

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

ADDENDUM

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

503-2/2

VRAAG 4: AFRIKA IN DIE TWINTIGSTE EEU**4.1 KOLONIALISME IN AFRIKA****BRON 4A**

Hierdie is 'n uittreksel uit die verklaring wat gemaak is by die Pan-Afrika Kongres wat in Manchester, Brittanje, in 1945 gehou is.

Ons glo in die reg van alle mense om hulself te regeer. Ons vra alle werkers en boere van die kolonies om doeltreffend te organiseer. Werkers in kolonies moet in die eerste linie van die stryd teen die koloniale regering wees. Julle wapens - die staking en die boikot - kan nie oorwin word nie.

BRON 4B

Hierdie is 'n uittreksel uit 'n gedig getiteld 'Verset teen Geweld' deur David Diop. Diop was 'n Afrikaan wat in Frankryk gebore is en in hierdie gedig kritiseer hy Europese kolonialisme.

Jy wat buig, jy ween (huil)
Jy wat eendag so sterf sonder dat jy weet waarom
Jy sukkel, jy wat waghoe oor 'n ander se rus
Jy wat nie meer kyk met 'n glimlag in jou oë nie
Jy, my broer, met jou gesig vol vrees en swaarkry
Staan op en gil NEE!

BRON 4C

Hierdie is 'n uittreksel uit 'n toespraak deur dr. Kenneth Kaunda aan afgevaardigdes by 'n vergadering van die werkskomitee van die United National Independence Party (UNIP) in August 1960. Kaunda was die leier van UNIP en het die eerste president van 'n onafhanklike Zambië geword.

Die blanke man heers oor ons in alle kringe van die lewe nie omdat hy blank is nie, maar omdat hy beter as ons georganiseer is; dit is sy geheim. Ons taak is nou om alle moontlike magte vir *onmiddellike selfregering* te mobiliseer ... Ons van die UNIP weet wat ons wil hê, selfregering nou, en ons weet hoe om dit te kry, op 'n nie-gewelddadige wyse plus positiewe aksie ... Geen organisasie, van watter aard ookal, industrieel, maatskaplik of polities, kan oorleef sonder dissipline nie.

QUESTION 4: AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY**4.1 COLONIALISM IN AFRICA****SOURCE 4A**

This is an extract from the declaration made at the Pan-African Congress held in Manchester, Britain, in 1945.

We believe in the right of all peoples to govern themselves. We call on all workers and farmers of the colonies to organise effectively. Colonial workers must be in the front of the battle against colonial rule. Your weapons – the strike and the boycott – cannot be defeated.

SOURCE 4B

This is an extract from David Diop's poem 'Defiance against Force'. Diop was an African born in France and in this poem he criticises European colonisation.

You bowing, you, crying
You, dying, like that, one day without knowing why
You struggling, you watching over another's rest
You, looking no longer with laughter in your eyes
You, my brother, your face full of fear and suffering
Stand up and shout NO!

SOURCE 4C

This is an extract from a speech by Dr Kenneth Kaunda at the United National Independence Party (UNIP) working committee in August 1960. Kaunda was the leader of the UNIP and became the first president of an independent Zambia.

The White man lords (rules) over us in all walks of life not because he happens to be white but because he is better organized than we are; that is his secret. Our task is now to mobilize all the forces that we can for *self government now* ... We of the UNIP know what we want, self government now, and we know how to get it, through non-violent means plus positive action ... No organisation of any type, industrial, social or political, can survive without discipline.

BRON 4D

Hierdie is 'n uittreksel uit 'n toespraak deur Sir Roy Welensky, koloniale Eerste Minister van die Sentraal Afrikaanse Federasie (later Zambië, Zimbabwe en Malawi) 1956-63, oor Afrika-selfregering.

Ons glo dat Afrikane 'n groter sê in die bestuur van die land gegee moet word as en wanneer hulle bewys kan lewer van hul vermoë om 'n groter bydrae te maak tot die algemene welsyn. Ons moet dit egter duidelik stel dat selfs waneer daardie dag aanbreek, 'n honderd of twee honderd jaar van nou af, hy (die Afrikaan) nooit kan hoop om hierdie vennootskap te oorheers nie. Hy kan gelyke status bereik, maar nooit meer as dit nie.

4.2 VERSKILLENDE PERSPEKTIEWE OP AFRIKA-EENHEID**BRON 4E**

Hierdie is 'n uittreksel uit 'n toespraak deur Kwame Nkrumah, 'Op Pad na Afrika-Eenheid' soos aangehaal uit die boek deur Mutiso en Rohio (reds.), *Readings in African Political Thought*.

Daar is hulle wat daarop aandring dat Afrika nie verenig kan word nie omdat ons die drie bestanddele wat nodig is vir eenheid, kortkom: 'n gemeenskaplike ras, kultuur en taal ... Tog, ten spyte hiervan ... is ek steeds beïndruk deur dit wat ons wel in gemeen het ... 'n sin van eenheid dat ons *Afrikane* is ... Slegs waneer algehele politieke eenheid bereik is, sal ons in staat wees om die triomfantelike einde ... van Afrika se bevrydingsbewegings te verklaar.

BRON 4F

Die volgende is 'n uittreksel uit SO Arifalo, *Pan-Africanism and the Organisation of African Unity*.

Dit is waar dat dit (die Organisasie vir Afrika-eenheid) misluk het om die wonderwerk om 'n kontinentale regering te vorm, te verrig. In die evaluering van die aktiwiteite van die OAE moet ons dus die groot verskeidenheid in Afrika in gedagte hou: taal, kultuur, geskiedenis, vlak van ekonomiese ontwikkeling, maatskaplike ontwikkeling, politieke en opvoedkundige ontwikkeling.

SOURCE 4D

This is an extract from a speech by Sir Roy Welensky, colonial Prime Minister of the Central African Federation (later Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi) 1956-63, on the subject of African self-government.

We believe that Africans should be given more say in the running of the country, as and when he shows his ability to contribute more to the general good, but we must make it clear that even when that day comes, in a hundred or two hundred years time, he can never hope to dominate the partnership. He can achieve equal standing but not go beyond that.

