

EXAMINATION		NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE	
GRADE		12	
DATE		MAY/JUNE 2024	
SUBJECT		HISTORY	
PAPER		1	
MARK TOTAL		150	
DURATION (HOURS)		3	
NUMBER OF PAGES		14	
ADDENDUM			



SOUTH AFRICAN COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT INSTITUTE
 SUID-AFRIKAANSE KOMPREENSIEWE ASSESSERINGSINSTITUUT



SECTION A

QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE UNITED STATES RESIST SOVIET EXPANSION IN EUROPE AFTER WORLD WAR II?

SOURCE 1A

This extract is from an article *The Cost of Victory* written for the National WWII Museum - in New Orleans. It focuses on the consequences of World War II on the United States.

In the years after World War II, however, the United States had to abandon the traditions of anti-militarism that had served it so well. To maintain order in war-devastated areas and to deter (discourage) Soviet advances, the United States built an unprecedented global peacetime military machine that included a massive Department of Defence, extensive covert intelligence capabilities (including the Central Intelligence Agency), a growing nuclear arsenal, and permanent military bases around the globe (and around the Soviet Union). The United States also entered a series of alliances with foreign countries, guaranteeing their security through permanent deployments of forces abroad. American soldiers remained in Western Germany, Italy, Turkey, and Japan long after the end of World War II. The US Navy stayed deployed in all the world's major seaways. For a country that had traditionally rejected alliances and large military deployments abroad, such changes were a shock to the system. General Dwight Eisenhower was one of many American leaders who believed this post-war posture was unsustainable.

The cost for American democracy was enduring. Although the United States emerged from World War II as the dominant economy in the world, it now had to carry the economy and security of numerous other societies, including former adversaries. The European Recovery Program, commonly called the "Marshall Plan," passed by Congress in 1948 to rebuild Western Europe, would cost more than \$12 billion in American taxpayer money. Through the North Atlantic Treaty, approved by Congress in 1949, the United States committed itself to the military defence of Western Europe, even at risk of nuclear war. Americans paid for the soldiers and weapons to fulfil this commitment until the 1950s when European partners had more resources to cover at least part of the costs.

[From: <https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/cost-victory>. Accessed on 24 January 2023]



SOURCE 1B

The source below is an extract from an article titled 'Truman Doctrine for APUSH' by J Roy, a history teacher for the Advanced Placement US History Programme (APUSH). It was published on 22 February 2019. The extract explains how the Truman Doctrine came into existence in 1947.

Once a Second World War ally (friend) of the United States, the Soviet Union was quickly becoming a real threat to democracy around the world. The spread of communism was seen as the most dangerous threat to world stability and Truman was determined to take a hard line with the Soviets. American diplomat and historian, George Kennan, proposed the idea of containment; this concept would become the centrepiece of the Truman Doctrine. Containment was the concept of applying counterpressure to every political, military or economic advance wherever and whenever the Soviets tried to make them.

While not an entirely new idea, it was never seriously envisioned (intended) as a foreign policy until March of 1947 after a presidential address to Congress by Truman. Due to their own domestic hardships, England announced that they would be unable to continue to support militarily and the economies of the democratic and strategically located nations of Greece and Turkey. Truman decided it was time for the United States to step into the role of world leader, a role left vacant by the declining British Empire.

The Truman Doctrine was based on the principle of containing communism where it already existed and not allowing it to spread to neighbouring European nations like an unstoppable virus.

[From: <https://aprend.io/apush/period-8/Truman-doctrine>. Accessed on 11 February 2022.]



SOURCE 1C

The extract is taken from an article published in *Pionerskaya Pravda* in 1947. It highlights how the Soviets viewed the United States of America's assistance to Greece and Turkey.

President Truman has announced the following principles of American foreign policy: The United States will support with weapons and money the reactionaries and fascists everywhere who are hateful to their own people, but who on the other hand, are ready to place their country under American control.

Two countries suitable for this were found at once, Greece and Turkey. Now they both have in fact come under American domination. Americans are building their military bases there, American capitalists are opening businesses and buying up all that seems to them profitable. For this the Greek and Turkish reactionaries who are in power are receiving from the Americans money and weapons for the struggle against their own people.

