

POSSIBLE ANSWERS FOR:

HISTORY PAPER 1 HIGHER GRADE

RUBRIC TO ASSESS THE SECTION 1.2, 2.2, 3.2 AND 4.2

1. LAYOUT AND STYLE OF THE ESSAY				
<p>The following need to be kept in mind when assessing this aspect of the essay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the learner used the normally accepted style of essay writing? • Are the spelling, punctuation and grammar acceptable? • Is the essay written in paragraph form? • Is the handwriting legible and neat? • Has the learner taken care to present a good essay? • Is there an introduction and conclusion to the essay? • If it is required, you can also assess the presence of a bibliography here. 				
Excellent	Very good / Meritorious	Good / Average / Competent	Poor / Below average / Needs support	Very poor / Low standard / Needs support
5	4	3	2	1
2. ARGUMENT				
<p>The following need to be kept in mind when assessing this aspect of the essay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did the learner address the topic and formulate an argument to substantiate it? • Did the learner express an opinion about the topic? • Did the learner use the given source material and factual information to support his/her argument? • Did the learner express an opinion about the sources and how they fit into the topic of the essay? • Originality. Did the learner develop an original argument and expand on it? 				
Excellent	Very good / Meritorious	Good / Average / Competent	Poor / Below average / Needs support	Very poor / Low standard / Needs support
5	4	3	2	1
3. THE MANNER IN WHICH SOURCES WERE USED				
<p>The following need to be kept in mind when assessing this aspect of the essay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the learner show an understanding of the sources? • Has the learner compared sources with each other to obtain a better understanding? • Has the learner used all the sources effectively? • Has the learner picked up that some sources can contradict each other while others support each other? • Has the learner showed any correlation between visual and written sources? 				
Excellent	Very good / Meritorious	Good / Average / Competent	Poor / Below average / Needs support	Very poor / Low standard / Needs support
5	4	3	2	1
4. ANALISES AND EVALUATION				
<p>The following need to be kept in mind when assessing this aspect of the essay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did the learner analyse the sources and use it to become part of his/her argument? • Is there an evaluation of the sources with the final argument of the essay? • Was the opinion of the learner supported in the analysis and evaluation of the topic? 				
Excellent	Very good / Meritorious	Good / Average / Competent	Poor / Below average / Needs support	Very poor / Low standard / Needs support
5	4	3	2	1

QUESTION 1

1.1 Discuss the industrialisation programme under Stalin between 1929 – 1938. (40)

1.2 “The Five Year Plans brought glory to Stalin and misery to his people”
Give a critical analysis of this statement with the help of the following sources: (20)

[60]

1.1 INDUSTRY

- The aim to triple the output of coal, steel, oil and heavy machinery
- Independent enterprises were abolished and put under state control
- Gosplan was responsible for the planning of:
 - The setting and level of production of every factory
 - The complete development of all resources
 - The availability of labour
 - The development of the railways, hydroelectric schemes and mines
 - Integration of existing factories and industries
- These objectives could only be reached through collection of taxes and long working hours
- Expenses were to fall on the people themselves, it becomes their sacrifice
- Technicians were imported from Germany and the U.K. to train Russian artisans
- Enormous propaganda campaigns were used to obtain the co-operation of workers
- Workers were told that the capitalist west planned to weaken and take over the Russian economy
- Workers supposedly handed over their meagre salaries to the state
- Workers were often expected to work overtime without remuneration
- Workers competed amongst themselves to exceed their production quotas
- Workers who did not obtain their quotas were considered enemies of the state
- Workers were also sent to labour/concentration camps
- A miner named Alexei Stakhanov, increased his productivity by 14 times
- He was treated as a national hero
- Workers were encouraged to become Stakhanovs
- A gigantic hydroelectric scheme was built in the Dnieper river
- Tractor factories were erected at Kharkov and Stalingrad (producing 27000 tractors annually)
- Industries in the Trans-Caucasus were modernised
- The Turkestan-Siberian railway of 760km was completed a year ahead of schedule
- Coal mining and metallurgical industries were extended in the Donetz basin
- 93% of the First Five Year Plan had been completed in four years
- There were however several drawbacks:
 - The Soviet Union as industrial nation was still not on par with Britain, France or the USA
- There were serious shortages of consumer goods such as furniture
- The emphasis was on quantity rather than quality
- This led to the production of machinery, vehicles and locomotives inferior quality
- Production per head was poor
- Conditions in the industrial cities were poor
- Expenses to fall on people – becomes their sacrifice
- THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN aimed at righting the faults experienced in the first Plan
- The quality of goods was to be improved
- Electrification of the railways and construction of canals

- Improvement of housing and living conditions was to be made
- Improved wages were to be paid according to the worker's productivity
- Production of consumer goods such as shoes, clothes and canned foods was to be emphasised
- Decentralisation of industry was to occur
- Hitler's aggressive actions in 1935 influenced Stalin to change the plan somewhat and pay more attention to the production of armaments
- New mines were developed in Mid Asia
- The Ural Volga region developed
- Education was made compulsory between three and six years
- No education contrary to communist ideology was allowed
- In 1938 the third Five Year Plan was launched but abandoned in 1941 when Germany invaded Russia

(Max 40)

1.2 Use the following in addition to the rubric as guidelines when marking the candidates answer.

NB. Candidates can answer either yes or no, all points of view must be motivated and related to an analysis of the source material. The candidates can also use facts from their own notes to enhance their points of view

- Yes, the successes of the Five Year Plans brought glory to Stalin and suffering to its people
- The successes are not attributed in the first place to the hard work and hardships experienced by the Russian population who had to obtain set production quotas, but to Stalin
- The Soviet Union developed an iron and steel, machine tool and modern chemicals industries and a heavy industry for producing agricultural machinery
- Provision of electricity increased from 5,05 to 36, 2 thousand kilowatt hours
- Coal mines increased their production from 35,4 to 128,0 million ton
- Oil production increased from 11,7 to 28,5 million ton
- The share of the Soviet Union in world manufacturing output increased from approximately 5% to 18%
- Unemployment was almost non-existent
- Russia did not experience the Great Depression
- Soviet workers were well paid and received bonuses
- Education was compulsory and free and huge sums were invested in training schemes at colleges and in the work place
- The USSR had more doctors per head than Britain
- Advertising campaigns attributed these successes to Stalin creating a Cult of Personality which glorified Stalin
- Propaganda posters showed that Stalin as a comrade working side by side with Soviet workers was responsible for implementing the Plans
- If Communist leaders wanted to keep their jobs they had to glorify Stalin in speech as did Nikita Khrushchev in 1937
- It was at the height of the purges when Stalin purged the CP of everyone who did not support him or his policy
- After Stalin's death Khrushchev changed his tune when he started the de-Stalinisation program
- The hardships the Russian population had to endure to glorify Stalin was enormous
- Factory discipline was strict and punishments were hard
- Lateness or absences were punished by sacking
- Internal passports prevented free movement and free choice of work place

- Workers were declared enemies of the state if they did not succeed in obtaining production quotas
- These workers were sent to labour/concentration camps where death awaited them
- People believed Stalin to be almighty omnipresent
- The Secret Police acted against all forms of dissent and rebellion
- According to the historian Lee the tsars were responsible for the spade work that provided a sound base for the successes of the Five Year Plans
- The vast mineral wealth and economical potential of Russia would have led to success under any plan
- Training and co-operation of the population could have been obtained by a less violent approach
- The emphasis on quantity led to the production of low quality products
- Fear dominated the USSR
- Although the USSR reduced its backlog it still lagged behind the west
- Standard of living was still poor/low
- Consumer goods were scarce
- There was no political freedom
- Russia was no workers paradise
- Workers could not change jobs freely
- Working hours were extended to 8 hours per day
- Sunday was abolished as a day of rest

(Max 20)
TOTAL 60

QUESTION 2

Although Charles Dickens referred to the times of the French Revolution when he wrote, “it was the best of times, it was the worst of times”, his statement aptly describes the American economy and society of 1922 – 1932.

The rapid growth of the American economy between 1922 – 1929 was followed by the worst years as depression hit America from 1929 – 1932.

- 2.1 Discuss the reasons for both of the above “best of times” and “worst of times”.
(40)
- 2.2 Do you think that F. D. Roosevelt’s New Deal dealt with the problems facing America in the 1930’s? To answer this question critically analyse the following source material relating to the effectiveness of the New Deal
(20)
[60]

2.1 “The Seven Fat Years” 1922 – 1929

- After World War I America experienced an economic slump
- This was due to a decline in the demand for war materials and because of the enormous war debt of the European countries
- The post war depression hit all the facets of the industrial sector
- A rapid recovery was made in all sectors except agriculture
- It seemed as though all American became prosperous
- They believed that poverty in America was annihilated
- The prosperous years became known as the Seven Fat Years
- The following were seen as possible reasons for this prosperity
- America changed it’s role from debtor to creditor
- Americans tried their best to overcome the technological advances of the Germans and the Chinese
- The development of the Major industries
- Motor manufacturers like Ford and General Motors expanded their production
- They wanted to supply an affordable car to the man on the street
- By 1929 five million cars were produced annually
- The motor manufacturing industry stimulated the creation of secondary industries such as glass, rubber and steel alloys
- Motor trucks and commercial vehicles were also produced
- It provided good foreign exchange
- It also brought about mechanisation of agriculture
- Growing industries necessitated quicker and better transport
- Railway systems had to be expanded and they had to build bigger stronger locomotives
- Trams and passenger busses were introduced into the cities
- Aeroplanes also provided transport for passengers
- This was especially provident for business men
- Road system linking cities improved
- Big highways accelerated transport
- The development of communication systems brought the business world, industries and nation in touch with each other
- Quicker printing presses and compositor invention made printed matter cheaper and more assessable
- The extension and improvement of telephone systems made person to person contact easier
- The radio and sound-film had important audio-visual power
- However it brought uniformity of thought – an American way of life

- The revolution in the motor industry were made possible by the invention of new engines and electric motors
- Internal combustion engines were build
- Electricity also transformed industry and households
- New products were made to make use of it such as radio's, fridge's and other electrical appliances
- This benefited the development of the coal and petroleum
- The motion picture industry came into being
- It became one of the biggest industries in America
- By 1929 the USA had 20 000 bioscopes
- Approximately 100 million people watch motion picture weekly
- American films became an important export product
- Hollywood became well-known world wide
- The following basic weaknesses were also evident
- Trade with other countries were neglected
- America relied on it's own internal market
- The economy was dominated by big business and the capitalists
- Farmers did not share in the general prosperity
- Income was distributed unevenly amongst the population
- There were few really prosperous people
- The income of the ordinary citizen remained static
- Advertising campaigns resulted in irresponsible spending
- People did not save their money
- To many luxuries were bought
- There was overproduction of some goods
- The development of mechanisation resulted in a higher unemployment rate
- People did not receive unemployment insurance
- To many people speculated on the stock market

