

NAMIBIA SENIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE

HISTORY ORDINARY LEVEL

4333/1

PAPER 1

2 hours 15 minutes

Marks 80

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.

- Answer **two** questions from Section **A**.
- Answer **two** questions from Section **B**, **one** on Namibian History and **one** on Southern African History.

- All questions carry equal marks.
- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question

This document consists of **9** printed pages and **3** blank pages.



Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE

SECTION A: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1919

Answer **two** questions from Section **A**.

1 Study the extract and then answer the questions which follow.

England and France have not the same views with respect to peace that we have by any means. When the war is over we can force them to our way of thinking because by that time they will, among other things, be financially in our hands.

The views of Woodrow Wilson, written by him in a private note, 1917.

- (a)** What did Clemenceau and Wilson disagree about during the Paris Peace Conference of 1919? [5]
- (b)** Why did many Germans dislike the Treaty of Versailles? Explain your answer. [7]
- (c)** To what extent were Britain, France and the United States satisfied with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles? Explain your answer. [8]

[20]

2 Study the extract and then answer the questions which follow.

Economic sanctions are actions applied to put pressure on a country to force it to do, or to stop doing something; economic sanctions might include a trade ban or boycott, especially of vital products such as armaments or coal. These could only work if all the powerful countries involved in such trade stuck to the sanctions.

From a history textbook.

- (a) Describe the role of the Council within the League of Nations. [5]
- (b) Why did the League's sanctions on Italy fail in the 1930s? Explain your answer. [7]
- (c) How far did the League of Nations achieve its aims in the period 1920 to 1933? Explain your answer. [8]

[20]

- 3 Study the map and then answer the questions which follow.



Map showing the location of the Bay of Pigs.

- (a) Describe what happened in the Bay of Pigs incident in April 1961. [5]
- (b) Explain why the Soviet Union wanted to place nuclear missiles in Cuba. [7]
- (c) Who handled the Cuban Missile Crisis better, Kennedy or Khrushchev? Explain your answer. [8]

[20]

- 4 Study the photograph and then answer the questions which follow.



The signing of the UN Charter, San Francisco, 26 June 1945.

- (a) Describe the roles of the United Nation's General Assembly and Security Council. [5]
- (b) Explain why the UN was founded in 1945. [7]
- (c) How successful was the UN in solving the problems in the Congo in 1961? Explain your answer. [8]
- [20]

SECTION B: NAMIBIAN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN HISTORY

Answer **two** questions from Section **B**, **one** from Namibian History and **one** from Southern African History.

PART 1: NAMIBIAN HISTORY

Answer **one** question from this part.

5 Study the extract and then answer the questions which follow.

I was there when the Herero were defeated in a battle near Waterberg. After the battle all men, women, and children who fell into German hands, wounded or otherwise, were mercilessly put to death. Then the Germans set off in pursuit of the rest, and all those found were shot down and bayoneted to death. Most of the Herero men were unarmed and unable to resist. They were just trying to get away with their cattle.

An account of events after the Battle of Waterberg in 1904.

- (a) Describe the kind of opposition there was in Namibia to German colonisation in the late nineteenth century. [5]
- (b) Explain why the War of National Resistance started in 1904? [7]
- (c) How far did the Namibian people benefit from German rule? Explain your answer. [8]

[20]

6 Study the extract and then answer the questions which follow.

Violence is truly fearsome - but who would not defend his property and himself against a robber? And we believe that South Africa has robbed us of our country. When I consider my country I am proud that my countrymen have taken up arms for their people and I believe that anyone who calls himself a man would not despise them. Only when we are granted our independence will the struggle stop. Only when our human dignity is restored to us. Will there be peace between us.

Andimba Toivo Ya Toivo's speech at his Trial in 1967.

- (a)** Describe the impact of the contract labour system on the Namibians. [5]
- (b)** Why did South Africa introduce the apartheid system in Namibia? Explain your answer. [7]
- (c)** 'SWAPO and the United Nations Organisation were equally responsible for achieving independence for Namibia.'
To what extent do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

[20]

PART 2: SOUTHERN AFRICAN HISTORY

Answer **one** question from this part.

7 Study the extract and then answer the questions which follow.

For the first time the colonial authorities tried to take over control of the Tati district railway strip from the companies that owned them. Botswana became a full colony, no longer subject to the high commissioner based in South Africa. The word 'Protectorate' was dropped from its title. All laws discriminating against Africans on grounds of race were removed or revised.

An extract from a recent History book about Botswana's independence in 1966.

- (a) Describe how colonisation influenced the everyday life of blacks in Botswana. [5]
- (b) Why did nationalist movements in Botswana resist colonial rule? Explain your answer. [7]
- (c) 'The Bechuanaland Democratic Party (BDP) played the most important role in gaining Botswana's independence.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]
- [20]**

- 8 Study the extract and then answer the questions which follow.

A white person is one who is in appearance obviously white - and not generally accepted as coloured - or who is generally accepted as white - and is not obviously non-white. A person shall not be classified as a white person if one of his natural parents has been classified as a coloured person or a Bantu. A Bantu person is, or is generally accepted as, a member of any aboriginal (indigenous) race or tribe of Africa. A coloured is a person who is not a white person or a Bantu.

An extract from the Population Registration Act of 1950.

- (a) Describe the ways in which South Africa was changed after the election of 1948. [5]
- (b) Explain why the National Party won the 1948 election. [7]
- (c) 'Apartheid in South Africa was successful.'
How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

[20]

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