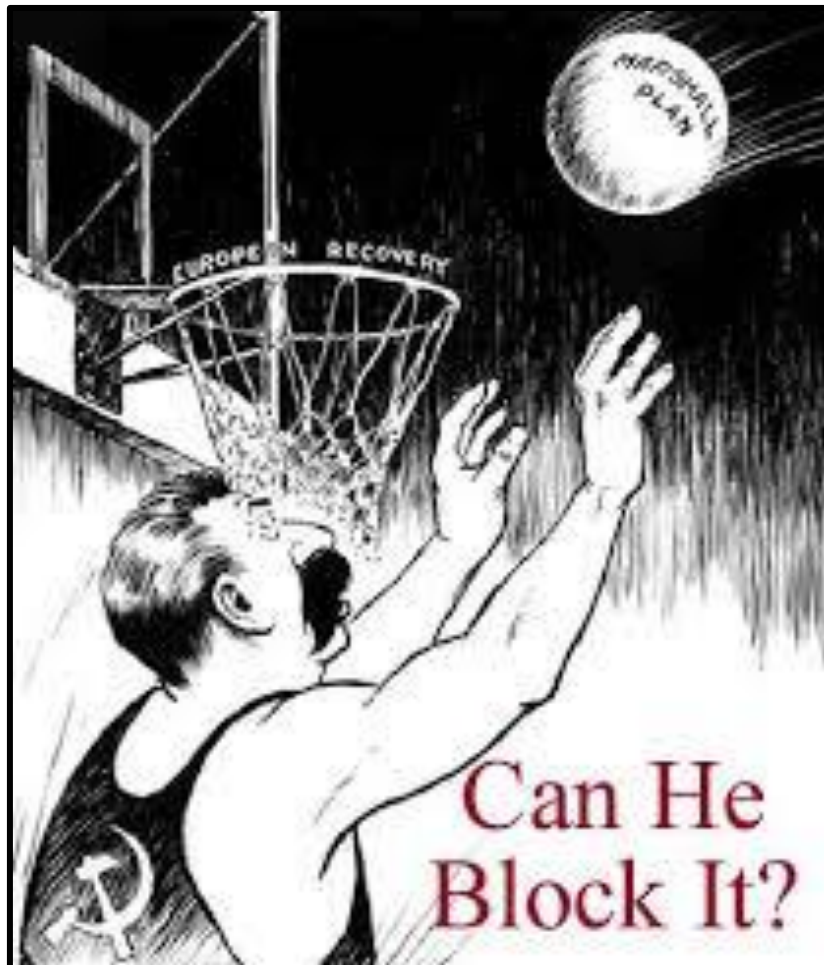
But Greece and Turkey are too small, and American appetites are great. American expansionists (those in favour of American expansion or domination) are dreaming of all Europe, or at least Western Europe. Directly to propose that the European countries become American colonies such as Greece and Turkey is somewhat inconvenient. And so the Marshall Plan was developed in America. It was announced that the United States wanted to help the European countries to reconstruct their war-destroyed economies. Many believed this. But it was soon evident that the Marshall Plan was simply a cunning (sly) way of subjecting all of Europe to American capital (money).

[From: *Russia: A Modern History* by D Warnes, 1987]



SOURCE 1D

This cartoon entitled 'Can he block it?' was drawn in 1947 by E Marcus for the *New York Times*. It shows Stalin trying to stop the basketball of the ('Marshall Plan') from scoring in the basket labelled 'European Recovery'.



[From: <https://mrfritzsche.files.wordpress.com/2019/02/cold-war-cartoons.pdf>/Accessed on 23 January 2023].



QUESTION 2: WHY DID FOREIGN POWERS BECOME INVOLVED IN THE ANGOLAN CIVIL WAR BETWEEN 1974 AND 1976?

SOURCE 2A

The extract below from the book entitled: *The State of Africa* by M Meredith focuses on the reasons for the United States of America's involvement in the Angolan Civil War in 1975.

Before Angola attained independence from Portuguese colonial rule the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) gave the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) a covert (secret) grant of 300 000 US dollars in March 1975. The American perspective of the Angolan conflict had changed. The American defeat in Vietnam in April 1975 had severely damaged its prestige (status) around the world. This left Henry Kissinger, the US Secretary of State and Head of the National Security Council, anxious to find ways of enforcing America's power.

The rise of Soviet influence in Angola and Cuban activity there had caught his [Kissinger's] attention. Warnings about the Soviet role in Angola came from several African leaders, including Mobutu Sese Seko of the Congo and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. Henry Kissinger concluded that unless America countered Soviet activities in cases like Angola, then the larger balance of power between the superpowers would be impaired (weakened). He was convinced that the Soviet objectives in Angola were to impose a government of its own choice on the country and to carve (form) out a new sphere of influence. He maintained that if the West allowed that to happen unopposed, then the confidence of pro-Western states, like the Congo and Zambia, would be severely shaken and US prestige around the world would again be adversely (badly) affected.

'Our concern in Angola is not the economic wealth or the naval base. It has to do with the USSR operating 8 000 miles away from home when all the surrounding states are asking for our help,' he [Kissinger] said. 'I don't care about the oil, but I do care about Africa, especially if the Soviets spread their ideology and we don't do anything.'

[From: *The State of Africa* by M Meredith, 2011]



SOURCE 2B

This extract focuses on foreign involvement in Angola. It is based on research by A Griffiths, an assistant professor of modern American history at Whitworth University, Washington.