The Great Depression

- The extent and effect of a depression is measured in accordance with the decline in world trade
- A 7% decline in world trade was the highest rate before 1929
- The Great Depression should a decline of 36% in world trade
- Industrial production fell from 110 to 58 points
- American exports fell by 70%
- The political policy of isolation that was returned to after World War I was also introduced in the economic sphere
- The Republican Party had a mainly pro-industry and anti-agricultural inclination
- The Fordney McCumber Act introduced high import duties and led to a decline in foreign trade
- The USA depended mainly on its own internal trade
- This protectionist legislation was prevented a free flow of trade with the rest of the world
- This was detrimental to the US and world economy
- A healthy economy is characterised by an even share of all in the national income
- After 1920 the US economy was committed to the business world in which the interests of capitalists and industrialists dominated
- Industrial production showed an increase of 60%
- Wages of workers in the cities however only increased by 10%
- World prices for agricultural products were low whilst those of agricultural implements and other necessities were high
- This decline in the buying power was detrimental to the farmers
- Industries relied on mass production

- Mass production needed mass consumption
- Advertising campaigns promoted mass consumption
- This led to an irresponsible commercial spirit of extravagancy
- People spent their money instead of saving it
- The custom of instalment buying was fostered
- This brought about enormous debts
- The radio, motor and motion picture enterprise also created an easy-going an extravagant attitude
- The US economy was thus no build on liquidity
- There was an unevenness in the income of the population
- A third of all income was in the hands of the money bosses, 5% of the population
- There was a uneven balance between salaries and profits
- The rich became richer and the poor poorer
- The working masses was the consumers
- The workers did not earn enough to buy all the factory goods being produced
- General prosperity led to speculation on the stock market, even by the ordinary man on the street
- Prices on the stock exchange reached unhealthy heights
- Warnings in 1928 were ignored
- Shares kept raising until September 1929 when prices suddenly started to drop
- 13 million shares were sold on 24 October
- The stock market collapsed on the same day
- During the First World War America loaned more than 100 million dollar to Britain and France
- They were unable to repay America when Germany was unable to pay her war debt to them
- Pleas for a reduction in repayments to the US fell on deaf ears
- High import duties also denied these countries an alternative income
- This however reflected badly on the US as world creditor
- Over production also led to lower prices
- Countries such as Australia and Brazil was dependent on foreign capital through the export of the agricultural products
- There was also over production in Europe
- All of this led to a reduction in the flow of international capital and the devaluation of money

(Max 40)

2.2 Use the following in addition to the rubric as guidelines when marking the candidates answer.

NB. Candidates can answer either yes or no, all points of view must be motivated and related to an analysis of the source material. The candidates can also used facts from their own notes to enhance their points of view

P.S. Candidates must not give an extensive discussion of the New Deal as such

- Yes, the New Deal dealt with the most important problems in the USA
- A republican as opponent to the democrat Roosevelt would hardly praise it as the correct policy
- There was a decline in unemployment
- Job creation schemes such as the C.C.C., Tennessee Valley, WPA (Max 3 marks for a discussion thereof) provided the jobless with work
- Members of organised labour increased due to legislation such as the Wagner Act, Social Security Act and others (Max 3 marks for a discussion thereof)

- There was an enormous increase in world trade because the policy of economic isolation was dropped
- The state made more funds available to help people
- The New Deal created a just society by recognising groups which had been largely not represented such as farmers and workers
- Ethnic groups and the new intellectual-administrative class also benefited
- Although big business was unhappy about what they saw as state intervention their incomes also increased as shown in the newspaper articles of cartoon C
- General Motor's shares received its highest earnings since 1929, US Steel showed a profit, Dupont showed a profit, Stock dealings reach highs etc.
- The source support some of the statements whilst other are opposed – this is due to the fact that they look at things from different perspectives and also because no system could be 100% perfect
- Roosevelt brought relief, recover and reform (MAX 3 for a discussion thereof) as he promised and did thus put an end to Depression in the US
- No the New Deal was not very effective
- Thrifty people and their ancestors who worked hard to accumulate their riches did not benefit
- As shown in cartoon D billions dollars of the tax payers money were wasted by pouring it into a leaking system
- Big business did not benefit from state intervention through NIRA
- The unemployment question was not solved
- Between 1932 and 1939 a minimum of 14,3 % people were still unemployed
- Imports were higher in 1937 than exports
- The rich still controlled the biggest percentage of the wealth of the country
- The rich filled the highest post in the country's laws, courts, police, newspapers, churches and colleges
- If the government simply let the economy alone recovery would have been rapid
- Many people saw the New Deal as a short cut to communism
- They felt that private enterprise were restricted

(MAX 20)
TOTAL 60

HIGHER GRADE**QUESTION 3**

- 3.1 Write an essay on the revolts in Hungary and Czechoslovakia against the Soviet domination.

THE HUNGARIAN REVOLT, 1956

- The Hungarian leaders such as Rakosi and Gerö had little or no influence on the Hungarian people
- They were divided among themselves and
- unable to stem the revolutionary tide
- Rakosi was the leading post-war Communist in Hungary and
- could count on the full support of Stalin
- He failed miserably to rule the country
- The economic situation in Hungary deteriorated and living standards dropped
- Rakosi's answer to the increasing discontent was the use of more violence and terror
- After Stalin's death, Imre Nagy was appointed as Prime Minister of Hungary
- Nagy was a Communist but also an ardent Hungarian nationalist
- He adopted a more independent attitude towards Russia
- He promised to initiate reforms
- Consequently he was relieved of his office and expelled from the Communist Party
- Rakosi was reinstated, but soon ran into difficulties
- His regime had to put up with a growing demand for greater freedom,
- more national recognition and
- the restoration of a free press
- In the face of this opposition, Moscow removed Rakosi
- He was replaced by Gerö, another Russian sympathizer
- He, too, had no answer to the growing discontent which was stirred up by anti-government demonstrations in Budapest and other large cities
- The Hungarians now demanded that Gerö be replaced by Nagy which occurred in October 1956
- The cry for reform in Hungary had meanwhile assumed such proportions that Nagy was unable to halt the national revolutionary movement
- He had no option but to grant the reforms demanded by the people
- Numerous civic rights, long absent from Hungary, were restored
- Nagy had to abolish the one-party system and
- established a coalition government which included non-Communists
- The Russian leaders were alarmed at these reforms
- Russian troops were instructed to invade Hungary
- Nagy responded by cancelling the Hungarian membership of the Warsaw Pact
- He declared Hungary an independent country
- An appeal was made to the UN to uphold Hungarian independence
- The Red Army was instructed to go over on the attack
- The Hungarians fought valiantly, but they were no match for the Russian tanks
- The country was occupied by the Russians and
- Nagy was removed from office and executed in 1957
- Janos Kadar, a Moscow man, became head of the government and withdrew all the reforms granted by Nagy
- This put an end to all hope of national independence for Hungary
- Although the Russians forced Hungary back into its camps, there were two devastating consequences for the Soviet Union

- Firstly, the Hungarian revolt exposed the lack of solidarity within Communist Europe
- Secondly, Russia alienated countless communist supporters in Western countries like France.

(Max25)

THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN CRISIS, 1968

- When Russia took over control of Czechoslovakia in 1945 she allowed the Liberal Edward Benes to return as President and Jan Masaryk as Foreign Minister
- This situation only lasted until the Communists were in control of vital State departments such as the police
- In 1948 a communist coup d' etat was launched
- Benes was removed from office and Masaryk was reported to have committed suicide
- The Communist regime was unable to stamp out the Czechoslovakian people's desire for freedom nor could it dampen their national spirit
- After the government refused to respond to the demands of Czech writers for the abolition of the rigid censorship in 1967 a strong movement to initiate reform emerged
- A rift developed between the 'liberal' Communists who favoured the relaxation of the repressive laws and the 'conservative' Communists who were still clinging to the spirit of the Stalinist era (Novotny)
- In 1968 the liberal Communist under Alexander Dubcek succeeded in taking over control of the party machinery and the reins of government
- He followed a policy of 'socialism with a human face'
- Liberal reforms were reinstated
- These included freedom of speech and the press
- Stalinist within the government were removed for office
- Religious freedom was introduced
- Economic controls were eased
- Russia and the neighbouring communist countries were apprehensive about these changes in Czechoslovakia
- Their 2 main fears were, firstly, the solidarity of the Warsaw Pact would be in jeopardy
- Secondly, that the Czech example of liberal reforms would give rise to demands for more freedom in other satellite countries
- Russia, in particular harboured this fear since these demands could incite revolts
- In June 1968 as an act of intimidation the Warsaw Pact held military manuevers in Czechoslovakia
- In July 1968 Dubcek and other Czech leaders were summoned to Moscow to explain their actions
- Displaying a boldness that surprised everybody, these leaders refused to go
- Consequently a meeting was arranged in a village near the Czechoslovakian border and a joint statement was issued
- This statement included two promises: Firstly, the Warsaw Pact countries would continue to co-operate
- Secondly, that the national sovereignty and territories would be recognized
- The Russians seemingly approved of the independence stance taken by Dubcek providing that she continue to co-operate from within the Communist Camp
- This was only a smoothing strategy
- The Russians remained suspicious and in August 1968 an Soviet force supported by Hungarian, Polish and East German troops invaded Czechoslovakia
- The country was occupied and firm communist control was reinstated

- Dubcek's liberal movement was crushed
- In March 1969 the Czech Hockey team defeated Russia in Stockholm
- The jubilant crowd celebrated in the streets of Prague
- The crowd was brought to order by the military
- Dubcek was imprisoned and released again
- He was now a broken man
- Propaganda against Dubcek resulted in his resignation
- This was proof that the Soviet Union would not allow her control over Eastern Europe to be weakened
- What followed was known as the Breshnev-ideology of full control

(Max 30)

(40)

3.2 Use the sources given above and your essay to assess the unity, solidarity, sovereignty and co-operation among the East European states.

