

EXAMINATION	NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE
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SUBJECT	HISTORY
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DURATION (HOURS)	3
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SOUTH AFRICAN COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT INSTITUTE
SUID-AFRIKAANSE KOMPREENSIEWE ASSESSERINGSINSTITUUT



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 ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR

QUESTION 2: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: CASE STUDY – ANGOLA

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

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

QUESTION 4: 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. Source material that is required to answer the 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** question must be a source-based question and at least **ONE** question must be an essay question.
 - 4.2. The **THIRD** question can be either a source-based question or an essay question.
5. The application of knowledge, skills and insight is also assessed when answering questions.
6. You will be disadvantaged for merely rewriting of the sources as answers.
7. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
8. Write neatly and legibly, in **BLUE** ink only.

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 can be found in the ADDENDUM.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID EAST AND WEST BERLINERS REACT TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BERLIN WALL IN 1961?

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

1.1 Refer to Source 1A.

- 1.1.1 What was the capital city of West Germany, according to the source? (1x1)(1)
- 1.1.2 List FOUR events, according to the information in the source, which East Germany regarded as acts of aggression by West Germany. (4x1)(4)
- 1.1.3 Identify the TWO military alliances mentioned in the source. (2x1)(2)
- 1.1.4 Using the source, and your own knowledge, explain why the East German government believed that it was necessary to build the Berlin Wall in 1961. (2x2)(4)
- 1.1.5 Comment on whether you would regard the information in the source as reliable in the context of the German Democratic Republic's (GDR's) decision to build the Berlin wall. (2x2)(4)

(15)

1.2 Read Source 1B.

- 1.2.1 Why, according to the source, did the overall population of East Germany decline between 1949 and 1961? (1x1)(1)
- 1.2.2 Define the term *communism* in your own words. (1x2)(2)
- 1.2.3 Explain why the Soviet Vice-Premier stated that the situation in East Germany was a "crisis for communism". (2x2)(4)
- 1.2.4 Comment on President Kennedy's statement, "but a wall is a lot better than a war", in the context of the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961.
Write TWO concise points. (2x2)(4)

(11)

1.3 Study Source 1C.

- 1.3.1 Describe the atmosphere in West Berlin before the wall was built. (2x1)(2)
- 1.3.2 Explain what was implied by the statement: “East Germans knew they had to act fast if they wanted to get out.” (1x2)(2)
- 1.3.3 Quote THREE ways, from the source, in which East Berliners attempted to escape after the Soviet government built the Berlin Wall. (3x1)(3)
- 1.3.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why Peter Fechter was left to die after he was shot by the East German border guards, while trying to climb over the Berlin Wall. (2x2)(4)
- 1.3.5 What was Peter Fechter’s occupation? (1x1)(1)
- (12)**

1.4 Use Source 1D.

- 1.4.1 a) Identify the Soviet leader depicted in the source.
- b) When was the Berlin Wall erected? (2x1)(2)
- 1.4.2 Explain why you would regard the cartoonist’s portrayal of events in the source as biased. Support your answer with TWO visual clues from the source. (2x1)(2)
- (4)**

- 1.5 Using the information from the sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of between ten and fifteen lines explaining how the East and West Berliners reacted to the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961. (8)

TOTAL QUESTION 1: [50]

QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE ANGOLAN CIVIL WAR DEVELOP INTO A COLD WAR PROXY BETWEEN 1975 AND 1976?

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

2.1 Refer to Source 2A.

- 2.1.1 Why, according to the source were liberation movements without sophisticated fighting machines during the civil war in Angola? Mention TWO reasons. (2x1)(2)
- 2.1.2 Define the following terms, in the context of the Angolan Civil War.
- a) *Anti-colonial war* (1x2)(2)
- b) *Arms race* (1x2)(2)
- 2.1.3 According to the source, who were the MPLA's internal rivals? (2x1)(2)
- 2.1.4 Using the source and your own knowledge, explain why the USA became involved in the Angolan Civil War. (2x2)(4)
- 2.1.5 Explain why Source 2A can be considered very useful to a historian studying how the Angolan Civil War became a Cold War Proxy from 1975 to 1976. Substantiate your answer with examples from the source. (1x2)(2)
- (14)**