By this time the superpower conflict in Vietnam had ended and Angola became the seat of a new war by proxy between the United States and the Soviet Union. Each side was not so much defending a specific interest in Angola as playing out geo-political rivalry. The regional allies of the US continued to be Zaire and South Africa, while Congo-Brazzaville aligned itself with the Soviet Union. Cuba stepped up both military and civilian support to the MPLA government and contributed significantly to the rehabilitation of social sectors such as health and education.

Diamonds, and more especially oil, provided the MPLA with the necessary revenue to function as a government. Foreign income also funded the lifestyle of the ruling elite and financed the ongoing war against UNITA. During the war years economic links between the coastal cities and the agrarian hinterland (remote agricultural areas) weakened almost to the point of extinction. Sometimes backed by South African forces, UNITA spasmodically (suddenly) occupied parts of the country, which became inaccessible to both government and merchants. The cities, especially Luanda, survived on imported food rather than home produce. Consumer goods were paid for by oil royalties...

... The 'second Angolan war' reached its peak in the mid-1980s. One of its enduring ironies concerned the dollar income generated by American oil companies, which paid for Cuban troops to protect the Angolan government and its oil installations from attacks by South African forces working for UNITA and partly financed by the US. In this phase of the war the battle for the small but strategic town of Cuito Cuanavale was a turning point. In 1987-88, South African and UNITA forces were pushed back by MPLA and Cuban troops after a long siege.

[From: Conciliation Resources Accord an international review of peace initiatives, Issue 15, Conciliation Resources 2004, London]



SOURCE 2C

This extract is taken from a speech given by Fidel Castro to a mass rally of more than a million Cubans in Havana on 22 December 1975. He explains why Cuban soldiers were being sent to newly independent Angola to support the MPLA.

African blood flows freely through our veins. Many of our ancestors came as slaves from Africa to this land. As slaves they struggled a great deal. They fought as members of the liberating army of Cuba. We're brothers and sisters of the people of Africa and we're ready to fight on their behalf.

Racial discrimination existed in our country. Is there anyone who doesn't know this, who doesn't remember it? Many public parks had separate walks for blacks and for whites. Is there anyone who doesn't recall that African descendants were barred from many places, from recreation centres and schools?

And today, who are the representatives, the symbols of the most hateful and inhuman form of racial discrimination? The South African fascists and racists. And Yankee imperialism, without scruples (hesitance) of any kind, has launched South African mercenary (professional soldier) troops in an attempt to crush Angola's independence and is now outraged by our help to Angola, our support for Africa and our defence of Africa.

In keeping with the duties rooted in our principles, our ideology, our convictions and our very own blood, we shall defend Angola and Africa! ...

Let the South African racists and the Yankee imperialists be warned. We are part of the world revolutionary movement, and in Africa's struggle against racists and imperialists, we'll stand, without hesitation, side by side with the people of Angola!

[From: Cuba and Angola. Fighting for Africa's Freedom and our Own, 2013]

**SOURCE 2D**

A cartoon drawn by a South African, F Mouton was published in *Die Burger* 1976. *Die Burger* was widely associated with the National Party government. This cartoon shows a large hand knocking ash from a cigar (which Cuba is famous for) into an ashtray shaped like Africa.



[From: <https://serve.mg.co.za/content/documents/2013/09/25/historyqr12sessions6-7tn2013book3.pdf>.
Accessed on 25 January 2022]



QUESTION 3: HOW DID THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT CHALLENGE SEGREGATION IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE 1950s AND 1960s?

SOURCE 3A

This extract from the *History website* explains Rosa Park's role in the civil rights struggle.

On December 1, 1955, a 42-year-old woman named Rosa Parks found a seat on a Montgomery, Alabama bus after work. Segregation laws at the time stated black passengers must sit in designated seats at the back of the bus, and Parks had complied.

When a white man got on the bus and couldn't find a seat in the white section at the front of the bus, the bus driver instructed Parks and three other black passengers to give up their seats. Parks refused and was arrested.

As word of her arrest ignited (triggered) outrage and support, Parks unwittingly (unintentionally) became the "mother of the modern-day civil rights movement." Black community leaders formed the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA) led by Baptist minister Martin Luther King Jr., a role which would place him front and centre in the fight for civil rights.

Parks' courage incited (triggered) the MIA to stage a boycott of the Montgomery bus system. The Montgomery Bus Boycott lasted 381 days. On November 14, 1956, the Supreme Court ruled segregated seating was unconstitutional.

[From: <https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/civil-rights-movement/> Accessed on 8 April 2023]



SOURCE 3B

The extract describes the incidents surrounding Little Rock Nine High School when nine African American students first entered the school in 1957. It is from an article '*The Little Rock Nine Anniversary: "Silence is Not an Option"*', written by MW Edelman to commemorate the 65th anniversary of the integration of Central High School, September 23rd, 2022.

