

EXAMINATION NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE	
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SOUTH AFRICAN COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT INSTITUTE
 SUID-AFRIKAANSE KOMPREENSIEWE ASSESSERINGSINSTITUUT



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.
2. **SECTION A** consists of **THREE** source-based questions. Source material that is required to answer the questions can be found in the ADDENDUM.

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1: THE COLD WAR – ORIGINS, COLD WAR IN EUROPE

QUESTION 2: AFRICA IN THE COLD WAR: CASE STUDY – ANGOLA

QUESTION 3: CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS FROM THE 1950s TO THE 1970s:
THE US CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

SECTION B consists of **THREE** essay questions.

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

3. Answer **THREE** questions as follows:
 - 3.1. At least **ONE** question must be a source-based question and at least **ONE** question must be an essay question.
 - 3.2. The **THIRD** question can be either a source-based question or an essay question.
4. The application of knowledge, skills and insight are also assessed when answering questions.
5. You will be disadvantaged for merely rewriting the sources as answers.
6. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
7. Write neatly and legibly, in **BLUE** ink 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 DIVISION OF BERLIN INTENSIFY TENSIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR?

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

1.1 Refer to Source 1A.

- 1.1.1 Who are the 'Big Three', according to the source? (3x1) (3)
- 1.1.2 Quote evidence from the source to prove that the Allied Powers did not want a divided Germany after the Second World War. (1x1) (1)
- 1.1.3 Give a reason, according to the source, why the Allied Powers occupied Germany after the Second World War. (2x1) (2)
- 1.1.4 Explain the following concepts in the context of the tension between the United States of America and the Soviet Union after the Second World War.
 - a) Demilitarisation (1x2) (2)
 - b) Democratisation (1x2) (2)
 - c) Denazification (1x2) (2)

[12]

1.2 Read Source 1B.

- 1.2.1 Identify from the source, the THREE Western Powers. (3x1) (3)
- 1.2.2 Explain the concept *ultimatum* in the context of the Soviet Union's attempt to control Berlin. (1x2) (2)
- 1.2.3 Give a reason, according to the source, why it was a constant challenge for the Western Powers to protect West Berlin from communist takeover. (1x1) (1)
- 1.2.4 Use the source and your own knowledge: Why did Khrushchev demand the Western Powers to withdraw their troops from West Berlin? (2x2) (4)
- 1.2.5 Comment on the statement 'the existence of West Berlin was increasingly becoming a liability to the Soviet Union and the East German government'. (2x2) (4)

[14]



1.3 Consult Source 1C.

1.3.1 Name any TWO of the sectors of a divided Berlin as shown on the map. (2x1) (2)

1.3.2 Use the source and your own knowledge: Why did the Western Allied Powers unite their sectors? (1x2) (2)

1.3.3 Comment on the usefulness of this source to a historian studying the division of Germany after the Second World War. (2x2) (4)

[8]

1.4 Use Source 1D.

1.4.1 When, according to the source, was the Berlin Wall built? (1x1) (1)

1.4.2 Who was the Soviet Union's Premier during the time of the building of the Berlin Wall? (1x1) (1)

1.4.3 Comment on the statement, 'No nation, no system, which can survive only by walling in its citizens ...' regarding the erection of the Berlin Wall. (1x2) (2)

[4]

1.5 Compare Sources 1B and 1D. Explain how information in Source 1B supports Source 1D, regarding the erection of the Berlin Wall. (2x2) (4)

[4]

1.6 Using the information from the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of between EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how the division of Berlin intensified tension between the United States and the Soviet Union after the Second World War.

[8]

TOTAL QUESTION 1: [50]



QUESTION 2: DID SOUTH AFRICA'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE ANGOLAN WAR PREVENT THE MPLA TO ESTABLISH A COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT IN ANGOLA AFTER INDEPENDENCE FROM PORTUGAL IN 1975?

Refer to Sources 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D and answer the following questions.

2.1 Refer to Source 2A.

- 2.1.1 When, according to the source, did Angola get independence from Portugal? (1x1) (1)
- 2.1.2 Quote evidence from the source which indicates that South Africa was backed by the US in the Angolan War. (1x2) (2)
- 2.1.3 Explain the concept *civil war* in the context of the Angolan War. (1x2) (2)
- 2.1.4 Use the source and your own knowledge: Why was the MPLA government hostile to South Africa? (2x2) (4)
- 2.1.5 Name the countries that supported the following liberation movements during the Angolan War:
- a) MPLA (1x1) (1)
- b) UNITA (1x1) (1)

[11]

