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**TOTAL MARKS**

INTERNATIONAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION  
NOVEMBER 2022

**HISTORY: PAPER II**

**EXAMINATION NUMBER**

Time: 3 hours

200 marks

**PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY**

1. This question paper consists of 20 pages and a Source Material Booklet of 5 pages (i–v). 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. This paper consists of:  
**Section A**, which includes:
  - visual source analysis
  - textual source analysis
  - current issue in the media

**AND**

- Section B**, which includes:
- source-based questions using the Source Material Booklet
  - knowledge-based questions

**AND**

- Section C**, which includes:
- a source-based essay using the Source Material Booklet

**FOR MARKER'S USE ONLY**

	Section A			Section B	Section C	Total
Question	1	2	3			
Marks	20	20	20	90	50	<b>200</b>
Marked						
Moderated						

4. **Answer ALL the questions on the question paper and hand it in at the end of the examination. Remember to write your examination number in the space provided.**
  5. It is in your own interest to write legibly. Work in an orderly way and present your answers as neatly as possible.
  6. Candidates must pay attention to the mark allocation. Unless otherwise indicated, two marks are awarded for a valid point. This means that a question carrying four marks requires two points.
  7. Use the sources provided to formulate your answer, unless specifically instructed to use your own knowledge.
  8. Two blank pages (pages 19 and 20) are included at the end of the paper. If you run out of space for a question, use these pages. Clearly indicate the question number of your answer should you use this extra space.
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**SECTION A INDIVIDUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS**

**QUESTION 1 VISUAL ANALYSIS**

**A photograph of a march organised by the British AAM in 1985.**

**150 000 people marched from east, west and south London to Trafalgar Square on 2 November 1985 to demand British sanctions against South Africa. The march was the culmination of an intensive campaign that reached every part of Britain. In the picture are ANC President Oliver Tambo, AAM President Trevor Huddleston and US civil rights activist Jesse Jackson.**



[<<https://www.aamarchives.org/history/1980s.html>>, accessed 23 January 2022]

1.1 What does the abbreviation AAM stand for?

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(2)

1.2 What does the photographer wish to capture about the significance of this march in 1985? Support your answer with TWO visual clues.

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(6)

1.3 Using the source and your knowledge, indicate how successful the AAM was in convincing the British government, led by Margaret Thatcher, to impose sanctions on the apartheid government.

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(4)

1.4 Using the source and your own knowledge, give TWO examples of ways that the international community put pressure on the apartheid state to change their laws.

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(4)

1.5 How would this photograph have been received by people living in Soweto in 1985?

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(4)

**[20]**

**QUESTION 2      TEXTUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS**

**Extract from a general history of Namibia written by historian Marion Wallace who is African curator at the British Library and specialises in researching the history of Namibia. It was first published in 2011.**

Independence was declared on 21 March 1990, and Sam Nujoma was sworn in as president. The success of the constitutional process, together with the changed international situation and SWAPO's flexibility, helped to ensure in the end – and apparently against the odds – that the transition was smooth, and that there was little flight of either capital or people from the country. SWAPO was also careful not to antagonise existing economic interests, doing little at this stage to challenge the ownership of land (the constitution allows compulsory purchase, but at market prices) or of the mines. There was, however, a swift move to increase spending on health, education and housing, end racially exclusive schools and provide primary education. Namibian territory was finally unified when Walvis Bay was transferred from South African to Namibian rule in 1994.

The history of South African rule in Namibia thus came to an end, seventy-five years after it had begun. That the actual transition to independence was ultimately achieved peacefully is all the more remarkable, considering the level of repression that South Africa had imposed on the territory, and the bitterness (on all sides) caused by war and violence.

[Adapted from Marion Wallace. *A History of Namibia*, Johannesburg, Jacana Media, 2011, p. 307]

2.1 Which liberation movement was Sam Nujoma the leader of in 1990?

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(2)

2.2 Use your own knowledge to explain how 'the changed international situation' contributed to the smooth transition to independence in Namibia in 1990. Provide TWO comprehensive points.

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(4)

2.3 Use your knowledge to explain when and how South African rule in Namibia began.

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(4)

2.4 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)

2.4.1 A nation's wealth or assets.

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(2)

2.4.2 The set of laws that govern a nation.

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(2)

2.4.3 Brutal oppression and domination.

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(2)

2.5 According to the author, why was the peaceful transition to independence in Namibia so remarkable? Provide TWO reasons.

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(4)

**[20]**

**QUESTION 3      CURRENT ISSUE IN THE MEDIA**

**Extract from an article written by ANC stalwart Mac Maharaj, who served alongside De Klerk in Nelson Mandela's cabinet, and was published on 18 November 2021. The article was one of many debating the legacy of former president FW de Klerk after he passed away on 11 November 2021.**

FW de Klerk's death last week has generated a flood of differing assessments. It's the result, one may say, of the former president's complicated legacy. But no-one likes a complicated story. So, we're challenged to reconcile these disparate assessments to arrive at a rounded, fact-based understanding of De Klerk's place.