2.2 Read Source 2B.

- 2.2.1 According to Kissinger, why did he want the USA to get involved in the Angolan Civil War? Extract TWO reasons from the source. (2x1)(2)
- 2.2.2 According to the source, how did President Ford respond to Kissinger's suggestion? (1x2)(2)
- 2.2.3 Using the source and your own knowledge, explain the phrase, "what we did in Vietnam" with reference to how the USA intervened in the Angolan Civil War. (1x2)(2)
- 2.2.4 Who was the USA's Secretary of State in 1975? (1x2)(2)
- 2.2.5 In which British newspaper did this cartoon appear? (1x2)(2)
- (10)**

2.3 Use Source 2C.

- 2.3.1 Mention FOUR reasons why Cuba intervened in Angola, according to the source. (4x1)(4)
- 2.3.2 Who was the leader of Cuba, during the time of the Angolan Civil War? (1x1)(1)
- 2.3.3 Using the source and your own knowledge, explain the relationship between Cuba and the Soviet Union in Angola. (2x2)(4)
- 2.3.4 According to the source, what is the other name of this party in the Soviet Union that fought for “the liberation of Angola”? (1x1)(1)
- (10)**

2.4 Study Source 2D.

- 2.4.1 Quote a sentence from the source which proves that South Africa was supported by the USA in the Angolan Civil War. (1x1)(1)
- 2.4.2 Why, according to Rhodes, was South Africa’s involvement in Angola a “blunder”? (1x2)(2)
- 2.4.3 What was Cuba’s aim in sending thousands of Cuban forces to Angola, according to BJ Vorster? (1x1)(1)
- (4)**

- 2.5 Explain how the information in Sources 2C and 2D differs regarding the involvement of both Castro and BJ Vorster in the Angolan Civil War. (2x2)(4)
- (4)**

- 2.6 Use the information from the sources as well as your own knowledge to write a paragraph of ten to fifteen lines explaining how the Angolan Civil War became a Cold War Proxy between 1975 and 1976. (8)

TOTAL QUESTION 2: [50]

QUESTION 3: HOW DID MARTIN LUTHER KING JR's CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE PAVE THE WAY FOR DESEGREGATION IN THE USA IN THE 1960s?

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

3.1 Use Source 3A.

- 3.1.1 Why do you think the African American students who enrolled at Central High were referred to as the Little Rock Nine? (2x1)(2)
- 3.1.2 Quote evidence from the source to show that the Little Rock Nine were subjected to racial hatred. (3x1)(3)
- 3.1.3 How did the white supremacists react to school desegregation, according to the source? (2x1)(2)
- 3.1.4 How would you describe Governor Faubus's attitude towards racial integration in schools?
Use the source and your own knowledge to answer the question. (1x2)(2)
- 3.1.5 Refer to the source and your own knowledge.
Why, do you think, did the Little Rock Nine continue to attend Central High despite the humiliation they suffered? (2x2)(4)

(13)

3.2 Refer to Source 3B.

- 3.2.1 Mention THREE demands highlighted by the African Americans in the source. (3x1)(3)
- 3.2.2 Explain whether a historian researching the forms of resistance during the civil society protests in the USA would find this source useful. (2x2)(4)
- 3.2.3 When, according to the source, did the Washington march take place? (1x2)(2)

(9)

3.3 Read Source 3C.

- 3.3.1 Why did Martin Luther King Jr say: “We are not on our knees begging for the ballot, we are demanding the ballot.”? (1x2)(2)
- 3.3.2 According to the source, what led to the passing of the Voting Right Act of 1965? (1x1)(1)
- 3.3.3 According to the source, how were the African Americans denied the right to vote? (1x1)(1)
- 3.3.4 Who led the Selma to Montgomery March that ended in a “Bloody Sunday”? (2x1)(2)
- 3.3.5 Briefly explain why C. Stone referred to the 7th of March as “Bloody Sunday”.
Write down TWO facts. (2x2)(4)
- 3.3.6 Using the source and your own knowledge, why was King Jr’s civil disobedience strategy more appealing to most of the American people? (2x2)(4)

(14)

3.4 Read Source 3D.

- 3.4.1 Give TWO reasons, stated in the source, why the march of 7 March 1965 was organised. (2x1)(2)
- 3.4.2 Explain the term *demonstrators* in the context of the Selma to Montgomery March in 1965. (1x2)(2)
- 3.4.3 Use evidence from the source to show that many demonstrators suffered serious injuries and ended up in hospital. (2x1)(2)

(6)

- 3.5 By using the sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of ten to fifteen lines, critically discussing how Martin Luther King Jr’s civil disobedience paved the way to desegregation in the USA in the 1960s. (8)

TOTAL QUESTION 3: [50]

SECTION B: ESSAYS

Answer at least ONE question, but not more than TWO questions in this section. Your essay should be about THREE pages long.

