

NAMIBIA SENIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE

HISTORY ORDINARY LEVEL

4333/2

PAPER 2

2 hours 15 minutes

Marks 50

2017

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 on all work you hand in.
- Write in dark blue or black pen.
- Do not use correction fluid.
- This paper has **three** options.

DEPTH STUDY A: GERMANY, 1918 – 1945 (pages 2 - 5)

DEPTH STUDY B: USA, 1919 – 1941 (pages 6 - 9)

DEPTH STUDY C: AFRICA AND WESTERN IMPERIALISM (pages 10 - 13)

- 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 **13** printed pages and **3** blank pages.



Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE

DEPTH STUDY A: GERMANY, 1918 – 1945

But, were the lives of the German people made worse by the war?

Study the sources and then answer the questions which follow.

Introduction

Since 1935 the Nazis had been preparing Germany for war. However, for all the Nazi emphasis on the glories of war, the war when it came was not greeted with enthusiasm. People still had memories of the First World War. But in war, as in peace time, the Nazis used all methods available to make the German people support the regime.

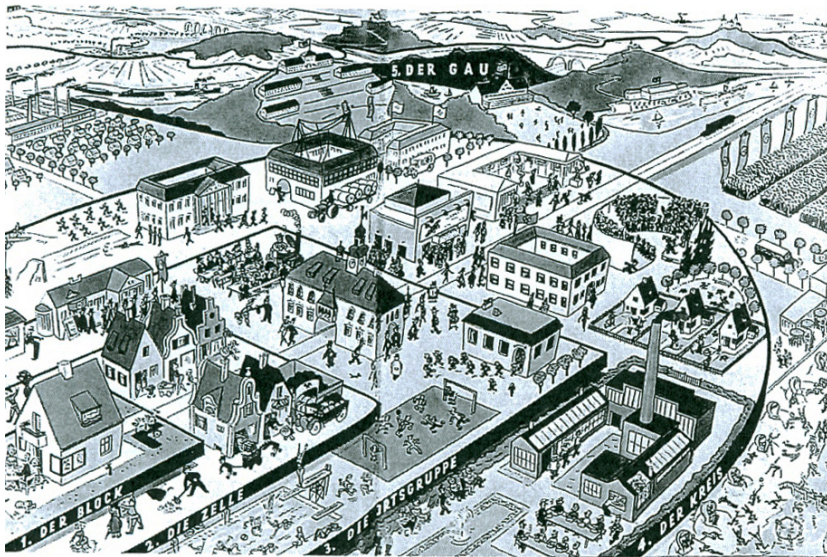
But, were the lives of the Germans changed to good by the coming of war?

Source A

People here don't seem to care any more. On their faces one can read despair and irritation wherever one happens to be; on the tram, in the post office, in the shops. Since the surrender of Stalingrad to the Russians (January 1943) all is grey and still. Shop after shop has closed down.

From the diary of Mathilde Wolf-Monchenberg who was a housewife in Hamburg in 1943.

Source B



From a Nazi magazine published in 1941. It shows life continuing normally in Germany.

Source C

The Nazis try to persuade the people that the blame for Germany's problems lies in Germany's dependence on foreign countries but in reality they are caused by Germany's rearmament and self-sufficiency programmes. Under dictatorship, economic activity has greatly increased. The exploitation of workers has been greatly increased. The most important method of diverting production from consumer goods to rearmament is by squeezing the consumer's purse as hard as possible as well as keeping wages down and raising taxes. The German people will find their living standards being held at the lowest level.

Written by a member of the Social Democratic Party in 1938.

Source D

Dr Goebbels spoke to thousands of German workers at a factory, some of whom had only just returned to their machines and work benches after helping to construct defences along the Reich's western border. The mass meeting showed the determined will of the men and women to defend their homeland, and to forge weapons for the brave fighting divisions. This mass meeting was a demonstration of the unbroken German will.

Dr Goebbels, to the stormy applause of the meeting, stated that a wall of bodies, both young and old, would rise up to stop the enemy. To the applause of the masses, the minister stated that the brave fighting divisions are constantly being strengthened, and are receiving ever better weapons from the homeland.

From a newspaper report of Goebbels visiting a city in western Germany, 1944.

Source E

The Nazi Party watches over Germany. Proof that this is not merely symbolic is evident from a survey of the party's command posts before a terror attack. Long before the sirens sound, everything has been done to effectively combat terror. During a bombing attack the most tested 'old warriors' await their orders, which often are carried out under heavy bombardment. They go to where human lives are most in danger. Immediately after the last bomb falls, the local group begins the difficult task of providing every possible form of assistance. It is not enough to rescue the trapped, put out fires, salvage household goods. Those people affected by terror must receive immediate care and the Party will find them lodging and meals. The Party always succeeds.

From a booklet published by the Nazi Party, 1944.

Source F

November 1943: Everything goes on as usual at the office. Berlin is so large that some of my colleagues never even noticed the raid.

