



education

Department:
Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION - 2006

HISTORY P2 : GENERAL HISTORY

STANDARD GRADE

FEBRUARY/MARCH 2006

503-2/2 E

Marks: 150

2½ Hours

This question paper consists of 8 pages and an ADDENDUM of 18 pages.

HISTORY SG: Paper 2
Question Paper & Addendum



503 2 2E

SG

X05



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the following instructions carefully before deciding on which questions to answer:

1. This question paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B.
2. SECTION A consists of SIX (6) essay questions.
3. SECTION B consists of THREE (3) source-based questions. Source material to be used to answer these questions is in the ADDENDUM.
4. Do NOT answer TWO (2) essay questions from the same theme.
5. You are allowed to answer ONE (1) essay question and ONE (1) source-based question from the same theme.
6. Answer THREE (3) questions:
 - 6.1 At least ONE (1) must be an essay question and at least ONE must be a source-based question.
 - 6.2 YOU MUST ANSWER AT LEAST ONE (1) QUESTION FROM THE COMPULSORY THEME: AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY (EITHER AN ESSAY OR A SOURCE-BASED QUESTION).**
7. Questions and subsections of questions must be numbered clearly and correctly.
8. Write clearly and legibly.

SECTION A: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer at least ONE (1) question and not more than TWO (2) questions from this section.

QUESTION 1: AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Answer either QUESTION 1A or QUESTION 1B. Do NOT answer both questions.

QUESTION 1A

Describe the role of African nationalism as an important factor in the process of decolonisation in Africa. [50]

OR

QUESTION 1B

Discuss the political, economic and social challenges facing post-independent African states. [50]

QUESTION 2: THE RISE OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Answer either QUESTION 2A or QUESTION 2B. Do NOT answer both questions.

QUESTION 2A

Explain the circumstances that forced Lenin to change from War Communism to his New Economic Policy in Russia during 1917 to 1924. [50]

OR

QUESTION 2B

Explain how Stalin was able to transform Russia from an agrarian (agricultural) to a highly industrialised state in the years 1928 to 1939. [50]

QUESTION 3: THE RISE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Answer either QUESTION 3A or QUESTION 3B. Do NOT answer both questions.

QUESTION 3A

Discuss the causes and consequences of the Wall Street Crash in the United States of America in 1929. [50]

OR

QUESTION 3B

Describe how Roosevelt's New Deal saved the United States of America from the effects of the Great Depression.

[50]

SECTION B: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

Answer at least ONE (1) question from this section. Source material to be used to answer these questions is in the ADDENDUM.

QUESTION 4: AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY**4.1 WHAT WERE THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH LED TO THE FORMATION OF THE ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU)?**

Use Sources 4A and 4B to answer the following questions:

4.1.1 Refer to Source 4A:

- a) Explain why the historian, Bakpetu Thompson, considered the first conference at Accra as being historic. (2 x 2)
- b) What were the achievements of the second Accra conference held in December 1958? (3 x 2)

4.1.2 Using Source 4B:

- a) What was the aim of the Casablanca and Monrovia group? (1 x 2)
- b) Why was the Brazzaville group not regarded as an important role player in the formation of the OAU? (1 x 2)

4.1.3 Refer to Sources 4A and 4B. What similar message do both these sources convey? (1 x 3)
(17)

4.2 HOW SUCCESSFUL WAS THE ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU) IN ACHIEVING ITS AIMS?

Use Sources 4C, 4D, 4E, 4F and 4G to answer the following questions:

4.2.1 Using Source 4C:

- a) List THREE successes enjoyed by the OAU. (3 x 1)
- b) Explain why the OAU experienced failures. (4 x 1)

4.2.2 Refer to Source 4D. In what way was the OAU successful in preventing war between Morocco and Algeria? (2 x 2)

4.2.3 What, according to Dr Nkrumah in Source 4E, should be the meaning of 'African Unity'? (1 x 3)

- 4.2.4 Refer to Sources 4F and 4G. Explain how these sources support the idea that the OAU was not successful. (2 x 3)
- 4.2.5 Study Source 4G. Why was the OAU not in a position to improve the living standards of the poorest countries? (1 x 3)
- 4.2.6 Using all the sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about 12 lines to explain the successes and failures of the OAU. (10)
(33)
[50]

QUESTION 5: CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH LED TO THE SECOND WORLD WAR

5.1 HOW WERE JEWS RESTRICTED UNDER THE NAZI GOVERNMENT?

Study Sources 5A and 5B to answer the following questions:

- 5.1.1 Refer to Source 5A. Which group of people did Hitler regard as his greatest enemy? (1)
- 5.1.2 With reference to Source 5A, explain why any relationship between the Germans and the Jews was forbidden. (2 x 2)
- 5.1.3 Use Source 5A. How was life made worse for the Jews after the November 1938 event? (2 x 2)
- 5.1.4 What evidence is there in Source 5A, to suggest that Hitler did not want Jews living in any country that he controlled? (3 x 1)
- 5.1.5 With reference to Source 5B, why do you think Jews were forced to wear a 'Yellow Star'? (1 x 2)
- 5.1.6 Using Sources 5A and 5B write a paragraph of about 14 lines explaining how Jews were restricted under Nazi rule during the period 1938 to 1942. (12)
(26)

