



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION  
NOVEMBER 2019

**HISTORY: PAPER I**

Time: 2 hours

100 marks

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**PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY**

1. This question paper consists of 5 pages. Please check that your question paper is complete.
  2. Read the questions carefully.
  3. Answer **ONE** question from Section A, and **ONE** question from Section B.
  4. Accurate and adequate factual knowledge is essential; equally important is the ability to use relevant information critically in answering the questions.
  5. Start each question on a new page.
  6. Number your answers exactly as the questions are numbered in the question paper.
  7. It is in your best interest to write legibly. Work in an orderly way and present your answers as neatly as possible.
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**SECTION A          DISCURSIVE ESSAY**

Answer **ONE** question from this section.

Write a discursive essay showing evidence of analysis, interpretation, explanation and argumentation. It should be approximately 800 to 900 words long. (You do not need to include a word count.)

**THEME                  THE COLD WAR****QUESTION 1**

To what extent did Communist China create a "third sphere" of influence in the Cold War by 1976?

[70]

OR

**THEME                  INDEPENDENT AFRICA****QUESTION 2**

To what extent can the Angolan War between 1974 and 1989 be considered a purely "regional conflict"?

[70]

OR

**THEME                  THE END OF THE COLD WAR AND A NEW WORLD ORDER: 1989  
TO THE PRESENT****QUESTION 3**

To what extent were the actions of the United States of America the only factor that led to the collapse of the Soviet Union by 1991?

[70]

<b>70 marks</b>
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**SECTION B**

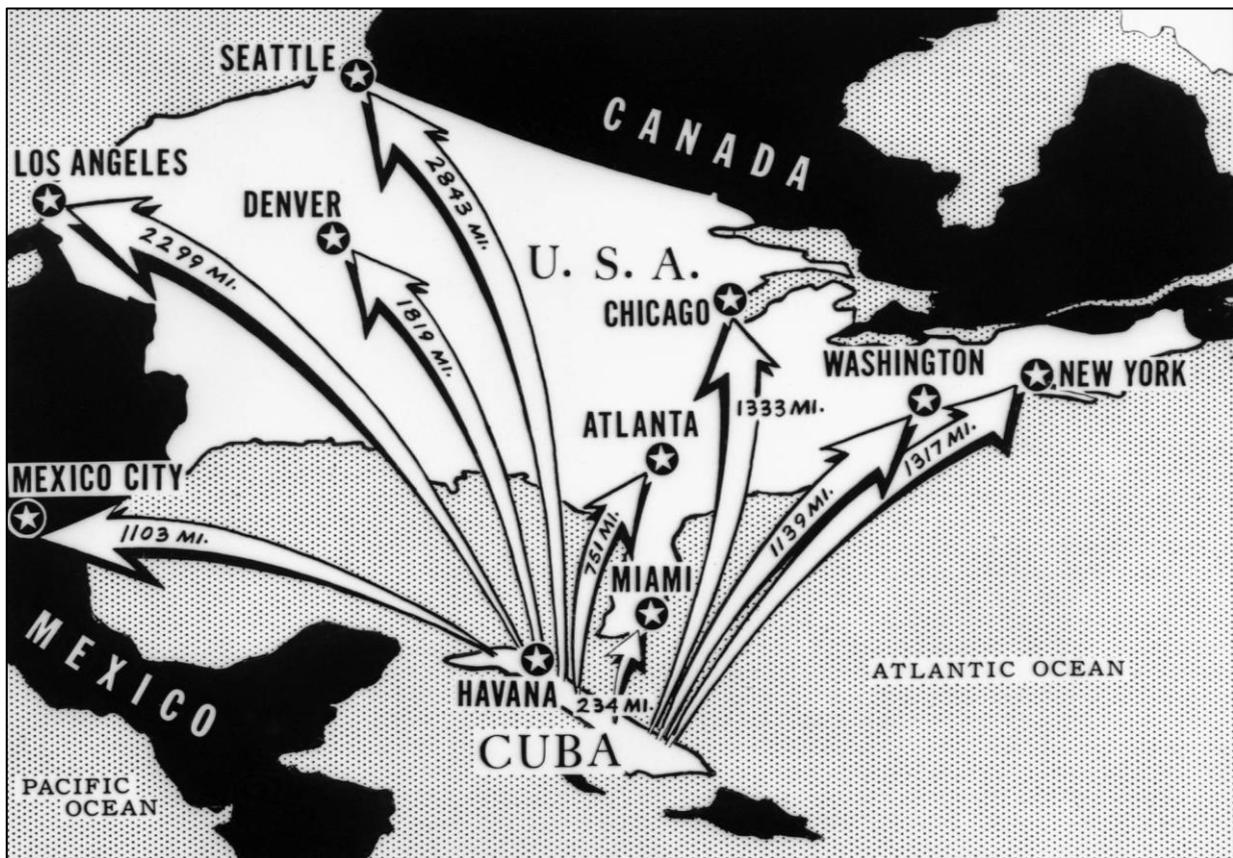
Answer **ONE** question from this section.