- Use the rubric given below to assess the assessment of the candidates
- Read this section of the question and evaluate each of the sub-sections using the rubric
- Use the introductory comments and guidelines to assist you in your assessment. Please do not see them as required facts
- It is of importance to evaluate to what extent the candidate used the source in making an analyses and building up an argument

Unity amongst the East European states

- Khrushchev encouraged the countries to produce more food
- Communism should be acceptable for all the people
- Lenin, in accordance with the Marxist ideology, believed that Communism would free the proletariat internationally
- Unity was only possible if these states co-operated with each other
- It seems as though there was doubt that communist-socialism was able to unit the states of Eastern Europe

Recognition of solidarity between East European states

- Stalin acted strongly against any opposition to Communism
- Strong action was adopted against any person who disregarded and undermined the proposed Communist values
- Desertion of one country was seen as a threat to the other allies
- Communism and Socialism was seen as sacred by all the allies
- The ideological Cold War was seen as a threat to everybody
- Any form of criticism was seen as a threat to all concerned

Recognition of the sovereignty between Eastern European states

- Satellite states were not allowed to show an affinity towards western traditions
- The Communist allies acted against individual countries despite their promises not to undermine the allegiance
- Any resistance against Russian supremacy was suppressed with force
- The solidarity among socialist states was seen as more important than the national sovereignty of individual states
- As long as a country acted in accordance with the Russian will sovereignty was never a problem
- The idea of nationalism and the fostering of a national identity was seen as a threat to the Communist ideology

Co-operation between East European states

- No opposition to Communist control was tolerated

- East European counties supported each other when they acted against dissident countries or governments resisting Communist control
- Production quotas were worked out for peasants and not keeping to them were punished
- Co-operation was seen as a united action where there was no place for other ideas
- This was a negative form of co-operation as any deviation was seen as a threat to all

(20)

TOTAL 60

Unity amongst the East European states				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khrushchev encouraged the countries to produce more food • Communism should be acceptable for all the people • Lenin, in accordance with the Marxist ideology, believed that Communism would free the proletariat internationally • Unity was only possible if these states co-operated with each other • It seems as though there was doubt that communist-socialism was able to unit the states of Eastern Europe 				
Excellent	Very good	Good / Average	Poor / Below average	Very poor/ Low standard
5	4	3	2	1
Recognition of solidarity between East European states				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalin acted strongly against any opposition to Communism • Strong action was adopted against any person who disregarded and undermined the proposed Communist values • Desertion of one country was seen as a threat to the other allies • Communism and Socialism was seen as sacred by all the allies • The ideological Cold War was seen as a threat to everybody • Any form of criticism was seen as a threat to all concerned 				
Excellent	Very good	Good / Average	Poor / Below average	Very poor/ Low standard
5	4	3	2	1
Recognition of the sovereignty between Eastern European states				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satellite states were not allowed to show an affinity towards western traditions • The Communist allies acted against individual countries despite their promises not to undermine the allegiance • Any resistance against Russian supremacy was suppressed with force • The solidarity among socialist states was seen as more important than the national sovereignty of individual states • As long as a country acted in accordance with the Russian will sovereignty was never a problem • The idea of nationalism and the fostering of a national identity was seen as a threat to the Communist ideology 				
Excellent	Very good	Good / Average	Poor / Below average	Very poor/ Low standard
5	4	3	2	1
Co-operation between East European states				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No opposition to Communist control was tolerated • East European counties supported each other when they acted against dissident countries or governments resisting Communist control • Production quotas were worked out for peasants and not keeping to them were punished • Co-operation was seen as a united action where there was no place for other ideas • This was a negative form of co-operation as any deviation was seen as a threat to all 				
Excellent	Very good	Good / Average	Poor / Below average	Very poor/ Low standard
5	4	3	2	1

HIGHER GRADE**QUESTION 4**

4.1 Write an essay on the involvement of the United States of America and the Soviet Union in Africa after 1945.

1. INTRODUCTION

- The end of WWII saw the emergence of a new interest in Africa
- The old colonial powers lost their hold on the African States and the process of decolonisation created a power vacuum
- The existence of this vacuum led to a “new scramble” for Africa with new role players
- The new powers which emerged from WWII were the USA, USSR (Russia) and China
- Being involved in the Cold War each country aimed to increase its sphere of influence
- This new interest in African States was just an extension of the Cold War
- Each country attempted to win the favour of the young emerging African States
- The African States were not yet part of any international treaty nor were they interested to be drawn into the Cold War

2. THE ROLE THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) IN AFRICA

- After WWII the USA put pressure on the colonial powers to accept decolonisation
- Roosevelt’s policy was to support the liberation movements in Africa
- This policy was largely motivated by idealism and economic reasons in order to obtain a share of the new emerging African market
- As the Cold War escalated the USA shifted its policy to active involvement in Africa
- In 1957 vice-President Nixon visited 8 African states
- The USA policy were:
 - To spread the ideas of democracy to the new African States
 - To have a hard line approach towards the Apartheid system in South Africa
 - To follow on the growing power of the Civil Rights Movement in the USA itself
 - Use friendly relations with African States to counter the Soviet expansion in Africa
 - Attempt to contain the spread of Communism in Africa
 - To obtain the goodwill of African States as they are a powerful block in the UN
 - To develop close economic ties with African States
- The USA trade with African States increased drastically in the 1960's
- The aim was to gain vital raw materials such as gold, manganese, coal and petroleum
- The need for raw materials led to a two-sided approach towards the apartheid policy of South Africa
- The USA invested in South Africa and obtained the needed raw materials but on the political platform they condemned South Africa
- After 1970 the USA supported the liberation movements more specifically to counter the military support to these movement by the USSR and China
- Large economic and financial aid packages were provided to African States
- Corruption and the mal-appropriation of money led to a disillusionment of the USA
- Added to this, it became clear that African States were unable to pay back their debt
- To ensure that democracy is maintained in Africa, the USA had to intervene militarily
- The general occurrence of military coups and the establishment of military one party states added to the disillusionment of the USA

- Because of the strategic and military importance of Africa the USA government had to keep a presence in strategic positions in Africa

(Max 20)

3. THE ROLE OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (USSR) IN AFRICA

- As part of the international expansion of Communism the USSR became interested in the newly created African States after WWII
- Stalin saw this as a possibility to spread Communist influence as part of the Cold War
- At this point most African States were still colonised
- A strong anti-colonial policy was followed
- It was argued that colonialism was as result of the Capitalist expansion
- The “backward” position of Africa and the lack of development was directly blamed on the role of the Capitalist colonial powers
- Communism was though geared towards the industrial proletariat, which was not totally compatible with the mostly agricultural (peasants) nature of Africa
- At the Bandung Conference the USSR highlighted the importance of the struggle against colonialism and the urgency of independence for African States.
- This policy flattered the African leaders and paved the way for an influential role for the USSR in Africa
- The USSR began to supply, weapons, technical and financial aid to the liberation movements in Africa
- Some African States, like Egypt, were targeted when weapons were provided for attacks on Israel
- Financial aid was given to Egypt for the building of the Aswan Dam
- This financial aid to African States by Khrushchev was in the form of credit
- They could obtain goods from the USSR in a bartering deal for raw materials
- This led to a dramatic increase in trade between the USSR and African States
- Liberation movements such as Frelimo, MPLA, SWAPO, ANC and PAC were supported by the USSR by means of weapons
- Except for the importance of Africa for the USSR in the Cold War, most of its policies were also geared towards competing with China for control over Africa
- Although both countries were Communist they were involved in ideological struggle
- Both tried to win over the goodwill of African States
- In their freedom struggle the African States were far from both the USSR and China
- Because these countries supported their cause the African leaders accepted their aid
- They were not willing of giving political control over to the USSR and China
- Nasser of Egypt accepted all the aid given to him, but refused to be dominated by the Soviet Union
- Relations with other states also soured, in Guinea the Soviet Ambassador was expelled
- Algeria clamped down and prevented the spread of all organised communist activities
- Nkruma the leader of Ghana was the greatest hope of the Soviet Union, but when he was disposed and his corrupt government exposed the policy of the USSR changed
- Financial aid to African States were stopped
- Direct aid to liberation movements such as weapons were stepped up
- Humanitarian help like study aid to Africans students were provided

(Max 25)

4.2 Use the information given above to assess the main aims of the USA and Russia in Africa. To what extent were their attempts assisted or fowled by the attitudes of the African states?

- Use the rubric given below to assess the assessment of the candidates
- Read this section of the question and evaluate each of the sub-sections using the rubric
- Use the introductory comments and guidelines to assist you in your assessment. Please do not see them as required facts
- It is of importance to evaluate to what extent the candidate used the source in making an analyses and building up an argument

Aims of the USA in Africa

- They wanted to expand democracy in Africa
- They wanted to obtain the support of African States for Capitalism
- Africa was of strategic importance
- Control over Africa was seen as a victory in the battle for a balance of power
- Was interested in the mineral riches of Africa
- Needed Africa's support in the UN

Aims of Russia in Africa

- Want to extend the influence sphere of Communism
- Provide weapons to the liberation movements
- Regard the liberated Africa as a new area of expansion
- Want to extend Communism world wide
- Was interested in the mineral riches of Africa
- Want to establish trade rotations with African states

Successes and Failures of this involvement in Africa

- Africa needed food which was not a priority
- Africa needed financial aid to assist in her economic development
- African states accepted any form of assistance in their liberation struggle
- African states found the principles of Democracy difficult to accept
- Socialism was acceptable but Communism was not
- African states played the super powers off against each other
- Failures were common and successes scarce

Analyses of the information

- The African leaders saw the weaknesses of the super powers as they were involved in the ideological cold war
- The aid expected by Africa was often not given
- Armaments gave the African leaders a false hope of power
- Africa was dependent on the super powers for markets of their mostly primary products and was therefore not in a negotiatable position
- Poverty and hunger forced the African states to accept any aid irrespective from where it came

(20)

TOTAL 60

Aims of the USA in Africa				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They wanted to expand democracy in Africa • They wanted to obtain the support of African States for Capitalism • Africa was of strategic importance • Control over Africa was seen as a victory in the battle for a balance of power • Was interested in the mineral riches of Africa • Needed Africa's support in the UN 				
Excellent	Very good	Good / Average	Poor / Below average	Very poor/ Low standard
5	4	3	2	1
Aims of Russia in Africa				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Want to extend the influence sphere of Communism • Provide weapons to the liberation movements • Regard the liberated Africa as a new area of expansion • Want to extend Communism world wide • Was interested in the mineral riches of Africa • Want to establish trade rotations with African states 				
Excellent	Very good	Good / Average	Poor / Below average	Very poor/ Low standard
5	4	3	2	1
Successes and Failures of this involvement in Africa				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa needed food which was not a priority • Africa needed financial aid to assist in her economic development • African states accepted any form of assistance in their liberation struggle • African states found the principles of Democracy difficult to accept • Socialism was acceptable but Communism was not • African states played the super powers off against each other • Failures were common and successes scarce 				
Excellent	Very good	Good / Average	Poor / Below average	Very poor/ Low standard
5	4	3	2	1
Analyses of the information				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The African leaders saw the weaknesses of the super powers as they were involved in the ideological cold war • The aid expected by Africa was often not given • Armaments gave the African leaders a false hope of power • Africa was dependent on the super powers for markets of their mostly primary products and was therefore not in a negotiable position • Poverty and hunger forced the African states to accept any aid irrespective from where it came 				
Excellent	Very good	Good / Average	Poor / Below average	Very poor/ Low standard
5	4	3	2	1

SECTION B**QUESTION 5**

5.1

- 5.1.1 B
- 5.1.2 C
- 5.1.3 C
- 5.1.4 C
- 5.1.5 D
- 5.1.6 A
- 5.1.7 B
- 5.1.8 C
- 5.1.9 D
- 5.1.10 A

(10x2 = 20)