4.2 DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES ON AFRICAN UNITY**SOURCE 4E**

This is an extract from a speech by Kwame Nkrumah, 'Towards African Unity' as quoted in the book by Mutiso and Rohio (eds.), *Readings in African Political Thought*.

There are those who maintain that Africa cannot unite because we lack the three necessary ingredients for unity: a common race, culture and language ... Yet despite this ... I am constantly impressed by how much we have in common ... a sense of oneness that we are *Africans* ... It is only when full political unity has been achieved that we will be able to declare the triumphant end of ... the African liberation movements.

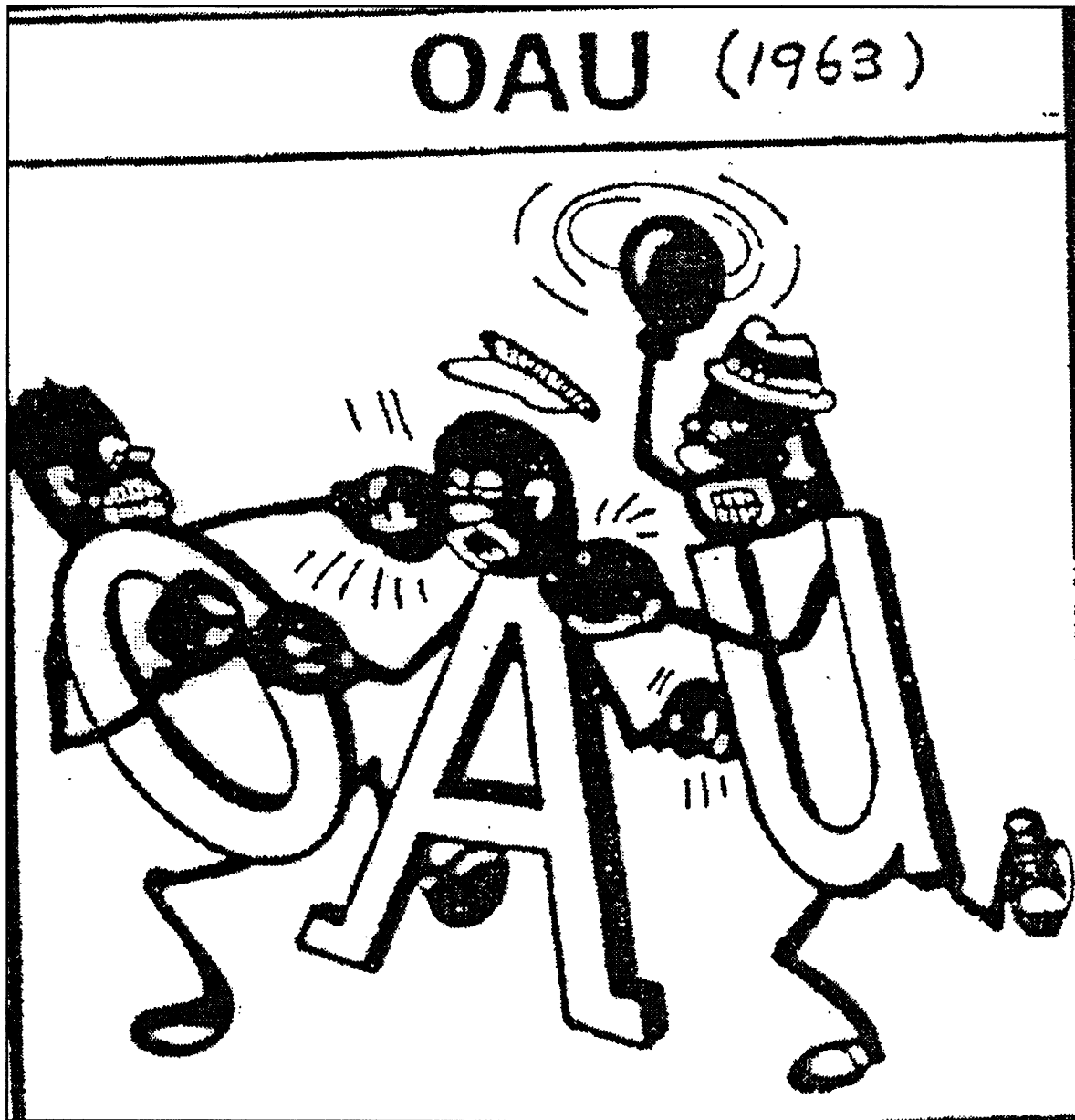
SOURCE 4F

The following is an extract from SO Arifalo, *Pan-Africanism and the Organisation of African Unity*.

It is true that it (the Organisation of African Unity) has failed to perform the miracle of forming a continental government. Therefore in assessing the activities of the OAU we must bear in mind the great diversities in Africa: language, culture, history, level of economic development, social development, political and educational development.

