

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

X05



QUESTION 4: AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY**4.1 WHY WAS IT IMPORTANT FOR THE ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU) TO BE FORMED?****SOURCE 4A**

This is an extract from the speech given by Ethiopia's Haile Selassie, at the founding conference of the OAU. Selassie's words reflect the optimism behind the body's formation.

Today we look to the future calmly, confidently, and courageously. We look to the vision of an Africa not merely free but united We know that there are differences among us. Africans enjoy different cultures, distinctive values, special attributes. But we also know that unity can be and has been attained among men of disparate origins, that differences of race, of religion, of culture, of tradition are no insuperable obstacle to the coming together of peoples. History teaches us that unity is strength, and cautions us to submerge and overcome our differences in the quest for common goals It is our duty and privilege to rouse the slumbering giant of Africa ... to the vision of a single African brotherhood bending its united efforts towards the achievement of a greater and nobler goal.

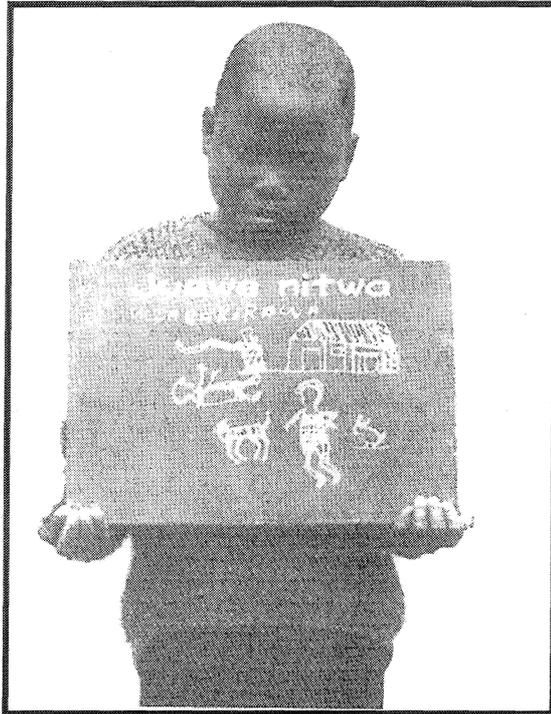
SOURCE 4B

This is an extract from the speech given by Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, in 1963 at the founding conference of the OAU.

Our freedom stands open to danger just as long as the independent states of Africa remain apart I am convinced that the forces making for unity far outweigh those which divide us. In meeting fellow-Africans from all parts of the continent I am constantly impressed by how much we have in common. It is not our colonial past, or the fact that we have aims in common, it is something which goes far deeper. I can best describe it as a sense of oneness that we are Africans ... Pan-Africa and not Eur-Africa should be our watchword, and the guide to our policies.

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

This is a photo of a young survivor of the civil war in Central Africa. The survivor is holding a drawing which illustrates his experiences of the civil war. The drawing seems to capture the beating of people, fleeing from the war and the abandoning of domestic animals and their house.

**SOURCE 4D**

This is an extract from a British Broadcasting Corporation article about the history of the OAU, published in 1999.

The OAU has also been criticised for doing little or nothing to improve living standards in the world's poorest continent. But like any international institution, it can only be as strong as its member states allow it to be.

Those that rule those states have jealously guarded against outside interference that threatens their dominance.

Consequently, the OAU could only play a very limited role in stopping Africa's many political conflicts, or even in helping to integrate African economies.

QUESTION 5: CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH LED TO THE SECOND WORLD WAR**5.1 WHAT WERE THE ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THE POLICY OF APPEASEMENT?****SOURCE 5A**

These are different viewpoints taken from *Essential Modern World History*, Steven Waugh. It gives the arguments for the implementation of the policy of appeasement.

VIEWPOINT 1

Harold Nicolson, who was in the British delegation at Versailles in 1919 made the following comment:

The treaties of Versailles were neither just nor wise.

There is not a single person among the younger people who is not unhappy with the terms.

VIEWPOINT 2

H.A.L. Fisher, *History of Europe*, 1936, mentions why the British were in favour of appeasement.

Hitler is a guarantee that Russian Communism will not spread westwards.

VIEWPOINT 3

Neville Chamberlain in 1938 mentions why he preferred appeasement.