The extended writing should be approximately 350 to 400 words long. You should use your own knowledge and you may also refer to the stimulus to answer the questions. (You do not need to include a word count.)

**THEME THE COLD WAR**

**QUESTION 4**

The map below, drawn in 1961, shows the distances from missile bases in Cuba to various major USA cities, which would have been within range of medium-range ballistic missiles.



[Source: <[https://www.tes.com/lessons/ZSLITR\\_Q7tgWKg/cuban-missile-crisis](https://www.tes.com/lessons/ZSLITR_Q7tgWKg/cuban-missile-crisis)> (Accessed 28 January 2019)]

Explain the impact of the Cuban Missile Crisis on the Cold War by answering the following questions:

- (a) What led to the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962?
- (b) How did the USA react to the discovery of missiles in Cuba?
- (c) How did the Cuban Missile Crisis change East–West relations after 1962?

**[30]**

OR

**THEME INDEPENDENT AFRICA**

**QUESTION 5**

**The extract below, written in 1962, is from an article written by Julius Nyerere in which he defends his policies in Tanzania.**

"Ujamaa", then, or "familyhood", describes our socialism. It is opposed to capitalism, which seeks to build a happy society on the basis of the exploitation of man by man ...

It was in the struggle to break the grip of colonialism that we learnt the need for unity. We came to recognise that the same socialist attitude of mind which, in the tribal days, gave to every individual the security that comes of belonging to a widely extended family, must be preserved within the still wider society of the nation. But we should not stop there. Our recognition of the family to which we all belong must be extended yet further – beyond the tribe, the community, the nation, or even the continent – to embrace the whole society of mankind ...

[Source: **Ujamaa – Essays on Socialism** (Oxford University Press, 1973), copyrighted 1962 by Julius K. Nyerere. (Accessed 28 January 2019)]

Explain the impact of Julius Nyerere's policies on Tanzania by answering the following questions:

- (a) What social and economic challenges did Julius Nyerere face in Tanzania in the period after independence?
- (b) How did Julius Nyerere attempt to solve the social and economic challenges facing Tanzania in the period after independence?
- (c) How successful was Julius Nyerere in overcoming the social and economic challenges facing Tanzania in the period after independence?