5.2 WHAT WERE THE DIFFICULTIES FACED BY THE JEWS IN THE WARSAW GHETTO?

Study Sources 5C, 5D and 5E to answer the following questions:

- 5.2.1 Refer to Source 5C:
- (a) Explain how the Jews were to be identified from the Germans. (1)
- (b) What was the purpose of identifying the Jews in this way? (1 x 2)

- (c) What does the line 'the garbage men took most of these corpses' tell you about the Nazi attitude towards the Jews? (1 x 2)
- 5.2.2 Using Source 5C, explain the reference made to the 'Star of David'. (1 x 2)
- 5.2.3 Refer to Source 5D. Explain why children became 'food smugglers'. (1 x 2)
- 5.2.4 Refer to Sources 5C and 5D:
- (a) What were the reasons for the high death rate among the Jews in the Warsaw ghetto? (2 x 2)
- (b) In what way is Source 5C similar to Source 5D? (2 x 2)
- 5.2.5 Using Sources 5C, 5D and 5E describe the suffering experienced by the Jews in the Warsaw ghetto.

QUESTION 5.2.5 will be assessed according to criteria organised in a rubric.

(7)
(24)
[50]

**QUESTION 6: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND EVENTS 1945 - 1970:
THE COLD WAR**

6.1 HOW DID THE BUILDING OF THE BERLIN WALL AFFECT THE PEOPLE OF BERLIN?

Study Sources 6A, 6B, 6C, 6D, 6E, 6F and 6G to answer the following questions:

- 6.1.1 Study Sources 6A, 6D (Photos A & B) and 6E. List SIX difficulties that East Berliners faced if they had tried to cross the wall. (6 x 1)
- 6.1.2 Refer to Sources 6A and 6B:
- (a) Who ordered the building of the wall? (2 x 1)
- (b) Why did East Germany consider the building of the wall necessary? (2 x 2)
- (c) How did people try to escape after the erection of the wall? (2 x 1)
- (d) Explain whether the people were successful in their attempts to escape. (2 x 2)

- 6.1.3 Use Source 6C:
- (a) Explain what President Kennedy meant by 'Berlin is an island in a Communist sea'. (2 x 1)
 - (b) Explain whether you agree with the statement: 'Democracy may not be perfect... but we never had to put up walls to keep our people in.' (2 x 2)
- 6.1.4 Study Source 6D (Photos A & B). Explain your feelings had you been employed either as a soldier or as a builder in such a situation.(6)
- 6.1.5 Use Source 6F. What does this graph tell you about people defecting from East Germany to West Germany from 1949 to 1961? (2 x 2)
- 6.1.6 Refer to Source 6F. Why was there a decrease in the number of people escaping from East Germany after 1961? (2 x 2)
- 6.1.7 Use all the sources and your own knowledge to write a paragraph of about 14 lines on how the building of the Berlin Wall affected the people of Berlin. (12)
- TOTAL: [50]**
150

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QUESTION 4: AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY**4.1 WHAT WERE THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH LED TO THE FORMATION OF THE ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU)?****SOURCE 4A**

This is an excerpt from *Modern Africa – A Social and Political History*, 1983, explaining how the convening of conferences eventually led to the formation of the OAU.

These conferences began in 1958 under the leadership of Kwame Nkrumah and independent Ghana. They had two aims: to support the anti-colonial struggle in every part of the continent, and to strengthen the ideas of Pan African unity.

The first conference organized by Nkrumah was a meeting at Accra, in 1958, between the eight states then independent: Egypt (United Arab Republic: UAR), Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia. 'For the first time in the modern world,' wrote the Pan-Africanist historian V Bakpetu Thompson in his book *Africa and Unity*, 'leaders of independent African states met to discuss common problems, with a view to working out common policies concerning political, economic, cultural and social matters.'

A second Accra conference followed in December 1958. This was a meeting not of governments but of nationalist parties. Delegates came from all parts of Africa, whether or not these were independent countries, except from French Africa and Northern Nigeria. An All-African People's Organisation (AAPO) was formed with headquarters in Accra. It called for all-African liberation and steps towards an eventual Commonwealth of Free African States. Anti-colonial and anti-racist, AAPO was a channel through which the old ideas of Pan-African unity might develop in new forms and with new force.

Other AAPO conferences were held in Tunis in 1960, and at Cairo in 1961. An All-African Trade Union Organisation was launched.

SOURCE 4B

This is an excerpt from *Modern Africa – A Social and Political History*, 1983, highlighting the establishment of the different groupings that eventually led to the formation of the OAU.

Different groupings took shape. One was the Casablanca Group, formed in January 1961 by the heads of state of Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, and Morocco, together with representatives from Libya and the provisional independent government of Algeria (independent only in 1962). They wanted to urge common action to help patriotic nationalists in the Congo (Zaire) against breakaway secessions such as that of Tshombe in Katanga (Shaba province). They wanted rapid progress towards an all-African organisation of unity.

A second grouping, known as the Monrovia Group, was formed in May 1961 at a meeting between the leaders of Liberia, Nigeria and Togo.

They were more conservative, and doubtful of rapid action for unity. A third grouping, the Brazzaville Group joined them. This consisted of representatives of former French colonies still under powerful French influence and indirect control. Generally, the Brazzaville Group would do no more than talk about all-African unity.

