GAUTENG PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

2026

10791

HISTORY

(PAPER 1)

HISTORY P1

10791E

TIME: 3 hours

MARKS: 150

X10

9 pages + an addendum of 14 pages

P.T.O

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B based on the prescribed content framework as contained in the CAPS document.

   SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

   QUESTION 1: THE COLD WAR: THE EXTENSION OF THE COLD WAR

   QUESTION 2: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: CASE STUDY – ANGOLA

   QUESTION 3: CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS FROM THE 1950s TO THE 1970s: THE US CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

   SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

   QUESTION 4: THE EXTENSION OF THE COLD WAR: CASE STUDY – VIETNAM

   QUESTION 5: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: CASE STUDY – THE CONGO

   QUESTION 6: CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS FROM THE 1950s TO THE 1970s: THE BLACK POWER MOVEMENT

2. SECTION A consists of THREE source-based questions. The source material that is required to answer these questions can be found in the ADDENDUM.

3. SECTION B consists of THREE essay questions.

4. Answer THREE questions as follows:

   4.1 At least ONE must be a source-based question and at least ONE must be an essay question.

   4.2 The THIRD question can be either a source-based question or an essay question.

5. You are advised to spend at least ONE hour per question.

6. When answering the questions, you should apply your knowledge, skills and insight.

7. You will be disadvantaged by merely rewriting the sources as answers.

8. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.

9. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

Answer at least ONE question, but NOT more than TWO questions, in this section. Source material that is required to answer these questions is contained in the ADDENDUM.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID COLD WAR TENSIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) AND THE SOVIET UNION (USSR) ESCALATE BETWEEN 1945 AND 1961?

Study Sources 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D and answer the questions that follow.

1.1 Use Source 1A.

1.1.1	Identify the TWO superpowers in the source that began a decades-long struggle for supremacy known as the Cold War.	(2 x 1)	(2)
1.1.2	State FOUR ways, from the source, in which the two superpowers continually antagonised each other.	(4 x 1)	(4)
1.1.3	Explain the cause of the tension among the Allies during the Potsdam conference?	(1 x 2)	(2)
1.1.4	Define the term *containment* in your own words.	(1 x 2)	(2)
1.1.5	Comment on the implication of Berlin being located deep inside Communist East Germany in 1948, in the context of rising Cold War tensions.	(1 x 2)	(2)

1.2 Refer to Source 1B.

1.2.1	What, according to the source, were the Western powers increasingly concerned about from 1947 onwards?	(1 x 2)	(2)
1.2.2	Explain the concept *Truman Doctrine* in the context of the United States of America's foreign policy.	(1 x 2)	(2)
1.2.3	Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why Turkey was strategically important to the United States during the Cold War.	(1 x 2)	(2)
1.2.4	Quote evidence from the source that shows that the USA was abandoning its policy of isolationism.	(1 x 2)	(2)
1.2.5	Use the source and your own knowledge to explain how the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan contributed to the escalation of the Cold War.	(2 x 2)	(4)

1.3 Consult Source 1C.

1.3.1 Explain the symbolic meaning of the iceberg in the context of the Cold War. Refer to visual clues in your answer. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2 Comment on why you would consider the use of the caption "THE RED ICEBERG" appropriate. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.3 Comment on the limitations of this source to a historian studying Soviet expansion in Europe during the Cold War. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4 Refer to Sources 1B and 1C. Explain how the information in Source 1B supports the evidence in Source 1C regarding the increasing threat of communism. (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 Study Source 1D.

1.5.1 What, according to the source, was the demand of the Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev to the Western powers on 10 November 1958? (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 Comment on what is implied by the statement, "The Berlin Wall … ultimately became the most iconic image of the Cold War in Europe." (1 x 2) (2)

1.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how Cold War tensions between the United States of America (USA) and the Soviet Union (USSR) escalated between 1945 and 1961. (8)

[50]

QUESTION 2: HOW SIGNIFICANT WAS CUBA AND THE USSR'S INVOLVEMENT IN ANGOLA IN ENSURING THAT THE MPLA BECAME THE RULING GOVERNMENT AFTER INDEPENDENCE IN 1975?

Study Sources 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D and answer the questions that follow.

2.1 Refer to Source 2A.

2.1.1 According to the source, identify the resources that each of the following countries would provide to Angola in 1975:

(a) The USSR (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Cuba (1 x 1) (1)

2.1.2 Quote evidence from the source that shows that the Cuban officers tried to keep their military operations in Angola a secret. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.3 Explain how Fidel Castro's assumption about the Alvor Accord influenced his decision to support Cuban military involvement in Angola. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.4 Comment on why Western countries, such as the USA might not have reacted to Cuba's presence in Angola. (2 x 2) (4)

2.1.5 Using your own knowledge and the source, explain why General del Pino moved Cuban operations to Luanda and Cabinda. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2 Read Source 2B.

