

EXAMINATION		NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE	
GRADE		12	
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SUBJECT		HISTORY	
PAPER		1	
MARK TOTAL		150	
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INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of **SECTION A** and **SECTION B** based on the prescribed content framework as contained in the CAPS document.

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1: THE COLD WAR: THE ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR

QUESTION 2: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: CASE STUDY - ANGOLA

QUESTION 3: CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS FROM THE 1950s: THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

QUESTION 4: EXTENSION OF THE COLD WAR: CASE STUDY - VIETNAM

QUESTION 5: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: CASE STUDY - THE CONGO

QUESTION 6: CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS FROM THE 1950s TO THE 1970s: THE BLACK POWER MOVEMENT

2. **SECTION A** consists of **THREE** source-based questions. Source material that is required to answer the questions can be found in the ADDENDUM.
3. **SECTION B** consists of **THREE** essay questions.
4. Answer **THREE** questions as follows:
 - 4.1 At least **ONE** question must be a source-based question and at least **ONE** question must be an essay question.
 - 4.2 The **THIRD** question can be either a source-based question or an essay question.
5. The application of knowledge, skills and insight is also assessed when answering questions.
6. You will be disadvantaged for merely rewriting the sources as answers.
7. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
8. Write neatly and legibly, in blue pen only.



SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

Answer at least ONE question, but not more than TWO questions, in this section.
Source material that is required to answer these questions can be found in the ADDENDUM.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE UNITED STATES RESIST SOVIET EXPANSION IN EUROPE AFTER WORLD WAR II?

Study Sources 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D to answer the questions that follow.

1.1 Refer to Source 1A.

- 1.1.1 Give TWO reasons, from the source, why the United States built a 'global peacetime military machine' after World War II. (2x1) (2)
- 1.1.2 Quote a phrase from the first paragraph that supports the statement that the United States had 'traditions of anti-militarism'. (1x1) (1)
- 1.1.3 From the source, list THREE countries in Europe that United States' soldiers remained in long after the end of World War II. (3x1) (3)
- 1.1.4 Use the source to explain why the United States' involvement in the Cold War, was so costly. (2x2) (4)
- 1.1.5 Use your own knowledge to explain TWO reasons why after World War II, the United States saw the Soviet Union as an enemy. (2x2) (4)

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1.2 Read Source 1B.

- 1.2.1 State TWO instances mentioned in the source that could be threatened by the spread of communism unto the whole world. (2x1) (2)
- 1.2.2 Identify the president of the United States. (1x1) (1)
- 1.2.3 Define the concept *containment* in your own words. (1x2) (2)
- 1.2.4 Explain what is implied by the statement, 'Truman decided it was time for the United States to step into the role of world leader' in the context of the Truman Doctrine. (2x2) (4)
- 1.2.5 Discuss ONE similarity in the information in Sources 1A and 1B, regarding the United States' response to the Soviet 'threat' after World War II. (1x2) (2)

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1.3 Study Source 1C.

- 1.3.1 According to the source, which are the TWO groups that the United States was willing to support? (2x1) (2)
- 1.3.2 Use your own knowledge to explain why the Soviet Union was against capitalism. (1x2) (2)
- 1.3.3 Use the source to explain what the writer meant by 'American expansion'. (1x2) (2)
- 1.3.4 Discuss the TWO different viewpoints of the Marshall Plan that are mentioned in the source. (1x2) (2)
- 1.3.5 Using the source, give TWO examples why the source could be regarded biased. (2x2) (4)
- [12]**

1.4 Use Source 1D.

- 1.4.1 Who is the Soviet Union leader depicted in the cartoon? (1x1) (1)
- 1.4.2 Which symbol in the cartoon is used to represent the Soviet Union? (1x1) (1)
- 1.4.3 Where was the cartoon published? (1x1) (1)
- 1.4.4 Why, do you think, it was important for the Soviet Union to 'block' the 'European Recovery'? (1x2) (2)
- [5]**

- 1.5 Using the information from the sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of between TEN to FIFTEEN lines explaining how the United States resisted Soviet expansionism in Europe after World War II. **[8]**

TOTAL QUESTION 1: [50]



QUESTION 2: WHY DID FOREIGN POWERS BECOME INVOLVED IN THE ANGOLAN CIVIL WAR BETWEEN 1974 AND 1976?

Study Sources 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D to answer the questions that follow.

2.1 Refer to Source 2A.

- 2.1.1 According to the source, what caught Kissinger's attention in Angola? (2x1) (2)
- 2.1.2 Identify the TWO African leaders that warned about the Soviet role in Angola. (2x1) (2)
- 2.1.3 According to Kissinger, list THREE consequences if the United States did not counter Soviet activities in cases like Angola? (3x1) (3)
- 2.1.4 Use the source to discuss ONE reason for the United States' involvement in Angola. (1x2) (2)
- 2.1.5 Explain why Kissinger can be considered biased. Substantiate your answer with TWO examples from the source. (2x2) (4)

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2.2 Read Source 2B.