2.2 Refer to Source 2B.

- 2.2.1 Quote TWO pieces of evidence from the source to confirm the conflict reported by the *Windhoek Advertiser* on 8 August 1975. (2x1) (2)
- 2.2.2 Comment on the implication of the statement, 'They intended to hold talks to ensure that order was restored' regarding the South African involvement in the Angolan Civil War. (1x2) (2)
- 2.2.3 Explain why you think Defence Minister Botha 'banned reports of speculation concerning South African military movements and activities in South West Africa'. (2x2) (4)
- 2.2.4 Use the source and your own knowledge: Why did Botha allow the South African press to report on the story of their involvement in Angola? (2x2) (4)

[12]



2.3 Consult Source 2C.

- 2.3.1 According to the source, what nationality were the captured soldiers? (1x2) (2)
- 2.3.2 Identify, from the source, the THREE captured soldiers. (3x1) (3)
- 2.3.3 Explain why it was so important for the photo to be taken. (2x2) (4)
- 2.3.4 Explain the reliability of this source to a historian studying the Angolan Civil War. (2x2) (4)

[13]

2.4 Use Source 2D.

- 2.4.1 Quote a sentence from the source to suggest that South Africa was supported by the US in the Angolan War. (1x1) (1)
- 2.4.2 Name the South African Prime Minister who is interviewed by Rhodes in this source. (1x1) (1)

[2]

- 2.5 Refer to Sources 2C and 2D. Comment on how the evidence in Source 2C contradicts the information in Source 2D regarding South Africa's involvement in the Angolan War. (2x2) (4)

[4]

- 2.6 Using the information from the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how South Africa's involvement in the Angolan War prevented the MPLA to establish a communist government in Angola. **[8]**

TOTAL QUESTION 2: [50]



QUESTION 3: HOW DID THE SELMA-MONTGOMERY MARCHES CHALLENGE THE DISENFRANCHISEMENT OF THE AFRICAN-AMERICANS DURING THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT OF THE 1960s IN THE UNITED STATES?

Refer to Sources 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D and answer the following questions.

3.1 Refer to Source 3A.

- 3.1.1 How, according to the source, did the USA constitution disenfranchise African-Americans? (3x1) (3)
- 3.1.2 Define the term *disenfranchisement* in your own words. (1x2) (2)
- 3.1.3 Quote a statement in the source that suggests that most blacks/African-Americans in the Alabama area were poor. (1x1) (1)
- 3.1.4 Identify THREE organisations or groups of people that blocked African-Americans from registering to vote. (3x1) (3)
- 3.1.5 Use the source and your own knowledge: Explain why African-Americans were disenfranchised before 1965. (2x2) (4)

[13]

3.2 Study Source 3B.

- 3.2.1 Give a reason, according to the source, why the Voters League appealed to Martin Luther King Jr. to help with the organisation of the Selma-Montgomery demonstrations. (1x1) (1)
- 3.2.2 Comment on what Martin Luther King Jr. meant when he said: "We are not on our knees begging for the ballot, we are demanding the ballot ..." (1x2) (2)
- 3.2.3 Who, according to the source, were the TWO activists who led the demonstrations of Sunday 7 March 1965? (2x1) (2)
- 3.2.4 Why do you think the march was titled 'Bloody Sunday'? (2x2) (4)
- 3.2.5 Explain why John Lewis said, "The march was a turning point in the movement". (1x2) (2)

[11]



3.3 Consult Source 3C.

3.3.1 Why was John Lewis called to testify in this court case? (2x2) (4)

3.3.2 Explain the term *state troopers* in the context of the Selma-Montgomery march of 7 March 1965. (1x2) (2)

3.3.3 Refer to Sources 3B and 3C. Explain how the information in Source 3B supports the evidence in Source 3C regarding the march of 7 March 1965. (2x2) (4)

[10]

3.4 Use Source 3D.

3.4.1 Why was this photo taken? (1x2) (2)

3.4.2 Explain why one of the placards read, 'Negroes are Americans too'. (1x2) (2)

3.4.3 Comment on the usefulness of the source to a historian studying how the Selma-Montgomery march led to the Voting Rights Act of 1965. (2x2) (4)

[8]

3.5 Using the information from the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how the Selma-Montgomery marches challenged disenfranchisement of the Afro-Americans during the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s in the USA.

[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

Operation Rolling Thunder was the only strategy that the United States of America used in the Vietnam War between 1963 and 1975 to contain communism.

Do you agree with the statement? Use relevant evidence to support your line of argument.

[50]

QUESTION 5: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: CASE STUDY – THE CONGO

Critically discuss the political and the economic challenges that the Congo faced after attaining independence from Belgium in 1961.

Use relevant evidence to support your answer.

[50]

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

Explain to what extent the Black Power Movement (BPM) was successful in starting a movement different from the Civil Rights Movement to change the lives of African-Americans in the USA during the 1960s.

Use relevant evidence to support your answer.

[50]

GRAND TOTAL: [150]