



education

Department:
Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

HISTORY P1

EXEMPLAR 2008

ADDENDUM

This addendum consists of 14 pages.

QUESTION 1: WHY DID BERLIN BECOME THE FOCAL POINT OF THE IDEOLOGICAL CLASH IN THE COLD WAR BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION (USSR) AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA)?

SOURCE 1A

This is an extract from *The Cold War* by David Taylor commenting on life in Berlin and the construction of the Berlin Wall.

THE BERLIN WALL GOES UP

West Berlin received large amounts of money under the Marshall Plan. This part of the city was rebuilt and soon began to prosper. There was plenty of food in the shops, and there were cinemas, theatres, cafes and nightclubs. West Berliners could enjoy life again. Above all, they were able to vote in free elections and speak their minds without fear of arrest.

East Berlin, under communist rule, was a dour (harsh) place. Many buildings remained derelict and there was very little to buy in the shops. Most people lived in dull apartment blocks and few owned cars, refrigerators or washing machines, which were becoming common in Western Europe and the USA. East Berliners did not enjoy freedom of speech and lived in fear of being arrested by the secret police. But, despite these differences, people could still travel wherever they liked in the city. Underground trains and trams ran between the East and West. East Berliners were free to visit friends in the West, and over 50 000 of them travelled to work there each day.

Many East Germans wanted a better standard of living and defected to West Berlin. Most of the defectors were under the age of 45 and many had useful skills. Defectors included teachers, lawyers, doctors and engineers. There were more job opportunities in the West and wages were higher. Soon more than 200 000 people a year were defecting to the West. East Germany was losing most of its skilled workers.

Khrushchev, the Soviet leader, and JF Kennedy, the new president of the USA, met in Vienna in June 1961. Kennedy was determined to hang on to West Berlin. Khrushchev, somehow, had to stop the flood of people defecting. Khrushchev decided to build a wall that would seal East Berlin off from the West. In the earlier hours of 13 August 1961, East German workmen started to erect a barbed-wire fence between East and West Berlin.

SOURCE 1B

This is an adapted extract from President JF Kennedy's speech on 26 June 1961. Kennedy was speaking in the Rudolf Wilde Platz, near the Berlin Wall.

There are many people in the world who really don't understand, or say they don't, what is the great issue between the free world and the communist world. Let them come to Berlin.

Freedom has many difficulties and democracy is not perfect, but we have never had to put up a wall to keep our people in, to prevent them from leaving us. I want to say, on behalf of my countrymen, who live many miles away on the other side of the Atlantic, who are far distant from you, that they take the greatest pride that they have been able to share with you, even from a distance, the story of the last 18 years. I know of no town, no city, that has been besieged for 18 years that still lives with the vitality, and the force, and the hope and the determination of the city of West Berlin. While the wall is the most obvious and vivid demonstration of the failures of the communist system, for all the world to see, we take no satisfaction in it, for it is, as your mayor has said, an offence not only against history but an offence against humanity, separating families, dividing husbands and wives and brothers and sisters, and dividing a people who wish to be joined together.

All free men, wherever they may live, are citizens of Berlin, and therefore, as a free man, I take pride in the words 'Ich bin ein Berliner'. ('I am a Berliner.')

SOURCE 1C

The following are photographs of the Berlin Wall.

PHOTOGRAPH 1: Shows the Berlin Wall with the famous Brandenburg Gate in the background. The board says: 'Attention, you are now leaving West Berlin'.



PHOTOGRAPH 2: Shows West Berliners looking over the Berlin Wall soon after it was built in 1961.



QUESTION 2: WHAT WERE THE FACTORS THAT LED TO THE DECOLONISATION PROCESS IN AFRICA IN THE 1960s AND THE 1970s?

SOURCE 2A

The extract below relates to the discussion on the decolonisation of Africa.

Nkrumah: 'No more white domination! We want Africa for the Africans.'

General de Gaulle: 'We lost thousands of French soldiers in the war in Algeria.'

Chamberlain: 'Egypt nationalised the Suez Canal for itself – what cheek.'

King Leopold II: 'The United Nations Organisation disapproves of what we're doing in the Congo ... we have to hurry up and get out of Africa before anything else goes wrong.'

General de Gaulle: 'Gentleman, let's see how fast we can get out of Africa.'

French colonial officer: 'But Sir, the people aren't trained to manage their own government.'

French administrator: 'They'll just have to manage. We cannot spend money on these colonies.'

African community: 'We are poor and suffering. But at least we are beginning to govern ourselves and build new institutions.'

SOURCE 2B

This is an extract from a speech by British Prime Minister, Harold Macmillan, to the South African Parliament, February 1960. The extract is taken from *Causes and Consequences of Independence in Africa*.

The most striking of all the impressions I have formed since I left London a month ago is of the strength of ... African national consciousness. In different places it may take different forms. But it is happening everywhere. The wind of change is blowing through this continent.

SOURCE 2C

This is an extract taken from *Africa Since Independence* with reference to Nkrumah's address.

When Kwame Nkrumah uttered the immortal words, 'Seek ye first the political kingdom and all else will be added unto you,' he was articulating a widely held belief that self-rule would make a profound difference. For Nkrumah and like-minded nationalists, the colonial state had functioned in the service of European interests. Once commandeered by Africans, however, the state would deliver collective benefits and greater material prosperity for all.

SOURCE 2D

This is an extract from *General History of Africa*. It defines African nationalism.

In Africa, most of the colonies that had been created were made up of several culturally and historically different groups which did not share a common history. Their main basis for unity was that they were subjected to a common alien (foreign) ruler.

The expression of nationalism in Africa then was a desire of these different communities to forge new identities that would help them in their struggle against the atrocities and shortcomings of the colonial administrations.