Though divided by differences of opinion, leadership and personality, the two big groups, those of Casablanca and Monrovia, were both in favour of working for unity, while the third group, that of Brazzaville, was too weak to be able to stop them. So a compromise was possible. Out of this compromise there came the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), a major success of Africa's modern history.

4.2 HOW SUCCESSFUL WAS THE ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU) IN ACHIEVING ITS AIMS?**SOURCE 4C**

This is an extract from *Government and Politics* by W Tordoff, 1984. He evaluates the achievements of the OAU.

Since its formation, the OAU has registered some modest successes: it has provided a meeting ground for African leaders and, in a loose sense, has sponsored sub-regional organisations and UN agencies, such as the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA); it has tried to settle interstate disputes and its Liberation Committee has to an extent helped several countries to throw off the colonial yoke. But there have also been significant failures and numerous problems, of which some are due to the Organisation's cumbersome structure (which works against swift decision-making), its insecure financial base, its lack of a groundswell of popular support, and its tendency to make economic plans without any realistic prospect of fulfilling them. The OAU suffers, too, from an excess (surplus) of politics, as was shown in the strongly contested secretary-general elections at the summit conferences held in June 1983 and November 1984.

SOURCE 4D

This is an excerpt from *Modern Africa – A Social and Political History*, 1983, highlighting the success of the OAU.

The new states gathered in the OAU had to inherit some frontier disputes. Most of these were successfully settled by OAU diplomacy.

A small war broke out in October 1963 between Morocco and Algeria. It concerned a frontier area of Algeria that was claimed by Morocco. Acting as mediator, the OAU was able to bring about a cease-fire, and, in February 1964, an agreement for peace. Each side gained something, and agreed to co-operate in the economic development of mineral deposits at Tindouf in Algeria. But this failed to satisfy Morocco. OAU peace efforts had to continue. They were crowned with success by a new agreement of May 1970. Other disputes of this kind were settled; and the OAU proved a valuable instrument of peace.

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ADDENDUM**SOURCE 4E**

This is an extract from *Emergent African States* by SA Akintoye, 1976, which focuses on why the OAU has had limited success.

The achievements of the OAU have been so modest because the whole Pan-African movement has laboured under various difficulties. For one thing, very few African countries have been willing to surrender any significant part of their newly won sovereignty for the sake of the dream of African unity. Consequently, although all African leaders have proclaimed 'African unity' to be the goal of Pan-Africanism, there has been a sharp disagreement over the meaning of the phrase. Some, like Dr Nkrumah, advocated in the early 1960s that African unity should mean the political unification of Africa into one large state - United States of Africa. The vast majority of African leaders, however, insisted that Africans must accept the existing African countries as they were, and that African unity should mean only co-operation among these countries.

SOURCE 4F

This is an extract from *Emergent African States* by SA Akintoye, 1976, which highlights the reasons why the OAU has been unsuccessful.

Differences in national approaches to problems have tended to make the OAU ineffective at various times. This is why, for instance, the OAU has not been as effective as it could be in helping the liberation struggles in Southern Africa. Moreover, the OAU has often been shaken by disputes among its members arising from clashes of national interests - disputes between Kenya and Somalia, between Morocco and Mauritania, between Zaire and the Republic of the Congo, between Ethiopia and Somalia, between Tanzania and Uganda. Not only have such disputes weakened the unity of the OAU; attempts to settle them have consumed much of its energy.

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SOURCE 4G

This is an extract from a British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) article about the history of the OAU, 1999.

The OAU has also been criticized for doing little or nothing to improve living standards in the world's poorest continent. But like any international institution, it can only be as strong as its member states allow it to be.

Those that rule those states have jealously guarded against outside interference that threatens their dominance.

Consequently, the OAU could only play a very limited role in stopping Africa's many political conflicts, or even in helping to integrate African economies.

QUESTION 5: CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH LED TO THE SECOND WORLD WAR**5.1 HOW WERE JEWS RESTRICTED UNDER THE NAZI GOVERNMENT?****SOURCE 5A**

An extract on the restrictions imposed on Jews

One group of people was treated even worse than Poles or Russians. They were the Jews. In *Mein Kampf*, Hitler said that the people needed a single enemy. He chose the Jews. From the start, the Germans were encouraged to hate them.

The Nazis had made life difficult for German Jews long before the war. In addition, the SS stopped customers going into Jewish shops. Jews who went out with non-Jewish girls were sent to concentration camps.

Life grew worse in November 1938, after a Jew shot dead a German official in Paris. The Nazis hit back: German Jews were fined; their children were not allowed to go to school. The SS organised two nights of violence against Jewish shops and synagogues. They called it 'Crystal Night' because so much glass was broken.

During the war, Jews living in occupied Europe faced the same hardships as those in Germany. And new laws were passed to make their lives even worse.

Even Jewish rations were different: some foods, such as cherries and coffee, were forbidden to Jews. In the summer of 1941, a kindly visitor offered one Jewess some proper coffee. The old lady said 'No'. She was afraid that her neighbours would smell it and tell the police.

Hitler did not want Jews living in any country that he controlled. In Poland alone, there were 3 million of them. Some were used as slave labour. When they could no longer work, they were made to dig their own graves and then shot. The rest were rounded up and forced to live in ghettos.

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SOURCE 5B

These pictures are visual representations indicating the restrictions imposed on German Jews during the period 1939 -1942.