2.2.1 Provide evidence from the source to prove that training the FAPLA army formed a central part of Cuba's mission in Angola. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.2 State FOUR types of military weapons from the source, that were provided to the FAPLA army by the USSR and Cuba. (4 x 1) (4)

2.2.3 Explain the term *alliance* in the context of the Angolan Civil War. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.4 Comment on what is implied by the following statement: "As the mission to train the FAPLA progressed, it evolved into the blueprint for Soviet-Cuban operations in Africa ..." (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.5 Explain the usefulness of this source for a historian researching how Cuba and the USSR strengthened the MPLA's military wing during the Angolan Civil War. (2 x 2) (4)

2.3 Use Source 2C.

2.3.1 Why do you think this photograph was taken? (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.2 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain how this photograph shows that the Angolan Civil War was part of the Cold War. (1 x 2) (2)

2.4 Study Source 2D.

2.4.1 Provide evidence from the source to show that the MPLA needed military assistance from Cuba to form a government after independence. (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.2 Define the term *Marxist government* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.3 Comment on what is implied by the following statement: "With the help of the Cuban troops, who overpowered the South African intervention force and the FNLA close to the capital city, Luanda, the MPLA was able to lead Angola to independence alone." (2 x 2) (4)

2.5 Refer to Sources 2B and 2D. Explain how the information in Source 2B supports the evidence in Source 2D regarding the type of assistance that Cuba and the USSR provided to the MPLA government. (2 x 2) (4)

2.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how significant was Cuba and the USSR's involvement in Angola, in ensuring that the MPLA became the ruling government after independence in 1975. (8)

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QUESTION 3: HOW DID AFRICAN AMERICANS BENEFIT FROM THE SHORT- AND LONG-TERM GAINS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) FROM THE 1960s?

Study Sources 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D and answer the questions that follow.

3.1 Read Source 3A.

3.1.1 Which law, according to the source, gave the federal government and individuals the legal authority to attack all racial discrimination? (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 Provide the THREE areas that were considered to be key in establishing the real legal equality of African Americans. (3 x 1) (3)

3.1.3 Define the term *legal equality* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.4 Comment on why you think the five states of the Deep South alone registered 160 000 new African American voters. (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.5 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why the right to vote equipped Black Americans with the tools to pursue and achieve the American Dream. (2 x 2) (4)

3.2 Refer to Source 3B.

3.2.1 Who, according to the source, was the last surviving speaker of the 1963 march on Washington? (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Explain the implication of the statement, 'the death of John Lewis … marks the distinctive passing of a golden age of sacred struggle' in the context of the Civil Rights Movement. (2 x 2) (4)

3.2.3 Quote evidence from the source that shows how John Lewis, as a Civil Rights activist, benefited from the long-term gains of the Civil Rights Movement. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.4 Comment on why you think it was important for President Barack Obama to award and honor John Lewis with the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2011. (2 x 2) (4)

3.3 Study Source 3C.

3.3.1 Explain how this photograph illustrates a short-term gain achieved by African Americans through the Civil Rights campaigns. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.2 Explain the reliability of this photograph to a historian studying the achievements of the Civil Rights Movement. (2 x 2) (4)

3.4 Refer to Sources 3A and 3C. Explain how the information in Source 3A supports the evidence in Source 3C regarding voting rights in the Southern States. (2 x 2) (4)

3.5 Consult Source 3D.

3.5.1 Explain the concept *defiance* in the context of the Southern opposition to the Civil Rights Act of 1964. (1 x 2) (2)

3.5.2 Quote TWO pieces of evidence from the source to show that the Southern senators were unhappy about the Civil Rights Act of 1964. (2 x 1) (2)

3.5.3 Give the names of the THREE Southern senators who opposed the Civil Rights Act of 1964. (3 x 1) (3)

3.5.4 What conclusion can be drawn from the statement, "the Senate finally lived up, at least in part, to the nation's highest ideals", with reference to the vote in favour of the Civil Rights Act of 1964? (1 x 2) (2)

3.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about eight lines (about 80 words) explaining how African Americans benefited from the short- and long-term gains of the Civil Rights Movement in the United States of America (USA) from the 1960s. (8)

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SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer at least ONE question, but NOT more than TWO questions, in this section.

Your essay should be about THREE PAGES long

QUESTION 4: THE EXTENSION OF THE COLD WAR: CASE STUDY – VIETNAM

One of the main reasons that the United States of America (USA) lost the Vietnam War between 1962 and 1975 was the failure to adapt to guerrilla warfare tactics used by the Viet Cong.

Do you agree with this statement? Use relevant historical evidence to support your line of argument. **[50]**

QUESTION 5: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: CASE STUDY – THE CONGO

Explain to what extent Mobutu Sese Seko's policies contributed to the development and stability of the Congo in the 1960s. **[50]**

QUESTION 6: CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS FROM THE 1950s TO THE 1970s: THE BLACK POWER MOVEMENT

The Black Power Movement was successful in empowering African Americans to unite and create their own economic, political and cultural institutions in the USA during the1960s.

Critically discuss the statement above by using relevant historical evidence to support your line of argument. **[50]**

TOTAL: 150

END