



**HISTORY: PAPER II**

Time: 3 hours

200 marks

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**PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY**

1. This question paper consists of 11 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.

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**SECTION A INDIVIDUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS**

**QUESTION 1 VISUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS**

This cartoon, drawn in December 1991, by the South African cartoonist, Len Sak, comments on the negotiation process between the National Party government and the African National Congress (ANC).



[Dugmore, H and S Francis & Rico (eds). *Nelson Mandela A Life In Cartoons*. 1st ed. Claremont, Cape Town: David Philip Publishers, 1999. p. 100]

- 1.1 Use your own knowledge to provide a description of the structure and function of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA). (4)
- 1.2 Provide TWO clues from the source that show that the cartoonist viewed CODESA as a game. (4)
- 1.3 According to the cartoon, explain how Mandela viewed the relationship between the 'ANC' and 'MASS ACTION'. Support your answer with ONE visual clue from the source. (6)
- 1.4 Describe how the cartoonist views the role of F.W. de Klerk in the negotiation process. Your answer should consist of ONE point. (2)
- 1.5 To what extent is this cartoon an accurate view of the achievements of CODESA for the period 1991–1992? Explain your answer using your own knowledge. (4)

**[20]**

**QUESTION 2      TEXTUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS**

**This is an extract from an article written by an American journalist, Neil MacFarquhar, for the *New York Times* on 1 June 2016, in which he discusses the role of Gorbachev in the collapse of the USSR.**

**Reviled\* by Many Russians, Mikhail Gorbachev Still Has Lots to Say**

MOSCOW — In recent months, various prominent public figures ... have insisted that Russia officially proclaim Mikhail S Gorbachev a criminal for abetting\* the collapse of the Soviet Union ... **(Paragraph 1)**

Yet when the organisers of Mr Gorbachev's 85th birthday extravaganza in March approached the landmark Hotel Ukraine about a banquet, its owners refused to accept payment after they learned that it was the former leader being honored ... "They said that without Gorbachev they would have ended up as small merchants in the market, criminals dealing in contraband\*," ... "They said: 'Now we are the owners of all this thanks to Gorbachev! ...'" **(Paragraph 2)**

In an interview, Mr Gorbachev shrugged off the fact that 25 years after the collapse of the Soviet Union, he remains among the most reviled\* men in Russia. "It is freedom of expression," he said. **(Paragraph 3)**

... There is also great admiration for him among Russians, too, of course. Some adore him for introducing perestroika ... combined with glasnost ... "Some love him for bringing freedom, and others loathe\* him for bringing freedom," ... The society at large blames him for losing the Soviet empire and leaving them citizens of a second-class country, even if individuals recognise that he opened new horizons for them and their children. **(Paragraph 4)**

... As the man most responsible for ending the Cold War, Mr Gorbachev feels betrayed\* that the West — and the United States, in particular — played the victor and treated Russia like a dismissed serf\*, bringing NATO forces and the European Union to its very borders ... "There was a mood of triumphalism\* at the end of the Cold War that was shared by many Americans," he said. "That was the point of departure\* for the collapse of everything." **(Paragraph 5)**

Mr Gorbachev and Mr Yeltsin were longtime rivals who delighted in humiliating each other. Mr Gorbachev gives grudging\* respect to Mr Yeltsin for intervening to stop the right-wing coup that sought to overthrow his presidency in 1991, but low marks for the rest of his chaotic tenure\*, which gave democracy a bad name in Russia. **(Paragraph 6)**

[Adapted From: Neil MacFarquhar. 2016. *New York Times*: Reviled by Many Russians, Mikhail Gorbachev Still Has Lots to Say. [ONLINE] Available at: <<http://www.nytimes.com>> (Accessed 3 January 2017)]

- \* reviled – hated
- \* abetting – to help something happen, especially illegally
- \* contraband – illegal goods
- \* loathe – hate
- \* betrayed – to break trust
- \* serf – servant
- \* triumphalism – victory
- \* point of departure – the starting point
- \* grudging – reluctant and without enthusiasm
- \* tenure – term of office

- 2.1 Use your own knowledge and Paragraph 4 to describe the reforms introduced by Gorbachev during the 1980s. Your answer should consist of TWO comprehensive points. (4)
- 2.2 Use your own words to explain how Russian citizens view the consequences of Gorbachev's reforms. Provide ONE quote from Paragraph 2 and ONE quote from Paragraph 4 to support your answer. (6)
- 2.3 Do you think Gorbachev is accurate in his judgement of the West's response to the end of the Cold War (Paragraph 5)? Use your own knowledge to explain your answer. (4)
- 2.4 Does the journalist feel that Gorbachev has accepted the blame for the collapse of the Soviet Union? Support your answer with TWO points from Paragraphs 3 and 5. (6)
- [20]**

**QUESTION 3      CURRENT ISSUE IN THE MEDIA**

**This is an extract from an article, written by an American journalist Tom Phillips, which appeared in *The Guardian*, an American online newspaper, on 12 December 2016. The article comments on the relationship between China, Taiwan and the United States of America.**

**China 'seriously concerned' after Trump questions Taiwan policy**

The Chinese government has warned Donald Trump it is "seriously concerned" after the US president-elect indicated he might jettison\* a four-decade understanding with Beijing unless its leaders were prepared to strike a new "deal" with his administration. **(Paragraph 1)**

In an interview with Fox News on Sunday, the president-elect said he saw no reason why the US should continue abiding\* by the "One China" policy – under which Washington does not recognise Taiwan as a sovereign state – unless Beijing was prepared to enter into some kind of bargain\* ... "I don't know why we have to be bound by a 'One China' policy unless we make a deal with China having to do with other things, including trade," Trump told the channel. **(Paragraph 2)**

