



Hillcrest High School

Trial Exams 2021

History P1

Time: 3 Hours

Examiner: Mr. Moore

Moderator: Ms. Cope

This question paper consists of five (5) questions

Question 1: What was the impact of the Cold War in forming the world as it was in the 1960s? USSR/USA – Creating spheres of interest: Focus on The Origins of the Cold War

Question 2: Uhuru/ Independent Africa: Case Study – Angola

Question 3: Civil Society Protest from the 1950s to the 1970s: The Civil Rights Movement

Question 4: Extension of the Cold War: Case Study – Vietnam

Question 5: Civil Society Protest from the 1950s to the 1970s: The Black Power Movement

- The sources are placed after each section and are labelled clearly.
- Candidates are required to answer THREE QUESTIONS in total. ONE SOURCE-BASED QUESTION, ONE ESSAY QUESTION and the LAST QUESTION is the candidate's choice.
- Questions 1, 2 and 3 are Source-Based.
- Questions 4 and 5 are Essays.
- Every question is worth 50 marks each, therefore the examination script is out of 150.

**Question 1: How did the Berlin Blockade Contribute to Cold War tensions between the Western Powers and the Soviet Union?**

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

Use Source 1A.

- 1.1.1 Identify the FOUR countries that occupied Germany and Berlin after the Second World War. 4x1 (4)
- 1.1.2 Explain how the Soviet Union responded to the economic policies of the Western powers in post-war Germany. 2x2 (4)
- 1.1.3 What do you understand by the concept *Iron Curtain*? 1x2 (2)
- 1.1.4 Why were the Western powers not prepared to withdraw from West Berlin? 1x2 (2)

Refer to Source 1B.

- 1.2.1 Why, according to the source, did it become necessary for Britain and the USA to make about 400 000 flights into West Berlin? 1x2 (2)
- 1.2.2 Describe the impact that the Berlin Blockade had on ordinary Berliners. 2x1 (2)
- 1.2.3 Comment on why West Berliners did not accept the food that was made available to them from East Berlin. 2x2 (4)

Consult Source 1C.

- 1.3.1 What message, do you think, is conveyed by this photograph? 1x2 (2)
- 1.3.2 Explain, in the context of the events that occurred in 1948, why this photograph was widely published by the Western media (newspapers). 2x2 (4)

Study Source 1D.

- 1.4.1 Name TWO forms of support that the Soviet Union provided to the people of Berlin. 2X1 (2)
- 1.4.2 Explain why a historian might consider the information in this source biased. 2x2 (4)
- 1.4.3 Otto Grotewohl referred to the Berlin City Administration as 'criminal'. Give a reason for his point of view. 1x2 (2)

1.4.4 Otto Grotewohl stated that the Western powers were 'stirring up the Germans against the Soviet Union'. Explain whether you agree with his interpretation of events. 2x2 (4)

1.5 Refer to Sources **1B** and **1D**. Explain how the information in Source 1D gives a different perspective to Source 1B regarding the assistance that Berlin received in 1948. 2x2 (4)

1.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how the Berlin Blockade contributed to Cold War tensions between the Western powers and the Soviet Union. (8)

[50]

### **Addendum**

SOURCE 1A: This source highlights how the division of Germany and Berlin contributed to Cold War tensions in Europe.

At the Yalta Conference in 1945, the Big Three decided that the country (Germany) would be divided into four zones for the purposes of occupation, a zone for the French as well as one for each of the Big Three, and that the city of Berlin would be jointly occupied. ... by early 1947, well before the Marshall Plan was launched, the partition of Germany had begun to take a permanent look. It was clear that the Americans and the British were moving towards the creation of a separate Western Germany, as part of the plan for the economic recovery of non-communist Western Europe. On 18 June 1948 a new currency (money), the Deutschmark, was put in circulation in the Western zones to replace the old Reichsmark. The Russians responded by introducing a new currency in their zone, the Ostmark (East German mark), which included Berlin. Russian retaliation (revenge) this time came fast and hard. They declared that since the Americans, British and French were creating a new Germany in the West, they had no business interfering in the Germany of the East. To make their position absolutely clear, the Russians closed the roads, railroads and waterways that linked West Berlin to the Western zones on 24 June. The Western powers could have abandoned Berlin. That would have meant handing over two million West Berliners to communist rule. Although West Berlin was a useful 'listening post' behind the 'iron curtain', was it really worth a confrontation with the Russians that might lead to a hot war? ... The commander of the American forces in Germany, General Lucius Clay, declared, 'We have lost Czechoslovakia. Norway is threatened. We retreat from Berlin. When Berlin falls, Western Germany will be next.' And then, presumably, the rest of Western Europe? Remember the dominoes? Harry Truman, the man whose doctrine demanded that no ground should be given to the communists, summed up the American position without wasting words: 'We are going to stay, period.'

