



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION  
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION – MARCH 2018

**HISTORY: PAPER II**

Time: 3 hours

200 marks

---

**PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY**

1. This question paper consists of 9 pages and a Source Material Booklet of 6 pages (i–vi). Please check that your question paper is complete. Remove the Source Material Booklet from the middle of the question paper.
2. Read the questions carefully.
3. All questions must be answered.
4. This paper consists of:

**Section A (Question 1–3)**, which includes:

- Visual Source Analysis
- Textual Source Analysis
- Current Issue in the Media

**AND**

**Section B (Question 4–18)**, which includes:

Source-Based Questions using the Source Material Booklet

**AND**

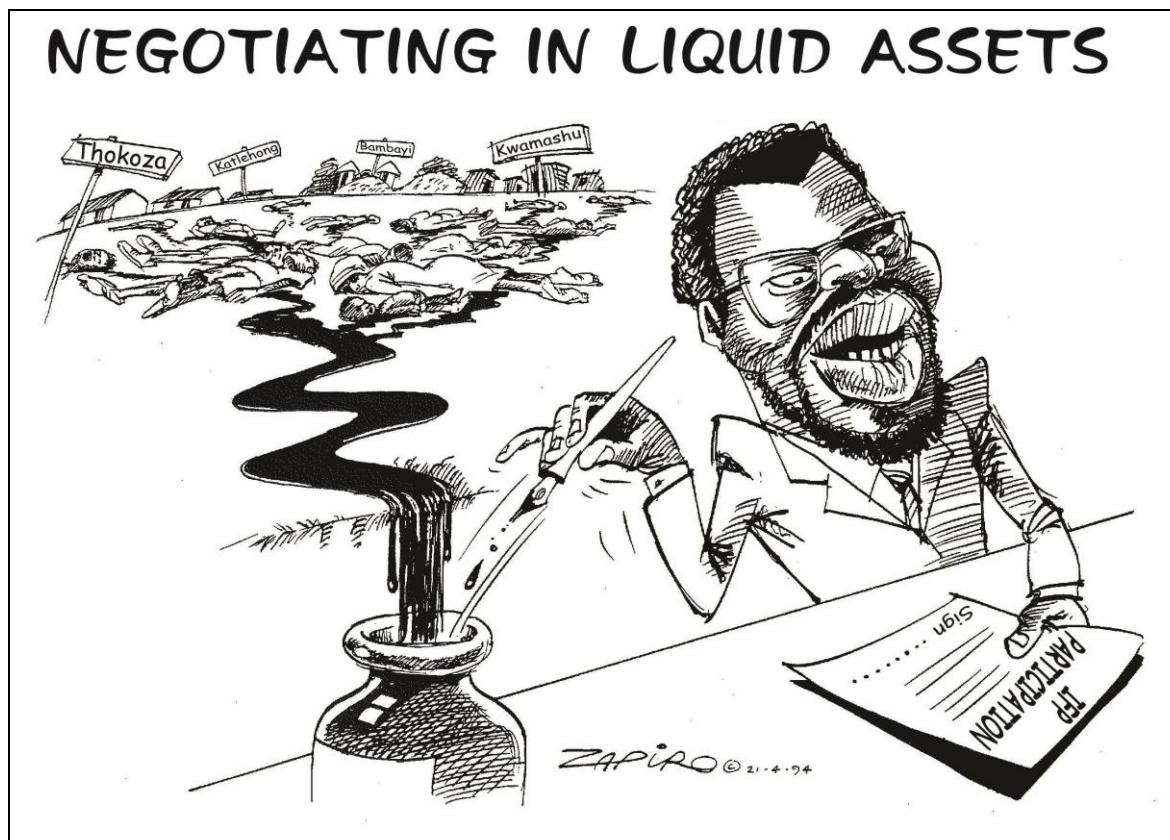
**Section C**, which includes a:

Source-Based Essay using the Source Material Booklet

5. Number your answers exactly as the questions are numbered.
6. Leave a line open between your answers.
7. It is in your own interest to write legibly. Work in an orderly way and present your answers as neatly as possible.
8. Candidates must pay attention to the mark allocation. Unless otherwise indicated 2 marks are awarded for a valid point. This means that a question carrying 4 marks requires two points.
9. Use the sources provided to formulate your answer unless specifically instructed to use your own knowledge.

**SECTION A INDIVIDUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS****QUESTION 1 VISUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS**

This cartoon was drawn on 21 April 1994, by the South African cartoonist, Zapiro. The cartoon comments on Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA) negotiation process.



