

**HISTORY P2 SG : GENERAL HISTORY
GESKIEDENIS V2 SG : ALGEMENE GESKIEDENIS**

ADDENDUM

**OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2004
OKTOBER/NOVEMBER 2004**

503-2/2



VRAAG 4: AFRIKA IN DIE TWINTIGSTE EEU**4.1 AFRIKA-PERSPEKTIEWE OP KOLONISASIE EN DEKOLONISASIE****BRON 4A**

Hierdie is 'n uittreksel uit 'n toespraak oor die geskiedenis van Afrika deur Patrice Lumumba, leier van die onafhanklikheidsbeweging in die Belgiese Kongo.

Die dag sal kom wanneer geskiedenis sal praat. Maar dit sal nie die geskiedenis wees wat in Brussel, Parys, Washington of die VN geleer word nie. Dit sal die geskiedenis wees wat in lande wat hulself bevry het van kolonialisme en haar marionette geleer word. Afrika sal haar eie geskiedenis skryf en in beide die noorde en suide sal dit 'n geskiedenis van glorie en menswaardigheid wees.

BRON 4B

Hierdie is 'n uittreksel uit 'n toespraak deur Sekou Touré, 'n voormalige President van Guinee, oor dekolonisasie.

Dekolonisasie kan slegs bereik word deur die vernietiging van koloniale instellings. Kolonialisme as stelsel het swaar geweeg op die ekonomiese, maatskaplike, politieke en kulturele lewe van die land. Daarom moet ons in die eerste plek koloniale strukture vernietig en dit vervang met strukture wat so na as moontlik ooreenkom met ons eie behoeftes en ons eie evolusionêre ontwikkeling.

... maar 'n maatskaplike en ekonomiese rewolusie vereis 'n morele rewolusie en daar kan geen werklike transformasie wees sonder die algehele ondersteuning en begrip van die mense nie. Wat nodig is, is dat elke persoon homself, op eie inisiatief, moet hervorm; sonder individuele dekolonisasie kan daar geen hoop bestaan om die euwels van kolonialisme te likwideer (vernietig) nie. Ons moet van nou af kolonialisme in sy aakligste vorm beveg en dit is hoofsaaklik ons eie gedrag wat ons moet verander.



QUESTION 4: AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY**4.1 AFRICAN VIEWS ON COLONISATION AND DECOLONISATION****SOURCE 4A**

This is an extract from a speech on the history of Africa by Patrice Lumumba, leader of the independence movement in the Belgian Congo.

The day will come when history will speak. But it will not be the history which will be taught in Brussels, Paris, Washington or the UN. It will be the history that will be taught in the countries which have won freedom from colonialism and its puppets. Africa will write its own history and in both north and south it will be a history of glory and dignity.

SOURCE 4B

This is an excerpt from a speech by Sekou Touré, a former President of Guinea, on decolonisation.

Decolonisation can only be achieved by the destruction of colonial institutions. Colonialism as a system weighed heavily upon the economic, social, political and cultural life of the country. In the first place, therefore, we must destroy the colonial structures and replace them with structures which correspond as closely as possible to our own needs and our own evolutionary course.

... but social and economic revolution requires a moral revolution and there can be no profound (real) transformation without the total support and full comprehension of the people. What is needed is that each person could convert (change over) himself, on his own initiative; without individual decolonisation there can be no hope of liquidating (ending) the evils of colonialism. We have henceforth (from here on) to combat colonialism in its most insidious (ugly) form and it is chiefly our own behaviour that we have to change.



BRON 4C

Hierdie is 'n uittreksel uit *History for Today Grade 12* deur Graves en Viglieno oor kolonisasie.

Koloniale regering is nie altyd geredelik of passief aanvaar nie. Versetbewegings het ontstaan en die koloniale magte het gesukkel om hul beheer oor Afrika-gemeenskappe af te dwing. Hulle (koloniale magte) was uiteindelik in staat om dit te doen vanweë hul militêre, ekonomiese en tegnologiese bronne.

4.2 DIE OPKOMS VAN AFRIKA-NASIONALISME**BRON 4D**

Hierdie is 'n uittreksel uit die Handves van die Nigerian Youth Movement oor Afrika-nasionalisme.

Die doel van ons aktiwiteite is die algehele oornam van die regering in die hande van die inheemse bevolking van ons land. Ons strew na 'n gelyke vennootskap met ander lidstate van die Britse Gemenebes van Nasies, en om totale onafhanklikheid in die plaaslike bestuur van ons eie sake te geniet.

BRON 4E

Hierdie is 'n uittreksel uit die skrywes van 'n anonieme Afrikaan oor Afrika-nasionalisme.