I am myself a man of peace to the depths of my soul. Armed conflict between nations is a nightmare to me.

VIEWPOINT 4

Chamberlain speaking to the Cabinet in September 1938:

Hitler would not deliberately deceive a man he respected. I have established an influence over Hitler who can now be trusted.

SOURCE 5B

These are different viewpoints taken from *Essential Modern World History*, Steven Waugh. It gives the arguments against the implementation of the policy of appeasement.

VIEWPOINT 1

A speech by Winston Churchill in 1938:

Europe is faced with a programme of aggression. There is only one choice open, not only to us but to other countries. Either to submit like Austria, or to take effective measures while time remains to ward off the danger. Where are we going to be in two years time when the German army will certainly be larger than the French army.

VIEWPOINT 2

The *Yorkshire Post*, December 1939 - three months after the outbreak of the Second World War

By repeatedly surrendering to force, Chamberlain has encouraged aggression. Chamberlain's policy has always been based on a fatal misunderstanding of the minds of the dictators.

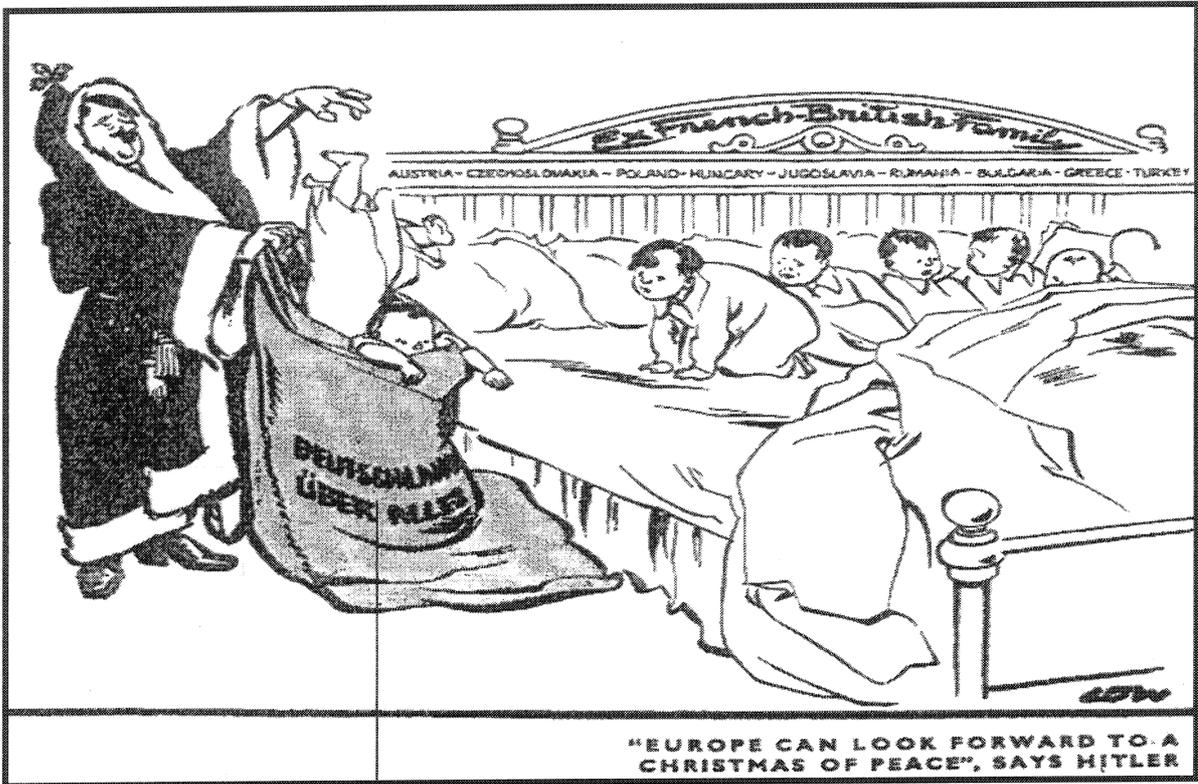
SOURCE 5C

This is an extract written by Prime Minister Chamberlain before he became Prime Minister. It is taken from *Modern World History*, Tony McAleavy.