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ADDENDUM**5.2 WHAT WERE DIFFICULTIES FACED BY THE JEWS IN THE
WARSAW GHETTO?****SOURCE 5C**

This is an account by Liliana Zuker-Bujanowska, a Jewess, who lived in the Warsaw ghetto. In 1946, she wrote about it.

Every day new laws were announced. One of the worst was that all Jews ten years and older had to wear a white band with a blue 'Star of David' on their left upper arm. After a few days they extended the law to all Jews. Even babies in carriages had to wear armbands. The penalty for not wearing them was concentration camp or death.

Then the hell started! The Germans made what they called 'raids for the bands'. They walked the streets with big rubber sticks and beat everyone they felt like, as long as they wore the white band. Now they were sure whom to hit. Gangs of youths ran the streets throwing stones through the windows of shops owned by Jews. The Germans picked young Jewish people from the streets and sent them to work camps in Germany.

(Winter 1940-41): Twice a day each person was given a bowl of watery soup and 300 grams of black bread. [The] houses were breeding places for typhoid and other diseases. People became so weak that they just lay down on the sidewalks and died of hunger and cold. There were corpses; sometimes covered with paper, other times half naked-someone had already stolen pieces of their clothing. There was no morgue. The garbage men took most of these corpses.

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ADDENDUM**SOURCE 5D**

This is an account by Ella Blumenthal, a Jewess, living in the Warsaw ghetto at the time of the uprising. The Warsaw ghetto was the largest ghetto established by the Nazis.

Little children became food smugglers. A mother would give a child a wedding ring or anything of value and the child would crawl through a small hole in the wall and exchange the ring for a loaf of bread or some potatoes. Often the children were caught and shot. Every day you could see the little bodies hanging from the holes in the wall or lying in a pool of blood on the ground.

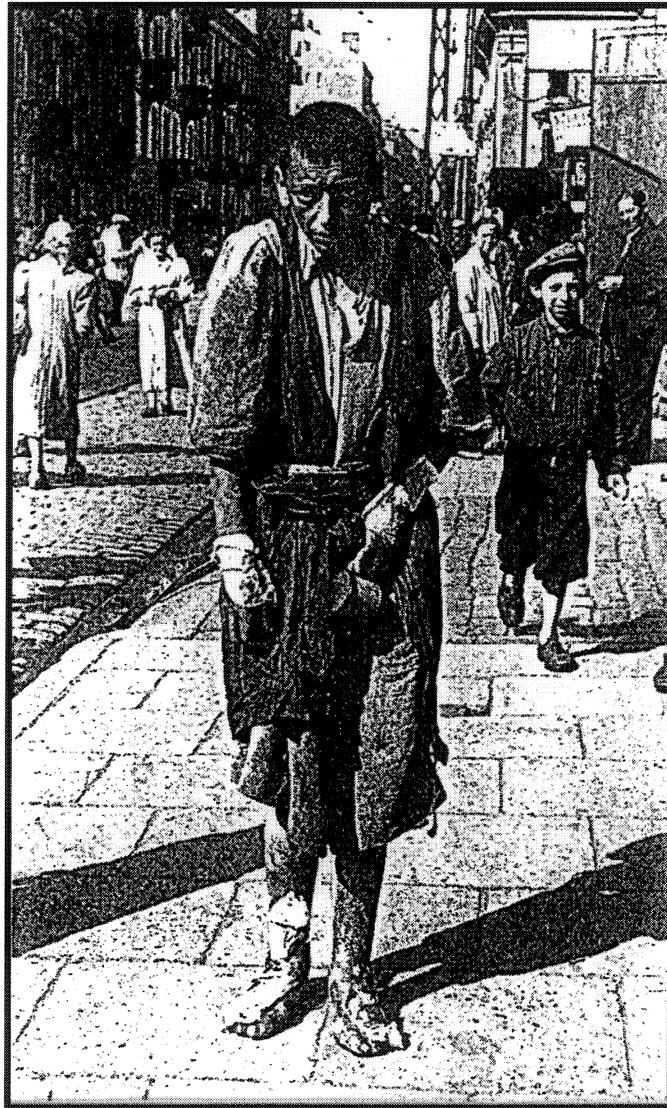
Jews were constantly rounded up and sent to slave labour camps and they never returned. The ghetto became smaller and smaller and so did my family. I lost members of my family, one by one, twenty-one people - my parents, my brothers and sisters, their spouses and eight nieces and nephews.

I went into hiding. We were crowded into a small cellar. One night during the uprising we felt the bricks getting hot. We began to suffocate. The Nazis had set all the buildings on fire and the whole ghetto was in flames. We staggered outside. People were running in all directions; some were jumping out of windows – their clothes were on fire, their skin was scorched...

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SOURCE 5E

This is a photograph of a beggar in the Warsaw ghetto.



QUESTION 6: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND EVENTS 1945 - 1970: THE COLD WAR**6.1 HOW DID THE BUILDING OF THE BERLIN WALL AFFECT THE PEOPLE OF BERLIN?****SOURCE 6A**

During the night of 12-13 August 1961 the East German government, with the backing of the USSR, began the building of the Berlin Wall. The magazine, *The Economist*, dated 19 August 1961, described the situation six days after the first temporary wall was built.

About two o'clock last Sunday morning a strong east German paramilitary force moved up to the sector boundary between East and West Berlin. When Berlin awoke the sector frontier was effectively closed and movement from the Eastern side was at a halt.