In September 1957, nine black teenagers started the new school year and changed history. Minnijean Brown, Elizabeth Eckford, Ernest Green, Thelma Mothershed, Melba Pattillo, Gloria Ray, Terrence Roberts, Jefferson Thomas, and Carlotta Walls were all between 15 and 17 years old when they became the first black students to enrol at Little Rock Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, three years after the Brown v. Board of Education Supreme Court decision ended legal segregation in public schools. On September 4, their first day of school, instead of being welcomed by principals or teachers the nine black students were met by a white mob and the Arkansas National Guard, ordered there by Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus to block them from entering the school building. The brave students made national headlines as images like those of Elizabeth Eckford trying to enter the school and being surrounded and spit on by white teenagers and adults were published across the country, and they continued to make daily headlines as they refused to give up.

Ultimately President Dwight D. Eisenhower was forced to call in federal troops who finally escorted the nine black students into the school for their first full day of classes on September 25. Even with protection they continued to endure daily harassment and physical threats, but the Little Rock Nine persisted. They helped make our nation live up to the promise of Brown v. Board of Education and helped push open doors of opportunity for generations of young people who followed them.

[From: <https://www.childrensdefense.org/child-watch-columns/health/2022/the-little-rock-nine-anniversary-silence-is-not-an-option/>. Accessed on 8 April 2023]



SOURCE 3C

The source below edited by A Glass on 7 March 2018, outlines reasons for the first Selma to Montgomery march in the United States on 7 March 1965. It also highlights why it was referred to as 'Bloody Sunday'.

On 2 January 1965, Martin Luther King Jr. and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) joined the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Dallas County Voters League and other local African American activists in a voting rights campaign in Selma where, in spite of repeated registration attempts by local blacks, only two percent were on the voters' roll. The SCLC had chosen to focus its efforts in Selma because they anticipated that the notorious (shameful) brutality of local law enforcement, under Sheriff Jim Clark, would attract national attention and pressure President Lyndon B Johnson and Congress to enact (pass) new national voting rights legislation ...

In response to Jackson's death (a civil rights activist), activists in Selma and Marion set out on 7 March to march from Selma to the state capitol in Montgomery. While King was in Atlanta, his SCLC colleague, Hosea Williams, and SNCC leader, John Lewis, led the march. The marchers made their way through Selma across the Edmund Pettus Bridge where they faced a blockade of State Troopers and local lawmen commanded by Clark and Major John Cloud, who ordered the marchers to disperse. When they did not, Cloud ordered his men to advance. Cheered on by white onlookers, the troopers attacked the crowd with clubs and tear gas. Mounted police chased retreating marchers and continued to beat them. Television coverage of 'Bloody Sunday', as the event became known, triggered (started) national outrage (anger).

[From: <https://www.politico.com/story/2018/03/07/this-day-in-politics-march-7-1965-437394>. Accessed on 25 January 2023]



SOURCE 3D

The photograph below depicts young African Americans and whites in a 'swim-in' (to protest segregation at swimming pools) at Pullen Park's swimming pool in Raleigh, North Carolina on 7 August 1962. In the background of the photograph are two groups, African Americans sitting and whites standing separately.



[From: <https://davidcecelski.com/2018/07/20/the-color-of-war-part-9-wade-ins-and-swim-ins/>
Accessed on 25 January 2023]



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

Meredith M: *The State of Africa*, 2011

Warnes D: *Russia: A Modern History*, 1987.

Conciliation Resources Accord an international review of peace initiatives, Issue 15, Conciliation Resources 2004, London.

Cuba and Angola. *Fighting for Africa's Freedom and our Own*, 2013.

<https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/cost-victory>. Accessed on 24 January 2023.

<https://aprend.io/apush/period-8/Truman-doctrine>. Accessed on 11 February 2022.

<https://mrfritzsche.files.wordpress.com/2019/02/cold-war-cartoons.pdf/> Accessed on 23 January 2023.

<https://serve.mq.co.za/content/documents/2013/09/25/historyqr12sessions6-7tn2013book3.pdf>. Accessed on 25 January 2022.

[https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/civil-rights-movement./](https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/civil-rights-movement/) Accessed on 8 April 2023.

<https://www.childrensdefense.org/child-watch-columns/health/2022/the-little-rock-nine-anniversary-silence-is-not-an-option/>. Accessed on 8 April 2023.

<https://www.politico.com/story/2018/03/07/this-day-in-politics-march-7-1965-437394>. Accessed on 25 January 2023.

<https://davidcecelski.com/2018/07/20/the-color-of-war-part-9-wade-ins-and-swim-ins/> Accessed on 25 January 2023