

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

ADDENDUM

**FEBRUARY/MARCH 2005
FEBRUARIE/MAART 2005**

503-1/2

VRAAG 4: AFRIKA IN DIE TWINTIGSTE EEU**4.1 PERSPEKTIEWE OP KOLONISASIE EN DEKOLONISASIE IN AFRIKA****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 die 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 in beide die noorde en suide en dit sal 'n geskiedenis van glorie en waardigheid wees.

BRON 4B

Hierdie is uittreksels uit toesprake deur Sekou Touré, 'n voormalige President van Guinee, oor kolonisasie en dekolonisasie.

Kolonialisme se grootste misstap was om te probeer om ons verantwoordelikheid om ons eie sake te bestuur van ons weg te neem en ons te oortuig dat ons beskawing niks meer as barbaars was nie. Hierdeur het ons komplekse ontwikkel wat daartoe gelei het dat ons uitgekryt is as onverantwoordelik en oor min selfvertroue beskik ...

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

QUESTION 4: AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY**4.1 PERSPECTIVES ON COLONISATION AND DECOLONISATION IN AFRICA****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 in both north and south and it will be a history of glory and dignity.

SOURCE 4B

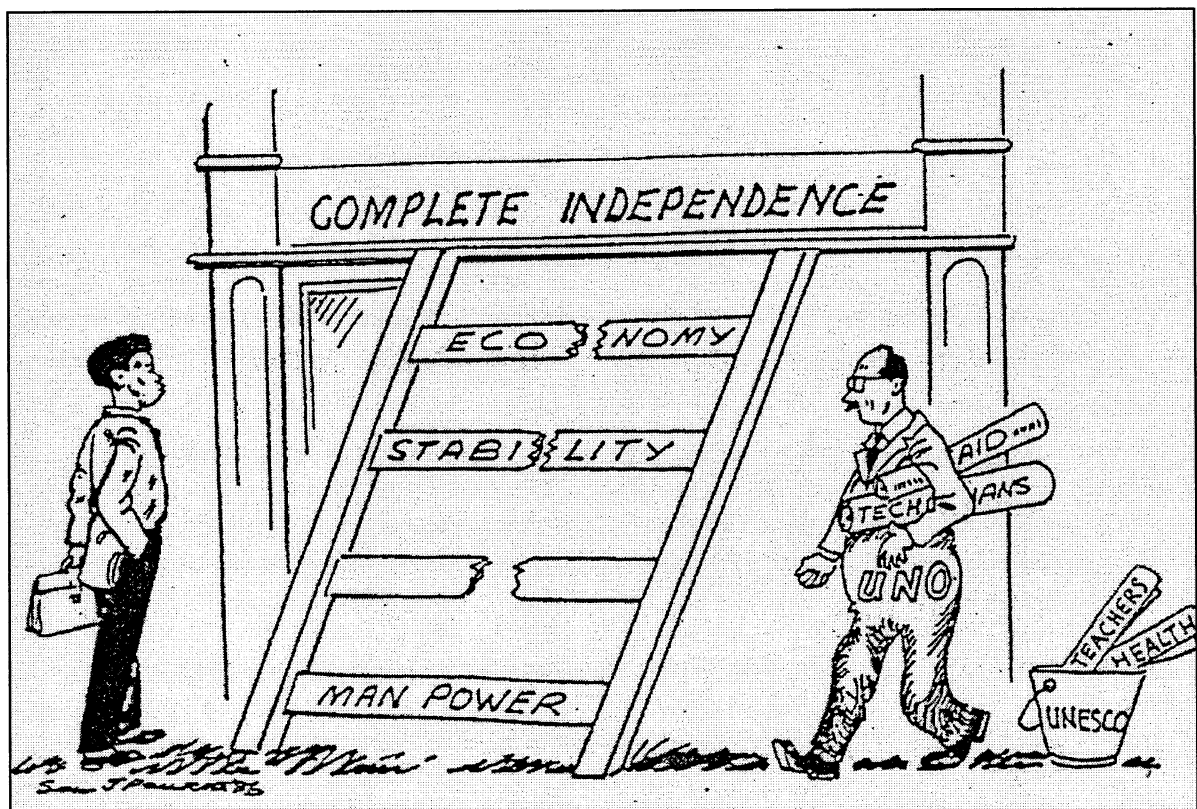
These are excerpts from speeches by Sekou Touré, a former President of Guinea, on colonisation and decolonisation.

Colonialism's greatest misdeed was to have tried to strip us of our responsibility in conducting our own affairs and convince us that our civilization was nothing less than savagery, thus giving us complexes which led to our being branded as irresponsible and lacking in self-confidence ...

... 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.