[From: Twentieth Century History – The World Since 1900 by T Howarth]

SOURCE 1B: The extract below focuses on the assistance (supplies that the Western powers provided to West Berliners in 1948.

Between 24 June 1948 and 30 September 1949 British and American soldiers made about 400 000 flights into West Berlin, hauling (carrying) almost two million tons of food, coal, clothes and other necessities. During the busiest days, a plane landed every 45 seconds at one of the three airports in West Berlin. Pilots even used the rivers as runways to bring in their essential cargo. Berlin's Havel River was the landing site for amphibious aircraft (airplanes which can land on water) participating in the airlift. However, even with the supplies donated by Western nations, blockaded Berliners did not have an easy year. Fuel was in such short supply that power plants could supply electricity for only a few hours each day. Food rations consisted mainly of dehydrated (dried) potatoes and fresh foods were not available at all. In the winter the sun set before four o'clock. The people of West Berlin huddled (gathered together) in their cold, dark homes without heat, light or a warm meal to cheer them. Nevertheless, West Berliners were determined not to give in to Soviet pressure. They refused to accept food from the communist government of East Berlin. [From: A History of the United States, Volume II: 1865 to the Present – American Voices by S Foresman]

SOURCE 1C: This photograph was taken in 1948. The photograph depicts an American transport aircraft carrying supplies and about to land at Tempelhof Airport, situated in West Berlin. The photographer is unknown.



SOURCE 1D: This is an extract from a speech by Otto Grotewohl, Chairman of the Soviet Party in East Germany, which was delivered on the 1<sup>st</sup> of November 1948.

It is well known that the Soviet Union has provided 100 000 tons of grain, over 10 000 tons of fats, heating materials and other commodities for Berlin. Fresh meat, fish, eggs, potatoes and other products are being imported from countries of the people's democracies (Soviet-controlled Eastern Europe). This means that supplies are secured for the entire population of Berlin.

The fact that this opportunity is not being exploited is primarily a consequence of the malicious (nasty) political campaign being pursued by the reactionary (strongly opposed) British and American groups. The Western occupation authorities are preventing the residents of their sectors from taking advantage of the opportunities to acquire supplies offered by the Soviet sector. What is more, the behaviour of the Berlin City Administration is downright criminal in that it is doing its very best to further aggravate the situation. The resistance of the Berlin city council, which is a slave to the Western occupation authorities, has resulted in the people living in the Western sectors being robbed of the opportunity to obtain supplies of food and other commodities provided directly in the shops in the Western sectors by the Soviet Union. The 'Airlift' invented by the Western occupation powers is an absolutely superfluous (unnecessary) and purely demagogic (inciting) measure which can in no way supply Berlin and what is more, is burdening the German people with considerable costs ...

Today, the imperialist forces of the Western powers are in alliance with the rising reactionary (backward looking) forces in Germany. They are stirring up the Germans against the Soviet Union, unleashing (releasing) the desire for war and the thirst for revenge ... [From: <http://www.cvce.eu>. Accessed on 08 August 2021.]

## **Question 2: What were the consequences of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale for Southern Africa?**

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

Refer to Source 2A.

2.1.1 Quote any TWO possible reasons from the source why the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale was 'the turning point of the war'. (2x1) (2)

2.1.2 Why, according to General Geldenhuys, did the Soviet alliance lose the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale? Give TWO reasons for your answer. (2x1) (2)

2.1.3 Explain the term *propaganda* in the context of the outcome of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale. (1x2) (2)

2.1.4 Comment on what you think was implied by the statement that the South Africans 'won on the battlefield', but 'lost the crucial political battle'. Support your answer with relevant evidence. (2x2) (4)

Read Source 2B.

