

**HISTORY P2
ADDENDUM
HIGHER GRADE
FEBRUARY/MARCH 2007**

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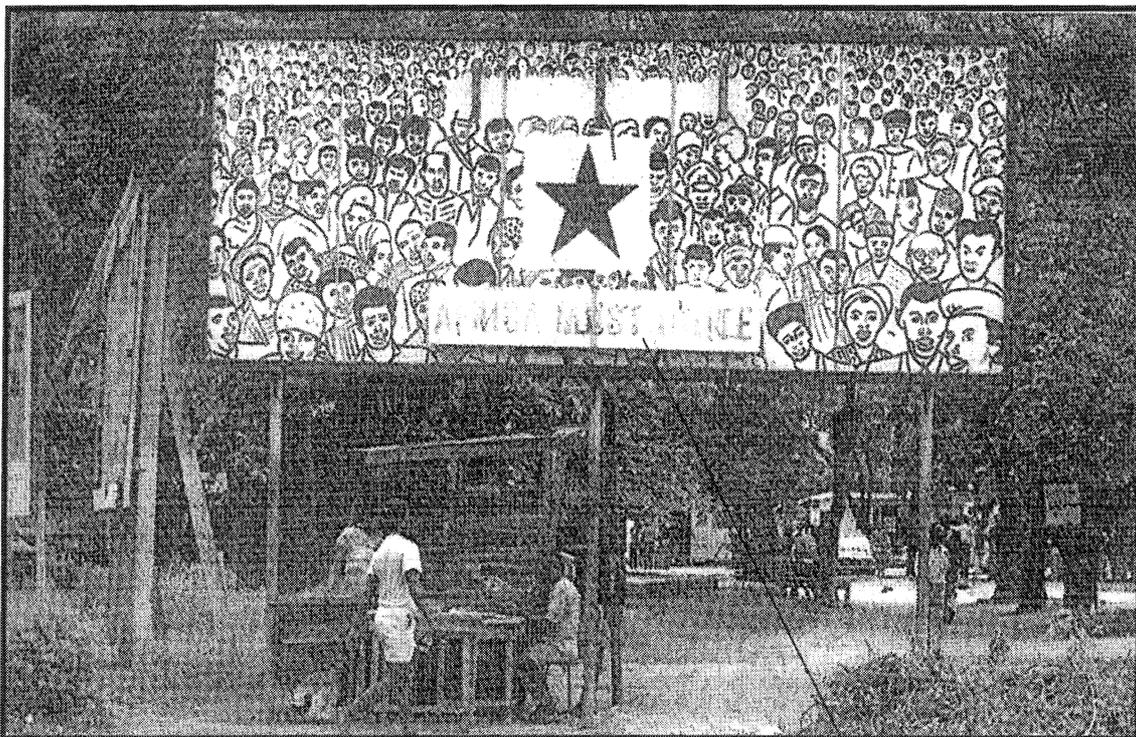


QUESTION 4: AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

4.1 WHAT WERE THE FACTORS THAT LED TO THE FOUNDING OF THE ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU)?

SOURCE 4A

This is a poster shown in Ghana after it became the first sub-Saharan country to gain independence in 1957. The poster is promoting the support for the ideals of Pan-Africanism.



AFRICA MUST UNITE



SOURCE 4B

This is an extract explaining the ideals of the two rival Pan-Africanist groups regarding African unity. It is taken from the book *History for Today*.

The OAU united two rival Pan-Africanist groups – the Casablanca and Monrovia groups. The former group wanted a strong federal union of independent African States, the latter preferred a loose association co-operating on matters of common concern. Both these groups drew on a heritage of Pan-Africanist thought which had developed since 1900. Through its congresses, this movement urged the unity of all blacks within and without Africa; campaigned against racialism; spoke on behalf of colonial Africans and urged the liberation of Africa.

4.2 HOW SUCCESSFUL WAS THE ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU) IN ACHIEVING ITS AIMS?**SOURCE 4C**

This is an extract from Basil Davidson, *Modern Africa*, (1999) explaining the role of the OAU in conflict resolution.