Afrikane, geletterd en ongeletterd, beide stedelik en plattelands, beide regeerders en onderdane, en ongeskoolde mense sowel as priesters, het allerlei strategieë toegepas om óf die regering omver te werp óf, selfs meer populêr, om die koloniale stelsel te hervorm.



SOURCE 4C

This is an extract from *History for Today Grade 12* by Graves and Viglieno on colonisation.

Colonial rule was not always willingly or passively accepted. Resistance movements developed and the colonial powers struggled to impose their rule on African societies. They were eventually able to do so because of their military, economic and technological resources.

4.2 THE RISE OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM**SOURCE 4D**

This is an excerpt from the Charter of the Nigerian Youth Movement on African nationalism.

The goal of our activities is a complete taking over of the Government into the hands of the indigenous people of our country. We are striving toward a position of equal partnership with other member-states of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and enjoying complete independence in the local management of our affairs.

SOURCE 4E

This is an extract from the writings of an anonymous African on African nationalism.

Africans both literate and illiterate, both urban and rural, both kings and subjects, and laymen as well as priests, applied all sorts of strategies either to overthrow or, more popularly still, to reform the colonial system.



BRON 4F

'n Uittreksel uit 'n toespraak deur Kwame Nkrumah, die eerste President van Ghana, by geleentheid van sy inhuldiging in 1957.

Ons het 'n verantwoordelikheid om aan die wêreld te bewys dat Afrikane hul eie sake doeltreffend, met verdraagsaamheid en deur die toepassing van demokrasie kan bestuur. Ons moet 'n voorbeeld stel vir die hele Afrika.

4.3 DIE PRESTASIES VAN DIE OAE**BRON 4G**

Maurice Hommel, 'n voormalige professor in Politieke Wetenskap aan die Universiteit van die Wes-Kaap, het oor die OAE geskryf in *The Cape Times* op 21 Mei 2003. Hierdie is 'n uittreksel uit die artikel.

Die oorspronklike handves van die OAE was 'n idealistiese dokument waarin die gesindhede en gevoelens van die ondertekenaars weerspieël is ten tye van die totstandkoming van die organisasie. Wanneer dit (die handves van die OAE) beskou word in die maalstroom van botsende selfbelange wat op daardie stadium bestaan het, was dit inderdaad 'n besonderse prestasie.

BRON 4H

Peter Fabricius het ook oor die OAE in *The Cape Times* op 26 Mei 2003 geskryf. Hierdie is 'n uittreksel uit sy artikel.

Daardie beginsel (van nie-inmenging in die huishoudelike aangeleenthede van lande) sou keer op keer oor die volgende paar dekades voorgehou word omdat Afrika-leiers regeer het soos wat hulle geglo het is reg. Hierdie leiers is beskerm teen enige inmenging, selfs mondelings, van hul genote deur dieselfde OAE-handves. Terwyl die lewenstandaard van hul mense afgeneem het en baie lande in anargie verval het, het die leiers elke jaar in prag en praal byeengekom. Dit het niks anders as 'n eksklusiewe klub van diktators geword nie.



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ADDENDUM**SOURCE 4F**

An extract from a speech by Kwame Nkrumah, the first President of Ghana, on occasion of his inauguration in 1957.

We have a duty to prove to the world that Africans can conduct their own affairs with efficiency and tolerance and through the exercise of democracy. We must set an example for all Africa.

4.3 THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE OAU**SOURCE 4G**

Maurice Hommel, a former professor of Political Science at the University of the Western Cape, wrote about the OAU in *The Cape Times* on 21 May 2003. This is an extract from the article.

The original charter of the OAU was an idealistic document which reflected the attitudes and feelings of the signatories at the time the organisation was formed. And when considered in the 'maelstrom' (turmoil) of conflicting self-interests that existed at the time, it was, indeed, a remarkable achievement.

SOURCE 4H

Peter Fabricius also wrote about the OAU in *The Cape Times* on 26 May 2003. This is an extract from the article.

That principle (of non-interference in the internal affairs of states) was to be invoked time and time again over the next few decades as African leaders ruled entirely as they saw fit, protected by the very OAU charter from any interference, even verbally, from their peers. While the standard of living of their people declined and many of their states collapsed into anarchy, the leaders met each year for the OAU summit in undimmed pomp and splendour (a function on which a lot of money is spent), becoming little more than an exclusive club of dictators.



BRON 4I

'n Uittreksel uit die toespraak deur President Thabo Mbeki by die bekendstelling van die Afrika Unie, 9 Julie 2002, in Durban.

Die likwidasië (beëindiging) van kolonialisme staan uit as een van die historiese prestasies van die OAE wat hierdie organisasie 'n permanente ereplek waarborg in die totstandkoming van moderne Afrika.