De Klerk wrote himself into the history of SA on February 2, 1990, when he announced the unbanning of the ANC and other liberation movements as well as the release of Nelson Mandela from prison. While this set SA on the path of reform, the facts show he failed both the transition and his foot soldiers alike. He was economical with the truth at the Truth & Reconciliation Commission – a stance that prevented South Africans from developing a shared understanding of where we come from. He was likewise unable to come to terms with the fact that apartheid was a crime against humanity.

That's a huge and indelible stain.

It left De Klerk trapped, putting the interests of the white minority above the interests of the nation-in-the-making – something that would have grave implications for a society grappling with racism, sexism, inequality, and poverty.

So, while De Klerk committed himself and his constituency to the transition from apartheid, he never reconciled himself to the transformation that is inherent in our democracy.

[<<https://www.businesslive.co.za/fm/opinion/2021-11-18-mac-maharaj-de-klerk--a-prisoner-of-his-past/>>, date Accessed 09/12/2021]

- 3.1 Using the source and your knowledge, explain why the author Mac Maharaj wrote that FW de Klerk has left a complicated legacy. Provide TWO comprehensive points.

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(4)

3.2 According to the article, how did FW de Klerk treat the Truth and Reconciliation Commission? Give ONE quote to support your answer.

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(4)

3.3 According to the author, what was FW de Klerk's greatest failure?

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(4)

3.4 According to the author of this article, what was FW de Klerk's main concern in the negotiations towards the creation of the new nation that would emerge in 1994?

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(2)

3.5 How reliable is this article as an assessment of FW de Klerk's legacy as the last apartheid president?

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(6)

[20]

**60 marks**

**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. Using the source, write down TWO of the challenges facing the Soviet Union in 1985 when Gorbachev came into power.

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(4)

- 5. Using the source and your knowledge, explain the policy of glasnost. Give TWO points.

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(4)

- 6. Using the source and your knowledge, describe how the policy of perestroika was going to transform the Soviet Union. Give THREE points.

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(6)

7. According to the author, what was the impact of these reforms on the Soviet Union? Support your answer with ONE quote.

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(4)

**Refer to Source B**

8. Why did Gorbachev feel most proud of perestroika? Give THREE reasons.

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(6)

9. Give the name of the Soviet Union's policy towards the eastern European states before Gorbachev introduced the policy of non-intervention.

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(2)

**Refer to Source C**

10. Does the cartoonist believe that Gorbachev's reforms wanted to destroy the ideology of communism? Support your answer with TWO visual clues.

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(6)

**Refer to Source D**

11. How did the leaders of Solidarity in Poland take advantage of Gorbachev's reforms in 1989? Give THREE points.

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(6)

12. What does the story of Solidarity reveal about the role of nationalism and popular protest in the disintegration of the Soviet Union by 1991? Give THREE points.

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(6)

**Refer to Source E**

13. What does the photograph reveal about the motivations of the protestors in 1989? Support your answer with TWO visual clues.

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(6)

**Refer to Source F**

14. Refer to 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 required.)

14.1 Gorbachev caused the decline of communist ideology.

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(2)

14.2 The Soviets were especially adept at dealing with information.

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(2)

14.3 Gorbachev's policy of perestroika could not enable the Soviet Union to catch up to the United States.

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(2)

14.4 The Soviet Union focused too much on military power.

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(2)

14.5 Gorbachev was responsible for the violent destruction of the Soviet Union.

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(2)

**Refer to Source G**

15. Find a concept in Source G that best fits each of the following definitions. Write down only the historical concept. (No explanation is required.)

15.1 An extremist viewpoint not open to compromise.

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(2)

15.2 A person more concerned with official paperwork than individual needs.

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(2)

15.3 Soviet secret service agency formed in 1954.

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(2)

15.4 The nations that were part of the USSR.

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(2)

15.5 A group of people who share a common culture, language, or religious practices.

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(2)

**Refer to Sources G and H.**

16. Who does the author of Source G hold responsible for the disintegration of the Soviet Union? Provide ONE quote to support your answer.

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(4)

17. According to Source G, what role did Gorbachev's reforms play in the collapse of the Soviet Union? Give TWO points.

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(4)

18. According to Source H, why did Gorbachev resign as president in December 1991?

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(4)

19. Did Gorbachev want the Soviet Union to disintegrate? Provide ONE quote from Source H to support your answer.

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(4)

20. According to Source H, did Gorbachev regret introducing his democratic reforms? Provide ONE quote to support your answer.

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(4)

**90 marks**









