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Department:  
Education  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

## **NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**HISTORY P1**

**NOVEMBER 2009**

**ADDENDUM**

**This addendum consists of 11 pages.**

**QUESTION 1: HOW DID BERLIN BECOME THE FOCAL (CENTRAL) POINT OF THE EAST-WEST CONFLICT IN EUROPE?****SOURCE 1A**

The following source comprises two parts taken from the website <http://www.berlin-life.com/berlin/wall>.

**PART 1: Written source**

Construction on the Berlin Wall began early on the morning of Sunday, 13 August, 1961. It was desperate – an effective move by the German Democratic Republic (GDR) to stop East Berliners escaping from the Soviet-controlled East German state into the West of the city, which was then occupied by the Americans, British and French.

Berlin's unique situation as a city half-controlled by Western forces, in the middle of the Soviet Occupation Zone of Germany, made it a focal point for tensions between the Allies and the Soviets and a place where conflicting ideologies were enforced side by side. However, as more and more people in the Soviet-controlled East grew disillusioned with communism and the increasingly oppressive economic and political conditions, an increasing number began defecting to the West. By 1961 an estimated 1 500 people a day were fleeing to the West, damaging both the credibility and, more importantly, the workforce of the GDR. Soon rumours began to spread about a wall, and it wasn't long after that those rumours were made a concrete reality.

**PART 2: Visual source – Photograph of the Berlin Wall erected in 1961.**

American  
sector

Berlin  
Wall

**SOURCE 1B**

This is an article from *Revealed: Tragic Victims of the Berlin Wall*, taken from the website <http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi>.

Siegfried Noffke was a 22-year-old who had been separated from his family by a momentous, tragic event that took the world by surprise.

Noffke, an East Berliner, had been visiting relatives in capitalist West Berlin that evening. Like hundreds of others, he returned to a crossing point into East Berlin on the morning of 13 August but found it barred by border police with machine guns. His only chance of contact with his wife and daughter, left in the East, was to wave at them across the barbed-wire divide.

He decided that his only chance was to smuggle his family into the West. He joined a group that had started to dig a tunnel from West Berlin's Sebastian Strasse in the rundown district of Kreuzberg that aimed to break through under the Wall into East Berlin's Heinrich Heine Strasse, a distance of some 200 yards. On the morning of 28 June 1962, the tunnel diggers had almost reached their goal. Less than a yard of earth separated them from a cellar in a house in the East Berlin street. But when Noffke and his team broke through, they were met by East Germany's notorious Stasi secret police.

Noffke, one of the first out, was instantly machine-gunned to death. His colleagues were arrested and put on trial for 'anti-state provocation'. Unbeknown to the tunnel-diggers, Jurgen Henning, a Stasi mole, had joined the group early on and had kept the East Berlin authorities fully informed of their activities. Noffke's wife was jailed in East Germany for 'anti-Communist conspiracy'.

**SOURCE 1C**

This article is from *Berlin Wall – History of the Cold War in East Germany* from the website [http://www.germannotes.com/hist\\_east\\_wall.shtml](http://www.germannotes.com/hist_east_wall.shtml).

Foreigners frequently and legally crossed the Wall, and the East Germans welcomed their money. They were of course always subject to careful checks both entering and leaving. East Germans were occasionally given permission to cross, particularly when they were too old to work.

The creation of the Wall had important implications for both Germanies. By stemming the exodus of people from East Germany, the government of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) was able to reassert its control over the country. However, the Wall was a propaganda disaster for East Germany and for the communist bloc as a whole. It became a key symbol of what Western powers regarded as Communist tyranny, particularly after the high-profile shootings of would-be defectors.

**QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE CHALLENGES OF INDEPENDENCE CHANGE THE FORTUNES OF GHANA FROM HOPE TO DESPAIR (MISERY)?****SOURCE 2A**

This is an extract from the *New York Times*, 6 March 1957, and focuses on Ghana's independence celebrations.