BRON 4J

Kommentaar deur 'n Oegandese Anglikaanse biskop oor die OAE se gebrek aan optrede betreffende menseregteskendings regoor die kontinent. Amin was die President van Oeganda op daardie stadium.

Aaklige misdade is in post-koloniale Afrika gepleeg. Met die sameswering van die OAE is demokratiese bestuur verraai deur siviele en militêre diktatorskappe. Skokkende menseregteskendings in die vorm van marteling, kleptokrasie (regering deur diefe) en openlike volksmoorde soos in Rwanda het plaasgevind. Waarom het dit alles plaasgevind? Die OAE het nie die mense van Afrika gedien nie omdat nie voorsiening gemaak is vir burgerlike verteenwoordiging in haar strukture nie. As 'n gevolg hiervan het dit verval in 'n 'klub van diktators' wat nie in staat was om uitdrukking te gee aan die wil van die mense nie. Die OAE was, per slot van rekening, 'n vereniging van staatshoofde.



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ADDENDUM**SOURCE 4I**

An extract from the speech by President Thabo Mbeki at the inauguration of the African Union, Durban, 9 July 2002.

The liquidation (ending) of the system of colonialism stands out as one of the historic achievements of the OAU, which guarantees the organisation a permanent place of honour in the formation of modern Africa.

SOURCE 4J

A comment by an Ugandan Anglican bishop on the OAU's lack of action regarding human rights violations across the continent. Amin was the President of Uganda at the time.

Ugly crimes have been committed in post-colonial Africa. At the connivance of the OAU, democratic governance has been betrayed by civilian and military dictatorships. There have been staggering human rights violations in the form of torture, kleptocracy (rule by thieves) and outright genocide (mass murder of a group of people on the basis of their race, ethnicity, etc.) as in Rwanda. Why has all this happened? The OAU fell short of serving the African people precisely because it lacked civilian representation within. As a result, it degenerated into a 'club of dictators' who were unable to articulate the will of the people. After all, the OAU was an association of heads of state.



VRAAG 5: OMSTANDIGHEDE WAT GELEI HET TOT DIE TWEEDE WêRELDOORLOG**5.1 DIE NAZI PARTY IN DUITSLAND****BRON 5A**

Die volgende tabel gee die verkiesingsuitslae vir die vyf grootste politieke partye in die Reichstag (Duitse parlement), 1928 - 1933, en werkloosheidsyfers, 1928 - 1933.

SETELS WAT GEWEN IS DEUR POLITIEKE PARTYE								
JAAR	KOMMUNISTIESE PARTY	SOSIAAL DEMOKRATE	DEMOKRATIESE PARTY	SENTRUM PARTY	KONSERWATIEWES	NASIONALISTE	NASIONAAL-SOSIALISTE (NAZI'S)	WERKLOOSHEIDSYFERS (IN MILJOENE)
1928	54	153	25	61	45	73	12	1,391,000
1930	77	143	20	68	30	41	107	3,076,000
JULIE 1932	89	133	4	75	7	37	230	5,603,000
NOV 1932	100	121	2	70	11	52	196	
1933	81	120	5	74	2	52	288	4,804,000

BRON 5B

'n Uittreksel uit Jan Valtin, *Out of the Night* (1941), waarin die Nazi-verkiesingsbeloftes bespreek word.

Die Nazi het hoër lone aan die werkers, hoër winste aan die nywerheid en goed-betaalde werk vir die werkloos belowe. Hulle het grond aan plaaswerkers, vrystelling van belasting en 'n hoër inkomste aan boere en regeringsubsidies en goedkoop arbeid aan grondeienaars belowe. Hulle het belowe om stakings onwettig te verklaar en terselfdertyd elke staking ondersteun om die guns van die werkers te verkry.



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QUESTION 5: CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH LED TO THE SECOND WORLD WAR

5.1 THE NAZI PARTY IN GERMANY

SOURCE 5A

Reichstag (German Parliament) election results giving the number of seats won by the five largest political parties, 1928 - 1933, and unemployment figures, 1928 - 1933.

YEAR	SEATS WON BY POLITICAL PARTIES							UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES (IN MILLIONS)
	COMMUNIST PARTY	SOCIAL DEMOCRATS	DEMOCRATIC PARTY	CENTRE PARTY	CONSERVATIVES	NATIONALISTS	NATIONAL SOCIALISTS (NAZIS)	
1928	54	153	25	61	45	73	12	1,391,000
1930	77	143	20	68	30	41	107	3,076,000
JULY 1932	89	133	4	75	7	37	230	5,603,000
NOV 1932	100	121	2	70	11	52	196	
1933	81	120	5	74	2	52	288	4,804,000

SOURCE 5B

An extract from Jan Valtin, *Out of the Night* (1941), discussing the Nazi election promises.

