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LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

MOPANI WEST DISTRICT

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

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HISTORY

TOPIC TEST 1

07 FEBRUARY 2025

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MARKS: 50

TIME: 1 hour

This question paper consists of 3 pages.

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QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE BERLIN BLOCKADE INTENSIFY COLD WAR TENSIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) AND THE SOVIET UNION (USSR) FROM 1948.

1.1 Consult Source 1A

1.1.1 When according to the source was a secret memorandum sent to Molotov? (1x1) (1)

1.1.2 Why do you think the Soviet Union walked out of the meeting? (2x2) (4)

1.1.3 Define the term *"Allies"* in the context of the Cold War. (1x2) (2)

1.1.4 Comment on the meaning of this statement "…that the four-power control machinery had become unworkable". (1x2) (2)

1.2 Read Source 1B



1.2.1 What decision according to the source the allied powers took in March 1948? (1x2) (2)

1.2.2 Explain why you think the Soviet regarded the introduction of the Deutfche mark in West Berlin as a violation of agreements with the allies? (1x2) (2)

1.2.3 Define the concept '*Blockade'* in your own words. (1x2) (2)

1.2.4 Comment on the statement "Tension remained high but war did not break out". (2x2) (2)

1.3 Use Source 1C

1.3.1 What according to the source did the blockade lead to in East Berlin? (1x2) (2)

1.3.2 List three items that were in shortage in Berlin as a result of the blockade. (3x1) (3)

1.3.3 According to the source what was the blockade used to counteract? (2x1) (2)

1.3.4 What according to the source were the impacts of the isolation of the city of West Berlin. (1x2) (2)

1.3.5 Explain the meaning of this statement "…the blockade created a humanitarian crisis in the context of the Berlin crisis". (2x2) (4)

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1.4 Study source 1B and source 1D, explain how the evidence in source 1B supports the evidence in source 1D regarding the airlift and delivery of supplies using planes from the Western allies. (2x2) (4)

1.5 Refer to Source 1D

1.5.1 Explain the message portrayed by this source regarding the Berlin blockade of 1948. (1x2) (2)

1.5.2 Comment on the usefulness of this source to a historian researching about the Berlin blockade and the impacts it had. (2x2) (4)

1.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how the BERLIN blockade intensify cold war tensions between the UNITED OF AMERICA (USA) and the SOVIET UNION (USSR) from 1948. (8)



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QUESTION 2: HOW DID ETHNIC DIVISIONS IN ANGOLA SHAPE THE COMPOSITION OF ITS LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN THE 1970s?

2.1 Read source 2A.

2.1.1. Quote TWO pieces of evidence from the source suggesting that Angolans were not a homogenous ethnic group. (2 x 1) (2)

2.1.2. Define the concept nationalism in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.3. Comment on the importance of 'territorial' in the motto of UPA (FNLA), 'for the national, territorial and social liberation of Angola in context of Angolan nationalism. (2 x 2) (4)

2.1.4 Explain why a researcher would find this source reliable when studying about Angola's liberation movements. (2 x 2) (4)

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2.2. Study source 2B.

2.2.1 What, according to the source, was a reason for the continuation of civil war in Angola after attaining independence (in 1975)? (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.2 State TWO main communities groups that constituted the MPLA. (2 x 1) (2)

2.2.3 Using information from the source and your own knowledge, comment on the impact UNITA's opposition to ethnic groups supporting FNLA and MPLA would have on Angolan nationalism. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.4 Explain the term, power-sharing, in the context of post-independent Angola. (1 x 2) (2)

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2.3 Use source 2C.

2.3.1 Comment on what the fragmentation of ethnic groups, as depicted in the map, might have meant for the Angolan nationalism. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.2 Using evidence in the source and your own knowledge, provide the name of the liberation movement associated with the following ethnic tribe:

a) (Ba)Kongo (1 x 2) (2)

b) (Ki)Mbundu (1 x 2) (2)

c) Ovimbundu (1 x 2) (2)

2.4 Study sources 2B and 2C. Explain how the evidence in Source 2C support the information in Source 2B regarding the composition of the liberation movements in Angola. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5. Consult source 2D.

2.5.1 Quote THREE pieces of evidence to show that Angola was rich with considerable wealth in 1975. (3 x 1) (3)

2.5.2 Explain the meaning of the statement, 'Angola, despite peaceful coexistence and détente, was inevitably drawn into the vortex of superpower rivalry'. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.3 Identify the Angolan liberation movement(s) supported by the following foreign powers:

a) The US and the People's Republic of China. (2 x 1) (2)

b) The Soviet Union and Cuba (1 x 1) (1)

2.6. Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about 8 lines (80 words) explaining how ethnic divisions in Angola shaped the composition of its liberation movements in the 1970s. (8)
[50]

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SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer at least ONE question, but NOT more than TWO questions, in this section.