A small war broke out in October 1963 between Morocco and Algeria. It concerned a frontier area of Algeria that was claimed by Morocco. Acting as mediator, the OAU was able to bring about a cease-fire, and, in February 1964, an agreement for peace. Each side gained something and agreed to the economic development of mineral deposits at Tindouf in Algeria. But this failed to satisfy Morocco. OAU peace efforts had to continue. They were crowned with success by a new agreement of May 1970. Other disputes of this kind were settled; and the OAU proved a valuable instrument of peace.

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SOURCE 4D

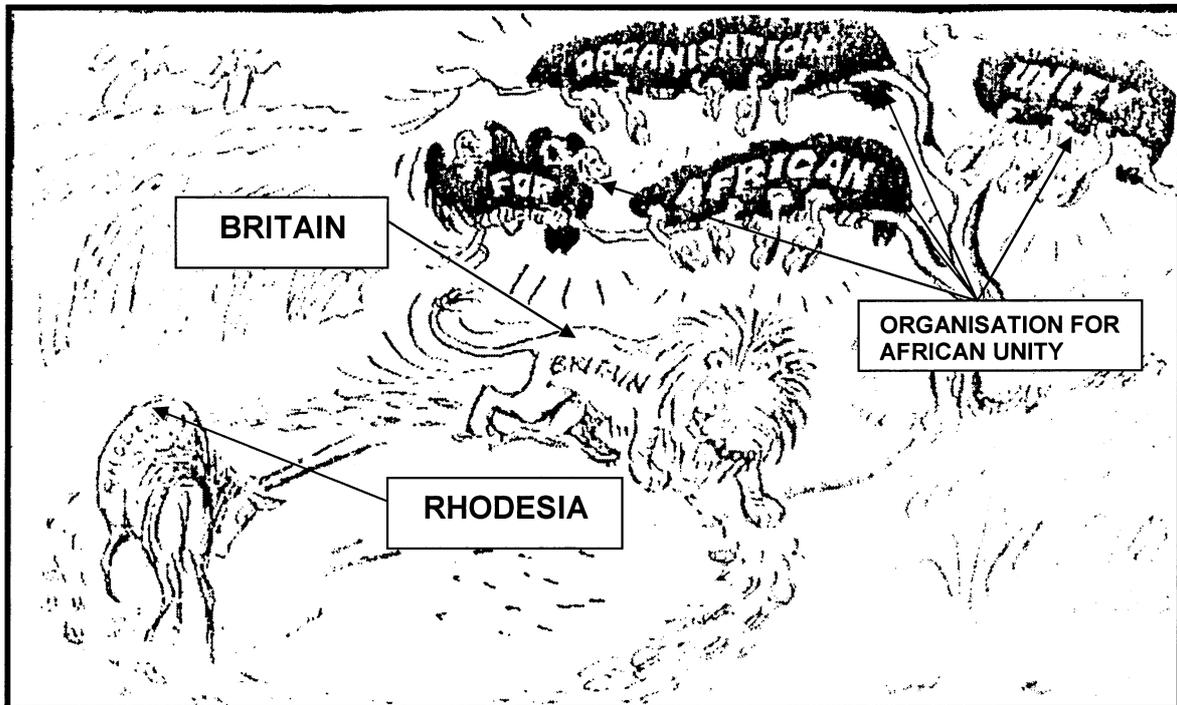
This is a comment by James Kariuki, Professor of International Relations and head of the African Renaissance Agency, published in the *Sunday Times*, 25 May 2003. In this comment he criticized the OAU for its failure to protect human rights in Africa.

Ugly crimes have been committed in post-colonial Africa. At the connivance (involvement) of the OAU, civilian and military dictatorships have betrayed democratic governance. There have been staggering human rights violations in the form of torture, kleptocracy [rule by thieves] and outright genocide as in Rwanda.

Why has all this happened? The OAU fell short of serving the African people precisely because it lacked civilian representation within. As a result, it degenerated into a 'club of dictators' who were unable to articulate the will of the people. After all, the OAU was an association of heads of state.

SOURCE 4E

This is a cartoon referring to Rhodesia's Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) from Britain in 1965. The cartoon appeared in the Cape Town newspaper, *The Argus* in 1969.



