



**education**  
**MPUMALANGA PROVINCE**  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**HISTORY  
WINTER CLASS 2021  
ADDENDUM**

**This addendum consists of 06 pages.**

**QUESTION 1 HOW DID THE DIVISION OF GERMANY AND BERLIN CONTRIBUTE TO THE COLD WAR TENSIONS IN EUROPE BETWEEN 1946 AND 1951?****SOURCE 1A**

This source highlights how the origins of the cold war that started after the World War Two. It was written for the Twentieth Century History – The World Since 1900 by T Howarth.

The origins of the Cold War involved the breakdown of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States in the years 1945–1949. The origins derive from diplomatic and occasional military confrontations which started around 1920s after the Russian Revolution, followed by the issue of political boundaries in Central Europe and non-democratic control of the East by the Soviet Army. In the 1940s USA introduced the Marshall Plan which was a threat to Russian domination in Eastern Europe. The first major military confrontation, with a threat of a hot war, was seen in the Berlin Blockade of 1948–1949.

By 1949, the lines were sharply drawn and the Cold War was largely in place in Europe. Outside Europe, the starting point of the cold war was events preceding World War II and even the Communist takeover of Russia in 1917, triggered older tensions between the Soviet Union and the Western European countries including the United States of America. A series of events during and after World War II worsened tensions between USSR and the Western powers; France, Britain and USA.

[From: Twentieth Century History – The World since 1900 by T Howarth  
Accessed on 30 May 2021.]

**SOURCE 1B**

This source highlights how the division of Germany and Berlin contributed to Cold War tensions in Europe. It was written for the Twentieth Century History – The World Since 1900 by T Howarth.

At the Yalta Conference in 1945, the Big Three decided that the country (Germany) would be divided into four zones for the purposes of occupation, a zone for the French as well as one for each of the Big Three, and that the city of Berlin would be jointly occupied. In early 1947, well before the Marshall Plan was launched, the partition of Germany had begun to take a permanent look. It was clear that the Americans and the British were moving towards the creation of a separate Western Germany, as part of the plan for the economic recovery of non-communist Western Europe.

On 18 June 1948 a new currency (money), the Deutschmark, was put in circulation in the Western zones to replace the old Reichsmark. The Russians responded by introducing a new currency in their zone, the Ostmark (East German mark), which included Berlin. Russians retaliation (revenge) this time came fast and hard. They declared that since the Americans, British and French were creating a new Germany in the West, they must not interfere in the administration of Germany of the East. On 24 June 1947 the Russians closed all the roads, railroads and waterways that linked West Berlin to the Western zones. Two million West Berliners were left stranded and could possible fall under the communist rule

[From: Twentieth Century History – The World since 1900 by T Howarth  
Accessed on 30 May 2021.]

**SOURCE 1C**

The extract below focuses on the assistance (supplies) that the Western powers provided to West Berliners in 1948. It was taken from 'A History of the United States, Volume II: 1865 to the Present – American Voices' written by S Foresman

After the blockade by the Russians in 1947, USA decided to use planes to supply needs of the West Berlin. Between 24 June 1948 and 30 September 1949 British and American soldiers made about 400 000 flights into West Berlin, carrying almost two million tons of food, coal, clothes and other necessities. During the busiest days, a plane landed every 45 seconds at one of the three airports in West Berlin. Pilots even used the rivers as runways to bring in their essential cargo. Berlin's Havel River was the landing site for airplanes which can land on water.

However, even with the supplies donated by Western nations, blockaded Berliners did not have an easy year. Fuel was in such short supply that power plants could supply electricity for only a few hours each day. Food rations consisted mainly of dried potatoes. Fresh foods were not available at all. In the winter the sun set before four o'clock and people of West Berlin gather together in their cold, dark homes without heat, light or a warm meal to cheer them. Nevertheless, West Berliners were determined not to give in to Soviet pressure. They refused to accept food from the communist government of East Berlin.

[From: A History of the United States, Volume II: 1865 to the Present – American Voices by S Foresman.  
Accessed on 30 May 2021.]



**Source1D**

This photograph, taken in 1948, shows an American transport aircraft carrying supplies and about to land at Tempelhof Airport, West Berlin. The photographer is unknown.



[From: The Oxford Illustrated History of Modern Europe, edited by TCW Blanning  
Accessed on 31 May 2021.]

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Visual sources and other historical evidence were taken from the following:

S Foresman A. History of the United States, Volume II: 1865 to the Present – American Voices.

Blanning TCW (ed.) The Oxford Illustrated History of Modern Europe (Oxford University Press. Oxford and New York)

Howarth T. Twentieth Century History – The World since 1900