War wins nothing, cures nothing, ends nothing. When I think of the 7 million young men who were cut off in their prime, the 13 million who were maimed or mutilated, the misery and suffering of the mothers and the fathers ... in war there are no winners, but all are losers.

SOURCE 5D

This is a cartoon by David Low. It depicts a criticism of appeasement and suggests that Hitler was effortlessly destroying small countries that had put their trust in Britain and France.



Germany conquers all

QUESTION 6: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND EVENTS: THE COLD WAR**6.1 WHAT WERE THE REASONS FOR THE BUILDING OF THE BERLIN WALL?****SOURCE 6A**

A statement made on 10 August 1961 by the government of East Germany justifying the building of the Berlin Wall. The building of the wall started on the night of 12 – 13 August 1961.

The western powers use West Berlin as a centre of activities aimed against the German Democratic Republic [The Russian name for East Germany]. There are more centres of spying in West Berlin than anywhere else in the world. These centres smuggle their agents into the German Democratic Republic. Their job is to commit sabotage, to recruit spies and to provoke riots and demonstrations. The government's plan will stop all this activity. Effective control will be established around West Berlin, including its border with democratic Berlin. Protecting ourselves will contribute to peace.

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SOURCE 6B

In *The Cold War and its Origin, Vol. II*, (1961) the historian D.F. Fleming outlines the reasons for the building of the Berlin Wall.

The Berlin enclave was intolerable to the East [because of] the offence which West Berlin was to Communist East. It was a glittering outpost of capitalism, luxurious by comparison, prosperous, bustling. The United States had poured \$600m into West Berlin. West Germany had also contributed heavily to make it a shining example of our way of life ...

The economic comparison was damaging enough, but the comparison between the individual liberties in West Berlin and the regimented, tight police controls around it was still worse. The contrast led 300 000 East Germans each year to disappear into West Berlin and be flown out to West Germany. Mostly they were young, talented, educated and professional people – a drain which could not be endured indefinitely ... Since 1949 three million people had gone through the Berlin escape hatch and the population was declining. The magnet worked constantly.

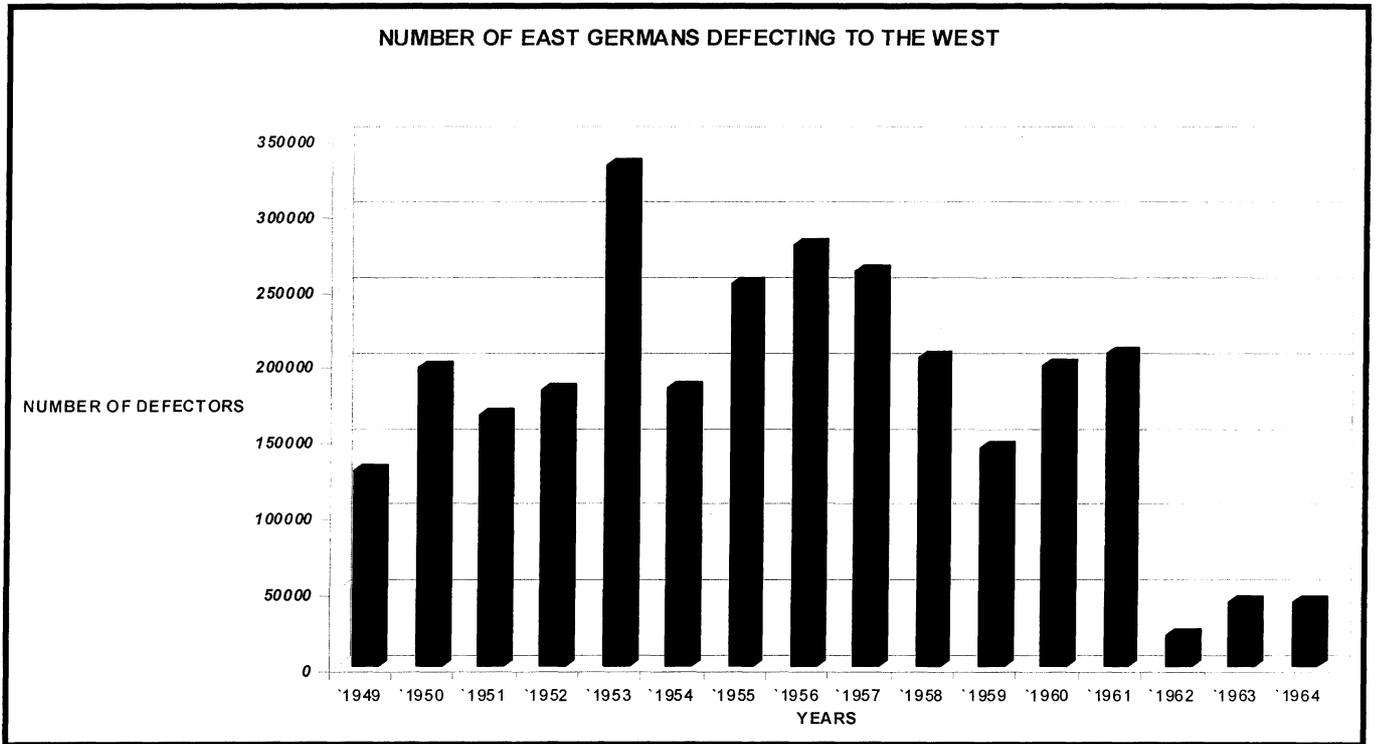
West Berlin also contained the greatest combination of espionage agencies ever assembled in one place. It was an almost unbelievable windfall to be able to pursue all the missions of modern 'intelligence' agencies, including sabotage, 110 miles deep in 'the enemy's' territory. The same advantage accrued to Western radio stations and all other propaganda arms.