QUESTION 5: CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH LED TO THE SECOND WORLD WAR

5.1 WAS THERE JUSTIFICATION FOR THE OCCUPATION OF AUSTRIA?

SOURCE 5A

This is an extract from a discussion between Hitler and Schuschnigg, the Austrian Chancellor on 12 February 1938. Hitler rants (shouts) at Schuschnigg. This speech was made on the eve of the Austrian take-over.

The whole history of Austria is just one uninterrupted act of treason. This must come to an end. I can tell you, here and now, Herr Schuschnigg, that I am absolutely determined to end this. Germany is one of the Great Powers and no other state will raise its voice if Germany settles its border problems. I have achieved everything I set out to do, and have become perhaps the greatest German in history. Listen. You don't really think that you can move a single stone in Austria without my hearing about it the very next day, do you? You don't seriously believe that you can stop me, or even delay me for half an hour, do you?

SOURCE 5B

This cartoon, taken from the British magazine *Punch*, 23 February 1938, refers to the occupation of Austria by Hitler. Hitler carries an animal while Mussolini is talking to Hitler. The caption of the cartoon reads:

GOOD HUNTING

Mussolini: 'All right, Adolf – I never heard a shot'.



SOURCE 5C

This is a poster celebrating the Anschluss (1938). The figures symbolise the coming together. The caption reads:
'People to people and blood to blood'. 'Your yes for the Führer!'



SOURCE 5D

These are two views of the Anschluss:

VIEWPOINT 1:

This is what William Shirer, an American journalist, wrote in his diary (*Berlin Diary*, published in 1941).

On an aeroplane: 12 March 1938

Vienna was scarcely recognizable this morning. Swastika flags flying from nearly every house. Where did they get them so fast? I bought the morning Berlin newspapers. Amazing! Goebbels at his best, or worst! Hitler's own newspaper on my lap here. It's screaming [headline] across page one: GERMAN-AUSTRIA SAVED FROM CHAOS. And an incredible story describing [communist] disorders in the main streets of Vienna yesterday, fighting, shooting, pillaging. It is a complete lie. But how will the German people know it's a lie?

VIEWPOINT 2:

This is what a German woman wrote in her diary (*Nazi Lady*, published in 1978).

12th March 1938.

We have invaded Austria – the newspaper says that the communists are pillaging and shooting in Vienna. Goebbels has spoken on the radio. I am excited, and so is everyone here. The Austrians are welcoming our troops with joy.



QUESTION 6: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND EVENTS: THE COLD WAR**6.1 HOW WAS PEACE IN EUROPE THREATENED DURING THE COLD WAR?****SOURCE 6A**

This is an extract from a message sent by Winston Churchill (British Prime Minister) to President Truman of the United States of America on 12 May 1945 – less than a week after the Allied Powers had defeated Germany. It is taken from *The Truman Administration: A Documentary History*, edited by Bernstein and Matusow and published in 1966.

What is to happen about Russia? I have always worked for friendship with Russia, but like you, I feel deep anxiety because of ... the combination of Russian power and the territories under their control or occupied, coupled with the Communist technique in so many other countries, and above all their power to maintain very large armies in the field for a long time. What will be the position in a year or two, when the British and American troops have melted ... when we may have a handful of divisions ... and when Russia may choose to keep two or three hundred on active service?

An iron curtain is drawn down upon their front. We do not know what is going on behind. There seems little doubt that the whole of the regions east of line Lübeck-Trieste-Corfu will soon be completely in their hands.