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

The North Vietnamese and the National Liberation Front (Viet Cong) were fighting to liberate their country from American interference. This was arguably the main reason why the US failed to defeat them.

Critically discuss this statement in the context of the Vietnam War between 1963 and 1975.

[50]

QUESTION 5: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: CASE STUDY – THE CONGO

Mobutu Sese Seko's policies brought about prosperity and stability in the Congo after attaining independence in 1965.

Evaluate the statement with examples of what happened in the Congo under Mobutu's rule.

[50]

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

The Black Panther Party (BPP) was not solely responsible for the emergence of Black Power Movement in the USA in the 1960s.

Do you agree with the above statement? Use relevant examples to support your line of argument.

[50]

GRAND TOTAL: [150]

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1: HOW DID EAST AND WEST BERLINERS REACT TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BERLIN WALL IN 1961?

SOURCE 1A

The following source, entitled '*What you should know about the Wall*', is taken from a brochure *German Propaganda* that was published in 1962. It was produced by the East German government and gives the reasons for building the Berlin Wall. It was published in English and was intended for foreign distribution.

"The Wall" was the result of developments of many years standing in West Germany and West Berlin. Let us recall preceding events: In 1948, a separate currency reform was introduced in West Germany and West Berlin. The West German reactionaries (backward-looking) thereby split Germany and even Berlin into two currency areas.

The West German separatist state was founded in 1949, Bonn thereby turned the zonal (relating to a zone) border into a state frontier.

In 1954 West Germany was included into NATO (the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation).

The decision on the atomic armament of the West German Bundeswehr (German army) was made in 1958, Bonn continued to aggravate the situation in Germany and Berlin.

We have submitted more than one hundred proposals for an understanding on the renunciation (giving up) of atomic armament and on the withdrawal of the two German states from NATO and the Warsaw Treaty. If things had gone according to our proposals, the situation in Germany would not have been aggravated (made worse) and, consequently, there would have been no wall ...

We no longer wanted to stand by passively and see how doctors, engineers and skilled workers are induced (encouraged) ... to give up their secure existence in the GDR (German Democratic Republic) to work in West Germany or West Berlin. These and other manipulations cost the GDR annual losses amounting to 3,5 billion Marks.

But we prevented something much more important with the wall: West Berlin is becoming the starting point for military conflict.

[Source adapted from: <https://research.calvin.edu/german-propaganda-archive/schlugs13.html>. Accessed on 28 January 2024]



SOURCE 1B

This extract was taken from JL Gaddis' book *We Now Know: Rethinking Cold War History*, 1997. It outlines the reasons for the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961 and the reaction of both Nikita Khrushchev and John F. Kennedy.

By 1961 some 2,7 million East Germans had fled through the open border to West Berlin and then on to West Germany. The overall population of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) had declined since 1949, from 19 million to 17 million.

This was a major crisis for communism itself, as Soviet Vice-Premier, Anastas Mikoyan, warned the East Germans in July 1961, '... If socialism does not win in the GDR, if communism does not prove itself as superior and vital here, then we have not won. The issue is this fundamental to us ...'

Khrushchev (the Soviet leader) admitted that 'more than 300 000 people, in fact the best and most qualified people from the GDR, left the country ... The East German economy would have collapsed if we hadn't done something soon against the mass flight ... So, the Berlin Wall was the only remaining option.'

It went up on the night of 12 to 13 August 1961. First as a barbed wire barrier, but then as a concrete block wall some twelve feet (3,65 meters) high and a hundred miles (160 km) long, protected by guard towers, minefields, pole dogs and orders to "shoot to kill" anyone who tried to cross it. Khrushchev's decision did stabilise the situation as far as the Cold War superpowers relationship was concerned. With West Berlin isolated from East Berlin and East Germany, he had no further need to try to force the Western Powers out of the city ...

"It's not a very nice solution," Kennedy (president of the USA) acknowledged, "but a wall is a lot better than a war." The President could not resist observing, though, when he himself visited the Berlin Wall in June 1963 that "we (the USA) have never had to put up a wall to keep our people in, to prevent them from leaving us".

[Source adapted from: We now Know: Rethinking Cold War History by JL Gaddis, Oxford University Press, 1997. Accessed on 15 January 2024]

SOURCE 1C

The following extract focuses on the events in Berlin after 13 August 1961, the day the East German government started to build the Berlin Wall. It is an eyewitness account by John Wilkes, a 19-year-old serviceman in the United States Air Force who was stationed in Berlin during 1961.

