - attempted coup by conservatives in August 1991 – failed owing to opposition from people and leadership of Yeltsin – announcement of dissolution of USSR on 26 December 1991

Democratisation:
- attempted to revive Soviet politics
- democratic election of candidates to the communist part of USSR
  … but …
  - led to further calls for democratic processes
  - undermined Marxist principles of the USSR

Total: 100 marks

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