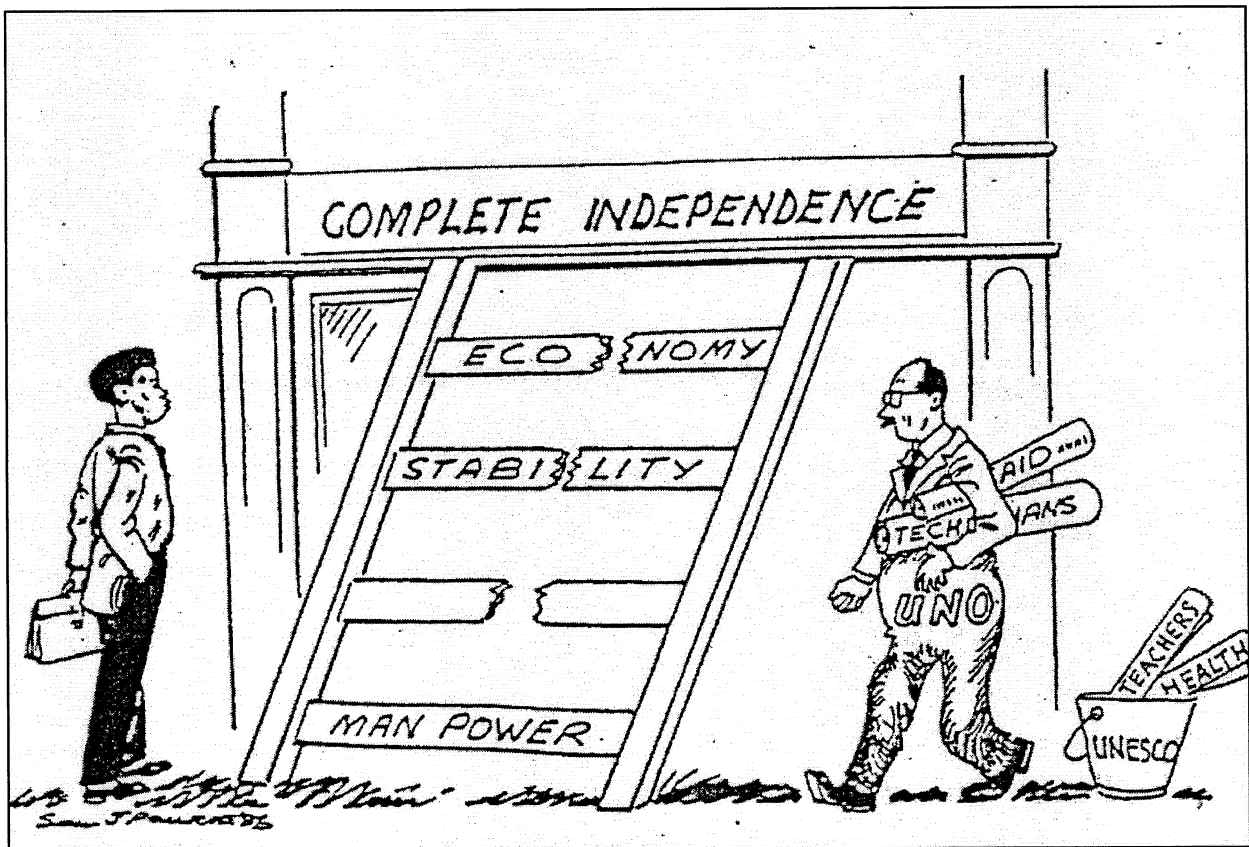
BRON 4C

'n Spotprent wat geteken is deur 'n Westerse spotprentekenaar in 1986. In die spotprent word die bereiking van volkome onafhanklikheid uitgebeeld as 'n einddoel aan die bopunt van 'n trapleer. Drie van die sporte van die trapleer; twee waarop ekonomie en stabiliteit geskryf staan, is gebreek. Aan die regterkant van die spotprent is 'n figuur, wat die Verenigde Nasies uitbeeld, besig om in die rigting van die trapleer te loop. Hy dra twee rolle papier waarop 'hulp' en 'tegnici' geskryf staan. Agter hom, in 'n emmer waarop die naam van die Verenigde Nasies se Opvoedkundige, Wetenskaplike en Kulturele Organisasie (UNESCO) verskyn, is twee verdere papierrolle waarop die woorde 'onderwysers' en 'gesondheid' verskyn. Aan die linkerkant van die spotprent is 'n Afrikaan wat hierdie situasie dop hou.