For all these reasons West Berlin was a deep running sore to the East, to be excised [cut away] if at all possible. The only reason for surprise was that the second Berlin crisis had been postponed so long.



SOURCE 6C

A graph indicating the number of people who defected from East to West Germany between 1949 and 1964.



SOURCE 6D

An extract from an account of the Berlin Wall crisis by an American journalist, C. Cate in *The Ides of August: The Berlin Wall Crisis of 1961*. The extract refers to the experiences of a young East Berliner, Ursula Heinemann, when she discovered that the borders had been closed during the night of 12 -13 August 1961. She had worked as a waitress at a hotel in West Berlin up to then.

The sun was rising over the eastern horizon when she reached the station hall. Walking briskly over to the ticket counter, she dropped three ten-pfennig [German currency] pieces in the metal trough. Beyond the glass partition the ticket collector shook her head and pushed the three coins back at her ... 'Nein!, Nein! [No! No!] Take your pfennigs back! It's all over now with trips to West Berlin!'

At that moment Ursula heard the sound of boots on the stairs leading up to the S-bahn [station] platform. Five black-uniformed Trapos (East German Transport Police) appeared, each armed with a rifle and a fixed bayonet. In a flash the grim truth dawned on her, and she began to panic. They were coming to arrest her, here and now, caught red-handed trying to leave for West Berlin!

She didn't stop running until she was back at the apartment building. She was so out of breath that she could hardly see. She pressed one button, then another, then all of them. What did it matter on a day like this!

Soon startled voices began sounding through the buzzer. 'Who is it? What is it?'

'They've closed the border! They've closed the border!' she repeated hysterically, continuing to shout the news after the front door latch had been released. 'They've closed the border!' she panted as she hurried up the stairs.

In a moment, all the apartment doors were open and the landings and corridors resounded with startled exclamations. Everybody seemed to be crying

Her feelings, she soon discovered, were shared by others.

SOURCE 6E

This is an extract from the book *The Berlin Wall* in which Norman Gelb describes his experiences in both West and East Berlin around the time of the building of the Berlin Wall in 1961.

[West Berlin had] elegant shops flaunting the latest fashions and chic travel goods [and cafes where] the finest ice-cream sundaes ... were to be had and ... lush slabs of hazelnut Torte [cake] capped with outsized dollops of snow, outrageously rich Schlagsahne [whipped cream]

[In East Berlin] I walked past the open door of a greengrocer's shop and saw a queue of about twenty-five people I faithfully joined the queue to find ... that I had been waiting for twenty minutes for ... potatoes Meat is rather limited ... Butter at the moment is rationed to half a pound per head per week Often too in the summer months, butter and milk are 'off' before you have them home, as very few shops have refrigerators.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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