2.2.1 Why, according to the source, did the Angolan government request Cuba to assist in Cuito Cuanavale? (1x2) (2)

2.2.2 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain to what extent you agree with Castro's statement, "In Cuito Cuanavale the South African army really broke their teeth." (2x2) (4)

2.2.3 Comment on the role the United States of America played in Angola in the late 1980s. (2x2) (4)

2.2.4 Explain why Castro believed that Cuba's involvement in the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale had 'boosted the prospects for peace'. (2x2) (4)

Consult Source 2C.

2.3.1 Why, according to Saunders, were all three governments willing to sign the Angola/Namibia Accords? (1x2) (2)

2.3.2 What evidence in the source suggests that the United States of America and the Soviet Union were working together to resolve the crisis in southern Africa? (1x2) (2)

2.3.3 Explain how Gorbachev's coming into office in the Soviet Union influenced the situation in Angola. (2x2) (4)

Study Source 2D.

2.4.1 Name any TWO 'parties' (countries) which signed the tripartite agreement (New York Accords) on 22 December 1988. (2x1) (2)

2.4.2 Explain to what extent a historian researching the history of southern Africa in the late 1980s would find the information in this source useful. (2x2) (4)

2.5 Refer to Sources 2C and 2D. Explain how the information in Source 2C supports the evidence in Source 2D regarding the role that the United States of America played in the

resolution of the crisis in Southern Africa in the late 1980s.

(2x2) (4)

2.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words), explaining the consequences of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale for southern Africa. (8)

[50]

### **Addendum**

SOURCE 2A: This source focuses on the opinions of historians Irina Filatova and Apollon Davidson, about the significance of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale, which was fought in Angola between 1987 and 1988.

From the point of view of the Soviet military, the Angolans, Cubans, the post-apartheid South African government and many researchers, the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale was the turning point of the war, after which all the main goals of the war were achieved: South Africa had to withdraw its troops, Angola achieved relative peace and Namibia its independence. From the point of view of the South African military, there never was a 'Battle of Cuito Cuanavale', because, according to General J Geldenhuys, 'it had no strategic significance whatsoever. It played no role at all from whatever angle you look at it'. In fact, 'the Soviet alliance lost, because it did not manage to crush Savimbi and to demolish his capital, Jamba ...'.

We shall leave this argument to military historians ... But from a propaganda point of view, it was a disaster ...

Russian researchers think that Cuito Cuanavale and the Cuban offensive in the south-west (of Angola) changed the balance of power of forces in the region, creating a favourable climate for the Angolan-Namibian settlement (New York Accords) ... The truth is that, however many battles the South African Defence Force could claim to have won on the battlefield, they lost the crucial political battle, and the war with it. [From *The Hidden Thread. Russia and South Africa in the Soviet Era* by I Filatova and A Davidson]

SOURCE 2B: The extract below is taken from a speech by Fidel Castro (leader of Cuba) at a rally that was attended by thousands of people in Havana on 5 December 1988. Castro

The Angolan government had assigned us (Cuba) the responsibility of defending Cuito Cuanavale, and all necessary measures were taken not only to stop the South Africans, but to turn Cuito Cuanavale into a trap, a trap the South Africans ran into. In Cuito Cuanavale the South African army really broke their teeth (lost its power) ... The United States had been meeting with Angola for some time, presenting themselves as mediators (negotiators) between the Angolans and the South Africans to seek a peaceful solution, and so the years went by. But while these supposed negotiations were taking place with the United States as intermediaries (negotiators), the South Africans had intervened and tried to solve the Angolan situation militarily, and perhaps they would have achieved it if it was not for the effort our country (Cuba) made. In fact the relationship of forces changed radically. The South Africans suffered a crushing defeat in Cuito Cuanavale and the worst part for them was still to come ... There are moments when difficult and bitter decisions have to be taken, and when that moment came, our party and our armed forces did not hesitate for an instant. I believe that helped to prevent a political calamity (disaster), a military calamity for Angola, for Africa and for all progressive forces. I believe that our actions (at Cuito Cuanavale) decisively boosted the prospects for peace now present in the region. [From *In Defence of Socialism: Four Speeches on the 30th Anniversary of the Cuban Revolution* by F Castro]

SOURCE 2C: This source by Christopher Saunders explains the role that the superpowers played in ensuring that the Angola/Namibia Accords (New York Accords) were signed. The Accords were signed by Cuba, Angola and South Africa at the United Nations headquarters in New York on 22 December 1988.