SOURCE 4C

A cartoon by a Western cartoonist sketched in 1986. In the cartoon the achievement of complete independence is portrayed as a goal at the end of a ladder. Three of the steps of the ladder, two of which are named economy and stability, are broken. On the right a figure, representing the United Nations Organisation, is walking towards the broken ladder carrying two rolls of paper named 'aid' and 'technicians'. Behind him, in a bucket bearing the name of the United Nations Educational and Scientific Organisation (UNESCO), are two further rolls of papers with the words 'teachers' and 'health' printed on them. On the left of the cartoon is an African surveying the scene.



BRON 4D

'n Blanke kolonialis in Rhodesië (vandag Zimbabwe) het die volgende geskryf oor die moontlikheid dat die blanke koloniale administrasie deur swart mense oorgeneem kon word.

Ek glo nie in individuele gesag nie, dit wil sê, nie enigiets wat neig na slawerny nie; maar ek dink beslis dat om slawe van die Staat te wees, as jy die begrip sal toelaat, is die beste vir die swart rasse van Rhodesië.

4.2 DIE PRESTASIES VAN DIE OAE**BRON 4E**

Die openingstoespraak by die stigtingsvergadering van die OAE is gelewer deur Ethiopië se Haile Selassie. Sy woorde reflekteer die optimisme wat met die organisasie se stigting gepaard gegaan het.

Vandag kyk ons na die toekoms met kalmte, vertrou en moed. Ons sien 'n visie van 'n Afrika wat nie alleen vry is nie, maar ook verenig is ... Ons weet dat daar verskille tussen ons bestaan. Afrikane het verskillende kulture, unieke waardes, spesiale kenmerke. Maar ons weet ook dat eenheid bereik kan word en alreeds bereik is; dat verskille tussen mense van uiteenlopende rasse, gelowe, kulture en tradisies nie onoorkombare struikelblokke is in die samekoms van mense nie. Die geskiedenis leer ons dat eenheid mag is, en waarsku ons om ons verskille te vergeet en te oorkom in die strewe na gemeenskaplike doelwitte ... Dit is ons plig en voorreg om die slapende reus van Afrika te laat ontwaak ... in die visie van 'n enkele broederskap in Afrika wat verenig is in haar gesamentlike pogings tot die bereiking van 'n meer verhewe en edele doel.

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION - MARCH 2005
ADDENDUM**SOURCE 4D**

A white colonialist in Rhodesia (today Zimbabwe) wrote the following about the possibility of the white colonial administration being taken over by African people.

I do not believe in individual authority, that is to say, not anything approaching slavery; but I certainly think to be slaves of the State, if you will allow the term, is the best thing for the black races of Rhodesia.

4.2 THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE OAU**SOURCE 4E**

The opening speech of the founding conference of the OAU was given by Ethiopia's Haile Selassie. His words reflect the optimism behind the body's formation.

Today we look to the future calmly, confidently, and courageously. We look to the vision of an Africa not merely free but united ... We know that there are differences among us. Africans enjoy different cultures, distinctive values, special attributes. But we also know that unity can be and has been attained among men of disparate [different] origins, that differences of race, of religion, of culture, of tradition are no insuperable [impossible] obstacle to the coming together of peoples. History teaches us that unity is strength, and cautions us to submerge and overcome our differences in the quest for common goals ... It is our duty and privilege to rouse [wake] the slumbering giant of Africa ... to the vision of a single African brotherhood bending its united efforts towards the achievement of a greater and nobler goal.

BRON 4F

Kommentaar deur 'n Oegandese Anglikaanse biskop in die laat 1970's oor die OAE se gebrek aan optrede rakende menseregtevergrype oor die kontinent heen. Idi Amin was die president van Oeganda op daardie stadium.

Die OAE se stilte het bloedvergieting in Afrika aangemoedig en indirek daartoe bygedra. Ek meen, die OAE het selfs so ver gegaan as om in Kampala te ontmoet vir sy spitsberaad (in 1975) en om Amin sy voorsitter te maak. En op die presiese oomblik waarop die staatshoofde in die konferensiesaal bymekaar gekom het en gepraat het oor die tekort aan menseregte in suidelike Afrika, is in Amin se martelkamers, drie blokke weg, die koppe van my landsgenote met smidshamers inmekaar geslaan en hul bene met byle afgekap.

BRON 4G

Hierdie is 'n uittreksel uit *History For Today Grade 12* deur Graves en Viglieno oor die OAE.

Vanweë haar beperkte begroting is die OAE se finansiële ondersteuning vir bevrydingsbewegings beskeie. Haar diplomatieke ondersteuning is baie belangrik, in die media, by die VVO, ens. Dit kan baie min militêre ondersteuning bied.