- 2.2.1 Which TWO countries continued to be the US regional allies in Angola? (2x1) (2)
- 2.2.2 According to the source, what provided the MPLA with the necessary revenue to function as a government? (2x1) (2)
- 2.2.3 Define the concept *civil war*. (1x2) (2)
- 2.2.4 Use evidence from the source and your own knowledge to prove that the Angolan war was a proxy-war during the Cold War. (2x2) (4)
- 2.2.5 Using the source and your own knowledge, explain TWO reasons for South Africa's involvement in the Angolan war. (2x2) (4)
- 2.2.6 Comment on ONE difference in the information in Sources 2A and 2B, regarding the US role in Angola. (1x2) (2)

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2.3 Use Source 2C

- 2.3.1 To whom is Castro referring when he says 'African blood flows freely through our veins'? (2x1) (2)
- 2.3.2 Using your own knowledge explain why Cuba was an enemy of the US. (1x2) (2)
- 2.3.3 Give TWO reasons and explain why Castro believed that it was the duty of Cubans to defend the new (MPLA) government of Angola. (2x2) (4)

[8]

2.4 Study Source 2D.

- 2.4.1 Which country is represented holding the cigar in the cartoon? (1x1) (1)
- 2.4.2 Explain the message depicted in the cartoon. Substantiate your answer. (1x2) (2)
- 2.4.3 Why do you think *Die Burger* published this cartoon? (1x2) (2)

[5]

- 2.5 Use the information from the sources as well as your own knowledge to write a paragraph of between TEN to FIFTEEN lines explaining why foreign powers became involved in the Angolan Civil War between 1974 and 1976. (8)

[8]

TOTAL QUESTION 2: [50]



QUESTION 3: HOW DID THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT CHALLENGE SEGREGATION IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE 1950s AND 1960s?

Study Sources 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D to answer the questions that follow.

3.1 Use Source 3A.

- 3.1.1 According to the source, what did segregation laws in 1955 state? (1x1) (1)
- 3.1.2 Identify the Civil Rights Movement leader, mentioned in the source. (1x1) (1)
- 3.1.3 What is meant by “Parks became the ‘mother of the modern-day civil rights movement’”? (1x2) (2)
- 3.1.4 Use the source to explain the consequences of the Rosa Parks incident. (2x2) (4)

[8]

3.2 Refer to Source 3B.

- 3.2.1 From the source, list THREE black teenagers that enrolled at Little Rock Central High School in Little Rock in September 1957. (3x1) (3)
- 3.2.2 What, according to the source, happened at the school when the nine black students tried to enter the premises? (2x1) (2)
- 3.2.3 Quote a phrase from the source that implies that the Little Rock incident received a lot of media attention. (1x1) (1)
- 3.2.4 Comment on why Marian Wright Edelman wrote the article about the Little Rock Nine. (2x2) (4)
- 3.2.5 Explain ONE long-term consequence of the Little Rock Nine incident. (1x2) (2)
- 3.2.6 Discuss the limitations of the source for a historian studying how the Civil Rights Movement in the United States challenged segregation. (2x2) (4)

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3.3 Read Source 3C.

- 3.3.1 List THREE Civil Rights organisations that participated in the Selma campaign. (3x1) (3)
- 3.3.2 From the source, list TWO reasons for the Selma to Montgomery march. (2x1) (2)
- 3.3.3 Use evidence from the source and your own knowledge to explain why it was difficult for blacks (African Americans) to vote in the United States before 1965. (2x2) (4)
- 3.3.4 Explain why the first Selma to Montgomery march was referred to as 'Bloody Sunday'. (1x2) (2)
- 3.3.5 Compare the evidence in Sources 3B and 3C and explain how you would account for the similarity, regarding how the Civil Rights Movement challenged segregation in the United States. (1x2) (2)

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3.4 Read Source 3D.

- 3.4.1 Why was this photo taken? (1x1) (1)
- 3.4.2 Define the term *segregation* in historical context. (1x2) (2)
- 3.4.3 Explain a 'swim-in' in historical context. (1x2) (2)

[5]

- 3.5 By using the sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of between TEN to FIFTEEN lines, discussing how the Civil Rights Movement challenged segregation in the United States in the 1950s and 1960s. [8]

TOTAL QUESTION 3: [50]



SECTION B: ESSAYS

*Answer at least ONE question, but not more than TWO questions in this section.
Your essay should be about THREE pages long.*

QUESTION 4: EXTENSION OF THE COLD WAR: CASE STUDY - VIETNAM

Critically discuss the United States' war effort during the Vietnamese War between 1954 to 1975.

[50]

QUESTION 5: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: CASE STUDY - THE CONGO

Explain the impact of Mobutu Sese Seko's policies on the development of the Congo after attaining independence in the 1960s.

[50]

QUESTION 6: CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS FROM THE 1950s TO THE 1970s: THE BLACK POWER MOVEMENT

Analyse the various role-players in the Black Power Movement's contributions to end discrimination against African Americans in the United States of America in the 1960s.

[50]

GRAND TOTAL: [150]