Your essay should be about THREE pages long.

QUESTION 5: THE EXTENSION OF THE COLD WAR: CASE STUDY – VIETNAM

The United States of America successfully fought a strategic war of phases against the Vietcong in Vietnam between 1957 and 1975.

Do you agree with the statement? Use relevant evidence to support your line of argument. **[50]**

QUESTION 6: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: CASE STUDY – THE CONGO

Mobutu Sese Seko's political, economic, social and cultural policies that were introduced in the Congo after attaining independence from Belgian colonial rule in the 1960s, gave a new breath of life to the Congolese.

Critically discuss this statement. **[50]**

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HISTORY

TOPIC TEST 1

07 FEBRUARY 2025

ADDENDUM

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MARKS: 100

TIME: 2 hrs

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QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE BERLIN BLOCKADE INTENSIFY COLD WAR TENSIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) AND THE SOVIET UNION (USSR) FROM 1948.

SOURCE 1A

This source focuses on the start of the Berlin blockade in June 1948 and how allies were denied access to enter Berlin.

After a 9 March meeting between Stalin and his military advisers, a secret memorandum was sent to Molotov on 12 March 1948, outlining a plan to force the policy of the Western Allies into line with the wishes of the Soviet government by "regulating" access to Berlin. The Allied Control Council (ACC) met for the last time on 20 March 1948, when Vasily Sokolovsky demanded to know the outcome of the London Conference and on being told by negotiators that they had not yet heard the final results from their governments he said, "I see no sense in continuing this meeting, and I declare it adjourned."

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The entire Soviet delegation rose and walked out. Truman later noted; “for most of Germany, this act merely formalised what had been an obvious fact for some time, namely, that the four-power control machinery had become unworkable. For the city of Berlin, however, this was an indication for a major crisis”.

On 25 March 1948, the Soviets issued orders restricting Western military and passenger traffic between the American, British and French occupation zones and Berlin. These new measures began on 1 April along with an announcement that no cargo could leave Berlin by rail without the permission of the Soviet commander. Each train and truck was to be searched by the Soviet authorities. On 2 April, General Clay ordered a halt to all military trains and required that supplies to the military garrison be transported by air, in what was dubbed the "Little Lift."

From Air Force Story, The Cold War, 1948–1950 (1953). Universal Newsreel. 1953. Retrieved 22 February 2012

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Addendum

Source 1B

This source discusses the international crisis that arose from as attempt by USSR in 1948-1949 to force the western allies to abandon their posts.

In March 1948 the Allied powers decided to unite their different occupation zones of Germany into a single economic unit. In protest, the Soviet representative withdrew from the Allied Control Council. Coincident with the introduction of a new deutsche mark in West Berlin (as throughout West Germany), which the Soviets regarded as a violation of agreements with the Allies, the Soviet occupation forces in Eastern Germany began a blockade of all rail, road, and water communications between Berlin and the West. On June 24 the Soviets announced that the four-power administration of Berlin had ceased and that the Allies no longer had any rights there. On June 26 the United States and Britain began to supply the city with food and other vital supplies by air. They also organized a similar "airlift" in the opposite direction of West Berlin's greatly reduced industrial exports. By mid-July the Soviet army of occupation in East Germany had increased to 40 divisions, against 8 in the Allied sectors. By the end of July three groups of U.S. strategic bombers had been sent as reinforcements to Britain. Tension remained high, but war did not break out.

From Berlin blockade | Overview, Significan89ce, History, & Facts | Britannica

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Addendum

Source 1C

This source outlines the impacts of the Berlin blockade on the people of Berlin in 1948.

The Berlin Blockade had a profound impact on the people of East and West Berlin. In East Berlin, the blockade led to a significant increase in the population of the city, as many residents were evacuated from the western zones. The blockade also resulted in a severe shortage of food, medicine, and other essential goods, leading to a humanitarian crisis. The Soviet Union's blockade was a direct response to the Western Allies' actions, including the introduction of a new currency and the merging of their occupation zones into a single administrative unit. The blockade was a show of strength to counteract Western economic progress and unity, and it served as a political lever to pressure the Western Allies to reconsider their plans for a unified West Germany.

