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SOUTH AFRICAN COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT INSTITUTE
SUID-AFRIKAANSE KOMPREENSIEWE ASSESSERINGSINSTITUUT

SECTION A

QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE END OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR CHANGE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE USA AND THE USSR AFTER 1945?

SOURCE 1A

The extract is from the book, *Alliance: The inside Story of How Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill won one war and began another* by Jonathan Fenby, published in 2008.

Then three men who won the biggest conflict in human history and shaped the globe for half a century thereafter knew from the start they could not afford to fail. Once total war had been forced on them by Axis powers, no compromise was possible. Victory over 'Hitler's gang' in Europe and the Imperial Way in Asia had to be total. 'If they want war of extermination (killing of a whole group of people), they shall have one', said Stalin.

The conflict was more wide-ranging than the First World War, stretching from the Atlantic and the Pacific, through Europe and Asia, from the Arctic to North Africa. More than 50 million people died in 2174 days of fighting between 1939 and 1945 – many others perished (died) earlier in Japan's invasion of China that began in 1931. Mass killing of civilians was taken for granted on all sides – half the 36 million people who died in Europe were non-combatants, and Chinese civilian casualties amounted to many millions. Though there were bitter and bloody hand-to-hand fighting, death and destruction was often inflicted by men who did not even see those they killed from the air or by artillery. Hiroshima and Nagasaki were logical extensions of the London Blitz. As well as the cost in human lives, the conflict brought enormous material destruction; North America escaped damage but much of Germany and Japan was levelled while a quarter of the Soviet Union's capital assets (valuable things) were destroyed.

[Source: *Alliance: The Inside Story of How Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill won one war and began another* by Jonathan Fenby. Accessed on 14 October 2024]



SOURCE 1B

Below is an extract called “Origins of the Cold War”, taken from the article, *The Cold War 1945 – 1989* published on 7 July 2016. It explains how the Cold War developed after the Second World War.

The Cold War developed as differences about the shape of the post-war world created suspicion and distrust between the United States and the Soviet Union. The first – and most difficult – test case was Poland, the Eastern half of which had been invaded and occupied by the USSR in 1939.

Moscow demanded a government subject to Soviet influence; Washington wanted a more independent, representative government following the Western model. At the Yalta Conference of February 1945 had produced an agreement in Eastern Europe open to different interpretations. It included a promise of ‘free and unfettered’ elections.

Meeting with Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Vyacheslav Molotov less than two weeks after becoming president, Truman stood firm on Polish self-determination, lecturing the Soviet diplomat about the need to implement the Yalta accords (agreements). When Molotov protested, “I have never been talked to like that in my life”, Truman retorted, “Carry out your agreements and you won’t get talked to like that.” Relations deteriorated from that point onwards.

During the closing months of World War 2, Soviet military forces occupied all of Central Europe. Moscow used its military power to support the efforts of the Communist parties in Eastern Europe.

[Source: http://www.cvce.eu/obj/the-cold-war_1945-1989_fulltext. Accessed on 14 October 2024]

SOURCE 1C

This is a cartoon by J. Berryman called: "Sounds Like the Line I Fell for Ten Years Ago" that appeared in the *Evening Star* newspaper on February 20, 1955. It depicts how the USA defended the freedom of its allies against communist trickery to stop the arms race.



[Source: *The Evening Star*, February 20, 1955. Accessed on 20 October 2024]

SOURCE 1D

The source below is an extract from an article, *The Arms Race and the Space Race – The Cold War Origins 1941 – 1956*, compiled by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC). It explains the reasons for an arms and space race between the USSR and the USA. It was broadcast in 1959.

For a long time, the USSR had been aware of the atomic bomb's possibilities. But ever since the USA had dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima in 1945, the USSR had been even more determined to develop its own nuclear weapons. It finally succeeded in 1949, and this began a nuclear arms race, with both sides racing to develop more and bigger bombs. As the Cold War developed, the theory of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) took shape, which said that the existence of such massive nuclear weapons meant that a future World War could end life on earth.

