NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION – MARCH 2016

HISTORY: PAPER I

SOURCE MATERIAL BOOKLET
FOR SECTION B AND SECTION C

IEB Copyright © 2016

SOURCE A An extract from a speech made by American President Truman on 12 March 1947

At the present moment in world history nearly every nation must choose between alternative ways of life. The choice is too often not a free one. One way of life is based upon the will of the majority, and is distinguished by free institutions, representative government, free elections, guarantees of individual liberty, freedom of speech and religion, and freedom from political oppression. The second way of life is based upon the will of a minority forcibly imposed upon the majority. It relies upon terror and oppression, a controlled press and radio, fixed elections, and the suppression of personal freedoms. I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation* by armed minorities or by outside pressures.

[Wroughton, J, Cook, D. *Documents on World History, Book Two, 1919 to the present day*, 22: 1947, MacMillan Education, page 63]

*subjugation – suppression

SOURCE B An extract from a speech by George C. Marshall, US Secretary of State, at Harvard University on 5 June 1947

It is logical that the United States should do whatever it is able to do to assist in the return of normal economic health in the world, without which there can be no political stability and no assured peace. Our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine* but against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos. Its purpose should be the revival of a working economy in the world so as to permit the emergence of political and social conditions in which free institutions can exist ...

[*Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 25, No. 4, July 1947, pages 580 – 1]

*doctrine – policy or ideology

SOURCE C An extract by an American historian commenting on the reasons for the Berlin Blockade which started in 1948

Currency disagreements were becoming more and more central between the USSR and the Western Allies … Stalin remained heavily opposed to a united West Germany, especially one with a reformed currency which would make it very difficult for the eastern section to compete economically. In fact, when the Western Allies introduced the new currency into their Zones … the old Reichsmarks were now useless in these parts and most ended up in Eastern Germany, flooding the market and causing massive inflation* … Stalin reacted boldly to the announcement of the new currency by commencing what has become to be known as the Berlin Blockade. He was gambling, but he said later that he knew that the US was unwilling to respond with nuclear weapons, and he himself would have backed down if a full-scale war was imminent* … The American government immediately protested the Soviet action, Secretary Marshall wrote that 'The United States Government regards these measures of blockade as a clear violation of existing agreements.'

[Adapted from: Harrisville, D, *Traces: The Berlin Airlift*. [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www.traces.org/BerlinAirlift.html> (Accessed 3 January 2015)]

*inflation – price increases
*imminent – about to happen

IEB Copyright © 2016

SOURCE D A photograph taken in Berlin in 1948

[Walter Sanders. *Time Life Pictures/Getty Images*, Available at: <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/62154/> (Accessed 9 January 2015)]

SOURCE E An extract from a British history textbook commenting on Khrushchev and his decision to construct the Berlin Wall in 1961

The Berlin crises were provoked by Khrushchev … Khrushchev launched the Berlin crisis because he felt that Berlin was within the Soviet sphere of influence and the West should acknowledge this … Khrushchev accepted Ulbricht's point that if the open boundary with West Berlin were not closed, the GDR would not achieve its economic potential … Khrushchev met the new American President … in 1961 … Kennedy made it clear that he did not want war but could not concede* on Berlin. Khrushchev responded that if war were to come, it should come sooner rather than later ... The Russian leader judged that the young American president might buckle under* pressure …

[Adapted from: McCauley, M. *Russia America and the Cold War 1949 – 1991*. Revised 2008, 2nd Edition, Pearson Longman, Great Britain, pages 52 – 55]

*concede – back down
*buckle under – give in

SOURCE F **An extract from an American history textbook commenting on the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961**

On the other side of the iron curtain, Walter Ulbricht, head of East Germany's ruling Socialist Unity Party, had been lobbying Khrushchev for months to let him close the border. On 31 July, he suggested that the air corridors from Berlin to West Germany should be cut in order to keep refugees from leaving. Khrushchev rejected this, fearing it might lead to war, but agreed finally to let Ulbricht seal the border with barbed wire; if the West did not try to break through, a wall could replace the wire … The US response was thunderous silence … The president himself made no comment on the subject for a week … His critics complained that he should have ordered American forces to destroy the barrier … His defenders replied that such action would have led to war.

[Adapted from: Judge, EH, Langdon, JW. *The Cold War – A Global History with Documents*, 2011, 2nd Edition, Pearson Education Inc., N.J., page 143]

SOURCE G **An extract adapted from *Khrushchev Remembers,* a book written by Nikita Khrushchev in 1970. In this extract, he shares his thoughts on the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis.**

President Kennedy issued an ultimatum, demanding that we remove our missiles and bombers from Cuba ... We sent the Americans a note saying that we agreed to remove our missiles and bombers on the condition that the President give us his assurance that there would be no invasion of Cuba by the forces of the United States … Finally Kennedy gave in and agreed to make a statement giving us such an assurance ... The two most powerful nations of the world had been squared off against each other, each with its finger on the button … But both sides showed that if the desire to avoid war is strong enough, even the most pressing dispute can be solved by compromise … The episode ended in a triumph of common sense ... It was a great victory for us, though, that we had been able to extract from Kennedy a promise that neither America nor any of her allies would invade Cuba ... The Caribbean crisis was a triumph of Soviet foreign policy and a personal triumph in my own career as a statesman …

[Adapted from: Khrushchev, N, *Khrushchev Remembers Part IV, Life*, 18 December 1970, Volume 69. No 25, [ONLINE] Available at: *LIFE* – <Google Books.mht, pp50-51> (Accessed: 3 January 2015)]

IEB Copyright © 2016

SOURCE H **A cartoon by American cartoonist Herbert Block that shows USA President Kennedy (left) and Soviet leader Khrushchev (right) and focuses on the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis**

Kennedy (left) to Khrushchev (right): "LET'S GET A LOCK FOR THIS THING"

[Block, H, *A Cartoonist's Life*, Time Books, 1998, Available at: <http://www.humanities.uci.edu/history/ucihp/resources/11th%20grade%20for%20website/11.9%20HOT%20On_The_Brink.pdf> (Accessed 2 January 2015)]

IEB Copyright © 2016