The Nazi's promised higher wages to the workers, higher profits to industry and well-paid jobs to the unemployed. They promised land to the farmhands (farm workers), tax exemption (not having to pay tax) and higher income to the farmers and government subsidies and cheap labour to the landowners. They promised to outlaw strikes and at the same time supported every strike to curry (carry) favour with the workers.



BRON 5C

'n Nazi-verkiesingsplakkaat waarop 'n boer wat saad saai, uitgebeeld word. Die woorde op die plakkaat, vertaal, lees: 'Werk, Vryheid en Brood. Stem Nasionaal-Sosialisties!'



SOURCE 5C

A Nazi election poster showing a farmer sowing seeds. The words on the poster, translated, read: 'Work, Liberty and Bread. Vote National Socialist!'



BRON 5D

'n Nazi verkiesingsplakkaat waarop 'n vrou met haar werklose eggenoot en twee kinders uitgebeeld word. Die woorde op die plakkaat, vertaal, lees: 'Vroue! ... Miljoene Mans sonder Werk, Miljoene Kinders sonder 'n Toekoms ... Beskerm die Duitse gesin ... Stem [vir] Adolf Hitler!'



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SOURCE 5D

A Nazi election poster showing a woman with her unemployed husband and two children. The words on the poster, translated, read: 'Women! ... Millions of Men without Employment, Millions of Children without a Future ... Protect the German family ... Vote Adolf Hitler!'



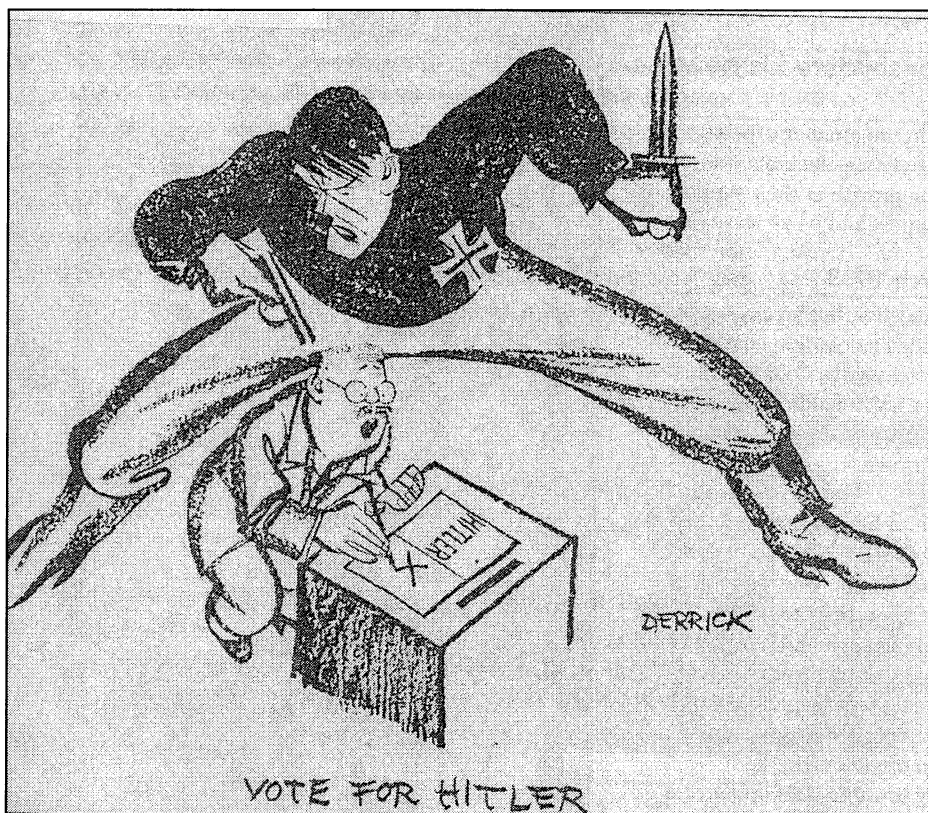
BRON 5E

'n Uittreksel uit N. Kelly en G. Lacey, *Modern World History*.

Hitler het kanselier geword maar hy het steeds nie werklike mag gehad nie. 'n Verkiesing is vir Maart 1933 uitgeroep en die Nazi's het probeer om die Duitse volk te oortuig om hulle te steun. Hulle hoofstrategie was om die gevaar wat kommuniste vir Duitsland ingehou het, te beklemtoon. Hitler het die voordele wat hy as kanselier geniet het ten volle uitgebuit deur kommuniste se verkiesingsvergaderings te verban en kommunistiese koerante te sluit.