BRON 4H

Hierdie is 'n uittreksel uit 'n artikel getiteld 'Almal vir Een, Een vir Almal' deur P Hawthorne wat in *Time* op 22 Julie 2002 verskyn het. Die artikel handel oor die OAE en die totstandkoming van die Afrika-unie (AU).

'n Oomblik van stilte, asseblief, vir die Organisasie vir Afrika-eenheid. Amper 40 jaar gelede gebore in 'n golf van optimisme dat Afrika haar eie probleme kon oplos, het die OAE nooit voldoen aan haar eie verwagtings nie en is met 'n genadeskoot deur haar eie lede tot 'n einde gebring. Haar plaasvervanger, die Afrika-unie, is geloods met 'n heel nuwe stel reëls vir die bestuur van die vordering en lewensvatbaarheid van die kontinent. Terwyl die OAE tot stand gekom het om kolonialisme, apartheid en buitelandse inmenging te beveg, sal die AU konsentreer op menseregte, demokrasie, goeie regering en ontwikkeling.

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION - MARCH 2005
ADDENDUM**SOURCE 4F**

A comment by an Ugandan Anglican bishop in the late 1970s on the OAU's lack of action regarding human rights violations across the continent. Idi Amin was the president of Uganda at the time.

The OAU's silence has encouraged and indirectly contributed to the bloodshed in Africa. I mean, the OAU even went so far as to go to Kampala for its summit (in 1975) and make Amin its chairman. And at the very moment the heads of state were meeting in the conference hall, talking about the lack of human rights in southern Africa, three blocks away, in Amin's torture chambers, my countrymen's heads were being smashed with sledge hammers and their legs were being chopped off with axes.

SOURCE 4G

This is an extract from *History For Today Grade 12* by Graves and Viglieno on the OAU.

Because of its limited budget the OAU's financial support for liberation movements has been modest. Its diplomatic support has been very important, in the media, at UNO, etc. It can offer very little military support.

SOURCE 4H

This is an excerpt from an article called "All for One, One for All" by P Hawthorne which appeared in *Time* on 22 July 2002. The article deals with the OAU and the founding of the African Union (AU).

A moment of silence, please, for the Organisation of African Unity. Born almost 40 years ago in a wave of optimism that Africa could solve its own problems, the OAU never measured up and last week was mercifully killed off by its member states. Its replacement, the African Union, was launched with a whole new set of rules for managing the progress and viability of the continent. While the OAU was formed to fight colonialism, apartheid and foreign interference, the AU will concentrate on human rights, democracy, good governance and development.

VRAAG 5: OMSTANDIGHEDE WAT TOT DIE TWEEDE WêRELDOORLOG GELEI HET**5.1 DIE NAZI PARTY EN DIE ALGEMENE VERKIESING VAN 1932 IN DUITSLAND****BRON 5A**

Die outeur Heinrich Hauser beskryf wat hy gesien het toe hy in 1932 deur Duitsland gereis het.

'n Byna ononderbroke ketting van hawelose mans strek oor die hele lengte van die Hamburg-Berlyn-hoofweg. Dit is dieselfde toneel oor die hele tweehonderd myl en al die ander hoofweë in Duitsland waarop ek hierdie jaar gereis het.

Hulle het afsonderlik of in klein groepies geloop met hul oë op die grond gerig ... Sommige was ... skrynwerkers ... melkverkopers ... messelaars ... (die meeste) was ongeskoolde jong mense ... wat nie in staat was om 'n plek vir hulself in enige stad of dorp in Duitsland te vind nie en wat nog nooit 'n werk gehad het nie en nooit verwag het om 'n werk te vind nie.

Daar was iets anders wat nog nooit voorheen gesien is nie – gesinne wat al hul besittings in babastootwaentjies en kruiwae gestapel het en wat hulle gestoot het soos wat hulle voorgeploeter het in stomme wanhoop.

BRON 5B

Die tabel hieronder toon die verkiesingsuitslae (getal setels) vir die Reichstag tussen 1928 - 1932 en werkloosheidstatistiek in Duitsland oor dieselfde tydperk.

JAAR	KOMMUNISTIESE PARTY	SOSIAAL-DEMOKRATE	DEMOKRATIESE PARTY	SENTRUM PARTY	KONSERWATIEWES	NASIONALISTE	NASIONAAL-SOSIALISTE (NAZIS)	WERKLOOSHEIDS-STATISTIEK (IN MILJOENE)
1928	54	153	25	61	45	73	12	1 391 000
1930	77	143	20	68	30	41	107	3 076 000
1933	81	120	5	74	2	52	288	4 804 000

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QUESTION 5: CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH LED TO THE SECOND WORLD WAR

5.1 THE NAZI PARTY AND THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1932 IN GERMANY

SOURCE 5A

The writer Heinrich Hauser describes what he saw as he travelled through Germany in 1932.