This nuclear arms race was matched by similar competition over space and the race to the moon. The USA and the USSR were locked into an expensive battle to develop the best technology and try to produce the most advanced weapons. By stockpiling so many weapons, they ironically secured their own safety under the theory of MAD; neither side would be willing to launch their weapons because they knew the other side could retaliate and wipe them out as well.

However, the situation didn't help to calm relations between the two sides, and neither could afford to fall behind in either race. For the USSR especially, the cost of the arms race was a burden that would stir up problems later in the Cold War.

[Source: <http://www.bbc.co.uk>revision>. Accessed on 15 October 2024]



QUESTION 2: WHAT FACTORS CONTRIBUTED TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE ANGOLAN CIVIL WAR BETWEEN 1975 AND 1976?

SOURCE 2A

The source below is an article *The Angolan Crisis 1974 – 75*, taken from the internet and updated on 2 May 2023. It explains the events in Angola immediately after independence from Portugal.

After a successful military coup (take-over of political power by force) in Portugal that toppled a long-standing authoritarian regime on April 25, 1974, the new rulers in Lisbon sought to divest (deprive) the country of its costly colonial empire. The impending independence of one of those colonies, Angola, led to the Angolan Civil War that grew into a Cold War competition. The Angolan crisis of 1974 – 1975 ultimately led to straining relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Three main military movements had been fighting for Angolan independence since the 1960s. The People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) was a Marxist organisation centered in the Capital, Luanda and led by Agostinho Neto. The National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), led by Holden Roberto, was based in the north of the country and had strong ties to the USA ally Mobutu Sese Seko, in neighbouring Zaire. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), an offshoot of the FNLA, was led by Jonas Savimbi and supported by the country's largest ethnic group, the Ovimbundu. Following the Portuguese coup, these three revolutionaries met with the representatives of the new Portuguese government in January 1975 and signed the Alvor Agreement that granted Angolan independence and provided for a three-way power sharing government.

However, trust quickly broke down among the three groups, and the country descended into a civil war as each vied (competed) for sole power.

[Source: <http://history.state.gov>. Accessed on 18 October 2024]



SOURCE 2B

The following article is taken from the book *The First Dance of Freedom* by M. Meredith, published on 8 September 2020. It explains the circumstances under which the Alvor Agreement was signed by the three Angolan liberation movements on 15 January 1975.

Under pressure from the OAU, the three nationalist leaders, Holden Roberto (FNLA), Agostinho Neto (MPLA) and Jonas Savimbi (UNITA), were brought together in Kenya in January 1975, where they agreed to mutual recognition and to open negotiations on the transition (change) from Portuguese rule to independence. On 10 January the negotiations moved to the Algarve in Portugal, and they were concluded there on 15 January with a settlement known as the Alvor Agreement.

According to the Alvor Agreement, Angola was to be administered by a coalition government composed of the three nationalist groups and the Portuguese until Independence Day set for 11 November 1975. Elections for a constituent assembly were to be held in October. During the transition period Portugal would retain a 24 000-man army in Angola. Meanwhile the three nationalist movements would contribute 8000 men each towards establishing a national army.

The nationalists also agreed to place a freeze on their military positions as of January 1975. At the time of the Alvor Agreement the FNLA had a distinct military advantage. It possessed an armed force, estimated at 15 000 troops, which was relatively well equipped, and it was further supported by Daniel Chipenda's guerrilla army, several thousand strong, which had defected from the MPLA. The MPLA by comparison, had about 3 000 trained guerrillas under its command, although it was rapidly expanding its forces through recruitment, mainly in the Luanda area. UNITA was heavily recruiting among the Ovimbundu.

On 31 January 1975 the new transitional (in-between) government took office in a climate rife (widespread) with suspicion and mistrust.

[Source: *The First Dance of Freedom* by Martin Meredith. Accessed on 18 October 2024]

SOURCE 2C

The source below is a photo of a man standing beside one of the Portuguese colonial statues pulled down by UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) during the Civil War, in Nova Lisboa (Huambo), Angola, 12 November 1975. The photo was taken by Keystone, for Getty Images.