The East German forces...were equipped with enough barbed wire, concrete road blocks and digging equipment to seal the frontier completely and this they did with the exception of thirteen control points. During the night heavy concentrations of tanks, armoured troop carriers and trucks carrying hoses and tear gas took up position at these and other key points just behind the frontier. Much of the fifty-five kilometres of sector boundary consists of canal or railway. When it is not, and houses in the east face directly across the frontier, police have occupied basements or walled off doors. Since Sunday a few bold spirits have hit the headlines by swimming canals or creeping through the wire at night, but they number only a few hundred altogether and each day the barrier becomes more elaborate.

SOURCE 6B

This extract relates to the view of the East German government on why the Berlin Wall was built.

This is the official view of the Communist-controlled East German government in 1961 as to why the wall was built:

In no other part of the world are so many spies of foreign states to be found as in West Berlin. Nowhere else can they act with such freedom. These spies are smuggling agents into the GDR [German Democratic Republic - the Russian name for East Germany], inciting sabotage and provoking riots and demonstrations.

In the morning of 13 August 1961, East German Radio (controlled by the East German government) broadcast that:

Measures [the building of the Berlin Wall] have been taken...in the interest of peace in Europe and of the security of the GDR (East Germany) and other Socialist states.

SOURCE 6C

In the following extract are the views expressed by President JF Kennedy of the USA before and after the building of the Berlin Wall.

In 1961 President JF Kennedy explained his views on Berlin and the reasons why the Western Powers would not give up its position in West Berlin which was surrounded by East Germany:

[Berlin] is more than a showcase of liberty, a symbol, an island of freedom in a Communist sea. It is even more than a link with the free world, a beacon of hope behind the Iron Curtain, an escape hatch for refugees...above all it has become, as never before, a great testing place of Western courage and will.

In a famous speech made in 1962 the USA President Kennedy, gave a different opinion about the building of the wall:

Democracy may not be perfect...But we never had to put up walls to keep our people in.

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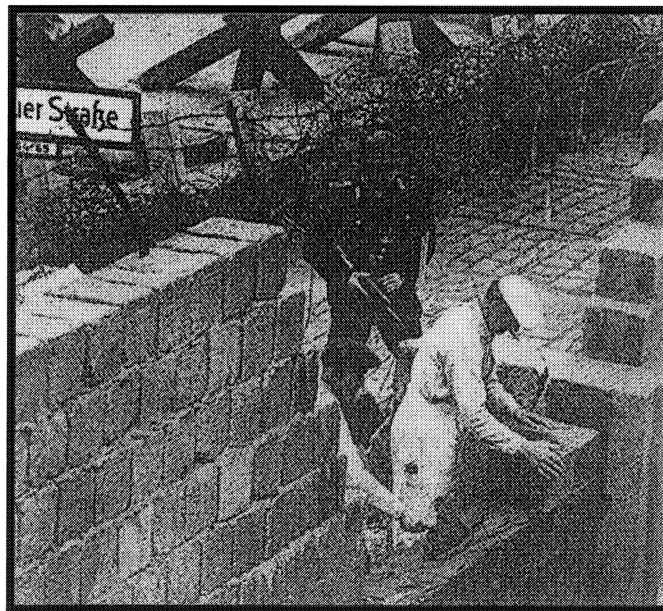
SOURCE 6D

These are two photos of German workers building the Berlin Wall while soldiers are guarding the border.

Photo A



Photo B



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SOURCE 6E

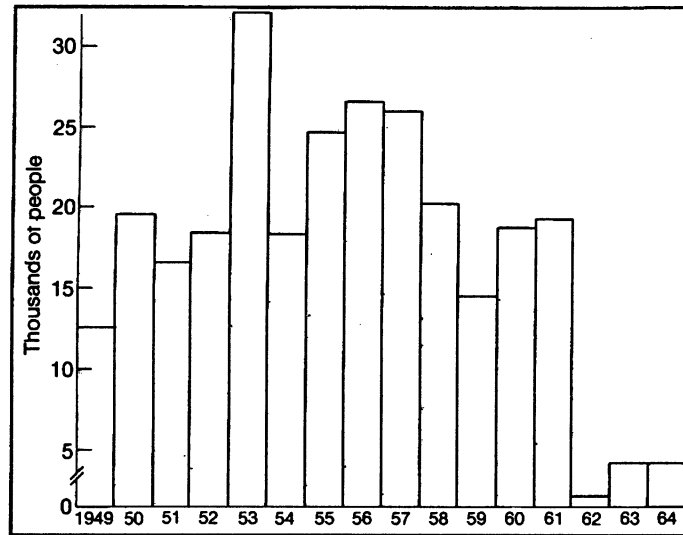
This is a photo of a man walking next to the Berlin Wall on the West Berlin side. Various barriers of wire fencing, concrete walls, concrete anti-vehicle ditches, minefields and barren land on the East Berlin side from the border.



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SOURCE 6F

The loss of labour threatened to weaken the East German economy in 1961. Skilled and unskilled workers defected to the West via West Berlin. The refugee stream was steady until August 1961. This graph shows the number of defectors (in thousands on the vertical axis) from East to West Germany from 1949 to 1961 (on the horizontal axis).



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SOURCE 6G

This is a photo of an East German escapee who fell victim to guards in August 1962.