An almost unbroken chain of homeless men extends the whole length of the great Hamburg-Berlin highway. It is the same scene for the entire two hundred miles and all the other highways in Germany over which I travelled this year.

They walked separately or in small groups with their eyes on the ground ... Some were ... carpenters ... milkmen ... bricklayers ... (most) were unskilled young people ... unable to find a place for themselves in any city or town in Germany, and who had never had a job, and never expected to have one.

There was something else that had never been seen before - whole families who had piled all their goods into baby carriages and wheelbarrows that they were pushing along as they plodded (stumbled) forward in dumb despair.

SOURCE 5B

The table below shows the election results (number of seats) for the Reichstag between 1928 - 1932 and unemployment figures in Germany for the same period.

YEAR	COMMUNIST PARTY	SOCIAL DEMOCRATS	DEMOCRATIC PARTY	CENTRE PARTY	CONSERVATIVES	NATIONALISTS	NATIONAL SOCIALISTS (NAZIS)	UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES (IN MILLIONS)
1928	54	153	25	61	45	73	12	1 391 000
1930	77	143	20	68	30	41	107	3 076 000
1933	81	120	5	74	2	52	288	4 804 000

BRON 5C

Hierdie bron is 'n uittreksel uit die skryfwerk van die kommunist Jan Valtin, *Out of the Night* (1941), waarin hy die Nazi's se verkiesingsbeloftes bespreek.

Die Nazi's het hoër lone aan die werkers, hoër winste aan die nywerheid en goedbetaalde poste 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 elkestaking ondersteun om die guns van werkers te verkry. Onderwyl kapitalisme gekritiseer is, is daar agter die skerms met nyweraars ooreenkomste aangegaan. Beloftes van loopbane en mag is aan studente en intellektueles gemaak.

BRON 5D

Hierdie bron is 'n uittreksel uit die boek *I Knew Hitler* deur Kurt Ludecke, 'n Nazi-simpatiseerder.

Die Partyvlag was orals. Groot verkiesingsplakkate ... Nazi-baniere het hul boodskappe van eer en plig, nasionale samehorigheid en maatskaplike regverdigheid, brood, vryheid en die eer van opoffering vanaf vensters en stalletjies uitgebasuin.

BRON 5E

Hierdie is 'n uittreksel uit Albert Speer, *Inside the Third Reich* (1970).

Dit moes gedurende hierdie maande (1930 - 31) gewees het dat my moeder 'n parade van die SA (Hitler se stormtroepe) in die strate van Heidelberg gesien het. Die beeld van dissipline ten tye van chaos, die indruk van energie binne 'n atmosfeer van universele wanhopigheid het waarskynlik haar guns gewen. Nietemin, sonder dat sy ooit 'n toespraak gehoor het of 'n pamflet gelees het, het sy by die party aangesluit.

SOURCE 5C

This source is an extract from the writings of the communist Jan Valtin, *Out of the Night* (1941), in which he discusses the Nazi election promises.

The Nazis 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 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 (gain) favour with the workers. They ranted [protested] against capitalism and bargained with captains of industry behind the scenes. They held out the promise of careers and of power to students and intellectuals.

SOURCE 5D

This source is an extract from the book *I Knew Hitler* by Kurt Ludecke, who was a Nazi sympathiser.

The Party flag was everywhere. Huge posters ... [and] Nazi slogans screaming from windows and kiosks, blazoning forth messages about honour and duty, national solidarity and social justice, bread, liberty and the beauty of sacrifice.

SOURCE 5E

This is an extract from Albert Speer, *Inside the Third Reich* (1970).

It must have been during these months (1930 - 31) that my mother saw a SA (Hitler's storm troopers) parade in the streets of Heidelberg. The sight of discipline in the time of chaos, the impression of energy in an atmosphere of universal hopelessness, seem to have won her over. At any rate, without ever having heard a speech or read a pamphlet, she joined the party.

BRON 5F

Lidmaatskap van Hitler se stormtroepe (SA) het gegroei vanaf 170 000 in Desember 1931 tot 500 000 in 1932 tot 2 500 000 in 1933. Hierdie uittreksel uit *The Manchester Guardian* van 30 Maart 1932 beskryf die optrede van die SA.

As daar enige werklike of beweerde moeilikheid is, snel 'n lorrie na die plek en stormtroepe spring af. Houe met knuppels, messe [en] vuistsysters ('knuckle-dusters') word links en regs uitgedeel. Hoofde word oopgekloof. Arms wat opgesteek word in selfverdediging word gebreek of gekneus en gebukkende rûe word pimpel en pers geslaan. Soms word skote gevuur en messe uitgepluk. Binne 'n paar oomblikke is alles oor. Die Nazi's spring terug in hulle lorrie en vertrek.