BRON 5F

'n Spotprent wat verskyn het in die *Daily Express* ('n Britse koerant), 5 Maart 1933. Dit toon Hitler en 'n kieser by 'n stembus gedurende die 1933-verkiesing in Duitsland. Die onderskrif, vertaal, lees: 'STEM VIR HITLER'.



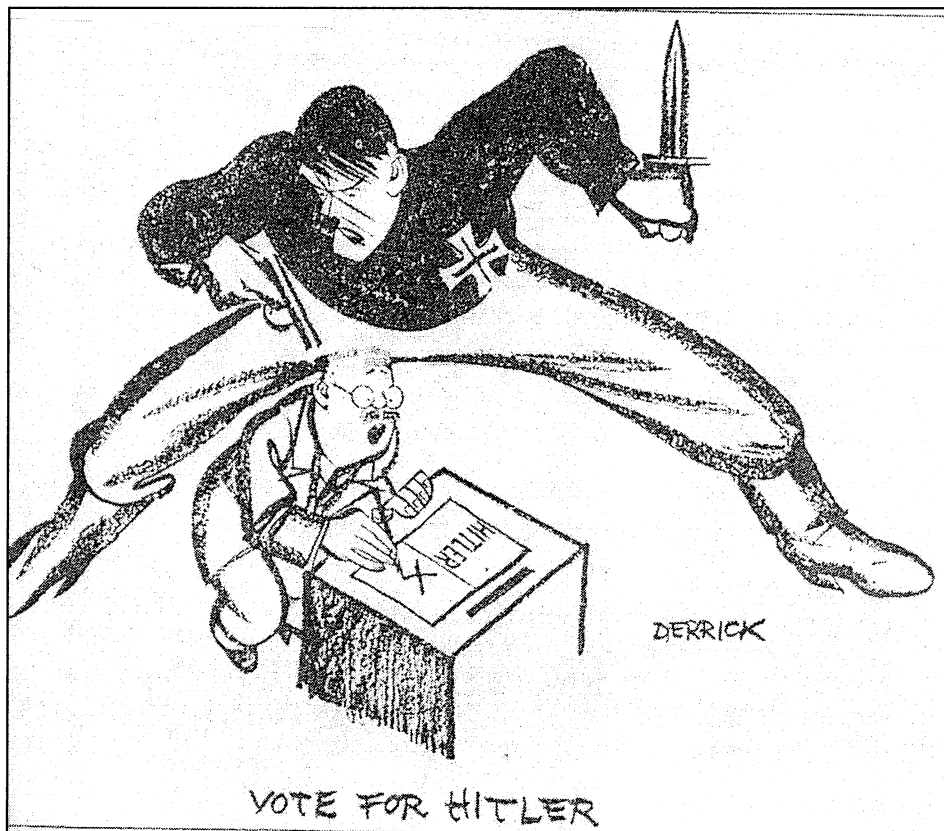
SOURCE 5E

An extract from N. Kelly and G. Lacey, *Modern World History*.

Hitler had become chancellor but he still did not have genuine power. An election was called for March 1933 and the Nazis set about persuading the German people to support them. Their main tactic was to emphasise the threat to Germany from the communists. Hitler fully exploited the advantages he had as chancellor by banning communist election meetings and shutting down communist newspapers.

SOURCE 5F

A cartoon published in the *Daily Express* (a British newspaper), 5 March 1933. It shows Hitler and a voter at a voting booth (station) during the 1933 election in Germany.