‘The atmosphere in West Berlin up until this fateful day was positive, even carefree, despite the fact that Berlin was located well inside East Germany and was surrounded by East German and Soviet army barracks and airfields ...’

Owing partly to this upbeat atmosphere and partly to my youthful naivety (innocence), I could not believe the East German border guards would actually shoot civilians if they tried to escape East Berlin once the Berlin Wall was under construction. For a few days after 13 August, they didn’t. But East Germans knew they had to act fast if they wanted to get out. The first to jump the barbed wire, on the 22nd of August, was an officer in the East German army. Almost immediately, East Berliners trying to reach West Berlin were jumping out of upper-floor apartment windows and swimming across rivers and lakes in the city. The first East Berliner to be shot to death by a border guard, was a man swimming across a downtown canal on 24 August, 11 days after the (Berlin) Wall was begun.

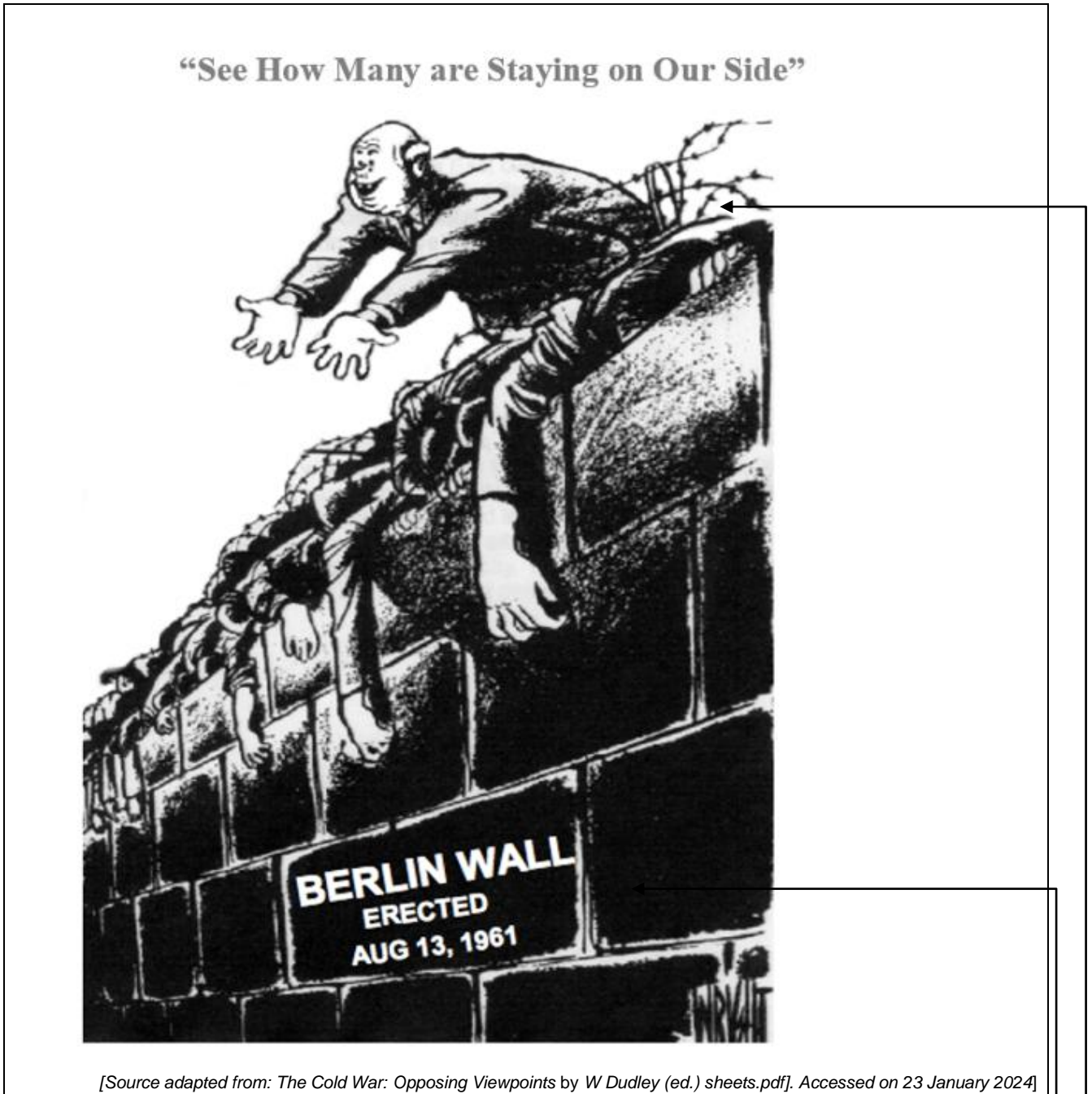
After that incident, shooting became common. The most widely publicised killing was that of Peter Fechter, an 18-year-old East German bricklayer. On the 17th of August he was shot just as he was climbing over the second wall and about to reach safety. A crowd quickly gathered on both sides of the wall. Mortally wounded, Fechter had fallen back into no-man’s land (open piece of land where East German border guards patrolled). Worried about starting a shooting war, the East German border guards and the United States soldiers who arrived at the scene dithered (hesitated). No one moved to help Fechter, who lay moaning (groaning) and begging for water. He bled to death in an hour before hundreds of people on both sides of the wall.