5.2 DIE 1936 SPILVERDRAG 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 deel opvattinge van die lewe en geskiedenis. 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.

SOURCE 5F

Membership of Hitler's storm troopers (SA) grew from 170 000 in December 1931 to 500 000 in 1932 to 2 500 000 in 1933. This extract from *The Manchester Guardian* of 30 March 1932 describes the actions of the SA.

If there is any real or alleged trouble, a lorry dashes to the spot and storm troopers leap down. Blows from cudgels, knives ... [and] knuckle-dusters are dealt out left and right. Heads are cut open. Arms raised in self-defence are broken or bruised and crouching backs are beaten black and blue. Sometimes shots are fired and knives are drawn. In a few moments all is over. The Nazis scramble back into their lorry and are off.

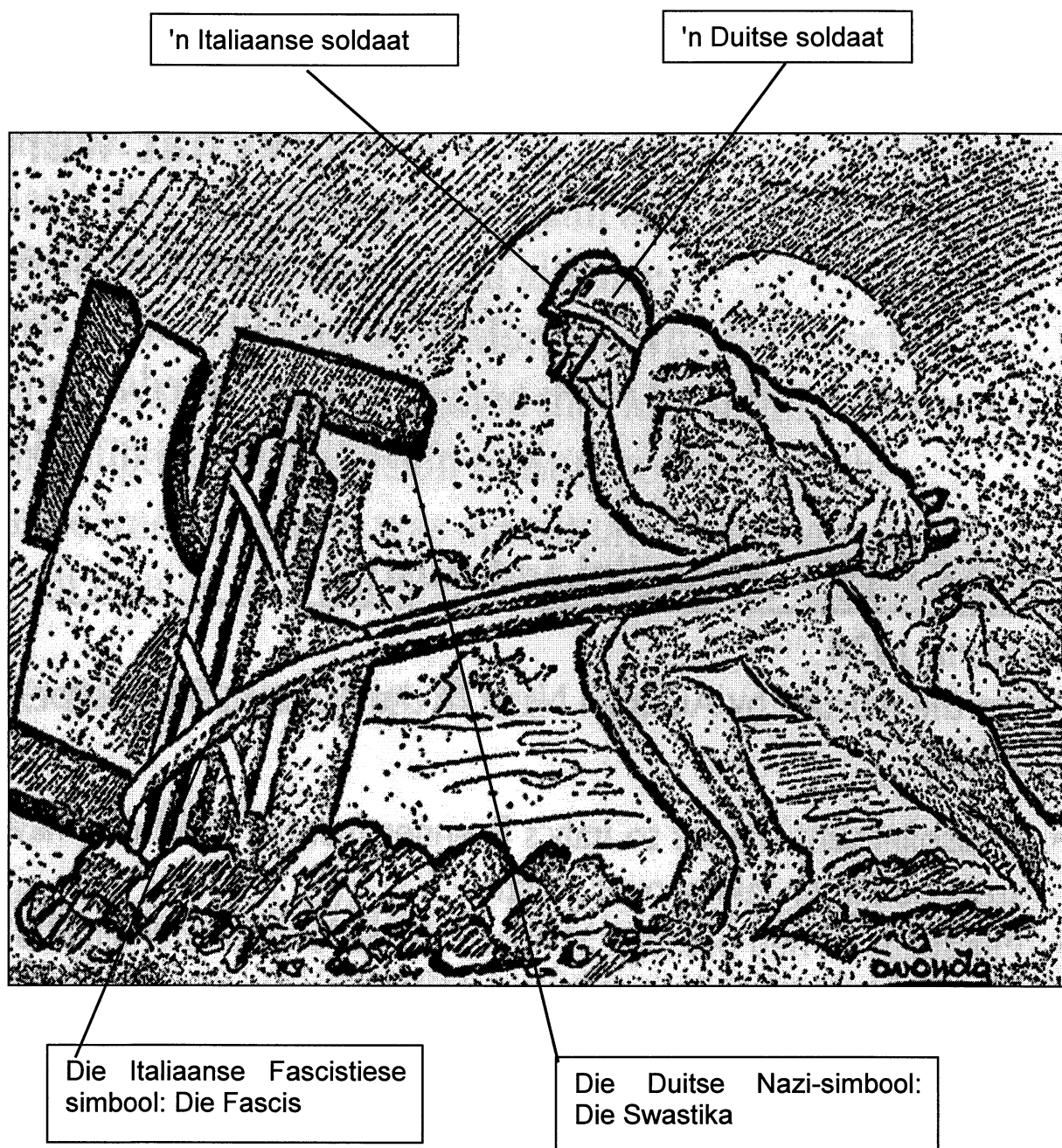
5.2 THE 1936 AXIS BETWEEN GERMANY AND ITALY**SOURCE 5G**

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

Not only have National Socialism and Fascism everywhere the same enemies ... but they (share an understanding) ... of life and history. Both believe in the will as the determining power 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.