[Dugmore, H and S Francis & Rico (eds). 1999. *Nelson Mandela A Life in Cartoons*. 1st ed. Claremont, Cape Town: David Philip Publishers, p. 9]

- 1.1 Using the source and your own knowledge, state who Mangosuthu Buthelezi was in the context of South Africa in the 1990s. Provide ONE visual clue from the source to support your answer. (4)
- 1.2 Use your own knowledge to explain why Buthelezi decided to participate in the elections of 1994. Your answer should consist of TWO points. (4)
- 1.3 Explain what Buthelezi is doing in this cartoon. Do you think the cartoonist supports Buthelezi's actions? Support your answer with ONE clue from the source. (6)
- 1.4 Do you think the cartoonist has provided a fair judgement of Buthelezi and his actions for the period leading up to the 1994 elections? Use your own knowledge to explain your answer with TWO comprehensive points. (6)

**[20]**

**QUESTION 2      TEXTUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS**

**This is an extract from a speech by Mao Zedong written in December 1959. Mao speaks about Khrushchev and communism.**

... Khrushchev and his group are very naïve\*. He does not understand Marxism-Leninism and is easily fooled by imperialism ... He does not understand China, to an extreme extent. He doesn't research [China] and believes a whole bunch of incorrect information. He gives irresponsible talks. If he doesn't correct [his mistakes], in a few years he'll be completely bankrupt\* (after 8 years). **(Paragraph 1)**

He panics over China. The panic has reached its extreme ... He has two main fears: imperialism and Chinese Communism ... He fears that Eastern European or other Communist parties will believe us and not them ... **(Paragraph 2)**

... The Soviet people are good as is the [Soviet] party. There is something not good about the style of the party and people ... a kind of capitalist-liberalism inherited from history. Lenin died early and didn't have time to reform it. **(Paragraph 3)**

... In the competition for building communism, unbalanced development is a rule, which exists without yielding\* to people's subjective will. The notion of 'comparing the time of each other's watch' is an anti-Marxist and anti-Leninist one. The introduction of the notion\* demonstrates how scared they [the Soviet leaders] are ... **(Paragraph 4)**

[Adapted from: Zhonggong zhongyang wenxian yanjiushi (ed.). 1993. Mao Zedong's Manuscripts Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China (Translated by David Wolff). Beijing: Zhongyang wenxian chubanshe [ONLINE]. 8, 599-603. Available at: <<http://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/118893>> Accessed 1 January 2017]

\*naïve – inexperienced

\*bankrupt – completely lacking in any good qualities

\*yielding – without giving in

\*notion – idea

- 2.1 Find a historical concept in the source that best fits each of the following definitions. Write down only the historical concept. (No explanation is required.)
- 2.1.1 The political, military, or economic domination of one country over another. (2)
- 2.1.2 A political theory in which all property and wealth is owned by all the members of society. (2)
- 2.2 Use your own words to describe what Mao's speech suggests is the main difference between the Soviet Union and China. (2)
- 2.3 Explain what this speech suggests about Mao Zedong's attitude towards Khrushchev in 1959. Support your answer with THREE quotes. (Paragraph 1, 2 and 4) (8)
- 2.4 Does Mao Zedong reject the Soviet Union in his speech? Support your answer with ONE point from Paragraph 3. (4)
- 2.5 Provide ONE reason why this speech is valuable to the historian studying the Sino-Soviet split. (2)

**[20]**

**QUESTION 3      CURRENT ISSUE IN THE MEDIA**

**This is an extract from an article that appeared on 26 June 2016 in *The Guardian*, an American publication. It discusses Britain's exit from the European Union in 2016 and globalisation.**

**Brexit is a rejection of globalisation**

The age of globalisation began on the day the Berlin Wall came down. From that moment in 1989, the trends evident in the late 1970s and throughout the 1980s accelerated\*: the free movement of capital, people and goods; trickle-down economics; a much diminished role for nation states; and a belief that market forces ... were unstoppable. **(Paragraph 1)**

There has been push back against globalisation over the years. The violent protests seen in Seattle during the World Trade Organisation meeting in December 1999 were the first sign that not everyone saw the move towards ... freedom in a positive light ... Now we have Britain's rejection of the EU. This was more than a protest against the career opportunities that never knock and the affordable homes that never get built. It was a protest against the economic model that has been in place for the past three decades ... **(Paragraph 2)**

... In the ... new world created when former communist countries were integrated into the global model, Europe was supposed to be big and powerful enough to protect its citizens against the worst excesses of the market ... In the age of globalisation, the idea was that a more integrated Europe would collectively serve as the bulwark\* that nation states could no longer provide. Britain, France, Germany or Italy could not individually resist the power of trans-national capital, but the EU potentially could. The way forward was clear. Move on from a single market to a single currency, a single banking system, a single budget and eventually a single political entity\*. **(Paragraph 3)**

That dream is now over ... The reason is obvious. Europe has failed to fulfil the historic role allocated to it. Jobs, living standards and welfare states were all better protected in the heyday\* of nation states in the 1950s and 1960s than they have been in the age of globalisation. Unemployment across the Eurozone is more than 10%. Italy's economy is barely any bigger now than it was when the euro was created. Greece's economy has shrunk by almost a third ... Labour market protections have been stripped away ... An increasing number of voters believe there is not much on offer from the current system. They think globalisation has benefited a small privileged elite, but not them. **(Paragraph 4)**

There are those who argue that globalisation is now like the weather, something we can moan about but not alter. This is a false comparison. The global market economy was created by a set of political decisions in the past and it can be shaped by political decisions taken in the future. **(Paragraph 5)**