[Source adapted from: http://www.santacruzsentinel.com/ci_18674221. Accessed on 29 January 2024]



SOURCE 1D

This cartoon was drawn by an American cartoonist, Don Wright. It shows the Soviet leader, Khrushchev, standing on top of the Berlin Wall with his hands reaching out over the barbed wire and dead bodies, claiming, **“See how many are staying on our side”**



Khrushchev

BERLIN WALL
ERECTED AUG 13,
1961



QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE ANGOLAN CIVIL WAR DEVELOP INTO A PROXY WAR FROM 1975 TO 1976?

SOURCE 2A

The following source about the Angolan peace talks was written by a United Nations consultant, FA Guimaraes. It focuses on how different liberation movements in Angola were supported by foreign countries, that changed the Angolan Civil War into a proxy war.

When the end of the anti-colonial war came, the MPLA, the FNLA and UNITA did not have sophisticated fighting machines. As they emerged from exile and the hinterland (surrounding areas) in the latter half of 1974, they were a little more than a collection of small guerrilla units that had rarely seen their comrades, let alone fought alongside them. ... barely one year later, however, columns of motorised armored carriers, large mortars (bombs), rocket launchers, tanks and jet fighters were all in action as the MPLA faced the combined forces of the FNLA and UNITA in a short but furious war for power in Angola. In that short time, a rapid arms race took the rivals from anti-colonial movements to civil war adversaries (enemies). Foreign intervention in the Angolan civil war is revealed to be the cause of that arms race.

The strength of the FNLA was further enhanced when the USA began a covert (secret) programme of support in January 1975. Earlier in 1974, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had secretly began making payments to the FNLA and felt that, that movement best represent the interest of the USA in Angola ... a CIA proposal to endow (give) with 300 000 USA dollars ... was approved by the Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger ...

By March 1975, the MPLA began to receive major arms shipments from the Soviet Union. According to official USA estimates, between April and October 1975, 27 shiploads arrived and 30 to 40 air missions were flown to deliver war equipment ...

According to one source quoting Luanda Radio, the first Cuban military advisors began to arrive in Angola around 7 May 1975. The primary task of this contingent (group) was to set up and run training camps for the MPLA's military arm FAPLA.