5.2

- 5.2.1 British and French foreign ministers
Suggested that Abyssinia be divided between Italy (Mussolini) and Selassi (2)
- 5.2.2 Austrian Chancellors
Seiss-Inquart became Chancellor when Schussnigg resigned (2)
- 5.2.3 Czechoslovakian provinces/ annexed by Hitler on 15 March 1939 (2)
- 5.2.4 Russian and German foreign ministers
Signed the Nazi-Soviet Non-intervention (Neutrality) Pact (2)
- 5.2.5 General Tojo was the Japanese militarist/ who ordered the bombing of the American fleet in Pearl Harbour (2)

(10)

5.3

- 5.3.1 G
- 5.3.2 E
- 5.3.3 D
- 5.3.4 A
- 5.3.5 C

(5x2 = 10)

5.4

- 5.4.1 National Socialist (Nazi) (1)
- 5.4.2 Employment
Free farmers from impoverishment
Better standard of living (reduced poverty) (2)
- 5.4.3 Von Hindenburg (1)
- 5.4.4 Von Papen and Goebbels (2)
- 5.4.5 Crossinsee and Vogelsang (2)
- 5.4.6 Capital of the Reich
City of the National Socialist Movement (2)
- 5.4.7 Sachsenhausen and Flossenburg (2)

(12)

5.5

- 5.5.1 Anschluss
Any other acceptable answer (2)
- 5.5.2 March 1938
- 5.5.3 The Austrian Nazi Party would be permitted in Austria
Germany acknowledges the Austrian independence (1)

- 5.5.4 He was against the propaganda/ and went to look for assistance from the Little Entente (Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Romania)
Restricted the Nazi leaders / jailed (2)
- 5.5.5 Occupation of Abyssinia (1)
- 5.5.6 Italy, Britain, France (any order) (3)
- 5.5.7 Stresa (1)
- 5.5.8 Inability of the League to act against an aggressive big power
League weakened by non-participation of the USA
Withdrawal of Germany and Japan
Inability to implement its decisions
Inability of member nations to co-operate
Inability to disarm members
Members were inclined to seek solutions outside of the League (4)
- 5.5.9 Fury, indignation, contempt, a member nation that does not have respect for the League (2)

(18)

5.6

- 5.6.1 They beat, kicked and jabbed them with their rifle-butts (1)
- 5.6.2 On the huge parade ground (1)
- 5.6.3 Blue and white striped canvas uniform (1)
- 5.6.4 The occasion on which Nazi's orchestrated an attack on Jews throughout Germany
Destroyed Jewish property (1)
- 5.6.5 No (Must motivate or no mark)
After Munich Hitler went further, he annexed Bohemia and Moravia and invaded Poland (2)
- 5.6.6 A = Germany
B = Russia (2)
- 5.6.7 Germany signed agreement with her enemy (1)
- 5.6.8 German-Russian Non-Aggression Pact/ Moscow Pact/ Neutrality Non-Intervention Pact (1)

(10)

TOTAL 80

MOONTLIKE ANTWOORDE VIR:

GESKIEDENIS VRAESTEL 1 HOËRGRAAD

TABEL VIR DIE EVALUEERING VAN AFDELINGS 1.2, 2.2, 3.2 EN 4.2

1. UITLEG EN STYL VAN OPSTEL				
Die volgende moet in gedagte gehou word wanneer hierdie aspek van die opstel assessee word:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Het die leerder 'n normaal aanvaarde styl van opstelskryf gebruik? • Is die spelling, leestekens en taalgebruik aanvaarbaar? • Bestaan die opstel uit paragrawe? • Is die handskrif leesbaar en netjies? • Het die leerder moeite gedoen om 'n goeie opstel in te lewer? • Is daar 'n goeie inleiding en afsluiting tot die opstel? • Indien nodig, kan die aanwesigheid van 'n bronnelys ook hier assessee word. 				
Uitstekend	Baie goed / Het goeie meriete	Goed / Gemiddeld / Bevoeg	Swak / Ondergemiddeld / Benodig hulp	Baie swak / Baie lae standaard / Hulp noodsaaklik
5	4	3	2	1
2. ARGUMENT				
Die volgende moet in gedagte gehou word wanneer hierdie aspek van die opstel assessee word:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Het die leerder die onderwerp ondersoek en 'n argument daarvoor geformuleer? • Het die leerder 'n opinie oor die onderwerp uitgespreek? • Het die leerder die bronnemateriaal en feitlike inligting gebruik om sy / haar argument te staaf en ondersteun? • Het die leerder 'n opinie oor die bronnemateriaal en hoe dit by die onderwerp van die opstel pas, uitgespreek? • Oorspronklikheid. Het die leerder 'n oorspronklike argument ontwikkel en daarop uitgebrei? 				
Uitstekend	Baie goed / Het goeie meriete	Goed / Gemiddeld / Bevoeg	Swak / Ondergemiddeld / Benodig hulp	Baie swak / Baie lae standaard / Hulp noodsaaklik
5	4	3	2	1
3. DIE MANIER WAAROP DIE BRONMATERIAAL GEBRUIK IS				
Die volgende moet in gedagte gehou word wanneer hierdie aspek van die opstel assessee word:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toon die leerder dat hy / sy 'n begrip van die bronnemateriaal het? • Het die leerder die bronne met mekaar vergelyk om beter insig te kry? • Het die leerder al die bronne effektief gebruik? • Het die leerder tot die besef gekom dat sommige bronne mekaar weerspreek, terwyl ander mekaar ondersteun? • Het die leerder die korrelasie tussen visuele en geskrewe bronne begryp? 				
Uitstekend	Baie goed / Het goeie meriete	Goed / Gemiddeld / Bevoeg	Swak / Ondergemiddeld / Benodig hulp	Baie swak / Baie lae standaard / Hulp noodsaaklik
5	4	3	2	1
4. ANALISE EN ASSESSERING				
Die volgende moet in gedagte gehou word wanneer hierdie aspek van die opstel assessee word:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Het die leerder die bronne geanaliseer en dit as deel van sy/haar argument gebruik? • Is daar 'n assessering van die bronnemateriaal in die afsluitings argument van die opstel? • Word die opinie van die leerder deur die analise en assessering van die onderwerp ondersteun? 				
Uitstekend	Baie goed / Het goeie meriete	Goed / Gemiddeld / Bevoeg	Swak / Ondergemiddeld / Benodig hulp	Baie swak / Baie lae standaard / Hulp noodsaaklik
5	4	3	2	1

VRAAG 1

1.1 Bespreek die industrialisering van die nywerhede onder Stalin tussen 1929 – 1938. (40)

1.2 “Die Vyfjaarplaane het glorie vir Stalin en ontberinge vir sy mense gebring”
Gee ‘n kritiese bespreking van hierdie stelling met behulp van die onderstaande bronne: (20)

[60]

1.1 INDUSTRIË

- Die doel was die drievoudige vergroting van die produksie van steenkool, yster, olie en swaar industrië.
- Alle privaatondernemings moes ook genasionaliseer word.
- GOSPLAN het die volgende beplan:
 - die ligging en produksie van nywerhede
 - die volle ontwikkeling van hulpbronne
 - die aanwending van arbeidskragte
 - die ontwikkeling van spoorweë, fabriek, myne en hidro-elektiese skemas
 - die inskakeling van bestaande fabriek en industrieë.
- Die doelstellings kon slegs bereik word deur die invordering van belasting en lang werksure.
- Tegnici moes uit Duitsland en Brittanje verkry word om vakmanne op te lei.
- Die samewerking van werkers moes deur middel van grootskaalse propaganda veldtogte verkry word.
- Daar is verklaar dat die kapitalistiese weste Rusland se ekonomie wil verswak en dan oorweldig.
- Daar word gesê dat arbeiders hulle karige lone aan die staat oorhandig het.
- Werkers het dikwels sonder enige vergoeding oortyd gewerk.
- Werkers van fabriek het met mekaar gewedywer om produksie kwotas te oortref.
- Werkers wat nie kon slaag om hulle produksie kwotas te bereik nie is tot vyande van die staat verklaar.
- Werkers is ook as straf na arbeidskampe gestuur.
- In Augustus het ‘n jong myner Alexei Stakanov daarin geslaag om onder ideale omstandighede, 14maal sy normale produksie kwota te lewer.
- Hy is tot nasionale held vereer.
- Werkers is aangemoedig om “Stakanov’s” of skokwerkers te word.
- * Groot hidro-elektiese kragentrale is in die Djneperivier voltooi.
- Trekkerfabriek is in Kharkov (lewer 27000 trekkers per jaar) en Stalingrad opgerig.
- Nywerhede is in Transkaukasië gemoderniseer.
- Die Turkestan-Siberiese spoorlyn van 760km is ‘n jaar voor die tyd voltooi.
- Steenkool en metallurgiese nywerhede het in die Donbekken uit gebrei.
- NB 93% van die Eerste vyfjaarplan is in vierjaar voltooi.
- Daar was egter verskeie probleme:
 - Rusland as nywerheidstaat was nie met Brittanje, Frankryk of die VSA vergelykbaar nie.
 - daar was ernstige tekorte aan verbruikersgoedere soos meubels
 - kwantiteit is beklemtoon en daarom is swak kwaliteit masjienerie, voertuie en lokomotiewe gelewer
 - produksie syfers was steeds laag
 - die toestande in die nywerheidstede was baie swak.

DIE TWEDE VYFJAARPLAN

- Die doelstellings hiervan was die:
 - verhoging van kwaliteit
 - elektrifisering van spoorlyne en bou van kanale

- verbetering van behuising en lewensomstandighede
- hoër lone en betaling volgens produksie
- vervaardiging van verbruikersgoedere soos skoene, klere en ingemaakte voedsel
- die desentralisering van nywerhede.
- Hitler se agressiewe optrede sedert 1935 lei tot die wysiging van die doelstellings deur die vervaardiging van krygstuig te beklemtoon.
- Nuwe myne is in Midde Asië begin.
- Die Oeral-Wolgastreek is ontwikkel.
- Die program van kollektivisering is voortgesit en die aantal staatsplase het toegeneem.
- Daar was groter suksesse agv groter meganisering en wetenskaplike boerderymetodes, bereik.
- Verbetering en uitbreiding van onderwys deur verpligte onderwys, tussen drie en sesjaar, is ingestel.
- Geen onderrig strydig met die kommunistiese leerstelling is toe gelaat nie.

(Maks 40)

2.2 Die volgende is riglyne wat saam met die aangehegte rubriek gebruik moet word om die kandidaat se antwoord te beoordeel:

L.W. kandidate kan ja en nee antwoord, alle standpuntinname moet egter gemotiveer wees en heen wys na 'n ontleding van die bronne. Standpunte kan ook toegelig word met addisionele feite uit die kandidate se eie aantekeninge.