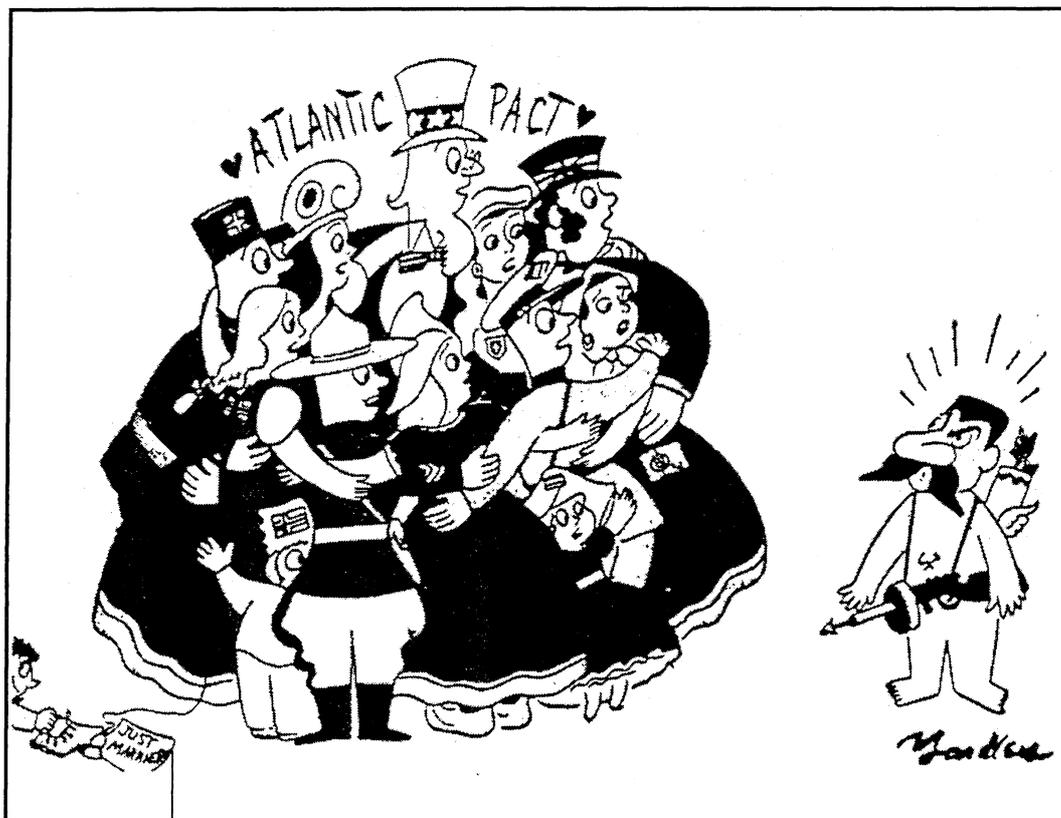
SOURCE 6B

An extract from a speech made by Stalin in March 1946 in which he responds to a speech by Churchill and outlines some of the reasons for the Soviet Union's actions in Eastern Europe. It is taken from *The Origins of the Cold War* by M. McCauley.

The following circumstances should not be forgotten. The Germans made their invasion of the USSR through Finland, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary. The Germans were able to make their invasion through these countries because, at the time, governments hostile to the Soviet Union existed in these countries. As a result of the German invasion, the Soviet Union has lost irretrievably in the fighting against the Germans, and also through the German occupation and the deportation of Soviet citizens to German servitude, a total of about seven million people. In other words, the Soviet Union's loss of life has been several times greater than that of Britain and the United States of America put together. Possibly in some quarter an inclination is felt to forget about these colossal [huge] sacrifices of the Soviet people which secured the liberation of Europe from the Hitlerite yoke [Hitler's oppression]. But the Soviet Union cannot forget about them. And so what can there be surprising about the fact that the Soviet Union, anxious for its future safety, is trying to see to it that governments loyal in their attitude to the Soviet Union should exist in these countries? How can anyone, who has not taken leave of his senses, describe these peaceful aspirations of the Soviet Union as expansionist tendencies on the part of our state?

SOURCE 6C

This cartoon appeared in *The Baltimore Sun*, an American newspaper, in July 1949. It is titled 'Unintentional Cupid'. Cupid is a character from Greek mythology who is said to bring lovers together if they are shot with his arrows. Stalin is portrayed as Cupid here. The countries who made the Atlantic Pact and formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) are portrayed as the 'lovers'.



JUST MARRIED



SOURCE 6D

On 4 April 1949, a collection of countries (The Western Allies) signed the North Atlantic Treaty in which they undertook to form a new military defence structure which would safeguard their security. This is an extract from this Treaty.

The Parties to this Treaty (Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, United kingdom and the United States) reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments.

They are determined to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilisation of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law.

They seek to promote stability and well-being in the North Atlantic area

The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all; and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them ... will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with other Parties, such actions as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.



SOURCE 6E

This cartoon commenting on NATO's intentions appeared in a Soviet newspaper in 1952. The NATO countries are represented by the various army generals, with General Eisenhower of the USA on the right of the cartoon.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Extracts and visual sources used in this addendum were taken from the following publications:

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