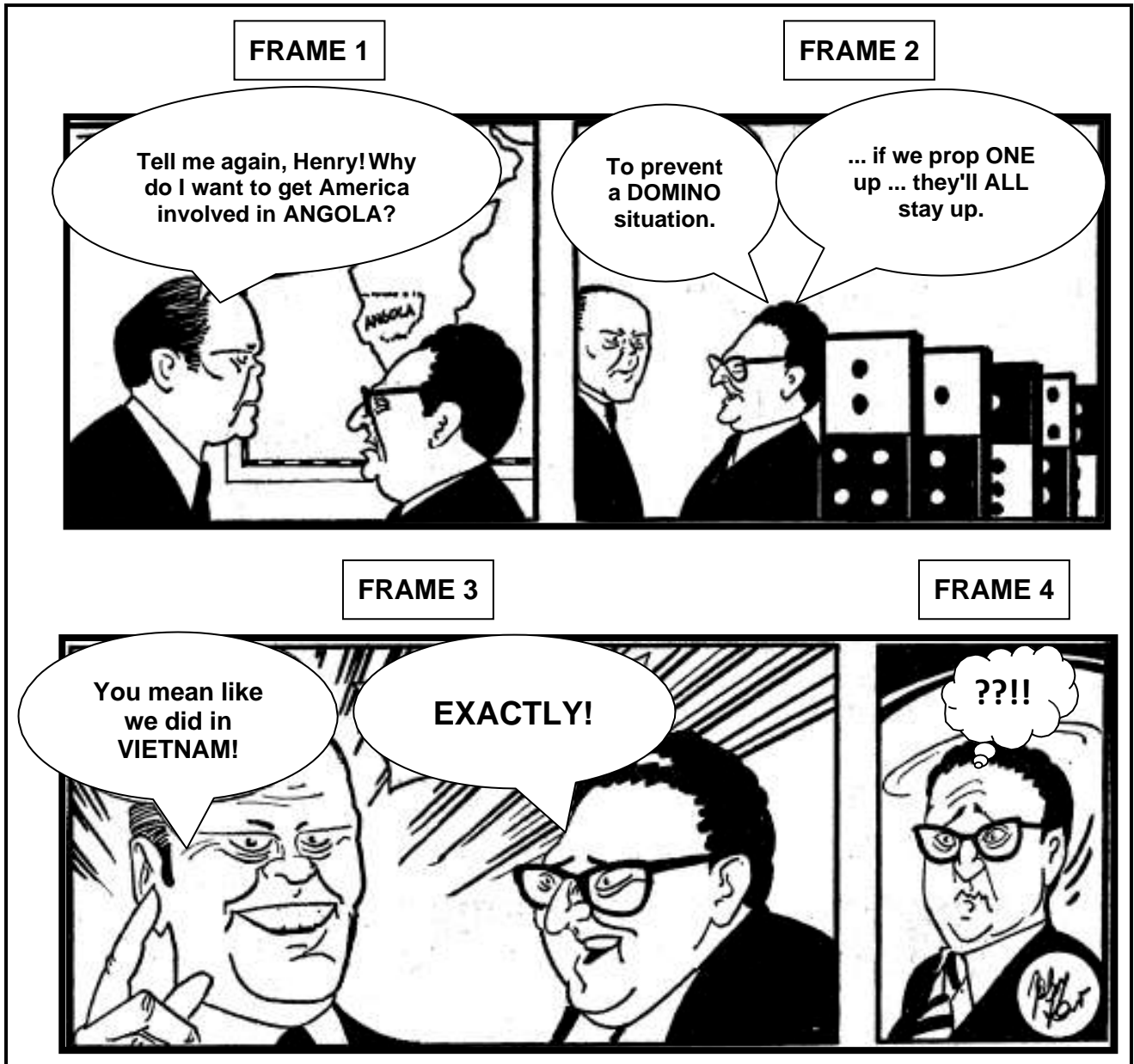
The intervention of South Africa marked a new phase in the escalation of the conflict ... both UNITA and the FNLA had established contact with Pretoria, and South Africa was providing weapons to the hitherto (previously) poorly armed UNITA. By late August (1975), South Africa had set up training camps for both movements.

[Source adapted from: The origin of the Angolan Civil War by FA Guimaraes/university-of-london-1992. Accessed on 20 January 2024]



SOURCE 2B

The cartoon below depicts the USA's secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, explaining to USA's President Gerald Ford why he wanted the USA to become involved in the Angolan Civil War. It appeared in a British Newspaper, *The Daily Mail* on 31 December 1975. [The words in the source were retyped for clarity].



[Source adapted from: http://www.cartoons.ac.uk/browse/cartoon_item/anytext=angola%20war?page=4. Accessed on 10 February 2024]



SOURCE 2C

This is an extract from an interview with Fidel Castro undertaken by a Swedish film crew. It outlines the reasons why Cuba intervened in Angola. The interview was conducted in Havana, Cuba on 23 July 1977.

“When South African regular troops invaded Angola on 23 October (1975), we could not sit with our arms folded. And when the MPLA requested our assistance, we offered the necessary assistance to prevent people who have struggled for their independence for almost 14 years from being crushed, to prevent the assassination of tens and thousands of revolutionaries, to prevent apartheid from being installed in Angola, the CIA from installing itself in Angola, and neocolonialism and imperialism from being installed in Angola. It was our elemental (basic) duty, our revolutionary duty and our international duty to offer our support to the MPLA at any cost. There is a reason for our country to regret that sacrifice and that effort.

Look, I can assure you of one thing, given the type of relation that exist between the Soviet Union and Cuba and given the policy practiced by the Soviet Union, the Soviet government and the Soviet Party would not have asked Cuba to send a single man to Angola.

A decision of that nature could only have been made by our party and our government. Those who can claim such a thing do not know Cuba, do not know the Soviet Union, and do not know the relation that exists between the Soviet Union and Cuba.