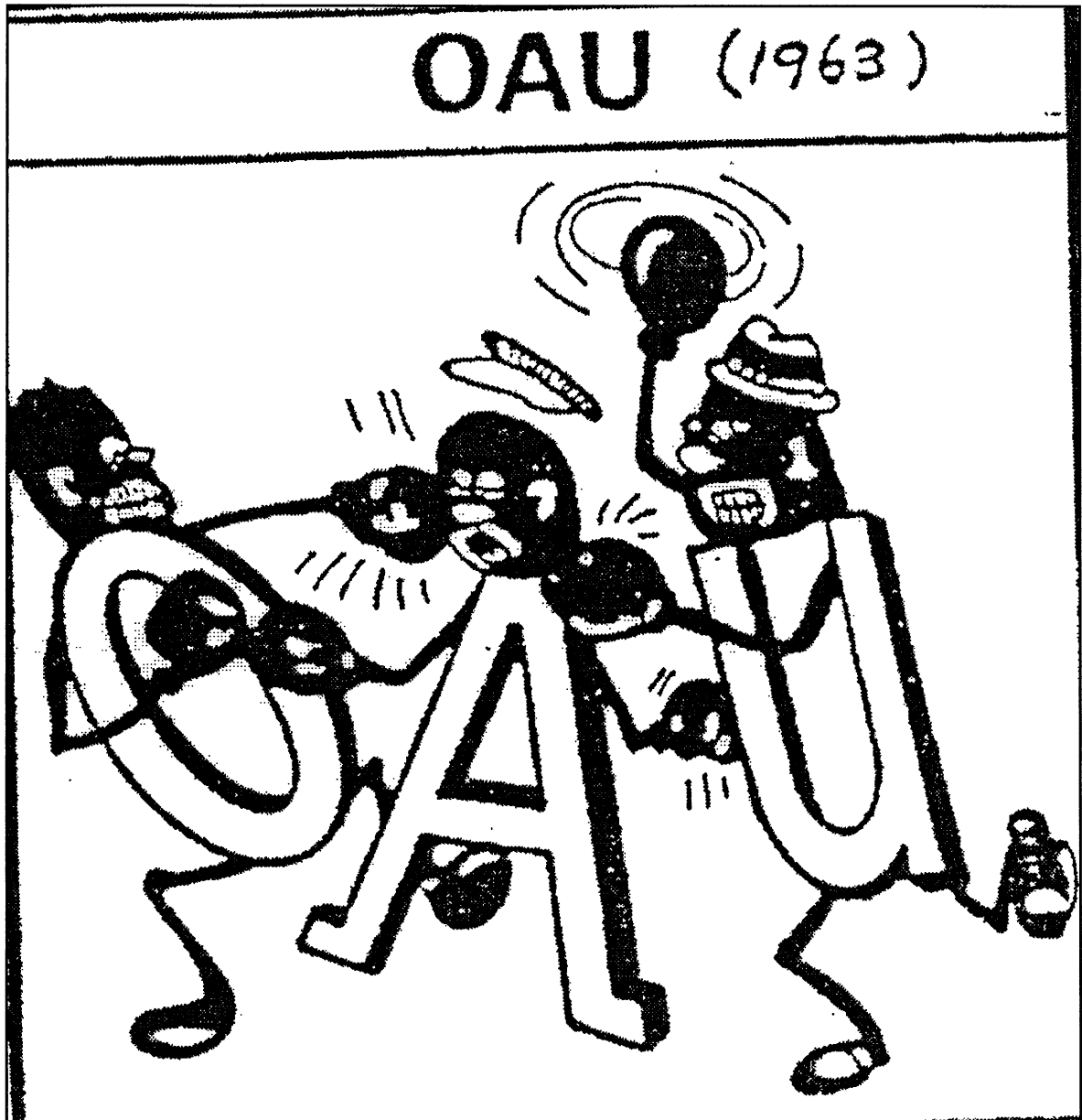
BRON 4G

'n Spotprent getiteld 'Totstandkoming van die OAE, Geen Eenheid' in S Malan, *New History to the Point*.



SOURCE 4G

A cartoon titled, 'Formation of the OAU, No Unity' in S Malan, *New History to the Point*.



**VRAAG 5: OMSTANDIGHEDE WAT TOT DIE TWEEDE WÊRELDOORLOG GELEI
HET****5.1 DIE BRITSE VERSOENINGSBELEID EN DUITSE BUITELANDSE BELEID****BRON 5A**

Hierdie is 'n uittreksel uit die program van die Duitse Werkersparty (wat later bekend geword het as die Nazi Party) in 1920.

1. Ons eis die vereniging van alle Duitsers in 'n Groter Duitsland op die basis van nasionale selfbeskikking.
2. Ons eis gelyke regte vir die Duitse volk in hul onderhandelinge met ander nasies, en die opheffing van die vredesverdrae van Versailles en Saint Germain.
3. Ons eis grond en gebiede om ons mense te voed en om die oortollige bevolking op te vestig.

BRON 5B

Hierdie is 'n uittreksel uit die verslag oor 'n vergadering van Duitse leërgeneraals wat in November 1937 gehou is.

Duitsland se probleme kan slegs deur geweld opgelos word. Ons eerste oogmerk moet wees die gesamentlike omverwerping van Tsjeggo-Slowakye en Oostenryk ten einde die gevaar vir ons in enige moontlike operasie teen Brittanje en Frankryk te verwyder. Terwyl die res van die wêreld besig is om hul verdediging voor te berei, is ons verplig om tot die aanval oor te gaan. Duitsland het die reg tot groter lewensruimte as ander mense. Dit is Hitler se onwrikbare oortuiging dat Duitsland se probleem met ruimte op die laaste teen 1943 - 1945 opgelos moet word.

QUESTION 5: CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH LED TO THE SECOND WORLD WAR**5.1 BRITISH APPEASEMENT AND GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY****SOURCE 5A**

This is an extract from the programme of the German Workers' Party (later known as the Nazi Party) in 1920.

1. We demand the union of all Germans in a Greater Germany on the basis of national self-determination.
2. We demand equality of rights for the German people in its dealings with other nations, and the revocation of the peace treaties of Versailles and Saint Germain.
3. We demand land and territory to feed our people and settle our surplus population.

SOURCE 5B

This is an extract from a report on a meeting of German army generals held in November 1937.

Germany's problems could be solved only by means of force. Our first aim must be the overthrow of Czechoslovakia and Austria simultaneously in order to remove the threat to us in any possible operation against Britain and France. It is while the rest of the world is preparing its defences that we are obliged to take the offensive. Germany has the right to a greater living space than other peoples. It is Hitler's unalterable (unchangeable) resolve to solve Germany's problem of space at the latest by 1943 - 1945.

BRON 5C

Lloyd George, 'n voormalige Britse Eerste Minister, het Nazi Duitsland besoek en Hitler in 1936 ontmoet. Die volgende is 'n uittreksel uit die Britse koerant, *The Daily Express*, van November 1936, waarin George sy indrukke van Nazi Duitsland gee.