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ADDENDUM**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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

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QUESTION 4: AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY**4.1 WHAT WERE THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH LED TO THE FORMATION OF THE ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU)?****SOURCE 4A**

This is an excerpt from *Modern Africa – A Social and Political History*, 1983, explaining how the convening of conferences eventually led to the formation of the OAU.

These conferences began in 1958 under the leadership of Kwame Nkrumah and independent Ghana. They had two aims: to support the anti-colonial struggle in every part of the continent, and to strengthen the ideas of Pan African unity.

The first conference organized by Nkrumah was a meeting at Accra, in 1958, between the eight states then independent: Egypt (United Arab Republic: UAR), Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia. 'For the first time in the modern world,' wrote the Pan-Africanist historian V Bakpetu Thompson in his book *Africa and Unity*, 'leaders of independent African states met to discuss common problems, with a view to working out common policies concerning political, economic, cultural and social matters.'

A second Accra conference followed in December 1958. This was a meeting not of governments but of nationalist parties. Delegates came from all parts of Africa, whether or not these were independent countries, except from French Africa and Northern Nigeria. An All-African People's Organisation (AAPO) was formed with headquarters in Accra. It called for all-African liberation and steps towards an eventual Commonwealth of Free African States. Anti-colonial and anti-racist, AAPO was a channel through which the old ideas of Pan-African unity might develop in new forms and with new force.

Other AAPO conferences were held in Tunis in 1960, and at Cairo in 1961. An All-African Trade Union Organisation was launched.

SOURCE 4B

This is an excerpt from *Modern Africa – A Social and Political History*, 1983, highlighting the establishment of the different groupings that eventually led to the formation of the OAU.

Different groupings took shape. One was the Casablanca Group, formed in January 1961 by the heads of state of Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, and Morocco, together with representatives from Libya and the provisional independent government of Algeria (independent only in 1962). They wanted to urge common action to help patriotic nationalists in the Congo (Zaire) against breakaway secessions such as that of Tshombe in Katanga (Shaba province). They wanted rapid progress towards an all-African organisation of unity.

A second grouping, known as the Monrovia Group, was formed in May 1961 at a meeting between the leaders of Liberia, Nigeria and Togo.

They were more conservative, and doubtful of rapid action for unity. A third grouping, the Brazzaville Group joined them. This consisted of representatives of former French colonies still under powerful French influence and indirect control. Generally, the Brazzaville Group would do no more than talk about all-African unity.

Though divided by differences of opinion, leadership and personality, the two big groups, those of Casablanca and Monrovia, were both in favour of working for unity, while the third group, that of Brazzaville, was too weak to be able to stop them. So a compromise was possible. Out of this compromise there came the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), a major success of Africa's modern history.

4.2 HOW SUCCESSFUL WAS THE ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU) IN ACHIEVING ITS AIMS?**SOURCE 4C**

This is an extract from *Government and Politics* by W Tordoff, 1984. He evaluates the achievements of the OAU.

Since its formation, the OAU has registered some modest successes: it has provided a meeting ground for African leaders and, in a loose sense, has sponsored sub-regional organisations and UN agencies, such as the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA); it has tried to settle interstate disputes and its Liberation Committee has to an extent helped several countries to throw off the colonial yoke. But there have also been significant failures and numerous problems, of which some are due to the Organisation's cumbersome structure (which works against swift decision-making), its insecure financial base, its lack of a groundswell of popular support, and its tendency to make economic plans without any realistic prospect of fulfilling them. The OAU suffers, too, from an excess (surplus) of politics, as was shown in the strongly contested secretary-general elections at the summit conferences held in June 1983 and November 1984.

SOURCE 4D

This is an excerpt from *Modern Africa – A Social and Political History*, 1983, highlighting the success of the OAU.

The new states gathered in the OAU had to inherit some frontier disputes. Most of these were successfully settled by OAU diplomacy.

A small war broke out in October 1963 between Morocco and Algeria. It concerned a frontier area of Algeria that was claimed by Morocco. Acting as mediator, the OAU was able to bring about a cease-fire, and, in February 1964, an agreement for peace. Each side gained something, and agreed to co-operate in the economic development of mineral deposits at Tindouf in Algeria. But this failed to satisfy Morocco. OAU peace efforts had to continue. They were crowned with success by a new agreement of May 1970. Other disputes of this kind were settled; and the OAU proved a valuable instrument of peace.

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ADDENDUM**SOURCE 4E**

This is an extract from *Emergent African States* by SA Akintoye, 1976, which focuses on why the OAU has had limited success.

The achievements of the OAU have been so modest because the whole Pan-African movement has laboured under various difficulties. For one thing, very few African countries have been willing to surrender any significant part of their newly won sovereignty for the sake of the dream of African unity. Consequently, although all African leaders have proclaimed 'African unity' to be the goal of Pan-Africanism, there has been a sharp disagreement over the meaning of the phrase. Some, like Dr Nkrumah, advocated in the early 1960s that African unity should mean the political unification of Africa into one large state - United States of Africa. The vast majority of African leaders, however, insisted that Africans must accept the existing African countries as they were, and that African unity should mean only co-operation among these countries.

SOURCE 4F

This is an extract from *Emergent African States* by SA Akintoye, 1976, which highlights the reasons why the OAU has been unsuccessful.