February 1944: I feel a growing sense of wild vitality within myself, and of sorrow too. Is that what the British are trying to achieve by attacking civilians? At any rate they are not softening us up. The disaster which hits the Nazis and anti-Nazis alike is welding the people together. After every raid special rations are issued - cigarettes, coffee, meat. If the British think that they are going to undermine our morale they are barking up the wrong tree.

An article by Ursula Von Kardorff, a journalist in Germany.

Source G



A Nazi poster, 1930. The words in the poster say: 'A wonderful task: Reich Labour Service Women's Leader: A job for today!'

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 questions, in addition to sources to which you are specifically directed.

Answer **all** the questions.

1 Study Source **A**.

What can you learn from this source about the effects of war? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

2 Study Source **B**.

Why was this source published in 1941? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

3 Study Sources **C** and **D**.

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

4 Study Source **E**.

How useful is this source as evidence to a historian studying Germany at this time? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

5 Study Sources **F** and **G**.

Do Sources **F** and **G** give a true reflection about the lives of the Germans during the Second World War? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

6 Study **all** the sources.

How far do these sources show that the lives of the Germans got worse because of the war? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

[50]

DEPTH STUDY B: USA, 1919 – 1941

Did Franklin D. Roosevelt win the 1932 election as a result of President Hoover's failure?

Study the sources and then answer the questions which follow.

Introduction

In the 1932 election President Hoover paid the price for being unable to solve the problems of the depression. Until 1932 he refused to accept that there was a major problem. He insisted that 'prosperity is just around the corner'. Hoover was regarded as a 'do nothing' President. This was not entirely fair on Hoover. He tried to restart the economy in 1930 and 1931 by tax cuts. During his election campaign Roosevelt had promised the American people a New Deal. It was not entirely clear what measures that might include. What was clear was that Franklin D Roosevelt planned to use the full power of the government to get the US out of depression.

Why was Roosevelt able to win the 1932 election?

Source A

Never before in his country has a government fallen to so low a place in popular estimation or been so universally an object of cynical contempt. Never before has a President given his name so freely to toilets and rubbish dumps, or had his face banished from the cinema screen to avoid the hoots and jeers of children.

From a political commentator, 1932.

Source B

Smile away the Depression!



Smile us into Prosperity!
wear a

SMILETTE!

This wonderful little gadget will
solve the problems of the Nation!

APPLY NOW AT YOUR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
OR THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

WARNING—Do not risk Federal arrest by looking glum!

A poster published by the Democratic Party in 1932.

Source C

We have been passing through one of those great economic storms which periodically bring hardship and suffering on our people. I am convinced we have now passed the worst.

Economic depression cannot be cured by simply making laws or intervention by the President. The economy can only be healed by the producers and consumers themselves.

An extract from a speech by President Hoover in 1930.

Source D

This is the time to speak the truth frankly and boldly. So let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself - nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyses efforts to convert retreat into advance. This nation calls for action and action now. Our greatest primary task is to put people to work. We must act and act quickly.

An extract from a speech by F.D. Roosevelt in 1933.

Source E

Millions of our citizens cherish the hope that their old standards of living have not gone forever. Those millions shall not hope in vain. I pledge you, I pledge myself, to a New Deal for the American people. This is more than a political campaign; it is a call to arms. Give me your help, not to win votes alone, but to win this crusade to restore America. I am waging a war against Destruction, Deceit and Despair.

An extract from a speech by F.D. Roosevelt in 1932.

Source F

The prevailing greeting at that time, on every street corner you passed, by some poor guy coming up, was: 'Can you spare a dime?' (10 cents) Or: 'Can you spare something for a cup of coffee?' 'Brother, can you spare a dime?' I thought that could be a beautiful title. If I could only work it out by telling people, through the song, it isn't just a man asking for a dime.

This is the man who says: I built the railroads. I built that tower. I fought your wars. I was the kid with the drum. Why the hell should I be standing in line now? What happened to all this wealth I created? The song makes him a dignified human, asking questions - a bit outraged too, as he should be.

Everybody picked the song up in 1930 and 1931. Bands were playing it and records were made. When Roosevelt was a candidate for President, the Republicans got pretty worried about it. In some cases they tried to ban it from the radio. But it was too late. The song had already done its damage.

Written by the songwriter Yip Harburg in 1932.

Source G

In the panic, people forgot an important fact - the wealth of the land and the energy of the people were still there. Everybody wanted to have somebody to blame - the unlucky man in the White House, Herbert Hoover, had been elected President in November 1928, just in time to get the blame for the Great Stock Market Crash. But when the collapse came, President Hoover did not sit still. He brought business leaders and labour leaders to the White House, where they promised to try and keep up wages and keep factories going. He even cut his own presidential salary by one-fifth.

From a history book written in 1989.

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 questions, in addition to sources to which you are specifically directed.