Wat jy ookal van Hitler se metodes dink, kan daar geen twyfel wees dat hy 'n wonderlike transformasie in die gees van sy mense teweeggebring het. Daar kan geen onsekerheid bestaan met betrekking tot sy gewildheid, veral onder die jeug van Duitsland, nie. Die ouer mense vertrou hom; die jonger geslag aanbid hom. Die idee van 'n Duitsland wat Europa afdreig maak nie deel van die nuwe visie uit nie. Daar bestaan nie langer 'n behoefte by die Duitsers om enige grondgebied oor te neem nie.

BRON 5D

Chamberlain het aan 'n kollega oor Duitsland geskryf in 1937. Hierdie uittreksel is uit Graves en Viglieno *History for Today Grade 12*.

Natuurlik wil hulle (die Duitsers) so noue, as moontlik, verhouding met Oostenryk hê as wat hulle kan kry ... en hulle wil 'n soortgelyke verhouding met die Duitsers van Sudetenland hê ... Ek kan nie sien waarom ons nie vir Duitsland kan sê 'gee ons waarborg dat julle nie geweld sal gebruik in die hantering van Oostenryk en Tsjeggo-Slowakye, en ... ons sal nie geweld gebruik om die veranderinge wat julle wil hê, teen te staan nie, solank as wat dit op vreedsame wyse bereik kan word'.

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION - MARCH 2005
ADDENDUM**SOURCE 5C**

Lloyd George, a former British Prime Minister, visited Nazi Germany and met with Hitler in 1936. The following is an extract from the British newspaper, the *Daily Express* of November 1936, about George's impressions of Nazi Germany at the time.

Whatever one may think of Hitler's methods, there can be no doubt that he has achieved a marvelous transformation in the spirit of the people. As to his popularity, especially among the young of Germany, there can be no doubt. The old trust him; the young idolize him. The idea of a Germany intimidating Europe forms no part of the new vision. The Germans no longer have any desire to invade any land.

SOURCE 5D

Chamberlain wrote to a colleague in 1937 about Germany. This quotation is from Graves and Viglieno: *History for Today Grade 12*.

Of course they (the Germans) want as close a union with Austria as they can get ... and they want much the same things for the Sudeten Germans ... I don't see why we shouldn't say to Germany 'give us the assurances that you won't use force to deal with Austrians and Czechoslovakians, and ... we won't use force to prevent the changes you want, if you can get them by peaceful means'.

5.2 NAZI RASSEBELEID TEENOOR JODE

BRON 5E

Hierdie is 'n uittreksel uit P Savain se *Germany in the Twentieth Century* oor die rassebeleid van die Nazi's.

Die Nazi's was rassisties. Hulle idees oor die verskillende menserasse was nie op feite gegrond nie. Hulle het geglo dat die Duitsers 'n suiwer ras was wie se voorouers afkomstig was van Middeleeuse ridders uit die noordelike (Nordiese) of Teutoniese Europa. Hulle het na hulleself verwys as die *Herrenvolk* – 'die Meesterras' of 'Ariërs' ...

Duitse kinders is geleer om hulself as verhewe bo alle ander rasse te beskou. Nie-Ariërs is *Untermenschen* genoem, wat 'onder-mense' beteken. Jode en Sigeuners was *Untermenschen* en so ook die Slawiërs. Hierdie rassistiese idees is in die praktyk onmiddellik na die magsoorname van die Nazis geïmplementeer.

BRON 5F

Die volgende is 'n uittreksel uit 'n opstel wat deur 'n Duitse skoolseun geskryf is in omtrent 1938. Die titel van die opstel is 'Rasse in Europa'.

Die Nordiese mense word lank en het lang, smal gesigte met lang, reguit neuse, fyn blonde hare, blou oë en 'n pienk en wit gelaatskleur. Hulle word onderskei deur hul energie en waagmoed. Die Nordiese man weet hoe om sy sin te kry en hy word gekenmerk deur sy sterk vegtersinstink en leierskapeienskappe.

5.2 NAZI RACIAL POLICY TOWARDS JEWS

SOURCE 5E

This is an extract from P Savain's *Germany in the Twentieth Century* about the racial policy of the Nazi's.

The Nazis were racist. They had ideas about the different races of mankind which had little basis in fact. They believed that the Germans were a pure-bred people whose ancestors had been medieval knights from northern (Nordic) or Teutonic Europe ... They called them the *Herrenvolk* – 'the Master Race' or 'Aryans' ...

German children were taught to regard themselves as superior to all other races. Non-Aryans were called *Untermenschen* which means 'sub-humans'. Jews and Gypsies were *Untermenschen* and so, too, were Slavs. These racist ideas were put into practice as soon as the Nazis took office.

