



## **THE COLD WAR**

### **Checklist**

Make sure you:

- Know the structure of the exam paper
- Understand the concepts related to the theme
- Apply the skills to analyse different types of sources
- Are able to construct a coherent argument using evidence in an extended writing question

### **Overview of Paper**

#### **HISTORY PAPER 1**

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 HOURS

Instructions and information

This question paper consists of SIX (6) questions

#### **SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS**

##### **Question 1 The Cold War:**

- How did the Cold War period shape international relations after the Second World War?
- Question focus: Origins, Cold War in Europe and the Cuban crisis

##### **Question 2 Independent Africa:**

- How was independence realised in Africa in the 1960s and 1970s?
- Question focus: Africa in the Cold War

##### **Question 3 Civil society protests, 1950s to 1970s:**

- What forms of civil society protest emerged from the 1960s to 1990?
- Question focus: Civil rights and Black Power movements

#### **ESSAYS**

##### **Question 4 The Cold War:**

- How did the Cold War period shape international relations after the Second World War?
- Question focus: China and Vietnam (candidates to choose one)

##### **Question 5 Independent Africa:**

- How was independence realised in Africa in the 1960s and 1970s?
- Question focus: Successes and challenges faced by the Congo and Tanzania

##### **Question 6 Civil society protests from the 1950s to the 1970s:**

- What forms of civil society protest emerged from the 1960s to 1990?
- Question focus: Civil rights and Black Power movements





**Exam Questions**

**Question 1**

*(Adapted from DBE Feb 2013 Paper 1 Question 1)*

Use Source 1A to answer the questions that follow.

**SOURCE 1A**

This source consists of a written and a visual source about the relationship between the USSR and Cuba before the Cuban Missile Crisis.

**Written Source: This extract focuses on the relationship that Cuba had with the USA and the USSR.**

As his relationship with the United States got worse, Castro's relations with the USSR improved. When the United States refused to buy sugar from Cuba, which was very important to the Cuban economy, the Soviets agreed to buy the sugar. Cuba's ties to the USSR were strengthened by two of Castro's closest advisers – his brother, Raul Castro, and the legendary revolutionary, Che Guevara. Both men shared the communist ideology of the Soviets ... Castro came to believe that the Americans would invade Cuba no matter what. This fear drove him into the arms of the Soviets. Soon the USSR and its allies were providing military aid and weapons to Cuba.

Khrushchev and the Soviets couldn't have asked for a better-located ally against the United States. The Americans had allies all over the Eastern Hemisphere, surrounding the USSR. The United States had a huge number of military forces in Europe near Soviet borders ... It was well known that the United States had nuclear missiles in Turkey, which were pointed at the Soviet Union.

By the time John F Kennedy became president at the beginning of 1961, the Americans were already working on ways to get rid of Fidel Castro ... This plan ended in disaster with a failed invasion at the Bay of Pigs in April 1961. Castro and his men quickly defeated the army and the failure was a huge embarrassment for the Kennedy administration ... Their failed schemes only helped to solidify (harden) Castro's alliance with the USSR.

[From: The Cuban Missile Crisis To The Brink Of War by Paul J Byrne]

**Visual Source: This is a photograph of Fidel Castro (left), the leader of Cuba and Khrushchev (right), the leader of the USSR, hugging each other at a meeting of the United Nations on 20 September 1960 in New York.**



[From: The Cold War by Katherine A Sibley]

- 1.1.1 How did Raul Castro and Che Guevara influence Cuba's foreign policy? (Written source) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.2 Use the source and your own knowledge and define the concept communism. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.3 In which country did the USA place nuclear missiles? (Written source) (1 x 1) (2)





**HISTORY  
Grade 12**

- 1.1.4 Explain whether the initial plan by the USA to 'get rid of Castro' was a success. (Written source) (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.1.5 How would you describe the relationship between Castro and Khrushchev as shown in the visual source? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.6 Refer to the written and the visual sources. Explain why Castro tried to strengthen his relationship with Khrushchev. (2 x 2) (4)

**Question 2**

(Adapted from DBE Feb 2013 Paper 1 Question 1)

Use Source 1C to answer the questions that follow.

**SOURCE 1C**

This cartoon by Herblock appeared in the Washington Post on 1 November 1962 shortly after the Cuban Missile Crisis. It shows John F Kennedy (left) and Nikita Khrushchev (right) trying to contain a nuclear war



[From: Straight Herblock by H Block]

Study Source 1C

- 2.1 What messages does the cartoonist convey? (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.2 Explain the statement, 'Let's get a lock for this thing', in the context of the Cuban Missile Crisis. (2 x 2) (4)

