

**NAMIBIA SENIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE**

**HISTORY HIGHER LEVEL**

**8331/2**

PAPER 2

2 hours 15 minutes

Marks 60

**2020**

Additional Material: Answer Book

**INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your answers in the Answer Book provided.
- Write your Centre Number, Candidate Number and Name in the space provided on the Answer Book.
- Write in dark blue or black pen.
- Do not use correction fluid.
- This paper has **three** options.

**DEPTH STUDY A: AFRICA AND WESTERN IMPERIALISM**

(pages 3 - 7)

**DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY BETWEEN THE WARS, 1918 - 1945**

(pages 8 - 11)

**DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919 - 1974**

(pages 12 - 16)

- Choose only **one** of these options, and then answer **all** the questions on that topic.
- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **15** printed pages and **1** blank page.



Republic of Namibia

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE**

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## DEPTH STUDY A: AFRICA AND WESTERN IMPERIALISM

Study the sources and then answer the questions which follow.

**How important were external and internal factors in the achievement of Algerian independence?**

### INTRODUCTION

The struggle for independence in Algeria was led by the National Liberation Front (FLN). It was opposed by the French government and the colons (French settlers in Algeria). However, events in France were also important. When de Gaulle became President in 1959, he was faced with the problems of Algerian independence and violence in both Algeria and France. He was determined to end the fighting in Algeria and the terrorism in France. In 1962 he agreed a cease-fire with the FLN. This led to the OAS (Secret Armed Organisation) carrying out terrorist attacks to prevent Algerian independence. However, later in the year Algeria was independent.

**Were factors in France more important than factors in Algeria in the winning of Algerian independence?**

### SOURCE A

Colonialist France always uses foreign blood in its wars against the peoples it wants to keep under its domination. We know under what conditions you were forced to enlist. We know what pressures, and blackmail you suffered under by those who deliberately exposed you to the risk of falling before the blows of your countrymen. You should immediately ask yourself the question: Why then would you have died? Because you are the victims of the very people who torture and murder your countrymen and set fire to and bomb your villages – of the very people who carry out a barbaric war against the Algerian people for the last six years!

Colonialism is tottering. It is about to be abandoned! Tomorrow it will abandon you. Tomorrow you will be worthy of no more consideration than a cheap cigarette. What will become of you in an Algeria that is returned to its people? One path alone is laid out before every Algerian: the path of Honour and Dignity. Join the ranks of the Algerian Revolution before it is too late.

*A public letter from the FLN to Algerians who were fighting on the French side against the FLN, July 1960.*

## SOURCE B

When he came to power in 1958 de Gaulle faced a major crisis over the future of France's relationship with Algeria. It is often claimed that he left the three main groups - the French in France who were divided, the Pieds-Noirs who wanted Algeria to remain part of France, and the Algerians who were fighting for independence, uncertain about where he stood on the Algerian question. Did de Gaulle deceive his fellow Frenchmen by not telling them his true intentions, or was he a great 'decoloniser' and concerned about his fellow human beings in the less developed world?

From the start de Gaulle stated the need to change France's relationship with Algeria. In a speech in September 1959 he uttered the word self-determination and was called a traitor by the Pieds-Noirs and by many in France. This speech led the developments that followed all the way to Algeria's independence in 1962. He was not particularly concerned about the Algerians, but he was concerned about the interests of his country. He thought France was being held back by the Algerian crisis. De Gaulle did not deceive people or lose control of the Algerian situation. He was a political realist who wanted to separate France from its colonies, and position it as independent from the East-West rivalries of the Cold War and protect its interests and influence in the world.

*An article from the internet, 2010.*

## SOURCE C

When de Gaulle came to power in 1958, he gave himself six months to solve the Algerian problem. Like his predecessors he avoided negotiations and set out to deceive the people. In 1958 he made a speech that suggested reform and development of Algeria, but this concealed the reality of a policy of endless war. In a speech of September 1959, he recognised the right of Algerians to self-determination with the sole purpose of pleasing the UN. He made sure conditions in Algeria would make self-determination impossible and ignored offers of talks by the Algerians.