5.2 DIE SPILVERDRAG VAN 1936 TUSSEN DUITSLAND EN ITALIË

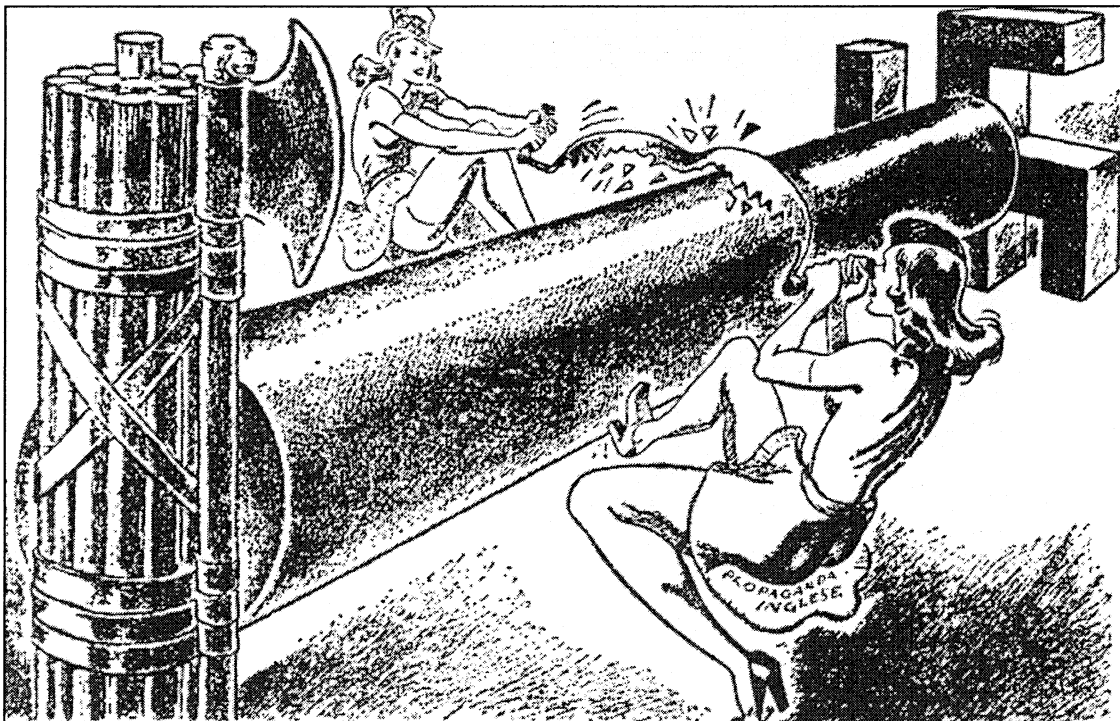
BRON 5G

Hierdie is 'n uittreksel uit 'n toespraak deur Mussolini by geleentheid van die aankondiging van die Rome-Berlyn Spilverdrag, Milaan, 1 November 1936.

Nasionaal-Sosialisme en Fascisme het nie net oral dieselfde vyande nie ... maar hulle het dieselfde opvattinge van die lewe en geskiedenis in gemeen. Beide glo in die wil as die bepalende mag in die lewe van die nasie en die dryfkrag in hul geskiedenis ... Beide is op jong mense gebaseer, wat ons in dissipline, moed, verset, liefde vir die vaderland en afkeur van 'n gemaklike lewe, oplei.

BRON 5H

Hierdie is 'n spotprent wat gepubliseer is in 'n Italiaanse koerant ten tyde van die Rome-Berlyn Spilverdrag. Die twee vroue in die spotprent verteenwoordig 'Britse en Amerikaanse propaganda' en hulle probeer om deur die spil te saag. Die onderskrif, vertaal, lees: 'Dit help nie – ons kan nie daardeur saag nie!'



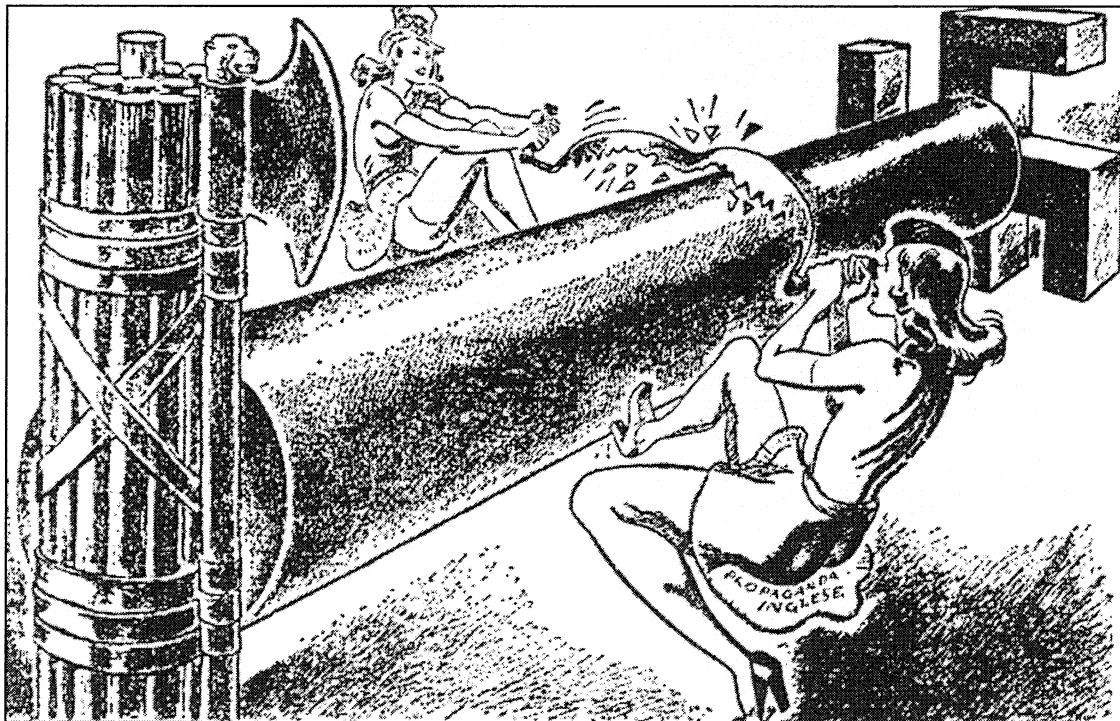
5.2 THE 1936 AXIS BETWEEN GERMANY AND ITALY**SOURCE 5G**