**GHANA, A NEW NATION**

Accra, in what was until today the Gold Coast on the southern side of the bulge of western Africa, is the scene of colourful ceremonies. The city has become the new capital of a new nation, Ghana, the latest member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Dignitaries from all over the world, including our own Vice-President Nixon, are there to help celebrate this peaceful and far-reaching revolution. 'Revolution' is perhaps a misleading word, for Ghana has emerged into independence as the result of orderly processes of lawful agreement.

There is joy among the people of this new state as they shout that they have attained their freedom. There is reason, also, for optimism among those who wish this new African state and its people well. It has a far better than average chance of genuine success.

The largest single export is cocoa, and Ghana accounts for about half of the world's total output. Balance is given to the economy, however, by the importance of manganese, in whose production Ghana, with 70 000 tons a month, ranks second only to the Soviet Union. Even this may be overshadowed in time by the production of bauxite, since proved reserves of this ore run into hundreds of millions of tons. Naturally there is gold on the 'Gold Coast' also, and there is also the wealth that comes from palm oil, mahogany and kola nuts. The Volta River dam project will provide enough electric current for most of the country, in addition to bringing large areas into irrigated cultivation. There will be new ports, new roads, new machinery, new industries, and new cities.

A new nation has been born under favourable auspices. We hope, earnestly, for its security, progress and happiness.

**SOURCE 2B**

The following extract on Ghana in the 1970s is taken from *The State of Africa* by Martin Meredith.

No other country demonstrated the decline of Africa so graphically as Ghana. Once one of the most prosperous tropical countries in the world, it had been reduced by 1980 to a pauper (bankruptcy). Its per capita gross domestic product fell by more than 3 per cent a year in the 1970s. Output declined in all major sectors – cocoa, timber, mining and manufacturing. The only sector that flourished was *kalabule* – the black market. The Ghanaian currency, the cedi, traded on the black market at up to twenty times below the official rate. The purchasing power of a labourer's wage fell during the 1970s to one-quarter of its previous worth: a loaf of bread now took two days to earn; a yam (African potato) sufficient for a family meal, cost as much as two weeks' wages. Crime rates soared. Public services disintegrated. According to a World Bank estimate, only one-third of the truck and bus fleet and one-fifth of locomotives were serviceable. Between 1975 and 1981 some 14 000 trained teachers left the government's education service, many heading abroad.

**SOURCE 2C**

The cartoon below by Zapiro (2007) reflects on Ghana's independence from Britain.

**BIRTHS**

To Africa, a  
bouncing baby,  
Independence,  
born 6 March 1957  
in Ghana

**QUESTION 3: HOW DID THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT INFLUENCE CHANGE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DURING THE 1960s?****SOURCE 3A**

The following source is from *African-American Civil Rights Movement (1955 – 1968)* taken from the website [http://wikipedia.org/wiki/African\\_American](http://wikipedia.org/wiki/African_American).

The American Civil Rights Movement (1955 – 1968) refers to the reform movements in the United States aimed at abolishing racial discrimination against African Americans and restoring suffrage in southern states. By 1966, the emergence of the Black Power Movement, which lasted roughly from 1966 to 1975, enlarged the aims of the Civil Rights Movement to include racial dignity, economic and political self-sufficiency and freedom from oppression by whites.

Many of those who were most active in the Civil Rights Movement, with organisations such as SNCC, CORE and SCLC, preferred the term "Southern Freedom Movement" because the struggle was about far more than just civil rights under law. It was also about fundamental issues of freedom, respect, dignity, and economic and social equality.

**SOURCE 3B**

The following source relates to the Civil Rights Movement taken from the website [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil\\_rights](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_rights).

... Noted strategies employed prior to the Civil Rights Movement of 1955 to 1968 to abolish discrimination against African Americans initially included litigation and lobbying attempts by familiar organisations such as the NAACP. These efforts were the distinction of the American Civil Rights Movement from 1896 to 1954. However, by 1955 private citizens became frustrated by gradual approaches to implement desegregation by federal and state governments and the 'massive resistance' by proponents of racial segregation and voter suppression.