The truth was that de Gaulle never abandoned his colonialist plans. The recent initiatives of de Gaulle bring nothing new. He is planning to divide Algeria so Algerians are isolated in remote regions while the developed part of Algeria will belong to Europeans. He is buying time and hoping to unite the French behind him.

*From a report in 1959 by the GPRA (the Algerian government in exile). The GPRA was connected to the FLN but was more moderate.*

## SOURCE D



*A poster published and displayed in Algeria in 1961. It read at the top 'Independence, Integrity of Algeria', and at the bottom 'Against the Fascism of the OAS. Committee for peace in Algeria.'*

## SOURCE E

What is the future of Algeria? What must be achieved is the basic transformation of this country. In the next five years wages in Algeria will be raised to the same level as wages in France. Before the end of these five years 250 000 hectares of new land will be allotted to Moslem farmers and the agriculture and industry of Algeria will be developed including the construction of housing for a million people with health services and roads employing 400 000 new workers. Gradually during these five years two-thirds of all children will be in school. The future of Algeria will be its close relationship with France. The recent referendum results in Algeria shows that Algerians want this transformation to be carried out by France. We must stop cooperate. Stop this fighting.

*From a speech in Algeria by de Gaulle, October 1958. This was shortly after the referendum vote on the new French constitution and a month before elections in France for a government and a new president.*

## SOURCE F

A long day. When the sun goes down behind the mountain Sergeant B cuts the throat of a prisoner. The sergeant with madness in his eyes strikes again with his knife into his back and then sends the body rolling down the hill. We come back to camp again a little more depressed each day, a little more inhuman. Two days later we find some lorries. There are three reporters with us. Captain B challenges Lieutenant S to a shooting match. Three prisoners are put in a lorry and driven away. In the sand dunes the Captain and the Lieutenant will kill the three men with their pistols.

*From the newspaper 'Free Algeria, published by the British friends of the Algerian Revolution', May 1961. Here the newspaper publishes an extract from a book by a French soldier serving in Algeria.*

## SOURCE G



*A poster placed by the French army outside a detention centre where suspects were questioned and tortured. The writing says 'The accomplices of the rebels, they will also be punished. Talk!'.*

## SOURCE H

### NATIONALISTS GO TO EXTREMES

A tiny proportion of the Muslim population have taken up arms for the cause of independence and the French are determined to stop them, while the majority of Muslims have had enough of the rebels. The rebellion erupted in 1954 and the French were slow to realise that although the military situation demanded attention, there was also a social, political and psychological struggle, involving a battle for the control of men's minds. The FLN has long grasped this point. The rebels have persistently turned down French offers of a cease-fire, knowing that international opinion is on their side and there are an increasing number of voices which urge France to cut its losses and agree to independence. However, the FLN, through its increasingly brutal methods towards Muslims have lost much of the support it once received. The FLN have made the mistake of not accepting French offers of a cease-fire and elections, and have lost the chance to overthrowing the system from within.

*From a British newspaper, 1958.*

In answering the questions which follow, you must use your own knowledge of the period to help you interpret and evaluate the sources. Where you are asked to use specific sources you must do so to score high marks. You may use any of the sources to help you answer the question, in addition to the sources to which you are specifically directed.

**1 Study Source A.**

What can you learn from this source? Use the source to explain your answer. [7]

**2 Study Sources B and C.**

How similar are these two sources? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

**3 Study Source D.**

Why was this source published in Algeria in 1961? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

**4 Study Sources E and F.**

Does Source E make Source F surprising? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [9]

**5 Study Source G.**

What is the message of this source? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

**6 Study Source H.**

Do you trust this source? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

**7 Study all the sources.**

‘Algerian independence was brought about by the actions of Algerian nationalists.’  
How far do you support this statement? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

## DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY BETWEEN THE WARS

### To what extent was Hitler's popularity due to economic policies?

Read the introduction and study the sources carefully, and then answer all the questions which follow.

#### INTRODUCTION

After he came to power in 1933, Hitler became popular with many German people. Before 1933 Germany had suffered from high unemployment and poverty. Hitler promised full employment and a higher standard of living and introduced a series of radical economic policies.