This is an extract from a speech by Mussolini on the announcement of the Rome-Berlin Axis, Milan, 1 November 1936.

Not only have National Socialism and Fascism everywhere the same enemies ... but they have many conceptions of life and history in common. Both believe in the will as the determining power (a factor that makes the final decision) in the life of nations and the driving force of their history ... Both are based on young people, whom we train in discipline, courage, resistance, love of the fatherland and contempt for easy living.

SOURCE 5H

This is a cartoon that was published in an Italian newspaper at the time of the Rome-Berlin Axis. The two women in the cartoon represent 'British and American propaganda' and they are trying to saw through the Axis. The caption, translated, reads 'It's no good – we can't cut through it!'



BRON 5I

'n Spotprent uit 'n Russiese koerant in 1940. In die spotprent word Hitler en Mussolini (wat 'n Duitse swastika op sy arm dra) uitgebeeld.



SOURCE 5I

A cartoon from a Russian newspaper in 1940. Hitler and Mussolini (wearing a German swastika on his arm) is portrayed in the cartoon



**VRAAG 6: INTERNASIONALE VERHOUDINGS EN GEBEURE, 1945 - 1970:
DIE KOUE OORLOG****6.1 SIENINGS OOR SOWJET-RUSLAND****BRON 6A**

Hierdie spotprent is in 'n Amerikaanse koerant in 1946 gepubliseer. Die beer in die spotprent verteenwoordig Sowjet-Rusland.



**QUESTION 6: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND EVENTS, 1945 - 1970:
THE COLD WAR****6.1 PERSPECTIVES ON SOVIET RUSSIA****SOURCE 6A**

This cartoon was published in an American newspaper in 1946. The bear in the cartoon represents Soviet Russia.



BRON 6B

Die volgende spotprent het in Wes-Duitsland verskyn in ongeveer 1950. Die mense in kettings verteenwoordig Pole, Tsjeggo-Slowakye, Hongarye, Roemenië en Bulgarye. Die soldaat met die geweer verteenwoordig Sowjet-Rusland. Die banier, vertaal, lees: 'Ons dank ons bevryders!'



SOURCE 6B

The following cartoon was published in West Germany around 1950. The people in chains represent Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria. The soldier with the gun represents Soviet Russia. The banner, translated, reads: 'We thank our liberators!'



BRON 6C

Op 13 Maart 1946 het Stalin sy land se houding oor Rusland se besetting van sommige van die Oos-Europese lande na die Tweede Wêreldoorlog verduidelik. Die volgende uittreksel is in die Russiese koerant, *Pravda* gepubliseer.

Die volgende omstandighede moet nie vergeet word nie. Die Duitsers het hul Russiese inval gemaak deur Finland, Pole, Roemenië, Bulgarye en Hongarye. Dit was vir die Duitsers moontlik om hulle inval deur hierdie lande te maak omdat regerings wat vyandiggesind teenoor Rusland was op daardie stadium in hierdie lande aan bewind was. As gevolg van die Duitse inval het Sowjet-Rusland onherstelbaar gely in die oorlog teen die Duitsers, en ook deur die Duitse besetting en die deportasie van Sowjet-burgers na Duitse slawerny het (Sowjet Rusland) 'n totaal van sowat sewe miljoen mense verloor. Met ander woorde, die Sowjet Unie se verlies aan menselewens is aansienlik meer as die lewensverlies gelei deur Brittanje en die Verenigde State van Amerika gekombineer ... Wat is dus so verrassend aan die feit dat die Sowjet Unie, wat bekommerd is oor haar toekomstige veiligheid, gretig is om toe te sien dat regerings wat lojaal is in hul gesindheid teenoor die Sowjet Unie in hierdie lande sal bestaan? Hoe kan enigiemand, wat nie van sy verstand af is nie, hierdie vredeliewende aspirasies van die Sowjet Unie beskryf as ekspansionistiese ambisies?



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ADDENDUM**SOURCE 6C**

On 13 March 1946 Stalin explained his country's position regarding Russia's occupation of some of the East European countries after the Second World War. The following excerpt is from an article that was published in the Russian newspaper, *Pravda*.