Washington's acceptance of the "One China" principle – according to which Taiwan is officially regarded as part of the same single Chinese nation as the mainland – has been a crucial part of the foundation of US-China relations since ties between the two countries were re-established by Richard Nixon and Mao Zedong in 1972. **(Paragraph 3)**

... "We urge the incoming US administration and its leaders to fully recognise the sensitivity of the Taiwan question ... [and] to properly deal with Taiwan-related matters ..." Geng said, describing the "One China" principle as the "political bedrock\*" of ties between the two countries ... The question of Taiwan, which Beijing regards as a breakaway province that should one day be reunified with the mainland, was one of China's "core interests", the spokesman pointed out. **(Paragraph 4)**

Speaking on Sunday, Trump defended his ... decision to talk to President Tsai on 2 December, the first such conversation between a US president or president-elect and a leader of the self-ruled island since ties between America and Taiwan were severed\* in 1979 ... China considers Taiwan a renegade\* province and does not allow countries to maintain diplomatic relations with both Taipei and Beijing ... Taiwan is not like other issues ... China will not compromise on the Taiwan issue ... **(Paragraph 5)**

[Adapted From: Tom Phillips. 2016. The Guardian: China 'seriously concerned' after Trump questions Taiwan policy. [ONLINE] Available at: <<https://www.theguardian.com>> (Accessed 2 January 2017)]

- \* jettison – abandon or to get rid of something
- \* abiding – standing by the policy
- \* bargain – agreement or arrangement
- \* bedrock – foundation or core
- \* severed – put to an end
- \* renegade – rebel

- 3.1 Provide a quote from Paragraph 2 or 3 to describe the '*One China*' policy. (2)
- 3.2 Use your own knowledge to explain why Taiwan has been able to remain an independent island. (2)
- 3.3 Explain the position of Taiwan in US-China relations. Support your answer with TWO pieces of evidence from Paragraph 4. (6)
- 3.4 Use your own knowledge to provide ONE example of improved relations between China and the United States between 1971 and 1972 not mentioned in the source. (2)
- 3.5 Using your own words, list TWO actions by Donald Trump that have '*seriously concerned*' China. (Paragraph 2 and 5) (4)
- 3.6 Do you think the article suggests that China may change its policy towards Taiwan if pressured? Explain your answer with ONE comprehensive point from the article. (4)

**[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. Explain what this photograph suggests about the relationship between Nikita Khrushchev and Fidel Castro in 1960. Support your answer with TWO visual clues. (6)
5. Explain how the United States government may have reacted to this photograph. Your answer should consist of ONE point. (2)

**Refer to Source A and Source B**

6. Provide ONE piece of evidence from Source B that shows that the United States wanted to prevent the spread of communism. (2)
7. Explain how Source A confirms the claims made in Source B about the relationship between the Soviet Union and Cuba. Use evidence from BOTH sources to support your answer. (6)
8. To what extent does Sergei Khrushchev believe that Cuba was of value to the Soviet Union? Explain your answer using TWO pieces of evidence from Source B. (6)
9. How reliable is Source B for a historian studying the reasons for the Cuban Missile Crisis? (6)

**Refer to Source B and Source C**

10. According to Sergei Khrushchev and Fidel Castro what was the main reason for the placement of missiles on Cuba? Use evidence from BOTH sources to support your answer. (6)

**Refer to Source D**

11. Explain Andrei Gromyko's reason for the placement of Soviet missiles on Cuba. Your answer should consist of TWO points. (4)

**Refer to Source E**

12. Use Paragraph 1 to list TWO reasons behind Khrushchev's decision to place missile sites on Cuba. (4)
13. Provide THREE pieces of evidence from Paragraph 2 and 3 explaining the reasons the Soviet Union placed missile sites on Cuba. (6)
14. Does the author of the article blame Khrushchev for the Cuban Missile Crisis? Explain your answer using THREE pieces of evidence from Paragraph 3 and 4. (8)



**Refer to Source E**

15. **Find a historical concept in Source E that best fits each of the following definitions. Write down only the historical concept. (No explanation is required)**
- 15.1 The acceptance that capitalism and communism can exist separately at the same time. (2)
- 15.2 To rule a country with absolute power. (2)
- 15.3 To use the military to surround an area to cut off movement and the free flow of goods. (2)
- 15.4 An international organisation formed to increase political and economic cooperation among member countries. (2)
- 15.5 An economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state. (2)
- 15.6 A competition between nations for superiority in the development and accumulation of weapons. (2)

**Refer to Source F**

16. **Use Source F and your own knowledge to answer the following questions. Write down only the answer.**
- 16.1 Identify the Cold War concept shown in this cartoon. (2)
- 16.2 Provide THREE clues from the cartoon that suggest Khrushchev acted aggressively. (6)
- 16.3 State whether the cartoon shows a Western or Soviet view of the Cuban Missile Crisis. (2)

**Refer to Source G and H**

17. Was Khrushchev correct to believe that Kennedy presented him with an '*ultimatum*' (Source H)? Support your answer with TWO comprehensive points from Source G. (6)

**Refer to Source G and H**

18. **Use Source G and H 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)**
- 18.1 The quarantine placed on Cuba by the United States did not prevent essential items needed for survival from reaching Cuban civilians. (2)
- 18.2 Kennedy stated in his speech that he would go to war with Fidel Castro if nuclear missiles were found on ships headed for Cuba. (2)
- 18.3 Kennedy's quarantine forced Khrushchev to make the decision to maintain world peace or start a nuclear war. (2)

<b>90 marks</b>
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**SECTION C SOURCE-BASED ESSAY**

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

*To what extent was Khrushchev responsible for the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962?*

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

**50 marks**

**Total: 200 marks**