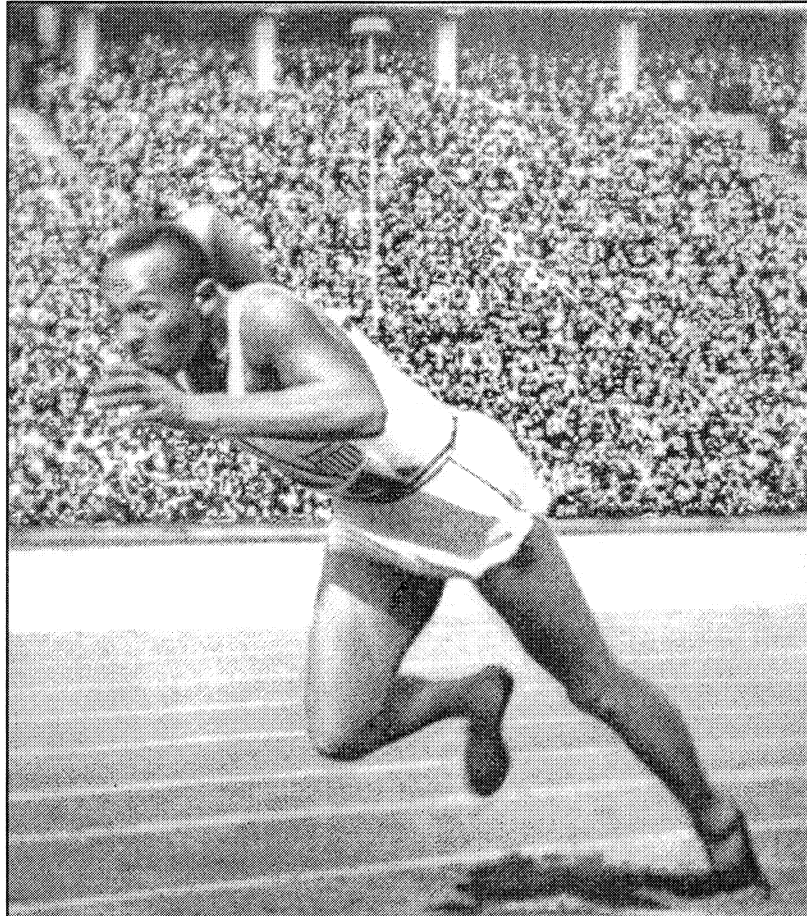
SOURCE 5F

The following is an extract from an essay written by a German schoolboy in about 1938. The title of the essay is 'Races in Europe'.

The Nordic people grow tall and have long narrow faces with long straight noses, fine blonde hair, blue eyes and pink and white complexions. They are distinguished by their energy and courage. The Nordic man knows how to get his own way and is characterised by his strong fighting spirit and his qualities of leadership.

BRON 5G

Hieronder is 'n foto van Jesse Owen, 'n Afro-Amerikaanse (Neger of Swart) atleet wat vier goue medaljes by die Berlynse Olimpiese Spele van 1936 gewen het. Hitler het geweier om hom geluk te wens.

**BRON 5H**

Hierdie is 'n uittreksel uit 'n toespraak deur Baldur von Schirach, die Duitse Reich se Jeugleier. Baldur maak daarop aanspraak dat Hitler die volgende gesê het na Jesse Owen se oorwinning.

Die Amerikaners behoort hulleself te skaam dat hulle Neger toelaat om hul medaljes vir hulle te wen. Ek sal nie hande skud met hierdie Neger nie ... Dink jy regtig dat ek myself sal toelaat om gefotografeer te word terwyl ek blad skud met 'n Neger?

SOURCE 5G

Below is a photo of Jesse Owen, an African-American (Negro or Black) athlete who won four gold medals in the Berlin Olympic Games of 1936. Hitler refused to congratulate him.

**SOURCE 5H**

This is an extract from a speech by Baldur von Schirach, the German Reich Youth leader. Baldur claimed that this is what Hitler said after Jesse Owen's victory.

The Americans should be ashamed of themselves, letting Negroes win their medals for them. I shall not shake hands with this Negro ... Do you really think that I will allow myself to be photographed shaking hands with a Negro?

**VRAAG 6: INTERNASIONALE VERHOUDINGS EN GEBEURE, 1945 - 1970:
DIE KOUE OORLOG****6.1 DIE TRUMANLEER EN MARSHALLPLAN****BRON 6A**

'n Uittreksel uit 'n toespraak aan die Amerikaanse Kongres deur Harry Truman, President van die VSA op 12 Maart 1947 waarin hy die oogmerke van die Trumanleer verduidelik.

Ek glo dat dit die beleid van die VSA moet wees om vrye volke te ondersteun wat hulself verset teen pogings deur gewapende minderhede of buitelandse druk om hulle te onderdruk. Ek glo dat ons hulp in die vorm van ekonomiese en finansiële ondersteuning moet wees. Deur vrye en onafhanklike nasies te help om hul vryheid te behou, gee die Verenigde State uitdrukking aan die beginsels van die Handves van die Verenigde Nasies.

BRON 6B

Die Russiese Adjunk-Minister van Buitelandse Sake, Andrei Vyshinsky, het die Verenigde Nasies op 18 September 1947 toegesprek. Hierdie is 'n uittreksel uit sy toespraak oor die Trumanleer.

Die Trumanleer, is 'n besonder opvallende voorbeeld van die manier waarop die beginsels van die Verenigde Nasies geïgnoreer word. Die Verenigde State beweeg in 'n rigting waar die gedagte aan internasionale samewerking en gesamentlike optrede deur groot magte opgegee word. Die VSA het probeer om haar wil op ander onafhanklike state af te dwing, terwyl dit gelykertyd geld, wat as hulp aan behoeftige lande versprei word, as 'n instrument vir politieke druk gebruik ...

**QUESTION 6: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND EVENTS, 1945 - 1970:
THE COLD WAR****6.1 THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE AND THE MARSHALL PLAN****SOURCE 6A**

An extract from a speech to Congress by Harry Truman, President of the USA, on 12 March 1947 in which he explained the aims of the Truman Doctrine.

I believe that it must be the policy of the USA to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or outside pressures. I believe that our help should be through economic and financial aid. In helping free and independent nations to maintain their freedom, the United States will be giving effect to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