The following circumstances should not be forgotten. The Germans made their invasion of the USSR through Finland, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary. The Germans were able to make their invasion through these countries because, at the time, governments hostile to the Soviet Union existed in these countries. As a result of the German invasion the Soviet Union has lost irretrievably (impossible to get back) in the fighting against the Germans, and also through the German occupation and the deportation of Soviet citizens to German servitude (slavery), a total of about seven million people. In other words, the Soviet Union's loss of life has been several times greater than that of Britain and the United States of America put together ... And so what can there be surprising about the fact that the Soviet Union, anxious for its future safety, is trying to see to it that governments loyal in their attitude to the Soviet Union should exist in these countries? How can anyone, who has not taken leave of his senses, describe these peaceful aspirations of the Soviet Union as expansionist tendencies on the part of the state?



6.2 DIE BERLYNSE KRISIS VAN 1948 - 1949**BRON 6D**

Die volgende is 'n uittreksel uit 'n Amerikaanse regeringsverslag wat in Junie 1948 vrygestel is.

Op 23 Junie het die Sowjet-owerhede alle verkeer na Berlyn opgeskort vanweë beweerde tegniese probleme ... Skeepsvervoer is ook opgeskort op soortgelyke gronde. Kort voor middernag het die Sowjet-owerhede instruksies uitgevaardig om die toevoer van elektrisiteit vanaf Sowjet-kragstasies na die Westerse sektore van Berlyn te onderbreek. 'n Tekort aan steenkool is aangevoer as rede vir hierdie maatreël.

BRON 6E

Die Amerikaanse Generaal L. Clay, wat in Berlyn gestasioneer was ten tyde van die Berlynse Krisis van 1948 - 1949, het die volgende in 1948 gesê:

Ons het Tsjeggo-Slowakye verloor ... Gaan ons onttrek uit Berlyn? Wanneer Berlyn val, is Wes-Duitsland volgende.

BRON 6F

Hierdie is 'n uittreksel uit 'n toespraak deur die Amerikaanse ambassadeur na Moskou in 1947.

Oorlog het Rusland diep bekommerd gelaat oor Duitse aggressie. Hulle is vas van voorneme om die groei van 'n magtige en moontlik aggressiewe Duitsland in die toekoms te verhoed.



6.2 THE BERLIN CRISIS OF 1948 - 1949**SOURCE 6D**

The following is an extract from a US government report issued in June 1948.

On 23 June the Soviet authorities suspended all traffic into Berlin because of alleged technical difficulties ... They also stopped barge traffic on similar grounds. Shortly before midnight, the Soviet authorities issued orders to disrupt electric power from Soviet power plants to the Western sectors. Shortage of coal was given as a reason for this measure.

SOURCE 6E

The American General L. Clay, who was stationed in Germany at the time of the Berlin Crisis of 1948 - 1949, said the following in 1948:

We have lost Czechoslovakia ... We retreat from Berlin? When Berlin falls, Western Germany will be next.

SOURCE 6F

This is an extract from a speech made by the US ambassador to Moscow in 1947.

War has left Russia with deep concern about German aggression. They are determined to stop the growth of a strong and possibly hostile Germany in the future.



BRON 6G

Hierdie is 'n spotprent wat in die 1950's in die Sowjet Unie verskyn het in reaksie op die vereniging van die Amerikaans-, Brits- en Frans-besette sones in Duitsland. Die nuwe staat het as Wes-Duitsland bekend gestaan. In die spotprent verteenwoordig die ouers van die kuiken, vanaf links na regs, die VSA, Frankryk en Brittanje. Die kuiken beeld Wes-Duitsland uit. Let daarop dat die kuiken gewapen is, bedek is met Nazi-simbole en die Nazi-salut gee.



SOURCE 6G

This is a 1950s cartoon published in Soviet Russia in reaction to the unification of the American, British and French occupied zones of Germany. The new state became known as West Germany. The parent birds in the cartoon represent (from left to right) the USA, France and Britain. The chick represents West Germany. Note that the chick is armed, covered in Nazi symbols and doing the Nazi salute.



SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN - 2004
ADDENDUM**ERKENNINGS**

Uittreksels en visuele bronne wat in hierdie addendum gebruik is, is geneem uit die volgende publikasies:

- Bottaro, J. en Visser, P. 1999 *In Search of History Grade 12*, Kaapstad: Oxford
- Brockman, J. 1986 *Italy and Mussolini*, New York: Longman
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- Wilson, D.A. Geen datum *Peoples, Revolutions, and Nations*, Geen plek: Evan



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- Bottaro, J. and Visser, P. 1999 *In Search of History Grade 12*, Cape Town: Oxford
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