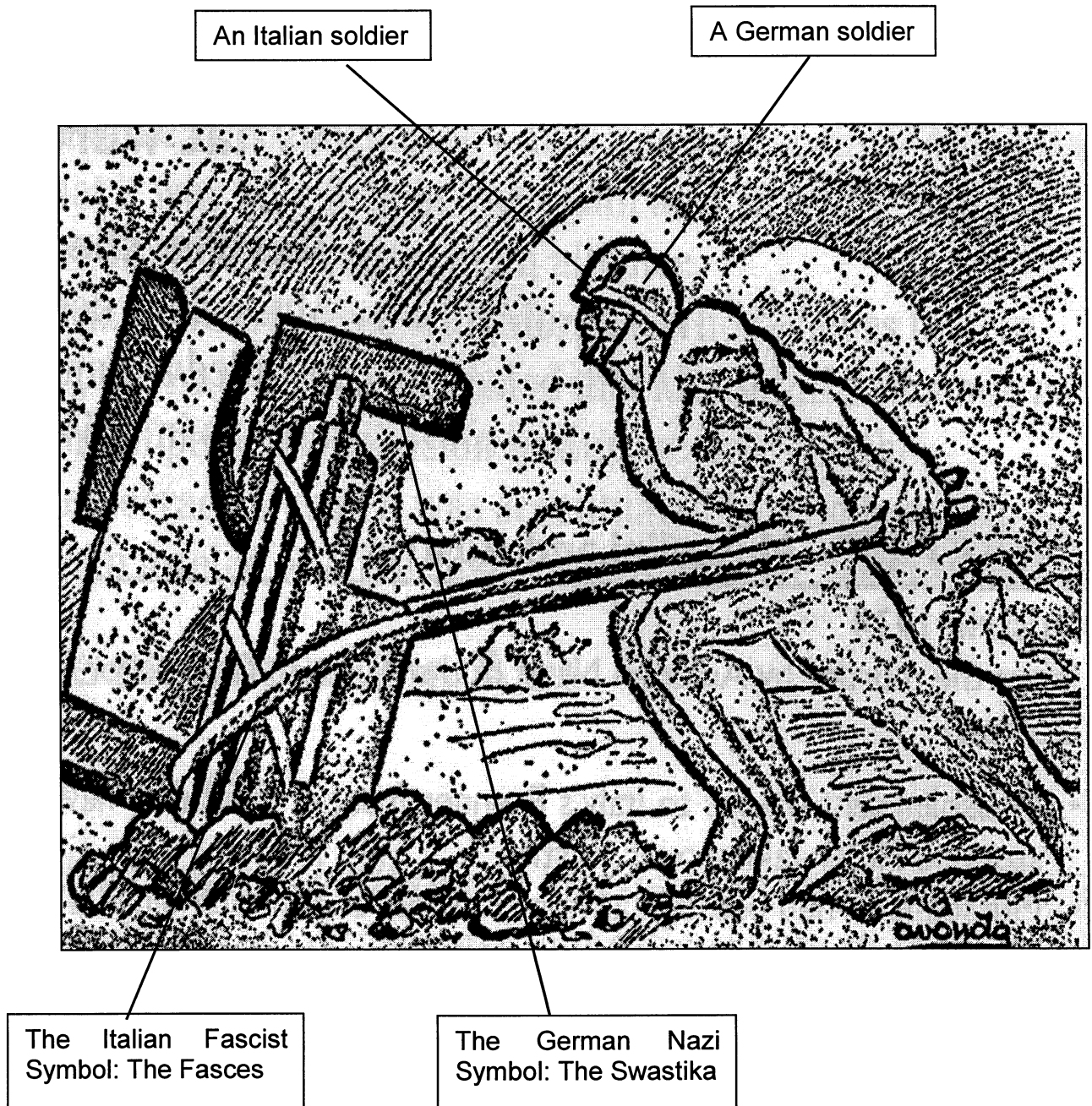
BRON 5H

'n Italiaanse skets uit 1938 bekend as 'Die Totstandkoming van Europa'. In die skets vorm die Nazi Swastika en die Italiaanse bylbundel die voerpunt van die ploeg. Die ploeg word gestoot deur 'n Italiaanse en Duitse soldaat.