### Was Hitler popular because of his economic policies?

#### SOURCE A

There was perfect order and discipline. It was nearly 3 pm. A message went through the crowd 'The Fuhrer is coming!' There stood Hitler in a simple black coat and he looked over the crowd, waiting - a forest of swastika flags were raised up, the joy of this moment was reflected through a roaring chanting 'Sieg Heil', over and over again. When the speech was over, there was roaring enthusiasm and applause. How many look up to him with touching faith as their saviour, their deliverer from unbearable hardship? He rescues the farmer, the worker, the unemployed and raises them back into the German nation.

*A school teacher describing a Nazi rally in the 1930s.*

#### SOURCE B

Two autobahn workers were grumbling about the back-breaking work, poor housing and bad food they had to put up with. A woman wearing a Nazi Women's League badge gazed sternly at the two workers. And said 'Is this complaining really necessary? You should be grateful that you have work and thank the Fuhrer for getting rid of 'unemployment.' The older of the two men said, 'Listen here, we work outdoors in all kinds of weather, shovelling dirt for little pay. At least when I was unemployed I had unemployment pay and was home with my family. Now I'm in compulsory service with ten days' holidays year. The woman replied 'People have hope. In three years Hitler has achieved miracles, and from year to year things are getting better.'

*An Englishman describing a conversation he heard while travelling on a train in Germany in 1936.*

#### SOURCE C

Under the whip of dictatorship, economic activity has greatly increased. Workers are exploited by longer working hours. Wages are kept down while taxes are raised. As long as the German people are prepared to put up with their living standards being held at the lowest levels, the Nazis can continue to squeeze 12-13 billion Reichmarks from the national income for rearmament.

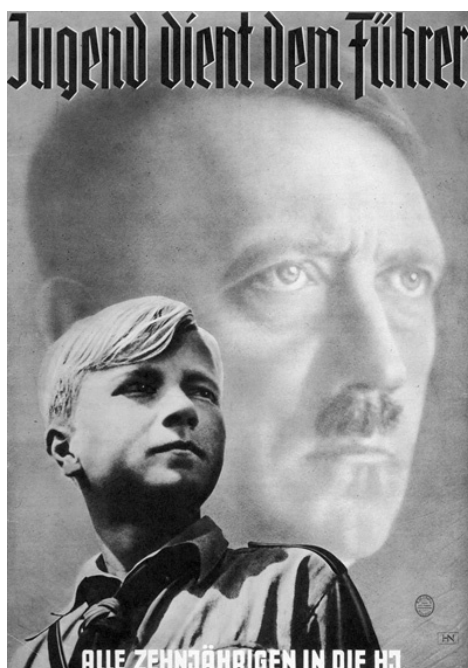
*A report to his colleagues exiled outside Germany by a member of the Social Democratic Party which was banned by the Nazis in 1933.*



**SOURCE D**

German workers! Three months of Nazi Government has already proved to you that Adolf Hitler is your friend! He struggles for your liberty and gives you bread! We will not let you alone until you give us your support. We know that without the German worker there is no German nation. We do not want to destroy your unions. We shall build up even further the protection of workers' rights!  
 Workers and peasants, together with the professions and skilled labour - Forward with Hitler for Germany!

*A proclamation published in 1934 to the workers of Germany from Robert Ley the Nazi Labour Front Leader.*

**SOURCE E**

*A poster published in the mid-1930s. The writing says 'Youth serves the Führer. All ten-year olds in the Hitler Youth.'*

**SOURCE F**

*A poster published in the mid-1930s. The writing says 'Hitler is building. Help him. Buy German goods.'*

**SOURCE G**

For the most part the workers complain about insufficient wages. They are not enough for food, clothing and accommodation. Investigations have established that the same poor mood and complaints are to be found among workers on the other construction sites.

*A Munich police report from 1935.*

**SOURCE H****STRONG IN DEED**

The German economy is no longer a pile of ruins, no longer a playground for foreign speculators who get fat while our people, starving and desperate, tears itself apart in senseless civil war. No! Today the German economy is a fruitful field for cooperative labour, honest work, and honestly earned success. We owe these successes to Adolf Hitler's leadership. We began with nothing but our labour and our confidence in him. We have accomplished more under three years of his leadership than we could have dared to hope. There are still large economic challenges before us. We will overcome them if the entire German people remains united in will, strong indeed, firm in discipline, and loyal to the Führer.