Differences in national approaches to problems have tended to make the OAU ineffective at various times. This is why, for instance, the OAU has not been as effective as it could be in helping the liberation struggles in Southern Africa. Moreover, the OAU has often been shaken by disputes among its members arising from clashes of national interests - disputes between Kenya and Somalia, between Morocco and Mauritania, between Zaire and the Republic of the Congo, between Ethiopia and Somalia, between Tanzania and Uganda. Not only have such disputes weakened the unity of the OAU; attempts to settle them have consumed much of its energy.

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SOURCE 4G

This is an extract from a British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) article about the history of the OAU, 1999.

The OAU has also been criticized for doing little or nothing to improve living standards in the world's poorest continent. But like any international institution, it can only be as strong as its member states allow it to be.

Those that rule those states have jealously guarded against outside interference that threatens their dominance.

Consequently, the OAU could only play a very limited role in stopping Africa's many political conflicts, or even in helping to integrate African economies.

QUESTION 5: CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH LED TO THE SECOND WORLD WAR**5.1 HOW WERE JEWS RESTRICTED UNDER THE NAZI GOVERNMENT?****SOURCE 5A**

An extract on the restrictions imposed on Jews

One group of people was treated even worse than Poles or Russians. They were the Jews. In *Mein Kampf*, Hitler said that the people needed a single enemy. He chose the Jews. From the start, the Germans were encouraged to hate them.

The Nazis had made life difficult for German Jews long before the war. In addition, the SS stopped customers going into Jewish shops. Jews who went out with non-Jewish girls were sent to concentration camps.

Life grew worse in November 1938, after a Jew shot dead a German official in Paris. The Nazis hit back: German Jews were fined; their children were not allowed to go to school. The SS organised two nights of violence against Jewish shops and synagogues. They called it 'Crystal Night' because so much glass was broken.

During the war, Jews living in occupied Europe faced the same hardships as those in Germany. And new laws were passed to make their lives even worse.

Even Jewish rations were different: some foods, such as cherries and coffee, were forbidden to Jews. In the summer of 1941, a kindly visitor offered one Jewess some proper coffee. The old lady said 'No'. She was afraid that her neighbours would smell it and tell the police.

Hitler did not want Jews living in any country that he controlled. In Poland alone, there were 3 million of them. Some were used as slave labour. When they could no longer work, they were made to dig their own graves and then shot. The rest were rounded up and forced to live in ghettos.

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SOURCE 5B

These pictures are visual representations indicating the restrictions imposed on German Jews during the period 1939 -1942.



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ADDENDUM**5.2 WHAT WERE DIFFICULTIES FACED BY THE JEWS IN THE
WARSAW GHETTO?****SOURCE 5C**

This is an account by Liliana Zuker-Bujanowska, a Jewess, who lived in the Warsaw ghetto. In 1946, she wrote about it.

Every day new laws were announced. One of the worst was that all Jews ten years and older had to wear a white band with a blue 'Star of David' on their left upper arm. After a few days they extended the law to all Jews. Even babies in carriages had to wear armbands. The penalty for not wearing them was concentration camp or death.

Then the hell started! The Germans made what they called 'raids for the bands'. They walked the streets with big rubber sticks and beat everyone they felt like, as long as they wore the white band. Now they were sure whom to hit. Gangs of youths ran the streets throwing stones through the windows of shops owned by Jews. The Germans picked young Jewish people from the streets and sent them to work camps in Germany.

(Winter 1940-41): Twice a day each person was given a bowl of watery soup and 300 grams of black bread. [The] houses were breeding places for typhoid and other diseases. People became so weak that they just lay down on the sidewalks and died of hunger and cold. There were corpses; sometimes covered with paper, other times half naked-someone had already stolen pieces of their clothing. There was no morgue. The garbage men took most of these corpses.

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ADDENDUM

SOURCE 5D

This is an account by Ella Blumenthal, a Jewess, living in the Warsaw ghetto at the time of the uprising. The Warsaw ghetto was the largest ghetto established by the Nazis.

Little children became food smugglers. A mother would give a child a wedding ring or anything of value and the child would crawl through a small hole in the wall and exchange the ring for a loaf of bread or some potatoes. Often the children were caught and shot. Every day you could see the little bodies hanging from the holes in the wall or lying in a pool of blood on the ground.

Jews were constantly rounded up and sent to slave labour camps and they never returned. The ghetto became smaller and smaller and so did my family. I lost members of my family, one by one, twenty-one people - my parents, my brothers and sisters, their spouses and eight nieces and nephews.

I went into hiding. We were crowded into a small cellar. One night during the uprising we felt the bricks getting hot. We began to suffocate. The Nazis had set all the buildings on fire and the whole ghetto was in flames. We staggered outside. People were running in all directions; some were jumping out of windows – their clothes were on fire, their skin was scorched...

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SOURCE 5E

This is a photograph of a beggar in the Warsaw ghetto.



QUESTION 6: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND EVENTS 1945 - 1970: THE COLD WAR**6.1 HOW DID THE BUILDING OF THE BERLIN WALL AFFECT THE PEOPLE OF BERLIN?****SOURCE 6A**

During the night of 12-13 August 1961 the East German government, with the backing of the USSR, began the building of the Berlin Wall. The magazine, *The Economist*, dated 19 August 1961, described the situation six days after the first temporary wall was built.

About two o'clock last Sunday morning a strong east German paramilitary force moved up to the sector boundary between East and West Berlin. When Berlin awoke the sector frontier was effectively closed and movement from the Eastern side was at a halt.