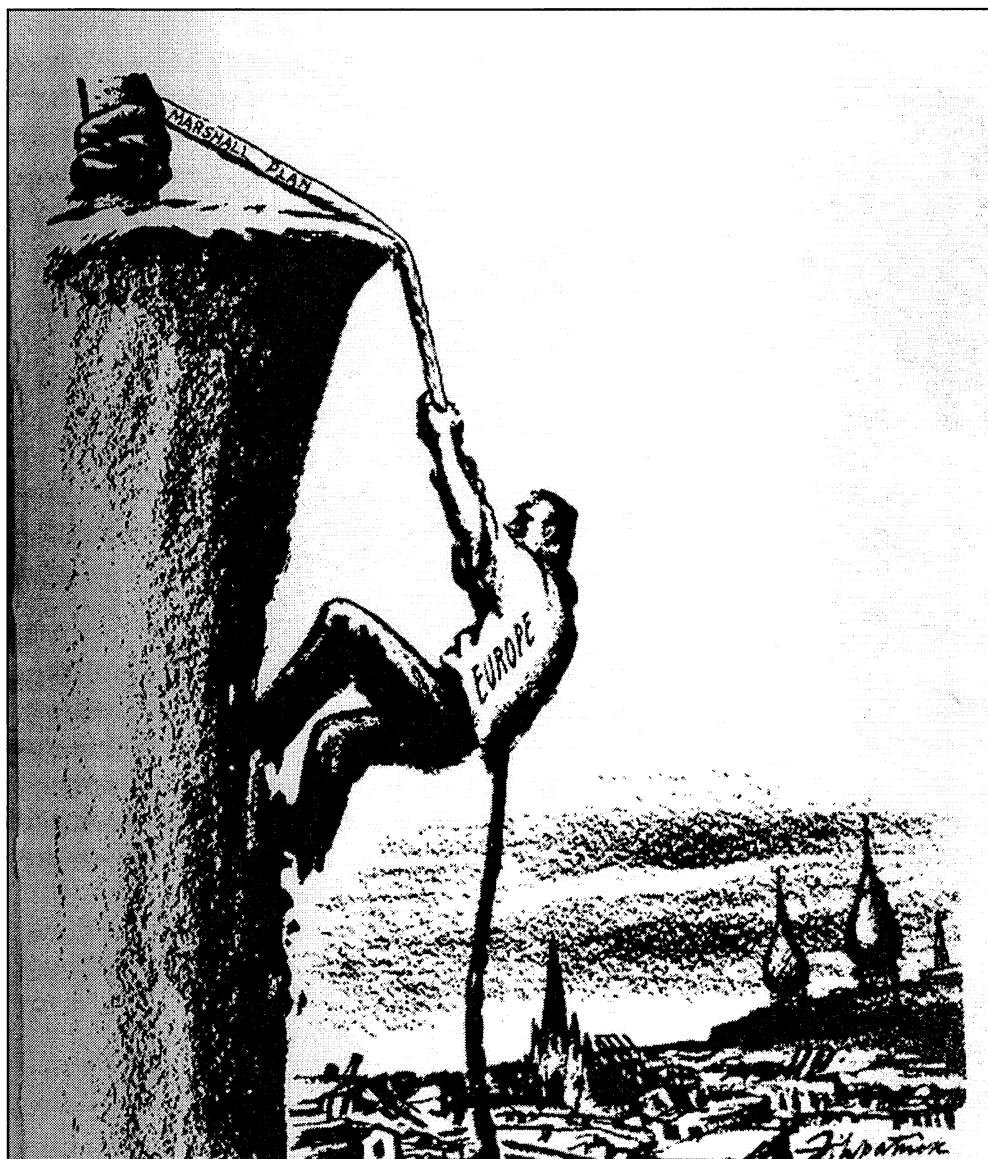
SOURCE 6B

The Russian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Andrei Vyshinsky, addressed the United Nations on 18 September 1947. This is an extract from his speech on the Truman Doctrine.

The Truman Doctrine is a particularly glaring example of the way in which the principles of the United Nations is ignored. The United States has moved towards giving up the idea of international co-operation and joint action by great powers. It has tried to force its will on other independent countries, whilst at the same time using the money distributed as relief to needy countries as an instrument of political pressure ...