... the duty of the revolutionary people of the world is to help countries that are struggling for their liberation. In this sense, we will fulfill our internationalist duty towards the people of Africa.”

[Source adapted from: <http://lanic.utexas.edu/project/castro/db/1977/19770723.html>. Accessed on 31 January 2024.]

SOURCE 2D

This is part of an interview that was conducted with the former South African Prime Minister, BJ Vorster, by Clarence Rhodes of UPTIN-TV (United Press International Television News) on 13 February 1976. Rhodes questioned Vorster about the South African Defence Force's involvement in the Angolan Civil War.

Rhodes: This Angolan episode is being seen in some quarters as a blunder (mistake) on South Africa's part: that you got involved in it, that you had to withdraw achieving your objectives, is that the case?

Prime Minister: When you make this assertion (claim) I take it that what you have in your mind, is that we are involved in the civil war in Angola. I made that very plain when I spoke in parliament that we were never involved in the civil war as such ...

Rhodes: When you say that South Africa was not involved in the civil war in Angola, which has heavy Cuban support – would you care to amplify (explain) that, sir?

Prime Minister: South African involvement in Angola came about, as I tried to explain to you, because they occupied the Calueque Dam site ... this dam is of no benefit to South Africa whatsoever; the dam supplies water to the Ovambo people ... I want to make it perfectly plain that South Africa's involvement was because of Russian and Cuban intervention and not the cause of Russian and Cuban intervention – that was made plain by Dr. Kissinger and his assistant Secretary of State.

Rhodes: ... How seriously do you take this extension of the communist influence in Africa?

Prime Minister: ... You have a Cuban force of thousands – estimated at this stage between ten and thirteen thousand – taking part in a civil war in Southern Africa, and if that were the end of it, one could have shrugged (moved) one's shoulders and said, okay, they will go back tomorrow. But knowing the communists, knowing the Cubans, there is nobody who can tell you at this stage that they are going home, once they have put MPLA in the saddle (in power). I think it must be accepted that they are here to stay and I think it must be accepted that just as much as they subverted (undermined the rulers) or at least, as much as they are trying to subvert Angola, they will try to subvert Southern African countries. Because, make no mistake about it ... world domination has always been and to this very day is still the aim of the communists.

[Source adapted from: <http://www.sahistory.org.za/archive/interview-south-african-prime-minister-mr-b-j-vorster-mr-clarance-rhodes-upitn-tv-13-february>. Accessed on 31 January 2024]



QUESTION 3: HOW DID MARTIN LUTHER KING JR'S CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE PAVE THE WAY FOR DESEGREGATION IN THE USA IN THE 1960s?

SOURCE 3A

This extract is adapted from *History Grade 12, Via Afrika 2013* by S Grove. It highlights the challenges faced by African Americans during the desegregation of schools in Little Rock, Arkansas.

During 1949 and 1950, the legal team put together by Thurgood Marshall and professor Charles Houston, had won legal victories in higher education. In a landmark decision in May 1954, the Supreme Court ruled that racial segregation in schools was unconstitutional.

... By the Summer of 1957, the school official had selected 17 African American students to be enrolled at Central High. Some parents of the 17 students withdrew their children fearing for their safety. At the beginning of the new school year, nine African American students had enrolled for Central High. They became known as the Little Rock Nine.

The day before the nine students were to enter Central High, Governor Faubus called in the National Guard to surround the school. The reason he gave on television was that he had heard that white supremacists were planning to gather at Central High, and if the African Americans attempted to enter the school, 'blood would run the streets'...

... For the next 17 days, the Arkansas National Guard prevented the Little Rock Nine from entering Central High ... On Monday, 23 September local police officers placed wooden barricades around Central High as more than a thousand white men and women gathered in front of the school building. To avoid the mob, the students entered through a side door fearing escalating mob violence, however, the students were rushed home soon afterwards.

... Throughout that school year the Little Rock Nine continued to be subjected to racist hatred. White students yelled insults at them in the halls and during class. They beat up the Nine, particularly the boys, walked on their heels until they bled. Their lockers were destroyed and they threw flaming paper wads (crumpled paper) at them in the bathrooms.

The Nine did their best not to retaliate (fight back), except for Minnijean Brown who lost her patience and was expelled.

Governor Faubus, with majority support of the white community, closed all four of Little Rock's public high schools, rather than proceed with desegregation.

In June 1959, the Supreme Court ruled that the school board must re-open the schools and resume the process of desegregation.