The East German forces...were equipped with enough barbed wire, concrete road blocks and digging equipment to seal the frontier completely and this they did with the exception of thirteen control points. During the night heavy concentrations of tanks, armoured troop carriers and trucks carrying hoses and tear gas took up position at these and other key points just behind the frontier. Much of the fifty-five kilometres of sector boundary consists of canal or railway. When it is not, and houses in the east face directly across the frontier, police have occupied basements or walled off doors. Since Sunday a few bold spirits have hit the headlines by swimming canals or creeping through the wire at night, but they number only a few hundred altogether and each day the barrier becomes more elaborate.

SOURCE 6B

This extract relates to the view of the East German government on why the Berlin Wall was built.

This is the official view of the Communist-controlled East German government in 1961 as to why the wall was built:

In no other part of the world are so many spies of foreign states to be found as in West Berlin. Nowhere else can they act with such freedom. These spies are smuggling agents into the GDR [German Democratic Republic - the Russian name for East Germany], inciting sabotage and provoking riots and demonstrations.

In the morning of 13 August 1961, East German Radio (controlled by the East German government) broadcast that:

Measures [the building of the Berlin Wall] have been taken...in the interest of peace in Europe and of the security of the GDR (East Germany) and other Socialist states.

SOURCE 6C

In the following extract are the views expressed by President JF Kennedy of the USA before and after the building of the Berlin Wall.

In 1961 President JF Kennedy explained his views on Berlin and the reasons why the Western Powers would not give up its position in West Berlin which was surrounded by East Germany:

[Berlin] is more than a showcase of liberty, a symbol, an island of freedom in a Communist sea. It is even more than a link with the free world, a beacon of hope behind the Iron Curtain, an escape hatch for refugees...above all it has become, as never before, a great testing place of Western courage and will.

In a famous speech made in 1962 the USA President Kennedy, gave a different opinion about the building of the wall:

Democracy may not be perfect...But we never had to put up walls to keep our people in.

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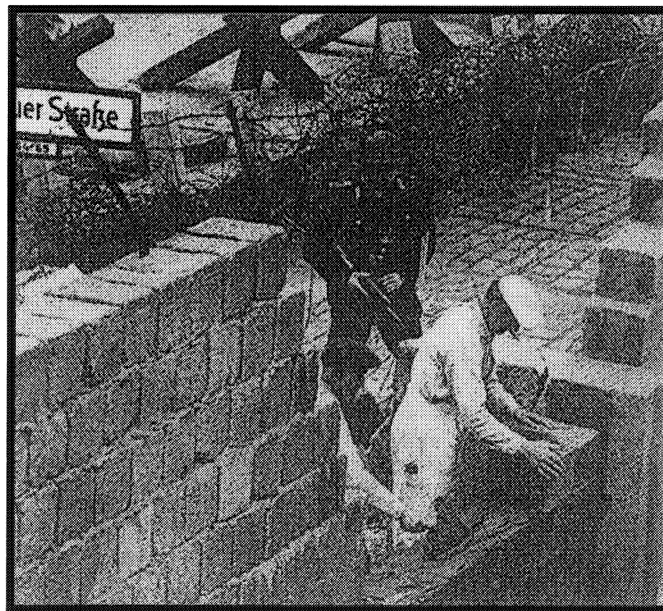
SOURCE 6D

These are two photos of German workers building the Berlin Wall while soldiers are guarding the border.

Photo A



Photo B



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SOURCE 6E

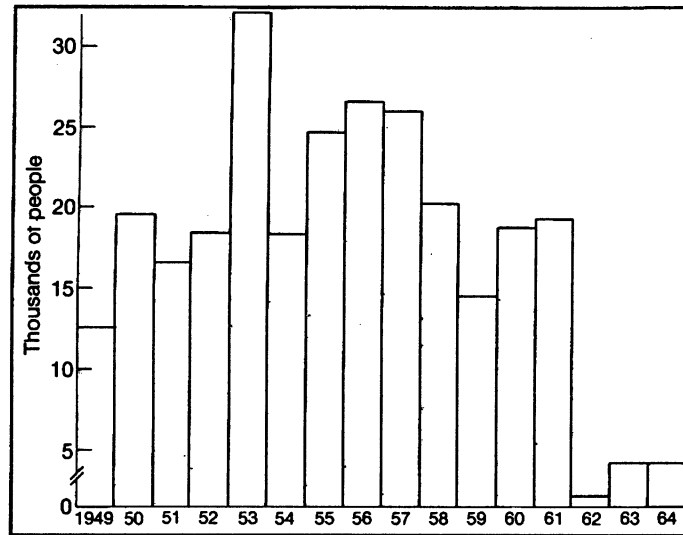
This is a photo of a man walking next to the Berlin Wall on the West Berlin side. Various barriers of wire fencing, concrete walls, concrete anti-vehicle ditches, minefields and barren land on the East Berlin side from the border.



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SOURCE 6F

The loss of labour threatened to weaken the East German economy in 1961. Skilled and unskilled workers defected to the West via West Berlin. The refugee stream was steady until August 1961. This graph shows the number of defectors (in thousands on the vertical axis) from East to West Germany from 1949 to 1961 (on the horizontal axis).



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SOURCE 6G

This is a photo of an East German escapee who fell victim to guards in August 1962.



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ADDENDUM**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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

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