- Ja, die suksesse van die Vyfjaarplanne het glorie vir Stalin gebring en opofferings vir sy mense
- Die suksesse is in die eerste plek aan Stalin toegeskryf en nie aan die harde werk en opofferings wat die Russiese bevolking moes maak om vasgestelde produksiekwotas te ewenaar en te oorskrei nie
- Rusland het wel staal- en yster-, meganiesegereedskap, moderne chemiese en landboumasjinerie industreë gekry
- Voorsiening van elektrisiteit het van 5,05 tot 36,2 toegeneem tussen 1927 en 1928
- Steenkoolproduksie styg van 35,4 tot 128,0 miljoen ton
- Olieproduksie het van 11,7 tot 46,8 toegeneem
- Nuwe industriële sentra het ontstaan by Magnotogorsk en Sverdlosk
- Die Sowjet-Unie se aandeel in wêreldproduksie het van ongeveer 5 tot 18% gestyg
- Werkloosheid het feitlik nie bestaan nie
- Rusland is nie werklik geraak deur die Depressie van 1929 – 1933 nie
- Sowjetwerkers is goed betaal en het bonusse verdien
- Onderwys was vry en verpligtend en daar was verskeie opleidingskemas in kolleges en by werksplekke
- Die USSR het teen 1940 meer dokters per hoof as Brittanje gehad
- Al hierdie suksesse is deur middel van propaganda plakkate aan Stalin toegeskryf om sy beeld te verheerlik – Die Persoonlikheidskultus
- Hy word saam met die werkers op plakkate vertoon as verantwoordelik vir die uitvoering van die program
- Kommunistiese leiers was verplig om Stalin in toesprake te verheerlik soos die van Nikita Krushshev in 1937, waarskynlik slegs 'n set om sy eie lewe te red
- Dit was die hoogtepunt van die suiwerings waartydens Stalin die KP gesuiwer het deur van almal ontslae te raak wat teen hom en sy beleid praat
- Krushshev sou egter na die dood van Stalin 'n ander deuntjie sing toe hy met sy de-Stalinisasie program begin het
- Die opofferinge wat die mense moes maak om Stalin te verheerlik deur die Vyfjaarplanne uit te voer was ontsaglik groot

- Strawwe en fabrieksdissipline was baie swaar
- Laatheid en afwesigheid is met afdanking bestraf
- Werkers se vryheid van beweging en beroepskeuse is aan bande gelê deur binnelandse paspoorte
- Indien werkers nie Stalin verheerlik het deur huile produksiekwotas te bereik nie, is hulle tot vyande van die staat verklaar
- Hierdie mense is na arbeids/konsentrasie kampe gestuur waar 'n gewisse dood op hulle gewag het
- Mense het Stalin gevrees en geglo dat hy oppermagtig en alomteenwoordig was
- Die Geheime Polisie het alle ontevredenheid en weerstand opgestel en daardeur opgetree
- Die geskiedkundige J. Lee meen ook dat dit die tsaars was wat die baanbrekers werk gedoen het wat Stalin van 'n stewige fondament voorsien het om die suksesse van die Vyfjaarplanne te verseker
- Die USSR met sy ontsaglike rykdomme en ekonomiese potensiaal sou waarskynlik onder enige ekonomiese beleid suksesse behaal
- Opleiding en samewerking van die bevolking kon op 'n milder geweldadige wyse verkry en verseker word
- As gevolg van die beklemtoning van kwantiteit was die kwaliteit van goedere baie swak
- Vrees het in die USSR oorheers
- Alhoewel groot vooruitgang bereik is, was Rusland nog ver agter die weste.
- Die lewenspeil was nog steeds laag gewees.
- Verbruikersgoedere bly steeds skaars.
- Daar was geen politieke vryheid nie.
- Rusland was geen werkersparadys nie:
 - daar was geen vrye oorskakeling van werk nie,
 - werksure is verleng tot 8ure per dag,
 - Sondae is as rusdag afgeskaf.

(Maks 20)
TOTAAL 60

VRAAG 2

Alhoewel die woorde van Charles Dickens, “dit was die beste tye, dit was die slegste tye” na die tydperk van die Franse Rewolusie verwys, beskryf dit die Amerikaanse ekonomie en gemeenskap van 1929 – 1932 uitstekend.

Die snelle groei van die Amerikaanse ekonomie tussen 1922 – 1929 is gevolg deur die slegste jare toe die depressie Amerika van 1929 – 1932 getref het.

2.1.1 Bespreek die redes vir albei bogenoemde “beste tye” en “slegste tye”.

(40)

2.2 Dink jy F. D. Roosevelt het die probleme wat Amerika in die 1930's in die gesig gestaar het, aangespreek? Om hierdie vraag te beantwoord moet u die onderstaande bronne met betrekking tot die effektiwiteit van die New Deal krities analiseer.

(20)

[60]

2.1. Die Sewe Vetjare, 1922-1929

- Na die Eerste Wêreldoorlog belewe die VSA ekonomie 'n ineenval.
- Dit word toegeskryf aan die afname in die aanvraag van krygstuig en die Europese lande se groot leningsoorlogskuld
- Die na-oorlogse depressie het alle fasette van die nywerheidswêreld geraak
- Behalwe boerdery het die ander sektore egter gou herstel.
- Dit wou voorkom of almal in die voorspoed gedeel het
- Daar is geglo dat armoede in die VSA uitgeroei is.
- Die voorspoedige jare het bekend gestaan as die Sewe Vetjare.
- Twee moontlike redes vir die voorspoed was:
 - o die feit dat die VSA van debiteur na krediteur verander het en
 - o die ywer van die Amerikaners om die Duitse en Sjinese tegnologie te verbeter.

Die Ontwikkeling van die Belangrikste Nywerhede :

- Ford Motors, General Motors en ander maatskappye het uitgebrei.
- Hulle probeer goedkoop motors vervaardig vir elke man op straat.
- Teen 1919 is vyf miljoen motors per jaar vervaardig.
- Die motorbedryf bevoordeel die ontwikkeling van ander vervaardigingsbedrywe soos glas, rubber en allouie.
- Vragmotors en handelsvoertuie is ook vervaardig.
- Dit voorsien goeie buitelandse valuta vir Amerika.
- Dit bring ook die meganisering van die landboubedryf.
- Groeiende nywerhede noodsaak vinnige en beter vervoer.
- Spoorwegstelsels moes uitgebrei en sterker en groter lokomotiewe moes gebou word.
- In die stede verskyn trems en passasiersbusse.
- Die vliegtuig word ook in die passasiersbedryf in gespan.
- Dit was veral voordelig vir die sake wêreld.
- Stede en state moes ook hulle padstelsels verbeter.
- Groot hoofweë word gebou wat die vervoerdiens bespoedig.
- Die ontwikkeling in die kommunikasiestelsels bring die sakewêreld, nywerhede en die volk nader aanmekaar.
- Danksy vinniger drukperse en beter letteruitsettings word gedrukte materiaal goedkoper en makliker bekombaar.
- Uitbreiding en verbetering van telefoonstelsels vergemaklik persoon tot persoon kontak.
- Die radio en klankrolprent het belangrike audiovisuele trefkrag.
- Dit bring wel eenvormigheid van denke mee.
- Die rewolusie in die vervoerwese is moontlik gemaak deur die ontwikkeling van nuwe masjiene en elektriese motors.

- Die binnebrandmotor in 'n kompakte eenheid word gebou.
- Probleme van meganiese krag vir nywerhede word uitgeskakel deur elektrisiteit.
- Woonhuise met elektrisiteit kan ook elektriese apparaat gebruik.
- Die ontginning van steenkool en aardolie is ook deur bg bevoordeel.
- Die filmbedryf word een van die grootste bedrywe in die VSA.
- Die klankrolprent lei tot verdere uitbreidings.
- Teen 1926 was daar sowat 20 000 bioskope in die VSA.
- Sowat 100miljoen mense het vertonings weekliks bygewoon
- Amerikaanse films word 'n belangrike uitvoerproduk.
- Die naam Hollywood word wêreldwyd bekend.

Basiese swakhede in die VSA ekonomie teen 1929:

- Teen 1929 was die volgende basiese swakhede bespeur:
- Handel met ander lande is nie aangemoedig nie.
- Daar is te veel gesteun op die eie binnelandse mark.
- Die ekonomie is oorheers deur die groot industrialiste en kapitaliste.
- Die gewone werker kry nie 'n regverdige aandeel in die ekonomie nie
- Landbouers het nie in die voorspoed gedeel nie
- Die bevolking se inkomste was oneweredig verdeel.
- Daar was min werklik welvarende mense.
- Die inkomste van die armes bly staties.
- Die koopkrag van die gewone mens was beperk.
- Groot advertensieveldtogte moedig onverantwoordelikheid aan
- Mense het nie gespaar nie
- Daar is te veel luukshede gekoop.
- Oorproduksie van sommige goedere het bestaan.
- Die ontwikkeling van masjienerie het bygedrae tot werkloosheid.
- Daar was nie werkloosheidversekering nie.
- Mense het te veel gespekuleer op die aandelemark.

Die Groot Depressie

- Die omvang en uitwerking van 'n depressie word gemeet aan die afname in die wêreldhandel.
- Gewone depressies, het nog nooit voorheen, 'n afname van 7% in die wêreldhandel oorskry nie.
- Met die groot depressie was daar 'n afname van 36% in die wêreldhandel.
- Nywerheidsproduksie daal van 110 punte tot 58.
- Amerikaanse uitvoere daal met 70%.
- Die beleid van isolasie op politieke gebied na die Eerste Wêreldoorlog het weldrae ook op ekonomiese gebied posgevat.
- Die Republikeinse party was tot 'n groot mate pro-nywerheid en anti-boergesind.
- Die instelling van die Fordney-McCumberwet het buitelandse kompetisie uitgeskakel deur hoë invoertariewe.
- Die VSA maak dus hoofsaaklik staat op sy eie binnelandse mark
- Dit het die vloeibare handel met die res van die wêreld benadeel deur 'n tarieweringmuur om die Amerikaanse produkte.
- Dit was tot nadeel van die VSA en die wêreldekonomië.
- 'n Gesonde ekonomie laat alle inkomste groepe deel in die voorspoed van die land.
- Na 1920 was die ekonomie gebonde aan die sakewêreld waarin die belange van die kapitaliste en nyweraars oorheers het.
- Nywerheidsproduksie toon 'n toename van 60%.
- Salarisse van stedelike werkers het slegs met 10% toegeneem
- Wêreldpryse vir landbouprodukte was baie laag maar landbou implimente en ander benodighede was baie duur.