*From a leaflet distributed around Germany in 1936 when Hitler called an election about his policies.*

In answering the questions which follow, you must use your own knowledge of the period to help you interpret and evaluate the sources. Where you are asked to use specific sources you must do so to score high marks. You may use any of the sources to help you answer the question, in addition to the sources to which you are specifically directed.

**1 Study Source A.**

What can you learn from this source? Use the source to explain your answer. [7]

**2 Study Sources B and C.**

Does Source B mean that you cannot believe Source C? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [9]

**3 Study Source D.**

Do you trust this source? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

**4 Study Sources E and F.**

How similar are these two sources? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

**5 Study Source G.**

Are you surprised by this source? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

**6 Study Source H.**

Why was this source distributed around Germany in 1936? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

**7 Study all the sources.**

‘Hitler was popular because of his economic policies.’

How far do the sources support this statement? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

**DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919 - 1974****How far did the New Deal work?**

Read the introduction and study the sources carefully, and then answer **all** the questions which follow.

**INTRODUCTION**

In 1929 the USA experienced the Wall Street Crash. This led to the Great Depression with banks and businesses collapsing and unemployment, poverty and homelessness. In 1932 Roosevelt won the presidential election. He promised the American people a 'new deal'. He promised to deal with unemployment, rebuild the American economy and create a fairer society.

**Did the New Deal work properly?****SOURCE A**

A few miles outside the typical little Californian town of Brawley over three hundred dust-bowl migrant families were huddled together in a dry river bed. The town's good citizens did nothing, although a few, only half-humorously, suggested that the 'Okies' be lined up and shot. In 1937, representatives of the Farm Security Administration (FSA) purchased a small plot of land at the edge of town and made plans for tent platforms. The town's Parent-Teacher organisation demanded, 'Are you going to make it possible for more of these hobo brats to go to school with our children?'

*From 'Common Sense', written by a FSA worker in 1939.*

**SOURCE B**

Roosevelt did not restore our economic system. He did not construct a new one. He substituted an old one of state support. And he did this by a succession of blunders, moving one step at a time, in flight from one problem to another, until we are now arrived at a state supported economic system that will continue to destroy the private system until it disappears altogether. He did not restore our political system to its full strength. He changed our political system by spending and spending. In 1933, Congress gave up much of its power when it put billions of dollars into his hands.

This mistake gave him a power which he used ruthlessly. The result of this smashing of our economic system and the twisting of our political system can only be the Planned Economic State, which, either in the form of Communism or Fascism, dominates the entire continent of Europe today. Such an economy can be managed only by a dictatorial government.

*From 'The Roosevelt Myth' published in 1944 by a leading Republican.*

**SOURCE C**

The New Deal programmes were completely new. They permanently altered the economic, social and governmental landscapes. They included social security and unemployment insurance. They also protected bank depositors against bank failures. The massive spending stimulated recovery by sending money into the economy as payments for material, equipment and labour. It thus increased the national purchasing power until the economy could expand and private industry could recover enough to begin hiring again. The WPA programmes took care of the needs of the country's infrastructure, including the construction of public buildings and roads. The Farm Security Administration provided loans to farmers to rescue them from bankruptcy.

Critics said that work relief was not something the government should be involved in and claimed that the WPA projects were a network for militant trade unionists and communists. The New Deal was, in almost every aspect, revolutionary in scope and it was fought bitterly by Republicans.

*From a book published in 2010.*

**SOURCE D**

*A cartoon published in the USA in 1936. The two figures at the top represent Harry Hopkins, a leading supporter of the New Deal, and Roosevelt.*