In West Berlin, the blockade led to the isolation of the city, as all land routes were cut off. This effectively trapped the population, with food supplies lasting only 36 days, and shortages of essential goods such as fuel and medicine becoming critical. The blockade created a humanitarian crisis, with millions of people depending on external aid for survival. The Western Allies' response to the blockade was the Berlin Airlift, which began immediately and lasted for 11 months, delivering essential supplies such as food, coal, and medicine to the people of West Berlin.

From Berlin blockade | Overview, Significan89ce, History, & Facts | Britannica

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Source 1D

This picture shows children watching U.S cargo plane landing at Tempelhof Airfield in Berlin 1948 to deliver food parcels.



From image Credit: Airman Magazine / CC

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QUESTION 2: HOW DID ETHNIC DIVISIONS IN ANGOLA SHAPE THE COMPOSITION OF ITS LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN THE 1970s?

SOURCE 2A

This source is extracted from a *Thesis* written by FJ da Costa Cabral Andresen Guimaraes of the University of London for a PhD degree in International Relations, in March 1992. It highlights the emergence and challenges to the Angolan nationalism.

The colonial boundaries cut across and included within them a number of different ethno-linguistic groups and indigenous political communities. Nevertheless, despite this fact, out of heterogenous ethnic societies there emerged a current of Angolan nationalism, which upheld the political goal of self-determination for Angola and its people as a whole.

Partly formed by the colonial experience, the national integrity of the Angolan state, both in territorial and populational terms, was eventually accepted and espoused (adopted) by all three anti-colonial movements. The MPLA programme … stated that the 'Sovereignty of the Angolan state will belong entirely and solely to the Angolan people, without distinction as to the ethnic origin, class, sex, age, political leanings religious beliefs or philosophical convictions (beliefs).'

The FNLA emerged as a front around a group led by Holden Roberto, the Union of the Peoples of Angola (UPA). The UPA's motto was: 'for the national, territorial and social liberation of Angola.'

Finally, UNITA too framed its political identity and objectives in a national idea of Angola. According to a later UNITA publication: 'The peculiar social situation of Angola calls for harmonious co-existence of all ethnic groups and races that are the components of the Angolan nation.'

[From The Origins of the Angolan Civil War – International Politics and Domestic Political Conflict 1961 – 1976 by FJ da Costa Cabral Andresen Guimaraes, March 1992*]*

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SOURCE 2B

This source, is taken from an article titled, 'The Angolan Civil War (1975 – 2002)' from the South African History Online. It highlights ethnic composition of the three liberation movements.

A salient reason for the continuation of civil war after independence was a result of the reluctance of the dominant liberation movements to share power within a multi-ethnic society. Unlike former Portuguese colonies, the Angolan people fought their colonisers on three fronts.

The MPLA called for a single united front of all anti-colonial Angolan forces, however its popular appeal was largely limited to the (Ki)Mbundu – Angola's second largest ethnic group – and the multiracial Mestiqos.

The MPLA's nationalist drive did not appeal to the Bakongo people, who rallied to militant right-wing FNLA leader Holden Roberto's call for the reestablishment of the ancient Kingdom of Kongo in the north of Angola. FNLA supporters were largely rural and remained separated from colonial society, but suffered extensively from land dispossession under colonial authorities in the 1950s.

The formation of UNITA in 1966 attracted the largest support base, the Ovimbundu ethnic group, although geographically fragmented, were large integrated into colonial society, and used UNITA as a vehicle for opposing the ethnic groups supporting the FNLA and MPLA.

Thus, while power-sharing that was agreed after independence was secured, power struggles ensued almost immediately as the agreement collapsed.