- Die afname in die koopkrag van die boere benadeel die ekonomie.
- Industrië wat uitbrei lê hulle toe op massaproduksie
- Massaproduksie vereis massaverbruik
- Advertensiewese het hulle toegelê op massaverbruik
- Die gevolglike koopgier lei tot 'n gees van onverantwoordelikheid
- In plaas van spaar is gespandeer.
- Kredietverskaffing maak dit maklik om te koop.
- Dit het egter groot skuld beteken.
- Die radio, motor en rolprentbedryf dra ook by tot gemaksugtigheid en spandabelrigheid
- Die VSA ekonomie is nie op likwiditeit gebou nie
- Daar was 'n wanbalans in die volksinkomste.
- 'n Derde van die inkomste was in die hande van die geldbase, 5% van die bevolking.
- Daar was 'n groot wanbalans tussen salarisse en profyte.
- Die rykes word ryker en die armes armer.
- Die werkersklas was ook die verbruikersmassa.
- Die massa fabrieksgoedere word dus nie geabsorbeer nie.
- Algemene voorspoed in die VSA het gelei tot spekulasie op die aandelemark, deur die gewone man op straat
- Pryse op die aandelemark het ongesonde hoogtes ingeskiet.
- Waarskuwings in 1928 is geignoreer.
- Aandele het bly styg tot 'n reaksie op 7 September begin intree het.
- Op 24 Oktober is 13 miljoen aandele verhandel.
- Die aandelemark het op dieselfde dag ineengestort
- Gedurende die Eerste Wêreldoorlog leen die VSA +10 000miljoen dollar aan Brittanje en Frankryk.
- Toe Duitsland nie meer oorlogskuld aan hulle betaal nie kon die twee lande nie hulle leningskuld aan die VSA terugbetaal nie.
- Die VSA weier die opskorting van hulle skuld.
- Hoë invoertariewe op Europese produkte, ontnem die lande van 'n alternatiewe inkomste.
- Die VSA is hierdeur egter ook as wêreldkrediteur nadelig getref.
- Oorproduksie lei noodwendig tot laer pryse.
- Lande soos Australië en Brazilië was van buitelandse kapitaal afhanklik deur die uitvoer van hulle landbouprodukte.
- Dalende landboupryse beteken hulle verdien te min vir hulle uitvoere.
- Ook in Europa was daar oorproduksie.
- Dit bring 'n afname in internasionale kapitaalvloei en gelde devalueer.

(Maks 40)

2.2 Die volgende is riglyne wat saam met die aangehegte rubriek gebruik moet word om die kandidaat se antwoord te beoordeel:

L.W. kandidaat kan ja en nee antwoord, alle standpuntinname moet egter gemotiveer wees en heen wys na 'n ontleding van die bronne. Standpunte kan ook toegelig word met addisionele feite uit die kandidaat se eie aantekeninge.

L.W. Die kandidaat mag nie hier die New Deal as sulks volledig uiteen sit nie

- Ja, die New Deal het die belangrikste probleme in die VSA aangespreek
- 'n Republikein, dus opponent van die demokratiese president Roosevelt sal beswaarlik erken dat die beleid die korrekte een was
- daar was 'n afname in die werkloosheidsyfer
- Werkskeppingsprogramme soos die CCC, Tennessee Valleiskema, WPA ens. (MAKS 3 punte vir 'n bespreking hiervan) het werkloos van werk en 'n inkomste voorsien

- Daar was 'n groei in die ledetal van georganiseerde arbeidsorganisasies danksy wetgewing soos die Wagnerwet, Social Security Act ens. (MAKS 3 punte vir 'n bespreking hiervan)
- Daar was 'n geweldige styging in handel met die res van die wêreld waardeur die beleid van ekonomiese isolasie van die vorige regering beëindig is
- Daar was 'n toename in staatsbesteding om hulp te voorsien
- Die New Deal het 'n regverdige gemeenskap geskep deur die erkenning van boere en werkers wat nie voorheen in die voorspoed van die land gedeel het nie
- Etniese groep soos die swart Amerikaners en 'n nuwe intellektuele-administratiewe klas het ook baat gevind
- Alhoewel groot besighede/ kapitaliste ontevrede was met wat hulle as staatsinmenging beskou het het hulle inkomste ook toegeneem soos keorantberigte in spotprent C toon
- (MAKS 3 punte vir voorbeelde genoem) General Motors se aandele het 'n hoogtepunt bereik, US Steel toon profyte, Du Pont toon profyte, die verhandeling van aandele styg ens.
- Die bronne ondersteun sommige standpunte maar weerspreek ook mekaar – dit sal so wees want mense kyk na die saak vanuit verskillende perspektiewe en geen een stelsel kan 100% perfek/effektief wees nie
- Roosevelt het dus relief, recovery en reform (MAKS 3 punte vir uitbreiding hierop) gebring soos hy belowe het en sodoende die Depressie in Amerika die hoof gebied
- Nee, die New Deal was nie werklik so effektief nie
- Welvaarende mense wat geslagte lank hard gewerk en gespaar het, moes baie inboet
- Soos die spotprent toon is biljoene dollar van die belastingbetaler se geld vermors op stappe wat laat vaar is of in 'n lekkende stelsel gepomp wat verlore geraak het
- Groot besighede is benadeel deur staatsinmenging deur middel van NIRA
- Alhoewel werkloosheid afgeneem het is dit nie uitgroei nie
- Tussen 1932 en 1939 was daar nog steeds 'n minimum van 14,3% van die bevolking sonder werk
- Invoere het ook in ongeveer 1937 die uitvoere oorskrei
- Rykes het steeds die grootste persentasie van die land se rykdomme beheer
- Die rykes het ook die hoogste poste in die howe, polisie, koerantwese, kerke en kolleges beklee
- Die ekonomie sou waarskynlik mettertyd vanself en spoediger herstel het as Roosevelt nie met sy beleid van inmenging begin het nie
- Baie mense het van die maatreëls wat aangeneem is as kommunisties gesien en dit veroordeel
- Daar is gevoel dat privaatinisiatief aanbande gelê is

(Maks 20)
TOTAAL 60

Hoër GRAAD**VRAAG 3**

3.1 Skryf 'n opstel oor die opstande in Hongarye en Tsjeggo-Slowakye teen die Sowjet oorheersing.

DIE HONGAARSE OPSTAND, 1956

- Die Hongaarse leiers soos Rakosi en Gerö het weinig of geen invloed op die bevolking van Hongarye gehad
- Daar was onderlinge verdeeltheid en
- hulle was nie in staat om die rewolusionêre beweging in toom te hou nie
- Rakosi was die leidende na-oorlogse Kommunistiese leier in Hongarye en
- kon op die volle ondersteuning van Stalin staatmaak
- Hy het misluk om hierdie land te regeer
- Die ekonomiese omstandighede en lewensstandaard in Hongarye het verlaag
- Rakosi se antwoord op die toenemende ongelukkigheid was die gebruik van meer geweld en terreur
- Na Stalin se dood is Imre Nagy as die Eerste Minister van Hongarye aangewys
- Nagy was 'n Kommunist maar ook 'n onversette Hongaarse nasionalis
- Hy het 'n meer onafhanklike houding teenoor Rusland ingeneem
- Hy het belowe om hervormings van stapel te stuur
- Die gevolg hiervan was dat hy uit sy pos ontslaan is en uit die Kommunistiese Party verban is
- Rakosi is weer as Eerste Minister aangestel, maar het gou probleme ondervind
- Sy regering moes die probleem van groterwordende eise vir groter vryheid, nasionale erkenning en
- die herstel van persvryheid te bowe kom
- A.g.v. die teenkanding het Moskou weer vir Rakosi afgedank
- Hy is deur Gerö, 'n ander simpatiseerder van Moskou, vervang
- Ook hy het geen antwoord gehad vir die groterwordende ontevredendheid wat deur die anti-regerings betogers in Boedapest en ander belangrike stede aangespoor is
- Die Hongare het toe geëis dat Gerö met Nagy vervang word
- wat in Oktober 1956 gebeur
- Die strewe na hervorming in Hongarye het op hierdie stadium so ver gegaan dat Nagy nie in staat was om die nasionale rewolusionêre beweging te keer nie
- Hy het geen ander keuse gehad as om toe te gee aan die eise vir hervorming nie
- Verskeie burgerlike regte, wat lank reeds afwesig was in Hongarye, is ingestel
- Nagy moes die een-party stelsel afskaf en
- dit met 'n koalisie regering waarby nie-Kommuniste ingesluit is vervang
- Die Russiese leiers het hierdie hervorming met agterdog beskou
- Die Russiese troepe het opdrag gekry om Hongarye binne te val
- Nagy se reaksie hierop was om die Hongaarse lidmaatskap van die Warskoue Verdrag te beëindig
- Hy het Hongarye as 'n onafhanklike staat verklaar
- Die Verenigde Volke is versoek om die Hongaarse onafhanklikheid te beskerm
- Die Rooi Leër het opdrag gekry om tot die aanval oor te gaan
- Die Hongare het braaf weerstand gebied, maar was nie teen die Russiese tenks opgewasse nie
- Hongarye is deur die Russiese troepe beset,
- Nagy is verwyder as leier en is in 1957 terreggestel
- Janos Kadar, 'n Moskoue ondersteuner, het die nuwe leier van die regering geword

- Hy het onmiddelik all hervormings wat deur Nagy toegestaan is teruggetrek
- Dit was die einde van nasionale onafhanklikheid vir Hongarye
- Alhoewel die Russe Hongarye in hul kamp terug gedwing het,
- het hierdie inval twee vernietigende gevolge vir die Sowjet Unie ingehou:
- Eerstens, het die Hongaarse opstand die tekort aan eensgesindheid binne die Kommunistiese blok uitgelig
- Tweedens, het Rusland die groot hoeveelheid kommunistiese ondersteuners in Westerse lande soos Frankryk van hulle vervreemd

(Maks 25)

DIE TSJEGGO-SLOWAAKSE KRISIS, 1968

- Toe Rusland beheer van Tsjeggo-Slowakye in 1945 oorgeneem het,
- het hy toegelaat dat die liberale Edward Benes President word terwyl
- Jan Masaryk die Minister van Buitlandse Sake was
- Hierdie toestand is slegs geduld totdat die Kommuniste in beheer was van belangrike staatsdepartemente soos die polisie
- In 1948 is 'n kommunistiese staatsgreep geloots
- Benes is as President afgedank en Masaryk het blykbaar selfmoord gepleeg
- Die Kommunistiese regering kon die mense van Tsjeggo-Slowakye se strewe na vryheid en hul nasionale gevoel demp nie
- Nadat die regering in 1967 geweier het om te reageer op die eise van Tsjeggiëse skrywers dat die streng sensor wetgewing geskrap word
- het 'n sterk beweging ten gunste van hervorming ontstaan
- 'n Breuk het ontstaan tussen die 'liberale' Kommuniste wat ten gunste was vir die verskapping van die onderdrukkende wette en
- die 'konserwatiese' Kommuniste wat steeds aan die Stalinistiese gebruike geklou het
- In 1968 het die liberale Kommuniste onder leiding van Alexander Dubcek daarin geslaag om beheer van die Party masjienerie en ook die regering te verkry
- Liberale hervormings is ingestel
- Dit het persvryheid en vryheid van spraak ingesluit
- Stalinistiese binne die regering is verwyder
- Godsdiensvryheid is ingestel
- Ekonomiese beheer is verslap
- Rusland en die nader Kommunistiese buurlande het hierdie veranderinge in Tsjeggo-Slowakye met agterdog bejeen
- Hul twee grootste vrese was dat, eerstens, die solidariteit van die Warskouse Verdrag ondermyn sou word en
- Tweedens, dat die Tsjeggo-Slowaakse voorbeeld van liberale hervormings sou aanleiding gee tot soortgelyke eise in die ander satelietstate
- Rusland was besonder bekommerd aangesien dit kon aanleiding gee tot algemene opstande
- In Junie 1968 is militêre oefeninge in Tsjeggo-Slowakye deur die Warskouse Verdrag gehou as 'n vorm van intimidasie
- In Julie 1968 is Dubcek en ander Tsjeggo-Slowaakse leiers na Moskou opgekommandeer om hul aksies te verduidelik
- In 'n openlike vertoning van manmoed wat almal verbaas het, het die leiers geweier
- Gevolglik is 'n ander vergadering in 'n dorpie naby die Tsjeggo-Slowaakse grens gehou waarna 'n verkaring uitgeryk is
- Hierdie verklaring het twee beloftes bevat: Eerstens, die Warskouse Verdrags lande sal voorgaan met hul noue samewerking
- Tweedens, die nasionale soewereiniteit van lande sal erken word