Answer **all** the questions

1 Study Source **A**.

What can you learn from this source about the attitudes of the American government? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

2 Study Source **B**.

Why was this source published in 1932? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

3 Study Sources **C** and **D**.

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

4 Study Source **E**.

Do you trust this source? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

5 Study Sources **F** and **G**.

Is Source **F** more useful than Source **G** as evidence about the 1932 election? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [9]

6 Study **all** the sources.

‘Roosevelt won the 1932 election due to the failure of Hoover’s policies and actions.’

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

[50]

DEPTH STUDY C: AFRICA AND WESTERN IMPERIALISM

Were the methods used by the French in Algeria justified?

Study the sources and then answer the questions which follow.

Introduction

The Algerian War was fought between France and the Algerian Liberation Front (FLN) from 1954 to 1962. The Algerians were fighting for independence. Violence and torture was used by both sides. About 400 000 French troops were in Algeria, elite airborne units, the Foreign Legion, as well as pro-French Muslim Algerians. The French army used some ruthless methods. Villages were bombed and 2 million Algerians were removed from their villages.

The French claimed they needed to use tough methods to combat the FLN's hit and run tactics. Were the methods used by France justified?

Source A

Normal democratic life in France was gradually being paralysed, meetings held to protest against the war and atrocities were broken up by thugs. But instead of the thugs being prosecuted, meetings were banned. Journalists and writers who exposed the tortures inflicted by French troops upon their captives in Algeria were arrested without trial or prosecuted, while the torturers often went unpunished. Newspapers were confiscated under emergency powers.

From a biography of De Gaulle, 1969.

Source B

We do use tough interrogation. One gets nowhere with politeness. However, I have given orders that no man's physical or moral integrity shall be harmed; no physical or moral traces may be left. I defend Western civilisation. I cannot employ totalitarian methods. Nevertheless we must adapt ourselves to subversive war.

A speech by General Massu in 1959. Massu was a French general well known for his ruthless methods against the FLN. In 1960 he was relieved of his command and sent back to France.

Source C

So, should confessions be obtained by force? I would say no. Firstly, because such methods are contrary to the military tradition that forbids mistreatment of prisoners. Physical suffering often results in invented statements, which lead the security forces down false trails. Brutality gives ammunition to the enemy's propaganda machine and influences the opinion of many honest observers.

A speech by Colonel Yves Godard. Godard was Massu's chief of staff during the battle of Algiers.

Source D

A photograph of French police in Algeria in 1961 trying to control a demonstration by Algerian nationalists.

Source E

One day my unit was sent to a village. We put the older people, women and children on one side. Then we questioned the young men about the FLN. Suddenly in the distance I saw an old man walking towards us. He looked just like my own grandfather. The other soldiers were aggressive with him - but I stepped in and asked him what he wanted. He told me he was worried about his son. I went away to see if we were still holding his son. After about twenty minutes I realised that we had taken him away that morning and shot him. I felt like a Nazi.

From an interview with Georges Mattei in 1989. Mattei served in the French army in Algeria in 1956. Because of his known opposition to French policy there, he was sent to areas where the fighting was the toughest.

Source F

The French military ruthlessly applied the principle of collective responsibility to villages suspected of sheltering, supplying, or in any way cooperating with the guerrillas. Villages that could not be reached by mobile units were subject to aerial bombardment. The French also initiated a program of concentrating large segments of the rural population, including whole villages, in camps under military supervision to prevent them from aiding the rebels - or, according to the official explanation, to protect them from FLN extortion. More than two million Algerians were removed from their villages, mostly in the mountainous areas, and resettled in the plains, where many found it impossible to re-establish their accustomed economic or social situations. Living conditions in the camps were poor.

An extract adapted from the internet in 2011.

Source G

General Massu was prepared to accept the harsh but not sadistic interrogation of captives. It was, unfortunately, impossible to establish where harshness ended and sadism began, and there is no doubt that in many interrogations, French soldiers went well beyond the limits of humane conduct. Massu argued vigorously that nothing his paratroopers did compared with the savage punishments inflicted by the FLN on pro-French Muslims.

Some of the suspects endured worse than torture. Those who refused to talk, or who had been too brutally treated to survive, were disposed of, usually by being dumped at sea. The most widely-accepted figure for 'missing' of the battle for Algiers is just over 3 000, although the truth will never be known. If a detainee was too well-known to disappear without trace, he might either 'commit suicide' or be 'shot while trying to escape'.

From a history book published in 1983.

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 questions, in addition to sources to which you are specifically directed.

Answer **all** the questions

1 Study Source **A**.

What can you learn from this source about the effect of the Algerian conflict on France? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

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**.

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

4 Study Source **E**.

Do you trust this source? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

5 Study Sources **F** and **G**.

Which source is more useful as evidence about the methods used by France against the FLN? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [9]

6 Study **all** the sources.

How far do these sources show that the methods used by the French in Algeria were justified? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

[50]

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