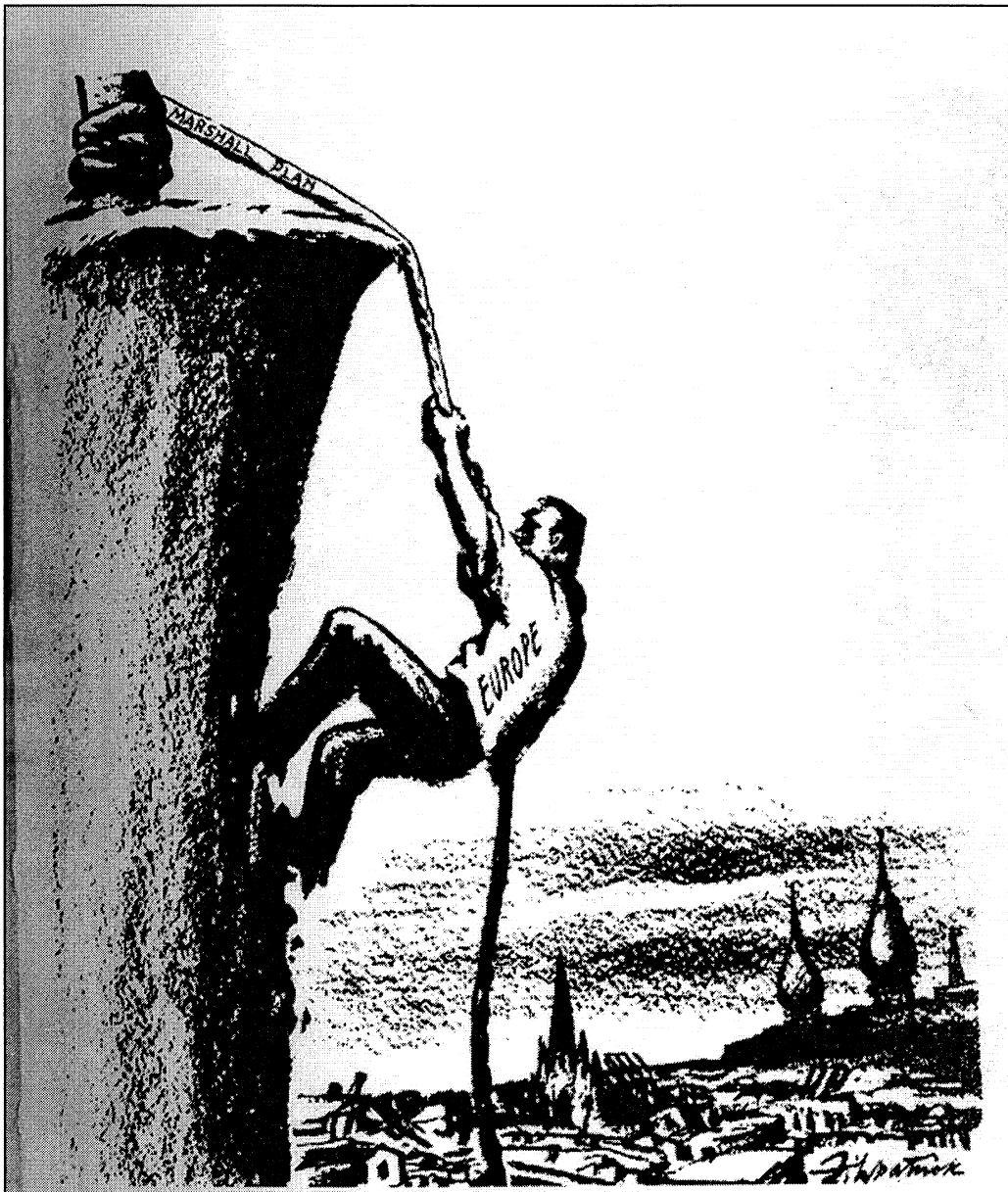
BRON 6C

Die volgende spotprent deur Fitzpatrick het in 'n Amerikaanse koerant verskyn ten tye van die Marshallplan. Die woord 'Europa' verskyn op die hemp van die man wat met die tou uitklim. Die woord 'Marshallplan' verskyn op die tou wat om die boom bo-op die kranse gebind is.



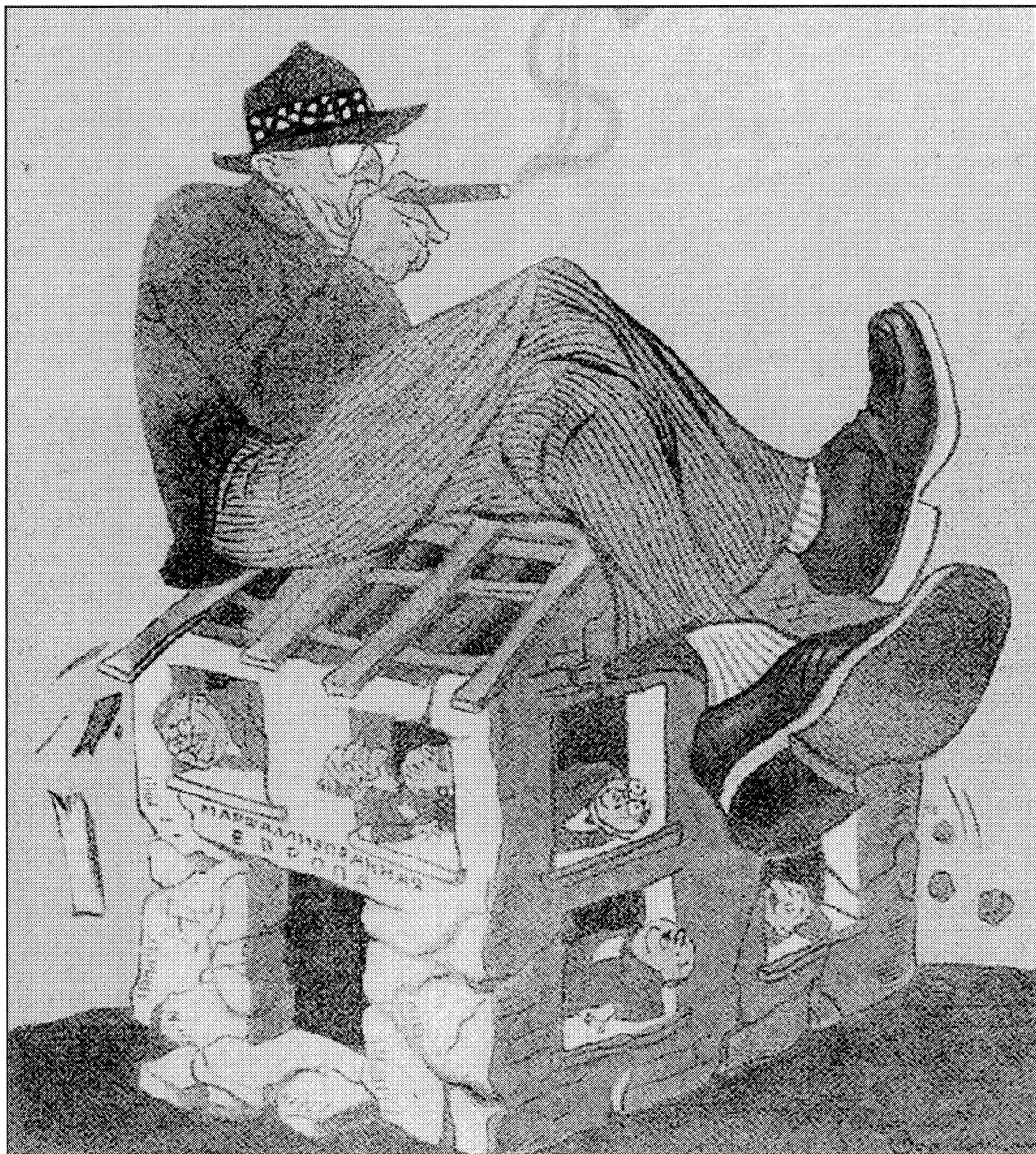
SOURCE 6C

The following cartoon by Fitzpatrick appeared in an American newspaper at the time of the Marshall Plan. The word 'Europe' appears on the shirt of the man climbing up the rope. The rope tied around the tree at the top of the cliff has the words 'Marshall Plan' on it.



BRON 6D

Hierdie spotprent het in die Sowjet-publikasie *Krokodil* verskyn en bied 'n Russiese perspektief op die Marshallplan. Die woord 'Europa' verskyn op die huis wat besig is om te verkrummel en die figuur wat op die huis rus, verteenwoordig die VSA.



SOURCE 6D

This cartoon appeared in the publication *Krokodil* and is a Russian view of the Marshall Plan. The word 'Europe' appears on the crumbling house and the figure resting on top of this house represents the USA.



6.2 NAVO EN DIE WARSKOUSE VERDRAG**BRON 6E**

Hierdie is 'n uittreksel uit die Handves van die Noord-Atlantiese Verdragsorganisasie (NAVO).