**SOURCE E**

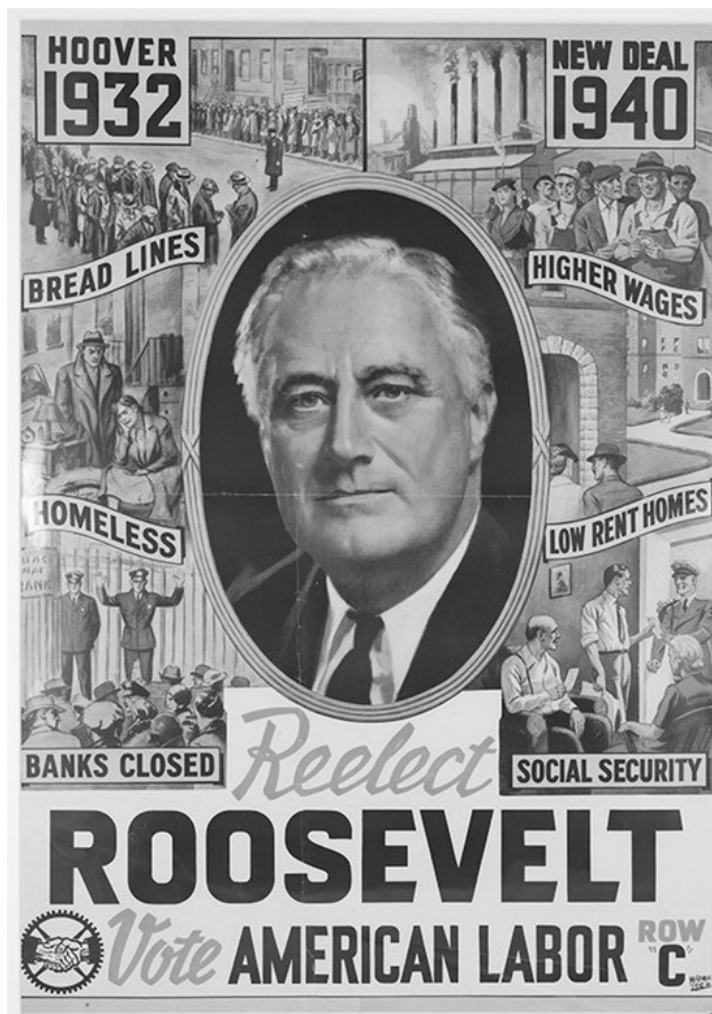
Hard work from sunrise to sunset, mixed with common sense to manage their money, that is what supports the people and the Government. Now this government has taken those virtues away from millions of labouring men. This Social Security thing and the Old Age Pensions, they ain't right. America isn't a free country like it was when I was young because the Government is telling everyone what to do and how to do it. Most people are looking for somebody to support them without work.

*A farmer being interviewed about the New Deal in 1938.*

**SOURCE F**

America is in danger. The welfare of American men and women and the future of our youth are at stake. We dedicate ourselves to the preservation of their political freedom which is threatened by the Government. For three long years the New Deal Administration has betrayed the promises upon which monopoly has displaced private business. The New Deal Administration has been guilty of frightful waste and extravagance, using public funds for political purposes. It has destroyed the morale of our people and made them dependent upon government. It has discouraged new businesses, preventing employment and prolonging the depression.

*From a Republican election leaflet published during the 1936 presidential election.*

**SOURCE G**

*A poster published by the Democratic Party during the 1940 presidential election.*

**SOURCE H**

Under Roosevelt we saw a great centralisation of power with a huge bureaucracy. We began a vast increase in government spending. We saw Congress reduced to a rubber stamp and the Supreme Court controlled by the government. As a result of eight years of the New Deal, there was less liberty in America and the Great Depression had not been ended. Vast unemployment and huge numbers on relief were only ended by the Second World War.

*From the memoirs of Herbert Hoover published in 1953.*

In answering the questions which follow, you must use your own knowledge of the period to help you interpret and evaluate the sources. Where you are asked to use specific sources you must do so to score high marks. You may use any of the sources to help you answer the question, in addition to the sources to which you are specifically directed.

**1 Study Source A.**

What can you learn from this source? Use the source to explain your answer. [7]

**2 Study Sources B and C.**

How far do these two sources agree? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

**3 Study Source D.**

What is the message of this source? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

**4 Study Source E.**

How useful is this source as evidence about the New Deal? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

**5 Study Sources F and G.**

Does Source F make Source G surprising? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [9]

**6 Study Source H.**

Why did Hoover publish his memoirs? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

**7 Study all the sources.**

‘The New Deal did not work properly.’

How far do the sources support this statement? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]