[Source adapted from: Via Afrika History Grade 12 by S. Grove. Accessed on 10 February 2024]

SOURCE 3B

This photograph shows the civil rights protesters in the USA in the 1960s. They were protesting against unjust laws imposed on African Americans in different states in the USA. The march was in Washington DC for jobs and freedom, on 28 August 1963.



[Source adapted from: <http://hub.jhu.edu/2013/08/26/march-on-washington-economic-justice> Accessed on 24 March 2024]



SOURCE 3C

The extract below is from an article in *History of National Geographic*, February 2016 written by EC Stone. It highlights how the marches from Selma to Montgomery eventually ended with the passing of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Thirty-five years ago, civil rights activists marched from Selma to Montgomery in a protest that led to the passing of The Voting Rights Act in 1965. Back then Selma was a small southern town of 28 000 people with segregated schools, housing, jobs, theaters, swimming pools. Like millions of African Americans, those in Selma were denied the right to vote by poll tests, literacy tests, and other intimidation tactics.

... The Voter's League appealed to Martin Luther King Jr to add his charismatic clout, (charming personality). In January 1965, King launched a series of demonstrations in Alabama. "We must be willing to go to jail by the thousands" ... "We are not on our knees begging for the ballot, we are demanding the ballot ..."

... On Sunday, 7 March, hundreds of demonstrators led by John Lewis and Hosea Williams of the SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) set out on a 54 miles (86 kilometers) trek. At the Edmund Pettus Bridge they confronted the Alabama State Troopers, sent by Governor George Wallace, along with sheriff Jim Clark and his "posse" (group). Ordered to disperse (break up), the marchers stood fast.

... Clark's men, some on horseback charged in. A chaos of tear-gassing, whipping and clubbing, left several demonstrators unconscious ... Televised images of flailing (swinging) clubs spilled into living rooms across the country. Americans were horrified. Ironically, a non-violent march ended violently in "Bloody Sunday".

... Momentum began building for another march. On Tuesday, 9 March, Martin Luther King Jr led 2 000 people across the Pettus Bridge, once again State Troopers blocked the way. King turned the marchers around, and no one was injured. The following week President Lyndon Johnson went on television to call on legislation banning restrictions that denied blacks the right to vote.

... For five days, from March 21 to 25, the road from Selma to Montgomery was lined with marchers led by King, more than 3 000 set out from Selma. At the march's end the crowd that King addressed live on national television from the foot of the state capital, steps had swelled beyond 25 000. Another speaker was Rosa Parks whose refusal to give up her seat on a Montgomery bus had helped set off the modern Civil Rights Movement, said John Lewis. That August Congress passed the Voting Rights Act.

[Source adapted from: History of National Geographic by EC Stone. Accessed on 5 February 2024]



SOURCE 3D

The source below has been taken from a newspaper article in the *New York Times* of 8 March 1965 – the day after 7 March 1965. It highlights how the demonstrators were attacked by State Troopers with most of them suffering serious injuries and ending up in hospital.

On 7 March 1965, State Troopers and sheriff's posse (group) in Selma, Alabama, attacked 525 civil rights demonstrators taking part in a march between Selma and Montgomery, the state capitol. The march was organised to promote black voter registration and to protest the killing of a young black man, Jimmie Lee Jackson, by a State Trooper during an 18 February voter registration march in a nearby city.

As the demonstrators crossed the Edmond Pettus Bridge in Selma, they were ordered by the police to disperse. When they stood in place, the State Troopers charged at them.

“The first 10 or 20 *Negroes were swept to the ground screaming, arms and legs flying and packs and bags went skittering (flying) across the grassy divider strip on to the pavement on both sides.” Those still on their feet retreated. The State Troopers continued pushing, using both the force of their bodies and the prodding (knocking) of their nightsticks.

The police also fired teargas at the crowd and charged on horseback. More than 50 demonstrators were injured. There was a makeshift hospital near the local church. “Negroes lay on the floors and chairs, many weeping and moaning. A girl in red slacks was carried from the house screaming. Amelia Boynton lay semi-conscious on a table. From the hospital came a report that the victims had suffered fractures of ribs, heads, arms and legs, in addition to cuts and bruises.”

The day of violence which became known as Bloody Sunday, was covered in newspapers across the country and broadcast on national news, outraging many Americans. A photo of Mrs Boynton lying unconscious on the bridge became the most enduring image of the day.

[Source adapted from: The New York Times, 8 March 1965. Accessed on 30 January 2024]

*Negroes: A derogatory (offensive) term used to refer to people of dark complexion that were part of a group of people that came from Africa – the word was used during slavery in the USA .

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