- Rusland het blykbaar die onafhanklikheids standpunt van Dubcek aanvaar op voorwaarde dat hy deel bly en saamwerk binne die Kommunistiese Blok
- Dit was egter net 'n sagmaak taktiek
- Rusland het agterdogtig gebly en in Augustus 1969 het 'n Sowiet weermag, deur Hongarye, Pole en Oos Duitsland ondersteun, Tsjeggo-Slowakye binne geval
- Beheer is oor die land oorgeneem en totale kommunistiese beheer is her-ingestel
- Dubcek se liberale beweging is onderdruk
- In Maart 1969 het the Tsjeggo-Slowaakse hokkie span die Sowiet Unie in Stockholm verslaan
- Dit het tot uitbundige vreugde in die Tsjeggiëse hoofstad gely
- Die weermag is gebruik om dit te onderdruk
- Dubcek is in hegtenis geneem en weer vrygelaat
- Hy was toe egter 'n gebroke man
- Die anti-Dubcek propaganda het hom gedwing om te bedank
- Dit was 'n bewys dat die Sowiet Unie nie sou toelaat dat sy beheer oor Oos Europa verswak sou word nie
- Dit het die Bresnev-idiologie (doctrine) in the Sowiet Blok laat begin

(Maks 30)

(40)

3.2 'n Analise van die eenheid, solidariteit, soewereiniteit en samewerking tussen die Oos Europese lande te maak.

- Gebruik die onderstaande tabelle om die analise van die kandidaat te ewalueer
- Lees hierdie gedeelte van die vraag noukeurig en evalueer dan elke aspek noukeurig
- Gebruik die inleidende aspekte as handleiding, maar moet dit nie as 'n absolute gevraagde feit beskou nie
- Van belang is tot watter mate die kandidaat die bronne materiaal gebruik om 'n analise te maak en 'n argument op te bou

Eenheid tussen Oos Europese state

- Khrushchev moedig die lande aan om meer voedsel te produseer
- Kommunisme moet aanvaarbaar vir alle mense wees
- Lenin het volgens die Marxistiese ideologie geglo dat Kommunisme die proletariaat oor die wêreld sal bevry
- Slegs deur saam te staan was daar 'n gevoel van eenheid
- Dit blyk dat daar 'n wantroue in die vermoë van die Kommunisties-sosialistiese ideologie om almal saam te snoer

Erkenning van die solidariteit tussen Oos Europese state

- Stalin het streng opgetree teen alle teenstanders van Kommunisme
- Daar is sterk opgetree teen persone wat die voorgestelde Kommunistiese waardes verontagsaam of ondergrawe het
- Afvalligheid in een land is as 'n gevaar vir almal gesien
- Kommunisme en Sosialisme is as die heiligdom van alle bondgenote gesien
- Die ideologiese Koue Oorlog is as 'n bedreiging vir almal beskou
- Enige vorm van kritiek is as 'n afwyking beskou wat gestraf moet word

Erkenning van die soewereiniteit van Oos Europese state

- Sataliet state is nie toegelaat om Westerse gebruike aan te hang nie
- Ondanks die beloftes van 'n induwiduele land het die Kommunistiese bondgenote in Oos Europa gesamentlik teen die wil van daardie land opgetree
- Enige opstand teen die Russiese oorheersing is met volle mag afgedwing
- Die solidariteit van alle sosialistiese state is as belangriker as die nasionale

soewereiniteit van 'n enkele staat beskou

- So lank as wat 'n staat volgens die wil van Rusland optree was soewereiniteit nie 'n probleem nie
- Die idee van 'n nasionale gevoel is as 'n bedryging vir die gesamentlike Kommunistiese ideologie beskou

Samewerking tussen Oos Europese state

- Geen teenstand teen die Kommunistiese beheer is gedult nie
- Oos Europese lande het mekaar ondersteun wanneer daar teen 'n afvallige land opgetree is
- Produksie kwotas is vir boere uitgewerk en die straf vir onder prestasie was universeel onder hulle
- Samewerking is as 'n gesamentlike optrede gesien waar daar geen plek was vir enige afwyking nie
- Effektief was hierdie samewerking van 'n negatiewe aard aangesien enige afwyking as 'n bedryging vir almal gesien is

Eenheid tussen Oos Europese state				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khrushchev moedig die lande aan om meer voedsel te produseer • Kommunisme moet aanvaarbaar vir alle mense wees • Lenin het volgens die Maxistiese ideologie geglo dat Kommunisme die proletariaat oor die wêreld sal bevry • Slegs deur saam te staan was daar 'n gevoel van eenhied • Dit blyk dat daar 'n wantroue in die vermoë van die Kommunisties-sosialistiese ideologie om almal saam te snoer 				
Uitstekend	Baie goed	Goed / Gemiddeld	Swak / Onder-gemiddeld	Baie swak/ Lae standaard
5	4	3	2	1
Erkenning van die solidariteit tussen Oos Europese state				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalin het streng opgetree teen alle teenstanders van Kommunisme • Daar is sterk opgetree teen persone wat die voorgestelde Kommunistiese waardes verontagsaam of ondergrawe het • Afvalligheid in een land is as 'n gevaar vir almal gesien • Kommunisme en Sosialisme is as die heiligdom van alle bondgenote gesien • Die ideologiese Koue Oorlog is as 'n bedreiging vir almal beskou • Enige vorm van kritiek is as 'n afwyking beskou wat gestraf moet word 				
Uitstekend	Baie goed	Goed / Gemiddeld	Swak / Onder-gemiddeld	Baie swak/ Lae standaard
5	4	3	2	1
Erkenning van die soewereiniteit van Oos Europese state				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sataliet state is nie toegelaat om Westerse gebruike aan te hang nie • Ondanks die beloftes van 'n individuele land het die Kommunistiese bondgenote in Oos Europa gesamentlik teen die wil van daardie land opgetree • Enige opstand teen die Russiese oorheersing is met volle mag afgedwing • Die solidariteit van alle sosialistiese state is as belangriker as die nasionale soewereiniteit van 'n enkele staat beskou • So lank as wat 'n staat volgens die wil van Rusland optree was soewereiniteit nie 'n probleem nie • Die idee van 'n nasionale gevoel is as 'n bedryging vir die gesamentlike Kommunistiese ideologie beslou 				
Uitstekend	Baie goed	Goed / Gemiddeld	Swak / Onder-gemiddeld	Baie swak/ Lae standaard
5	4	3	2	1
Samewerking tussen Oos Europese state				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geen teenstand teen die Kommunistiese beheer is gedult nie • Oos Europese lande het mekaar ondersteun wanneer daar teen 'n afvallige land opgetree is • Produksie kwotas is vir boere uitgewerk en die straf vir onder prestasie was universeel onder hulle • Samewerking is as 'n gesamentlike optrede gesien waar daar geen plek was vir enige afwyking nie • Effektief was hierdie samewerking van 'n negatiewe aard aangesien enige afwyking as 'n bedryging vir almal gesien is 				
Uitstekend	Baie goed	Goed / Gemiddeld	Swak / Onder-gemiddeld	Baie swak/ Lae standaard
5	4	3	2	1

VRAAG 4

4.1 Skryf 'n opstel oor die betrokkenheid van die Verenigde State van Amerika en die Sowjet Unie in Afrika sedert 1945.

1. INLEIDING

- Na die Tweede Wêreldoorlog het daar 'n hernude belangstelling in Afrika ontstaan
- Die ou koloniale moonthede het hul houvas op die Afrika State verloor en die proses van dekolonisasie het 'n mags vakuum geskep
- Die vakuum het gely na 'n nuwe 'wedloop om Afrika' met nuwe rolspelers
- Die nuwe magte wat na die Tweede Wêreldoorlog na vore gekom het was die VSA, die USSR (Rusland) en China
- In hul betrokkenheid by die Koue Oorlog het elk van hierdie moonthede gepoog om sy invloedseer uit te brei
- Die belangstelling in Afrika was dus net 'n uitbreiding van die Koue Oorlog
- Elk van die super moonthede het gepoog om die guns van die nuut ontwikkelende Afrika State te verkry
- Die Afrika State was op hierdie stadium nie betrokke by enige internasionale verdrag nie en hulle was ook nie gewillig om by die Koue Oorlog betrokke te raak nie

2 DIE ROL VAN DIE VERENIGDE STATE VAN AMERIKA (VSA) IN AFRIKA

- Na die Tweede Wêreldoorlog het die VSA druk op die koloniale moonthede geplaas om dekolonisasie te aanvaar
- Roosevelt se beleid was om die bevrydingsbeweging in Afrika te ondersteun
- Hierdie beleid was grootliks deur idealisme en ekonomiese redes om 'n groter aandeel in die nuwe ontwikkelende Afrika mark te kry, gemotiveer
- Soos die Koue Oorlog in intensiteit toegeneem het, het die VSA se beleid na een van aktiewe betrokkenheid verander
- In 1957 het vis-Präsident Nixon 8 Afrika State besoek
- Die beleid van die VSA was:
 - Om die idee van demokrasie onder die nuwe Afrika State te versprei
 - Om sterk teenoor die Apartheids stelsel in Suid Afrika op te tree
 - Om op te volg op die groeiende Burgerregte Beweging binne die VSA
 - Om vriendskapsbande met Afrika State te sluit om Sowjet uitbreiding te keer
 - Poog om die verspreiding van kommunisme in Afrika te beheer
 - Om Afrika State se ondersteuning te kry want hulle is 'n sterk blok in die VN
 - Om sterk ekonomiese bande met Afrika State te ontwikkel
- Die VSA se handel met Afrika State het drasties toegeneem in die sestiger jare
- Van belang was om minerale soos goud, mangaan, steenkool en petroleum te kry
- Die behoefte aan minerale het aanleiding gegee tot 'n twee-delige beleid teenoor die apartheids beleid van Suid Afrika
- Op ekonomiese gebied het die VSA in Suid-Afrika belê en die benodigde minerale bekom, terwyl hy op politieke gebied Suid Afrika verdoem het
- Na 1970 het die VSA die bevrydingsbewegings baie meer ondersteun om die militêre ondesteuning aan hierdie bewegings deur die USSR en China teen te staan
- Groot somme van ekonomiese en finansiële hulp is aan Afrika State toegestaan
- Korrupsie en wanaanwending van die geld het die VSA egter ontugter
- Dit het ook gou duidelik geword dat die Afrika State nie in staat was om die leings en skuld terug te betaal nie
- Om te verseker dat demokrasie in Afrika gevestig en onderhou word was dit ook vir die VSA nodig om militêre ingrypings te maak