In defiance, these citizens adopted a combined strategy of direct action with non-violent resistance known as civil disobedience. The acts of civil disobedience produced crisis situations between practitioners and government authorities. These authorities of federal, state, and local governments often had to act with an immediate response to end the crisis situations – sometimes in the practitioners' favour. Some of the different forms of civil disobedience employed included boycotts as successfully practised by the Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955 – 1956) in Alabama, "sit-ins" as demonstrated by the influential Greensboro sit-in (1960) in North Carolina, and marches as exhibited by the Selma to Montgomery marches (1965) in Alabama. Noted achievements of the Civil Rights Movement in this area include the judicial victory in the *Brown v. Board of Education* case that nullified the legal article of "separate but equal" and made segregation legally impermissible, passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 that banned discrimination in employment practices and public accommodations, passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 that restored voting rights, and passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 that banned discrimination in the sale or rental of housing.

**SOURCE 3C**

The photograph below shows the march to Washington in 1963. It is taken from *Free at Last: A History of the Civil Rights Movement and Those Who Died in the Struggle*, S Bullard.





**QUESTION 4: HOW DID STEVE BIKO AND THE BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS MOVEMENT ENDEAVOUR (TRY) TO INFLUENCE CHANGE IN SOUTH AFRICA?****SOURCE 4A**

The following is an extract from a statement by Steve Biko in *Biko*, by Donald Woods (1987).

... whatever you have been doing so far, you have been trying to emulate whites. You have lost your values. You have been uprooted. Now go back to your roots and from there you can emerge as a man in your own right. Black Consciousness goes on to black solidarity and black power.

**SOURCE 4B**

The source below refers to the Black Consciousness Movement (BCM). Taken from *We Write What We Like*, by Chris van Wyk.

Black Consciousness challenged the entire white power structure that existed in South Africa by providing alternative structures. Until they had confidence in themselves and their society, Biko said, blacks would never gain their freedom, and to regain their confidence they must end their dependence on whites. With friends he set up the Black Community Programmes in which blacks helped other blacks without white assistance. The BC Movement used a variety of programmes – clinics, crèches and literacy training – to reach out to the masses. However, although it successfully implemented a system of comprehensive local committees to facilitate organised resistance, the BCM itself was decimated by security action taken against its leaders and social programmes. By 1976, 123 key members had been banned and confined to remote rural districts. By 1977 all BCM-related organisations were banned, many of its leaders arrested, and their social programmes dismantled.

**SOURCE 4C**

The cartoon below by Zapiro pays tribute to Steve Biko, 1977.



I Write What I Like by Steve Biko

**SOURCE 4D**

This is an excerpt from a speech made by Duncan Innes on the influence of Steve Biko. Taken from *We Write What We Like*, by Chris van Wyk.

Steve Biko's contribution to the liberation struggle in South Africa is well known, even if it may not always have been fully acknowledged. But I owe him a debt of gratitude for the major contribution he made to my personal intellectual and political development.

The 1967 NUSAS (National Union of South African Students) congress, which was held at Rhodes University, was torn apart from the start by the university's decision that African students could not stay in residences on campus during the congress along with their white counterparts. Instead, they had to stay in the township. NUSAS passed a resolution protesting against the university's racism, but for Steve this was not good enough. He made a fiery speech in which he argued that the predominantly white NUSAS leadership needed to take a stronger stand against the university's position – a stand in which they showed their willingness to suffer along with their black counterparts. He proposed that we all embark upon a 24-hour hunger strike.

I was completely blown away by his speech. To start with, I had never before heard a black person speak so eloquently and powerfully about the way in which apartheid sought to degrade black people. And, secondly, I had never before been asked to make a personal sacrifice, even for only 24 hours, in support of my anti-apartheid beliefs. I spoke in support of Steve's motion and, along with the majority of the congress, voted for his hunger strike.

In 1972 I left South Africa to continue my post-graduate studies in England and lost touch with Steve. Five years later, while I was still in England – in September 1977 – I heard that Steve had been brutally murdered by the forces of apartheid. A wave of sadness overwhelmed me that terrible day, partly because I knew that South Africa had just lost one of its greatest sons and future leaders, but also because I knew that the man who had changed my life, was gone.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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