

NAMIBIA SENIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE

HISTORY ORDINARY LEVEL

6138/1

PAPER 1

2 hours 30 minutes

Marks 80

2022

Additional Materials: 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 **5** 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.

In my opinion, it is not possible to lay the entire responsibility for the war on any single nation. By aiming at the destruction of the economic life of Germany this treaty threatens the health and prosperity of the Allies themselves. By making impossible demands it leaves Europe more unsettled than it found it.

John Maynard Keynes writing in 1920. Keynes was a British official in Paris at the Peace Conference but left early, disgusted at the treatment of Germany.

- (a) Describe what Clemenceau wanted to achieve from the peace settlement of 1919-20. [5]
- (b) Explain why the German people were unhappy with the territorial terms of the Treaty of Versailles. [7]
- (c) "France was more determined than Britain to punish Germany after the First World War."
How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]
- [20]**

2 Study the cartoon, and then answer the questions which follow.



THE GAP IN THE BRIDGE.

A British cartoon about the League of Nations.

- (a) Describe the work of the Secretariat of the League of Nations. [5]
- (b) Explain how the Great Depression made the work of the League of Nations more difficult during the 1930s. [7]
- (c) "The failure of the League of Nations was mostly caused by the absence of some of the major powers than the lack of armed forces."
How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

[20]

- 3 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



Children in the Saar celebrating the results of the 1935 plebiscite.

- (a) Describe the Saar plebiscite and how it changed the situation for Germany. [5]
- (b) Explain the reasons why Hitler's demands in 1938 over Sudetenland did not lead to war. [7]
- (c) "The policy of appeasement could be justified at the time."
How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

[20]

- 4 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

Instructions were given to our tank commander that he was to confront the Soviet tank which was at Checkpoint Charlie. The tension grew very rapidly for the one reason that this was the Americans confronting Russians. There was live ammunition in the tanks of both countries. It was an unexpected, sudden confrontation that in my opinion was the closest that the Russians and the West came to going to war in the entire Cold War period.

The view of an American colonel who was in Berlin at the time of the building of the wall in 1961.

- (a) Describe the Marshall Plan. [5]
- (b) Explain why Khrushchev built the Berlin Wall in 1961. [7]
- (c) "The containment policy of the USA successfully achieved its aims."
How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

[20]

SECTION B: NAMIBIA AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN HISTORY

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

Part 1

Answer **one** question from this part.

NAMIBIAN HISTORY

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

We have long experience of South Africa's policies and would not like hundreds and thousands more innocent victims to be brought under South Africa's race and colour dominated policies.

From a telegram sent by the ANC to the United Nations in 1946.

- (a) Describe how South Africa kept control of Namibia after the Second World War. [5]
- (b) Explain why South Africa attacked Cassinga in Angola in 1978. [7]
- (c) "The independence of Namibia was achieved by the United Nations." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

[20]

6 Study the extract, and then answer the questions that follow.

Underdevelopment was a serious problem in the rural and communal areas where 70% of Namibia's people live. At 3.2% per annum, the growth rate of the rural population is about the same as the annual agricultural growth of 3.4%. After independence, developmental projects to improve the lot of rural population were put at the top of the list.

An extract from a Namibian History textbook published in 2007.

- (a) Describe the measures taken by the Namibian government to improve social development since independence. [5]
- (b) Explain the benefits of Namibia in joining South African Development Community (SADC). [7]
- (c) "Namibia has had more social and economic development since independence than there was before it." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

[20]

Part 2

Answer **one** question from this part.

SOUTH AFRICAN HISTORY

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

The government was in no rush to begin negotiations. They wanted to allow time for me to fall on my face and show that the former prisoner hailed as a saviour actually had many failings and was out of touch with the present situation. Despite his seemingly progressive actions, Mr De Klerk was by no means the great liberator. He was not prepared to negotiate the end of white rule.

From the autobiography of Nelson Mandela.

- (a) Describe the role played by Nelson Mandela in opposing apartheid up to 1964. [5]
- (b) Explain why the Nationalist government wanted to restrict the education for black people. [7]
- (c) “FW de Klerk played the most important role in ending apartheid.” How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

[20]

8 Study the extract, and answer the questions that follow.

If South Africa has to choose between being poor and white or rich and multiracial, then it must choose to be white.

Verwoerd's view of South Africa's future under apartheid.

- (a) Describe the apartheid system of South Africa in the 1950s. [5]
- (b) Explain why the African National Congress decided to establish “Umkhonto we Sizwe”. [7]
- (c) “The South African government successfully crushed resistance to the apartheid state during the mid-1960s.” How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

[20]

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