- Die algemene voorkoms van militêre staatsgrepe en die ontstaan van militêre een-party regerings het bygedra tot die ontnugtering van die VSA
- Weens die strategiese en militêre belangrikheid van Afrika was die VSA gedwing om 'n teenwoordigheid in strategiese posisies op die kontinent te handhaaf

(Maks 20)

3 DIE WAT DIE UNIE VAN SOWJET SOSIALISTIESE REPUBLIEKE (USSR) IN AFRIKA GESPEEL HET

- As deel van die internasionale uitbreiding van Kommunisme het die USSR belang gestel in die nuut geskape Afrika State na die Tweede Wêreldoorlog
- Stalin het dit as deel van die uitbreiding van Kommunistiese invloed tydens die Koue Oorlog gesien
- Die meeste Afrika state was egter na die oorlog nog gekoloniseer
- Rusland het 'n sterk anti-koloniale beleid gevolg
- Hul argument was dat kolonialisme die gevolg van Kapitalistiese uitbreiding was
- Die agtergeblewe toestand van Afrika en die tekort aan ontwikkeling is direk geblameer op die rol van die Kapitalistiese koloniale moonthede
- Kommunisme was egter gemik op die geïndustrialiseerde proletariaat, wat nie vergelykbaar was met die hoofsaaklik landbou geïntereerde Afrika bevolking
- By die Bandung Konferensie van 1955 het die USSR die belang van die stryd teen kolonialisme en die verkryging van onafhanklikheid vir Afrika State beklemtoon
- Dit het die Afrika leiers gelei en die weg gebaan vir 'n invloedryke Russiese rol
- Die USSR het begin om wapens, tegniese en finansiële hulp aan die bevrydingsbewegings in Afrika te verskaf
- Sommige Afrika State soos Egipte was die teiken waar daar wapens vir aanvalle op Israel verskaf is
- Finansiële hulp is aan Egipte gegee vir die bou van die Aswan Dam
- Die finansiële hulp aan Afrika deur Khrushchev was in die vorm van krediete
- Hulle kon goedere van Rusland verkry in ruil vir minerale
- Daardeur het die handel tussen Afrika State en die USSR geweldig toegeneem
- Bevrydingsbewegings soos Frelimo, MPLA, SWAPO, ANC en PAC is deur die USSR van wapens voorsien
- Buiten die belang van Afrika vir die USSR in die Koue Oorlog was sy beleid ook daarop gemik om met China mee te ding vir beheer in Afrika
- Beide lande was Kommunistiese maar hulle was in 'n ideologiese stryd gewikkel
- Beide het gepoog om die vriendskap van Afrika te wen
- In sy bevrydingstryd was Afrika State egter ver verwyder van beide Rusland en China
- Omdat hierdie twee lande hul bevrydingstryd ondersteun het, het die Afrika leiers hul hulp aangeneem
- Afrika leiers was nie bereid om politieke beheer aan Rusland en China te gee nie
- Nasser van Egipte het alle hulp wat aan hom aangebied is aanvaar maar het geweier om deur die USSR gedomineer te word
- Ander verhoudings het ook versuur bv. Gunië het die Sowjet Ambassadeur uitgesit
- Algerië het toegeslaan en alle kommunistiese aktiwiteite verbied
- Nkruma van Ghana was die grootste hoop vir die USSR, maar toe hy van mag onthef is en sy korrupte regering blootgestel is, het die beleid van die Sowjet Unie verander
- Finansiële hulp aan Afrika State is gestaak
- Direkte hulp aan die bevrydingsbewegings soos wapens het toegeneem
- Daar is ook humanitêre hulp soos studie beurse aan Afrika studente aangebied

(Maks 25)

(40)

4.2 Gebruik die informasie wat hierbo gegee word om 'n analise van die hoof doelsellings van die VSA en Rusland in Afrika te maak. Tot watter mate is hul pogings deur die houding van die Afrika State gehelp of teengestaan?

- Gebruik die onderstaande tabelle om die analise van die kandidaat te ewalueer
- Lees hierdie gedeelte van die vraag noukeurig en evalueer dan elke aspek noukeurig
- Gebruik die inleidende aspekte as handleiding, maar moet dit nie as 'n absolute gevraagde feit beskou nie
- Van belang is tot watter mate die kandidaat die bronne materiaal gebruik om 'n analise te maak en 'n argument op te bou

Doelstellings van die VSA

- Hulle wou demokrasie uitbrei in Afrika
- Hulle wou the Afrika State tot die Kapitalistiese ideologie oorhaal
- Hulle het Afrika as van strategiese belang gesien
- Beheer oor Afrika is as 'n oorwinning in die magsbalans gesien
- Het belanggestel in Afrika se minerale
- Hulle het Afrika se steun in die VN nodig gehad

Doelstellings van Rusland

- Hy wou Kommunisme uitbrei
- Het bevrydingsbewegings met hulp en wapens voorsien
- Sien 'n bevryde Afrika as 'n moontlike nuwe uitbreidings area
- Wou die hele wêreld aan Kommunisme onderwerp
- Stel belang in Afrika se minerale
- Wil handelsbande met Afrika vestig

Suksesse en Mislukkings van die betrokkenheid

- Afrika het kos benodig
- Afrika het finansiële hulp benodig vir ontwikkeling
- Afrika het enige hulp in sy bevrydingsstryd aanvaar
- Afrika was nie gewillig om van sy onafhanklikheid afstand te doen nie
- Demokrasie was nie toetaal aanvaarbaar nie - moes nog ontwikkel word
- Sosialisme was aanvaarbaar maar Kommunisme nie
- Afrika state het die super moonthede teen mekaar afgespeel
- Mislukkings was algemeen en suksesse dun versprey

Analise van die informasie

- Afrika het in die ideologiese stryd die swakhede van die super moonthede gesien
- Die hulp wat Afrika verlang het was meestal nie die hulp wat gegee is nie
- Bewapening het aan die Afrika leiers 'n valse gevoel van mag gegee
- Afrika was afhanklik van markte vir sy primêre produkte en kon dus nie onderhandel nie
- Armoede en hulpbehoewendheid het Afrika state gedwing om hulp van enige bron te aanvaar

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- Hulle het Afrika se steun in die VN nodig gehad

Uitstekend	Baie goed	Goed / Gemiddeld	Swak / Onder-gemiddeld	Baie swak/ Lae standaard
5	4	3	2	1

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- Sien 'n bevryde Afrika as 'n moontlike nuwe uitbreidings area
- Wou die hele wêreld aan Kommunisme onderwerp
- Stel belang in Afrika se minerale
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AFDELING B

VRAAG 5

5.1

- 5.1.1 B
- 5.1.2 C
- 5.1.3 C
- 5.1.4 C
- 5.1.5 D
- 5.1.6 A
- 5.1.7 B
- 5.1.8 C
- 5.1.9 D
- 5.1.10 A

(10x2 = 20)

5.2

- 5.2.1 Britse en Franse ministers van buitelandse sake
Stel voor dat Abessinië tussen Mussolini en Selassie verdeel word
- 5.2.2 Oostenrykse kanselier en Nazi-party leier in Oostenryk
- 5.2.3 Twee provinsies van Tsjeggo-slowakye wat in Maart 1939 deur Hitler beset is
- 5.2.4 Russiese en Duitse ministers van buitelandse sake
Onderteken die Duits(Nazi)-Sowjet Nie-Aanvals (Neutraliteits) Verdrag, 1939
- 5.2.5 Generaal Tojo was die Japanese militaris/ wat die opdrag gegee het om Pearl Harbour te bombardeer

(10)

5.3

- 5.3.1 G
- 5.3.2 E
- 5.3.3 D
- 5.3.4 A
- 5.3.5 C

(5x2 = 10)

5.4

- 5.4.1 Nasionaal-Sosialistiese (Nazi) (1)
- 5.4.2 Werksgeleendhede geskep
Boere armoede uitgewis
Hoër lewenspeil gevestig (2)
- 5.4.3 Von Hindenburg (1)
- 5.4.4 Von Papen en Goebbels (2)
- 5.4.5 Crossinsee en Vogelsang (2)
- 5.4.6 Hoofstad van die Ryk
Die stad van die Nasionaal-Sosialistiese beweging (2)
- 5.4.7 Sachsenhausen en Flossenburg (2)

(12)

5.5

- 5.5.1 Anschluss
Enige toepaslike antwoord (2)
- 5.5.2 Maart 1938 (1)
- 5.5.3 Die Oostenrykse Nazi Party word toegelaat in Oostenryk
Duitsland erken die onafhanklikheid van Oostenryk (1)
- 5.5.4 Hy was gekant teen die Nazi propaganda en het gaan hulp soek by die lande van die
'Klein Entente' (Tsjeggo-Slowakye, Joego-Slawië, Roemenië)
Het die Nazi party leiers begin beperk (2)

- 5.5.5 Die besetting van Abessinië (1)
 - 5.5.6 Italië, Brittanje, Frankryk (enige volgorde) (3)
 - 5.5.7 Strese (1)
 - 5.5.8 Onvermoë van die Volkebond om teen groot moonthede op te tree
Swakheid in die Volkebond se samestelling – VSA nie lid nie
Duitsland en Japan se ontrekking verswak die Volkebond
Volkebond kan nie sy besluite implementeer nie
Kon nie die ontwapening van lande deur voer nie
Lede soek oplossings buite die Volkebond (4)
 - 5.5.9 Kwaad, verontwaardig, minagtend, geen respek vir Volkebond
Enige negatiewe houding (2)
- (18)
- 5.6
 - 5.6.1 Die soldate het hulle geklap, geslaan, geskop en gestamp met die geweerkolwe (1)
 - 5.6.2 Op die parade grond (1)
 - 5.6.3 Blou en wit gestreepte uniforms van seil (1)
 - 5.6.4 Die aand to die Nazi's met 'n beplande optrede alle Jode in Duitsland vervolg het
Joodse winkels is vernietig (1)
 - 5.6.5 Nee (Motiveer of geen punte nie)
Na Munchen het Hitler nog verder gegaan, Boheme en Morawië ingelyf en Pole
binnegeval (2)
 - 5.6.6 A = Duitsland
B = Rusland (2)
 - 5.6.7 Duitsland sluit 'n ooreenkoms met sy vyand Rusland (1)
 - 5.6.8 Duits-Russiese Nie-Annvalsverdrag
Neutraliteitsverdrag
Nazi-Sowjetverdrag (1)

(10)
TOTAAL 80