[L. Elliott. 2016. *The Guardian: Brexit is a rejection of globalisation*. [ONLINE] Available at: <<https://www.theguardian.com/business/2016/jun/26/brexit-is-the-rejection-of-globalisation>> Accessed 1 January 2017]

\*accelerated – increased or increased pace

\*bulwark – protection

\*entity – body or unit

\*heyday – most successful period

- 3.1 Use your own words and the information in Paragraph 1 to provide a definition for globalisation. (2)
- 3.2 Explain why Britain's rejection of the European Union (EU) is considered as more of a threat to globalisation than the 1999 Seattle protests (Paragraph 2). Your answer should consist of TWO points. (4)
- 3.3 Does the journalist give a biased view of multinational corporations? Support your answer with TWO pieces of evidence from Paragraph 3. (6)
- 3.4 Use Paragraph 4 of the article to explain how globalisation has failed to achieve its aims in Europe. Your answer should consist of THREE points. (6)
- 3.5 Why does the author feel that comparing globalisation to the weather is false? (Paragraph 5) (2)
- [20]**

<b>60 marks</b>
-----------------

**SECTION B SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS**

**Study the sources contained in the Source Material Booklet and then answer the following questions:**

**Refer to Source A**

**4. Use Source A to answer the following questions. Write down only the answer. (No explanation is required)**

- 4.1 Identify TWO visual clues that suggest that the USSR was about to collapse. (4)
- 4.2 Identify ONE visual clue that suggests that the USSR was built on a foundation of oppression. (2)
- 4.3 Provide ONE clue from the cartoon to show that Gorbachev intended to reform the USSR. (2)
- 4.4 Provide ONE clue from the cartoon to show that people considered Gorbachev's plans to be unrealistic. (2)

**Refer to Source A and Source B**

- 5. Explain how Source B confirms the message shown in Source A. Use evidence from BOTH sources to support your answer. Your answer should consist of THREE points. (6)

**Refer to Source C**

- 6. Explain what the table reveals about the supply of food in the USSR during the 1980s. Support your answer with evidence from the source. (4)
- 7. Do you think these statistics were a result of Gorbachev's reforms? Use your own knowledge and evidence from the source to explain your answer. (6)
- 8. How reliable is this table for an historian studying the economy of the USSR during the 1980s? (6)

**Refer to Source D**

- 9. Use your own words to explain what the historian regards as the main reason for the collapse of the Soviet Union. (2)

**Refer to Source E**

- 10. Use your own knowledge and Paragraph 1 to name and explain TWO reforms introduced by Gorbachev during the 1980s. (8)

11. Explain what this speech suggests about Reagan's attitude towards the USSR during the 1980s. Support your answer with evidence from Paragraph 2 and 3. (6)
12. Use your own knowledge and evidence from Paragraph 4 to explain how Reagan's military policies may have contributed to the collapse of the Soviet Union. (4)

**Refer to Source F**

13. Explain what this article suggests about Gorbachev's economic reforms (Paragraph 1 and 2). Support your answer with TWO pieces of evidence from the source. (6)
14. Use your own words to explain how Gorbachev's policy of non-intervention in Eastern Europe led to an '*atmosphere of possibility*' (Paragraph 3). Your answer should consist of TWO comprehensive points. (4)

**Refer to Source F**

15. **Use Source F as well as your own knowledge to state whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write down only TRUE or FALSE. (No explanation is required)**
- 15.1 Gorbachev ended the war in Afghanistan to improve relations with the United States. (2)
- 15.2 The Velvet Revolution in Czechoslovakia took place smoothly without violence. (2)
- 15.3 By leaving the arms race, the Soviet Union would destroy its nuclear weapons. (2)

**Refer to Source G**

16. Explain what the BBC journalist's observations show about the atmosphere in the USSR in 1990. Your answer should consist of TWO points. (4)

**Refer to Source H and Source I**

17. Do you think the historian's opinion in Source I agrees with the reasons for the collapse of the Soviet Union that are stated on the news website in Source H? Explain your answer with evidence from BOTH sources. (6)

**Refer to Source H and Source I**

**18. Find a historical concept in Source H or Source I that best fits each of the following definitions. Write down only the historical concept. (No explanation is required)**

- 18.1 The communist states of Eastern Europe that were under Soviet domination. (2)
- 18.2 The basis of Soviet foreign policy which gave the USSR the right to intervene using force in Eastern Bloc countries. (2)
- 18.3 The relaxation of government restrictions on the economic and political policies of a country. (2)
- 18.4 A military alliance of communist nations in Eastern Europe which was formed in 1955. (2)
- 18.5 The introduction of democratic principles. (2)
- 18.6 A political and economic system in which all property is owned by the community and each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs. (2)

<b>90 marks</b>
-----------------



**SECTION C            SOURCE-BASED ESSAY**

**Use Sources A to I in the Source Material Booklet to write a source-based essay on the following topic:**

*To what extent was the failing Soviet economy after 1985 responsible for the collapse of the Soviet Union?*

**Be sure to use the sources provided to construct your argument and remember to reference the sources by letter.**

<b>50 marks</b>
-----------------

**Total: 200 marks**