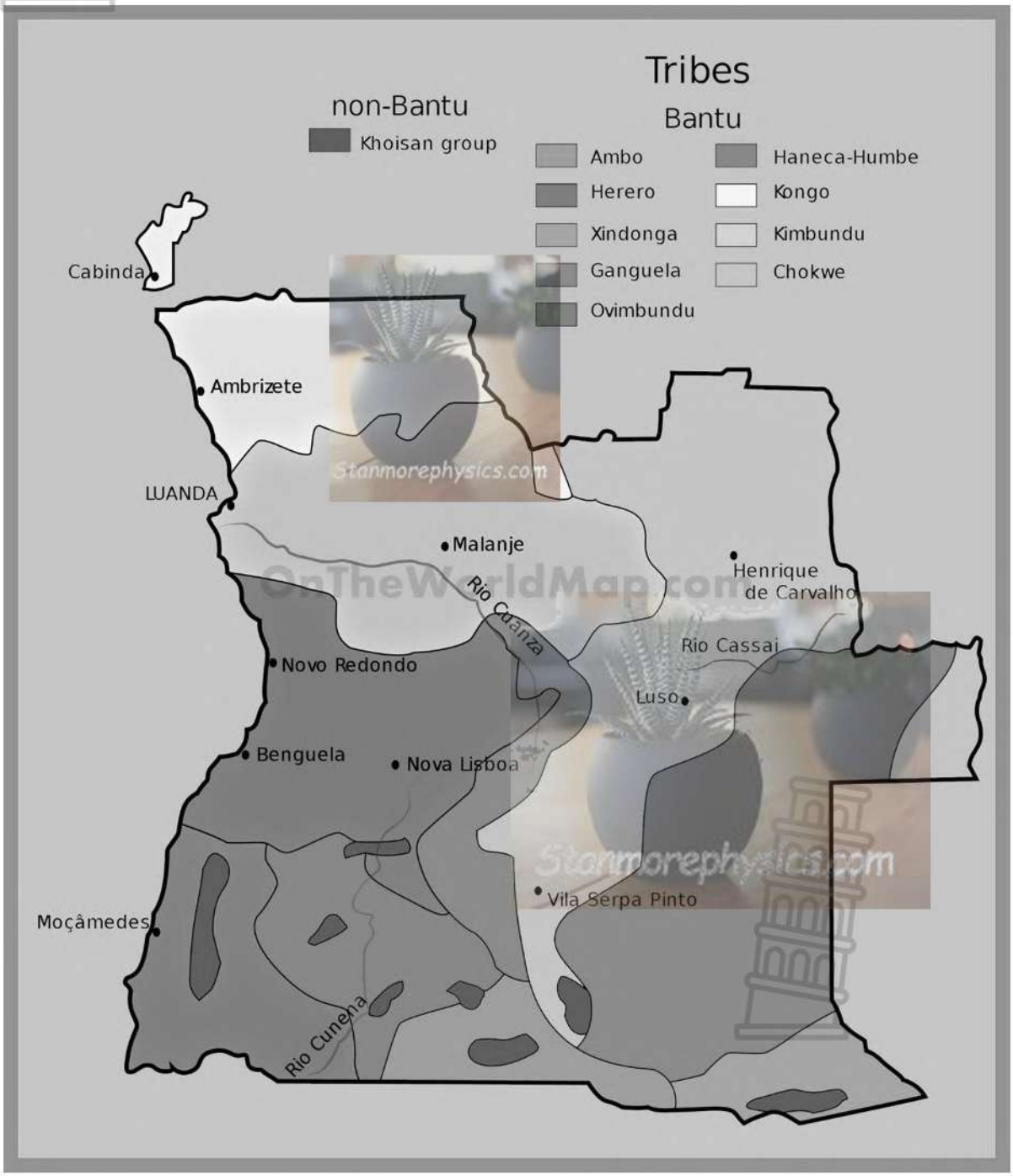
[From https://www.sahistory.org.za/artile/angolan-civil-war-1975-2002-brief-history. Accessed on 6 March 2023]

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SOURCE 2C

This map shows the spread of ethnic tribes in Angola in the 1970s. Major tribes that shaped the Angola liberation movements are the Kimbundu, (Ba)Kongo and Ovimbundu.



[From https://ontheworldmap.com/angola/map-of-ethnic-groups-in-angola.html. Accessed on 6 March 2023]

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Addendum

SOURCE 2D

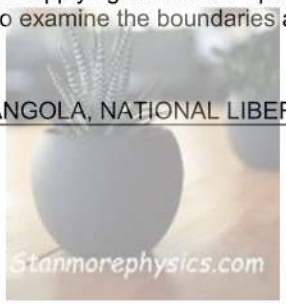
This extract from a historian explains how the civil war between liberation movements in Angola was transformed into cold war due to the intervention of foreign powers.

Of all Portugal's colonies, the South African territory of Angola was probably the area least prepared for independence. It was also the richest, with considerable wealth in oil, diamonds, and coffee. In the words of one American observer during the early 1975, 'Angola at this point is an open and inviting area for outside influence.'

Even at that time, outside influence other than Portuguese had long existed in Angola. Soviet, American, and Chinese aid to the three political movements fighting for predominance in Angola had been going on for a decade, though on a limited scale. Angola, despite peaceful coexistence and détente (cooperation), was inevitably drawn into the vortex of superpower rivalry.

The Angolan Civil War – with the United States and the People's Republic of China supplying aid to the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and with the Soviet Union and Cuba supplying aid to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) – provides an excellent backdrop to examine the boundaries and limits of détente and peaceful coexistence as defined by the Soviet Union

[From ANGOLA, NATIONAL LIBERATION, AND THE SOVIET UNION by DS Papp]



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