As Crocker (Assistant Secretary of African Affairs in the United States of America) had successfully argued over months would be the case, the final agreement provided something for each party involved ... In the way the crisis was resolved, the two superpowers worked more closely together than ever, especially in the Joint Monitoring Commission that was established to ensure that the agreements were held to.

This chapter is concerned with ... why the crisis (at Cuito Cuanavale in 1988) was resolved as it was and did not escalate (increase) into something far more serious. Key to this was the coming into office of Gorbachev (1985) and the evolution (growth) of his 'new thinking', which made possible new cooperation with the USA. It began to be possible for all the parties to see that they could gain something by the settlement. Cuba and South Africa both had to withdraw from Angola ... They withdrew within the context of a new relationship forged (made) between leading personalities involved in the negotiations, and a new attitude towards the Soviet Union by the South Africans, who no longer saw communism as a bogey (monster) and the USSR as out to conquer the sub-continent ...

The superpowers played a critical role in the resolution of this crisis ...

[From Cold War in Southern Africa. White Power and Black Liberation, edited by S Onslow

SOURCE 2D: This photograph shows various leaders signing the New York Accords at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 22 December 1988. Seated from left to right are: Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence (South Africa), Roelof Frederik ('Pik') Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs (South Africa), Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Secretary General of the UN, George Shultz, Secretary of State (United States of America), Alfonso Van-Dunem, Minister of Foreign Affairs (Angola), António dos Santos França (Angolan representative), Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Minister of Foreign Affairs (Cuba) and General Abelardo Colomé Ibarra (Cuba).



[From <http://downloads.unmultimedia.org/photo/ltd/high/272/272982.jpg?s=4F0232819DA6CCCD391EC97A2A1B59BD&save>. Accessed on 09 August 2021.]

**Question 3: What forms of Civil Society Protest emerged in the USA in the 1960's (Civil Rights Movement)?**

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

Refer to Source 3A.

3.1.1 What evidence in the written source suggests that Ruby Doris Smith wanted to be a civil rights activist? 2x1 (2)

3.1.2 In what way were the reactions of both the cashier and the lieutenant-governor towards Ruby Doris Smith similar? (Written source). 1x2 (2)

3.1.3 Define the concept segregation in your own words. 1x2 (2)

3.1.4 Explain the messages conveyed by this photograph. (Visual source). 2x2 (4)

3.1.5 After studying the visual source, comment on the mood of the following people:

(a) White Americans that were standing.

(b) Black and white activists that were seated. 2x2 (4)

3.1.6 Explain in what ways the written and the visual sources are similar regarding the treatment of the activists. 2x2 (4)

Study Source 3B.

3.2.1 Write down the TWO strategies that the Freedom Riders adopted. (Written source). 2x1 (2)

3.2.2 Comment on the attitude of the FBI and the police towards the Freedom Riders in Birmingham. (Written source). 1x3 (3)

3.2.3 Explain how the Freedom Riders would have reacted after viewing this photograph. (Visual source). 1x2 (2)

3.2.4 How does the evidence in the visual source confirm what is being referred to in the written source regarding the Freedom Riders? 2x2 (4)

3.2.5 Explain the reliability of the visual source for a historian researching the role of the Freedom Riders in the struggle for equality. 2x2 (4)

3.3 Use Source 3C and explain how it may be used to highlight the success of the Civil Rights Movement. 2x2 (4)

3.4 From your own knowledge, discuss one other form of protest that occurred between the years 1960 and 1965; explaining how and why the protest achieved success towards gaining equality for African Americans. 5x1 (5)

3.5 Using the information from all the sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how the activities of the Civil Rights Movement during the Sit-Ins and the Freedom Rides, were disrupted by conservative (regarded as racist) white Americans. (8)

### **Addendum**

**Question 4: Vietnam.**

“All the military might of the United States of America’s army could not defeat a small nation of Vietnamese peasants.”

Critically discuss the above statement in the context of the military strategies that both the USA and the Viet Cong together with the N.V.A used in Vietnam between 1964 and 1973.

**Question 5: The Black Power Movement.**

“The Black Power Movement together with a number of Black Power leaders aimed to promote Black Power, justice and equality for African Americans in the USA in the 1960’s.”

Do you agree with the above quote? Support your line of argument with relevant evidence.

**Total Marks: 150**