Artikel 3: Ten einde die doelstellings van hierdie Handves te bereik, sal die Partye (lande) hul individuele en gesamentlike vermoë om 'n gewapende aanval teen te staan, behou.

Artikel 5: Die partye stem saam dat 'n gewapende aanval op een of meer van hulle in Europa of Noord-Amerika as 'n gewapende aanval op almal van hulle beskou sal word.

BRON 6F

Hierdie spotprent is in Sowjet-Rusland gepubliseer na die totstandkoming van die Noord-Atlantiese Verdragsorganisasie (NAVO). Die onderskrif van die spotprent lees: 'Op 'n gevaarlike swemekspedisie'. Die vaandel lees 'Noord-Atlantiese Verdragsorganisasie - dubbel vreedsaam en gedeeltelik verdedigend'. Die woorde 'AGGRESSIE-VERDRAG' word vertoon op die torpedo en dit (die torpedo) word aangedryf deur Amerikaanse dollars. Die mans op die torpedo is die leiers van die VSA en Wes-Europese state.



'OP 'n GEVAARLIKE SWEMEKSPEDISIE'

6.2 NATO AND THE WARSAW PACT**SOURCE 6E**

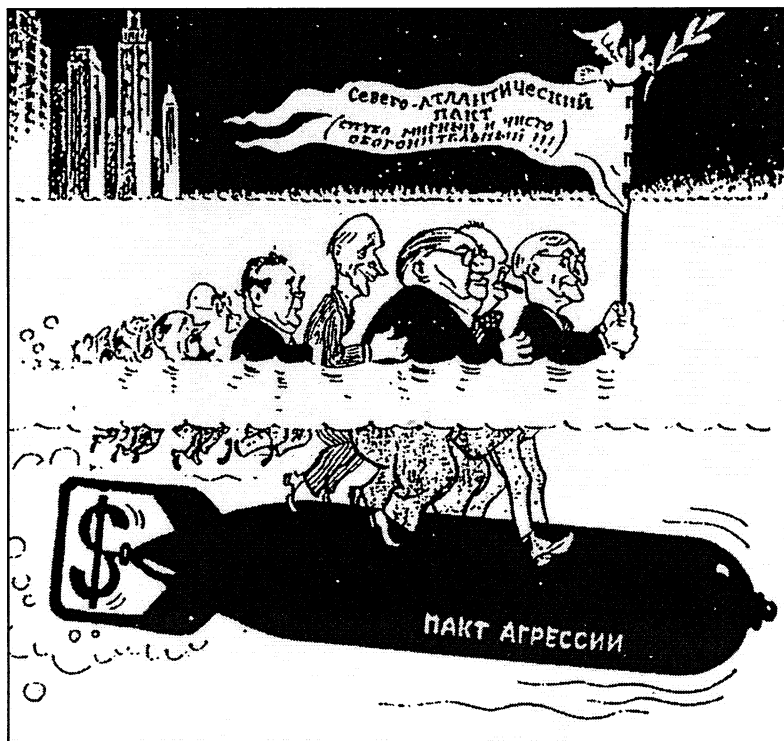
This is an extract from the Charter of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

Article 3: To achieve the aims of this Treaty, the Parties (countries) will keep up their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack.

Article 5: The parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all.

SOURCE 6F

This cartoon was published in Soviet Russia following the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). The subtitle of the cartoon is: 'On a dangerous swimming expedition'. The banner reads 'North Atlantic Pact – doubly peaceful and partly defensive'. The words 'AGGRESSION PACT' are displayed on the torpedo and is powered by American dollars. The men on the torpedo are leaders from the USA and Western European states.



'ON A DANGEROUS SWIMMING EXPEDITION'

BRON 6G**STELLING 1**

Die Russiese regering het 'n persverklaring uitgereik na aanleiding van die totstandkoming van die Noord-Atlantiese Verdragsorganisasie (NAVO). Hierdie is 'n uittreksel uit die persverklaring.

... die Noord-Atlantiese Verdragsorganisasie het niks in gemeen met die oogmerke van selfverdediging van die state wat deur niemand bedreig word nie en wat deur niemand aangeval sal word nie. Inteendeel, die verdrag het 'n aggressiewe karakter en is teen die USSR gemik.

STELLING 2

Die volgende is 'n uittreksel uit die communiqué (persverklaring) waarin die stigting van die Warskouse Verdrag in Mei 1955 aangekondig is.

In ooreenstemming met die verdrag van vriendskap, samewerking en wedersydse hulp tussen die Volksrepubliek van Albanië, die Hongaarse Volksrepubliek, die USSR en die Tsjeggo-Slowaakse Republiek, het hierdie state besluit om 'n verenigde bevelstruktuur vir hul gewapende magte tot stand te bring ...

SOURCE 6G**STATEMENT 1**

The Russian government issued a press statement upon the founding of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). This is an extract from the press statement.

... the North Atlantic Treaty has nothing in common with the aims of self defence of the states, who are threatened by no-one and whom no-one intends to attack. On the contrary, the Treaty has an aggressive character and is aimed against the USSR.

STATEMENT 2

The following is an extract from the communiqué (press release) following the creation of the Warsaw Pact in May 1955.

In accordance with the pact of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance between the People's Republic of Albania, the Hungarian People's Republic, the USSR and the Czechoslovak Republic, the states have decided to set up a unified command of armed forces ...

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
Boyce, A.N. 1974 *Europe and South Africa Part 2 A History for Std 10*, Kaapstad: Juta
Condon, C. 1994 *The Making of the Modern World*, Melbourne: Macmillan
Craig, G.A. 1972 *Europe since 1914*, New York: The Dryden Press
Culpin, C. 1998 *GCSE Modern World History*, Londen: Collins Educational
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Downing, T. & Isaacs, J. 1998 *Cold War*, Londen: Bantam Press
Heater, D. 1992 *Our world this century*, Oxford: Oxford
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ADDENDUM**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Extracts and visual sources used in this addendum were taken from the following publications:

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