



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

HIST.1

HISTORY P1

NOVEMBER 2021

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

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

AFTERNOON SESSION



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 may be either a source-based question or an essay question.
5. You are advised to spend at least 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 MARSHALL PLAN INTENSIFY 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 Study Source 1A.

- 1.1.1 Quote TWO pieces of evidence from the source to show that post-war Europe was in dire straits. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.1.2 Explain why the United States was the only world power not structurally affected by the Second World War. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.3 Define the term *satellite states* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why the Soviet Union and its satellite states refused to join the Marshall Plan. (2 x 2) (4)

1.2 Use Source 1B.

- 1.2.1 Name FOUR aspects in the source at which the Marshall Plan was directed to assist with the return of normal economic conditions in the world. (4 x 1) (4)
- 1.2.2 Explain how the Marshall Plan intended to prevent the spread of communism in Western Europe. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.3 State TWO conditions, as suggested in the source, that had to be satisfied in order to achieve European recovery. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.2.4 Comment on the usefulness of this source when researching the intention of the Marshall Plan. (2 x 2) (4)



- 1.3 Consult Source 1C.
- 1.3.1 Name the TWO governments in the source who met with Molotov in Paris on 2 July 1947. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.3.2 According to the source, why did Molotov object to Germany receiving economic assistance through the Marshall Plan? (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.3.3 Explain the concept *economic imperialism* in the context of the Cold War. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why the Soviet Union forced the Eastern European allies to reject the Marshall Plan. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4 Study Sources 1B and 1C. Explain how the information in Source 1B differs from the evidence in Source 1C regarding the assistance given to Europe by the US government. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5 Refer to Source 1D.
- 1.5.1 Explain the messages that are conveyed in the source regarding the implementation of the Marshall Plan from 1947. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.2 Comment on the significance of the word 'EUROPE' in the context of the implementation of the Marshall Plan. (1 x 2) (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 Marshall Plan intensified Cold War tensions between the USA and the USSR from 1947. (8)
[50]



QUESTION 2: WHY DID FOREIGN POWERS BECOME INVOLVED IN THE ANGOLAN CIVIL WAR BETWEEN 1974 AND 1976?

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

2.1 Study Source 2A.

- 2.1.1 What incident, according to the source, led to the process of decolonisation in Portugal? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.1.2 Define the concept *decolonisation* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.1.3 Name the THREE liberation movements in the source that signed the Alvor Agreement in 1975. (3 x 1) (3)
- 2.1.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain what led to the collapse of the Alvor Accord in 1975. (2 x 2) (4)

2.2 Use Source 2B.

- 2.2.1 Name the TWO countries in the source that decided to defend the MPLA government. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.2.2 In the context of the Cold War in Angola, explain the term *domino effect*. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.2.3 Quote evidence from the source that suggests that the Soviet Union was attempting to establish a military base in Angola. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.2.4 In the context of the Cold War, what is implied by the words, 'American officials knew that the Angolan Civil War served as a real threat to its interests throughout all of Africa'? (2 x 2) (4)

2.3 Read Source 2C.

- 2.3.1 Why, according to the source, was the question of South Africa coming to an arrangement with the MPLA a non-starter? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.2 Name TWO South African state agencies, referred to in the source, that met with both the FNLA and UNITA in Angola as well as Europe in 1975. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.3.3 Comment on the meaning of the statement, 'an Angola under their (FNLA and UNITA) control would form part of an anti-Communist bloc in southern Africa'. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why South Africa provided limited military aid and funding to both the FNLA and UNITA. (2 x 2) (4)



- 2.4 Refer to Sources 2B and 2C. Explain how these sources are similar regarding the involvement of the USA and South Africa in the Angolan Civil War between 1974 and 1976. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5 Consult Source 2D.
- 2.5.1 What messages are conveyed in this poster regarding the involvement of the USA and South Africa in the Angolan Civil War between 1974 and 1976? (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5.2 Explain the limitations of this source to a historian researching the Angolan Civil War between 1974 and 1976. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining why foreign powers became involved in the Angolan Civil War between 1974 and 1976. (8) **[50]**

QUESTION 3: HOW DID DIFFERENT FORMS OF SIT-INS CONTRIBUTE TO DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC FACILITIES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) DURING THE 1960s?

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

3.1 Read Source 3A.

- 3.1.1 Quote the non-violent protest action from the source that the four college students from North Carolina were involved in. (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.2 Define the term *boycott* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.1.3 Explain what is implied by the statement, 'By the end of the week, more than a thousand young people were involved in the sit-in', in the context of ending segregation in the USA. (2 x 2) (4)

3.2 Consult Source 3B.

- 3.2.1 Who, according to the source, was the leader of the Tougaloo Nine? (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.2 In the context of segregation in the USA, comment on what is conveyed by the words, 'There's a Coloured library on Mill Street'. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.2.3 How, according to the source, did the following react to the trial of the Tougaloo Nine at the courthouse?
- (a) Whites (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) Blacks (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.4 Explain why this source is reliable for a historian researching the non-violent action by African Americans to integrate facilities in United States during the 1960s. (2 x 2) (4)

3.3 Study Source 3C.

- 3.3.1 Explain the messages that are conveyed in the photograph regarding the 'swim-in' that took place in Raleigh, North Carolina on 7 August 1962. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.3.2 What conclusion can be drawn from the photograph regarding the two separate groups that are outside the swimming pool, in the context of integration? (1 x 2) (2)



- 3.4 Use Source 3D.
- 3.4.1 Quote THREE pieces of evidence from the source that suggests that the Civil Rights Movement's non-violent strategy to desegregate facilities in the South was a success. (3 x 1) (3)
- 3.4.2 Explain the term *integration* in the context of the Civil Rights Movement. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.4.3 List FOUR facilities in the source that President Kennedy requested should be open to all Americans. (4 x 1) (4)
- 3.4.4 Name the legislation in the source that outlawed racial segregation in public facilities and employment in 1964. (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.4.5 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why McCain on 1 February 1960 felt sitting on a stool was:
- (a) 'most relieving' (1 x 2) (2)
- (b) 'most cleansing feeling that I ever felt' (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.5 Compare Sources 3A and 3D. Explain how the information in Source 3A supports the evidence in Source 3D regarding the non-violent protest to desegregate facilities in the United States of America during the 1960s. (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 how the different forms of sit-ins contributed to desegregation of public facilities in the United States of America during the 1960s. (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 tactics and strategies that the United States of America used between 1963 and 1975 against the Vietcong during the war in Vietnam were a dismal failure.

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

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

The Congo's attainment (achievement) of independence from Belgium in June 1960 created expectations for a new and better life for all the Congolese.

Critically discuss this statement with reference to the political, economic, social and cultural policies that Mobutu Sese Seko implemented in the Congo from the 1960s to the 1970s.

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

Explain to what extent the philosophy of Black Power empowered (inspired) African Americans to be assertive and do things for themselves (be self-reliant) during the 1960s.

Use relevant evidence to support your line of argument.

[50]**TOTAL: 150**