SOURCE 5H

An 1938 Italian drawing entitled 'The Founding of Europe'. In the drawing the Nazi Swastika and the Italian Fasces form the head of the plough. The plough is pushed by an Italian and German soldier.



VRAAG 6: INTERNASIONALE VERHOUDINGS EN GEBEURE: DIE KOUE OORLOG**6.1 SOWJET-RUSLAND EN DIE KOUE OORLOG****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 SOVIET RUSSIA AND THE COLD WAR

SOURCE 6A

This is a cartoon published in 1946 which portrays an American perspective of Soviet Russia at the time. The bear in the cartoon represents Soviet Russia.



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BRON 6B

Op 13 Maart 1946 het Stalin sy land se posisie oor die Koue Oorlog 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 menseleuens is aansienlik meer as die leuensverlies 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?

BRON 6C

Die volgende statistiek, geneem uit die BBC se *The History of the Modern World* (1998), dui aan hoeveel leuens deur die onderskeie lande verloor is in die Tweede Wêreldoorlog.

LAND	SOLDATE	BURGERLIKES
Australië	29 295	243
Brittanje	271 311	95 297
Kanada	39 319	not known
Frankryk	205 000	173 000
Duitsland	3 300 000	800 000
Indië	36 092	79 498
Japan	1 380 000	933 000
Italië	279 820	93 000
USSR	13 600 000	7 720 000
VSA	292 131	5 662

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SOURCE 6B

Stalin explained his country's position regarding the 'Cold War' in the Russian newspaper, *Pravda*, on 13 March 1946.

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 (without any hope of getting back) in the fighting against the Germans, and also through the German occupation and the deportation of Soviet citizens to German servitude, 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?

SOURCE 6C

The following statistics, from the BBC's *The History of the Modern World* (1998), show the number of lives lost by various countries in the Second World War.

COUNTRY	SOLDIERS	CIVILIANS
Australia	29 295	243
Britain	271 311	95 297
Canada	39 319	not known
France	205 000	173 000
Germany	3 300 000	800 000
India	36 092	79 498
Japan	1 380 000	933 000
Italy	279 820	93 000
USSR	13 600 000	7 720 000
USA	292 131	5 662

6.2 PROPAGANDA GEDURENDE DIE KOUE OORLOG

BRON 6D

Hierdie is 'n uittreksel uit H Ward, *World Powers in the Twentieth Century* (1978), waarin kommentaar gelewer word oor die kragtige aard van propaganda gedurende die Koue Oorlog.

Jy hoef nie werklik te besluit of Stalin wel die wêreld wou verower in 1945 nie; van belang is dat baie mense in die Weste gedink het hy wou – of oorreed is om so te dink – en hulle was gereed om die Weste se teenaanvalbeleide te ondersteun. Wat inderwaarheid gebeur het was van minder belang as dit wat mense gedink het, het gebeur ...

BRON 6E

Die volgende spotprent is in 'n Wes-Duitse koerant gedurende 1950 gepubliseer. Die banier lees: 'Ons bedank ons bevryders!' Die lande in kettings is Pole, Tsjeggo-Slowakye, Hongarye, Roemenië en Bulgarye. Die soldaat met die geweer verteenwoordig Sowjet-Rusland.



6.2 PROPAGANDA DURING THE COLD WAR**SOURCE 6D**

This is an extract from H Ward, *World Powers in the Twentieth Century* (1978) commenting on the powerful nature of state propaganda during the 'Cold War'.

You don't really need to decide whether Stalin did intend to conquer the world in 1945; what matters is that many people in the West thought he did – or were persuaded to think so – and were ready to support the West's policies of counter-attack. What actually happened was less important than what people thought had happened ...

SOURCE 6E

The following cartoon was published in a West German newspaper during 1950. The banner reads: 'We thank our liberators!' The countries in chains are Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria. The soldier with the gun represents Soviet Russia.



BRON 6F

Hierdie is 'n Franse spotprent wat Stalin se pogings om kommunisme in Europa en Asië te versprei na 1945. Die opskrif lees: 'Kaukasiëse (Russiese) dans'. Die lande, kloksgewys vanaf die boonste linkerkantste hoek, is Pole, die Baltiese state, Tsjeggo-Slowakye, Roemenië, China, Frankryk, Duitsland, Hongarye en Bulgarye.



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SOURCE 6F

This is a French cartoon showing Stalin's attempts to spread communism across Europe and Asia after 1945. The text says: 'Caucasian (Russian) dance'. The countries, clockwise from the top-left corner, are Poland, the Baltic States, Czechoslovakia, Romania, China, France, Germany, Hungary and Bulgaria.



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 Fransbesette 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-saluut gee.



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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.



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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