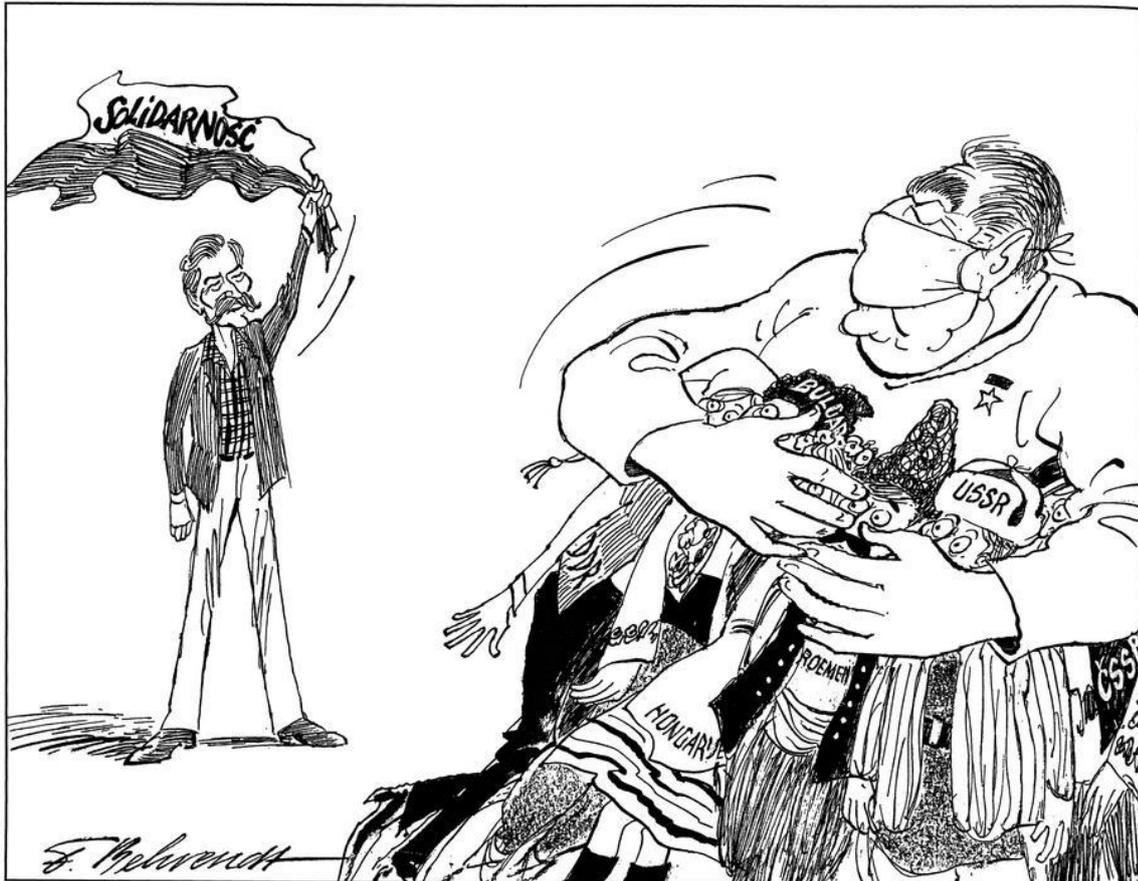
**[30]**

OR

**THEME THE END OF THE COLD WAR AND A NEW WORLD ORDER: 1989 TO THE PRESENT**

**QUESTION 6**

The cartoon below, drawn in 1981 by F. Behrendt, shows Soviet Premier Brezhnev (right) "protecting" the states of Eastern Europe from a "contagious" Solidarity movement (left). The cartoon is entitled: "Whatever you do, don't look at him!"



[Source: <[https://www.cvce.eu/en/obj/cartoon\\_by\\_behrendt\\_on\\_the\\_impact\\_of\\_solidarnosc\\_on\\_the\\_stability\\_of\\_the\\_eastern\\_bloc\\_1981-en-4de96412-5260-4ac1-a0d2-9b8fcc12ede2.html](https://www.cvce.eu/en/obj/cartoon_by_behrendt_on_the_impact_of_solidarnosc_on_the_stability_of_the_eastern_bloc_1981-en-4de96412-5260-4ac1-a0d2-9b8fcc12ede2.html)> (Accessed 28 January 2019)]

Explain the impact of the growth of the *Solidarity* movement on Poland and the Eastern Bloc in the 1980s by answering the following questions:

- (a) What led to the formation of the *Solidarity* movement in Poland in the 1980s?
- (b) How did the *Solidarity* movement challenge communist control in Poland in the 1980s?
- (c) What impact did the *Solidarity* movement have on Poland and the Eastern Bloc in the 1980s?

[30]

**30 marks**

**Total: 100 marks**