SOURCE 2D

This extract below was taken from a PhD thesis titled *The Angolan Civil War, 1975-1976* by Fernando Joao da Costa Cabral Anderesen Guimaraes, 1992.

The withdrawal of Portuguese sovereignty from Angola also had international implications. Portugal had, until the April coup, played a prominent role in that region. In fact, it can be said that Portugal had been an African power ... Portuguese sovereignty in Angola and Mozambique played a prominent role in South Africa's defense and external strategies. Pretoria and the Portuguese colonial authorities had also co-operated on a number of other levels. They embarked on a number of joint ventures, such as the hydro-electric projects on the Cunene in Angola and at Cahora Bassa in Mozambique. The projects in these two countries would have resulted, if this had not in fact been the implicit intention, in the closer integration of these economies with that of South Africa. They also conducted joint security operations, along with Rhodesia, that sought to contain the activities of anti-colonial and anti-apartheid nationalists right across the Southern African region. Certainly South Africa had felt less isolated when Portugal was also being condemned by the UN resolutions. Lisbon's stubborn rejection of the 'wind of change' seemed to reinforce South Africa's own belief in the permanent white minority regime in Africa.

Consequently, the April coup created a dangerous vacuum in South Africa's strategic vision which, among other things, may have reinforced its isolation and certainly led to a readjustment of its defense strategy in Southern Africa. Furthermore, as development in Portugal and Angola made it clear that sovereignty was heavily contested, it became apparent that Lisbon no longer held sway. This absence of authority may have helped South African policymakers to believe that intervention was a feasible option. Had Portugal strictly enforced its authority until 11 November; the South African invasion of Angola might have been ruled out of the question in Pretoria.

[Source: <http://etheses.lse.uk>. Accessed on 18 October 2024]

QUESTION 3: HOW DID THE NASHVILLE SIT-IN PROTESTS AFFECT THE LIVES OF ORDINARY AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE 1960s?**SOURCE: 3A**

The extract below was taken from an article titled '*Black Past*' on *Nashville Sit-ins (1960)* published by Samuel Momodou on 3 August 2016. It explains how the students at Nashville organised the sit-in protests in Nashville, Tennessee in the 1960s.

The Nashville Sit-ins were among the earliest non-violent direct-action campaigns that targeted Southern racial segregation in the 1960s. The sit-ins, which lasted from 13 February to 10 May 1960, sought to desegregate downtown lunch counters in Nashville, Tennessee. The protests were coordinated by the Nashville Student Movement and the Nashville Christian Leadership Council (NCLC), primarily consisting of students from Fisk University. Diane Nash and John Lewis, who were both students at Fisk University, emerged as the major leaders of the local movement.

On 13 February 1960, twelve days after the Greensboro, North Carolina sit-ins began, Nashville college students entered Kress (now K-Mart), Woolworths, and McClellan stores at 12:40 p.m. After making their purchases, the students sat down at the lunch counters. Store owners initially refused to serve the students and closed the counters, claiming that it was their 'moral right' to determine whom they would or would not serve. The students continued the sit-ins for the next three months.

The first violent response to the protest came on 27 February, which James Lawson Jr., another protest leader called 'Big Saturday'. The protesters that day were attacked by a white group opposing desegregation. The police arrested eighty-one protesters but none of the attackers. Those arrested were found guilty of disorderly conduct. They all decided to serve time in jail rather than pay fines.

[Source: <http://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/nashvill-sit-ins-1960>. Accessed on 21 October 2024]

SOURCE 3B

The article below, *Negro Sit-ins Resumed Here* was written by David Halberstam, for *The Tennessean*, a local newspaper in Nashville published on 27 March 1960. It captures the Nashville sit-ins on 26 March 1960.

Nashville *Negroes swarmed into the downtown area yesterday and resumed their protests against segregated eating facilities with sit-in demonstrations at nine restaurants.

One by one the stores closed down their counters as approximately 120 Negroes sat down. The demonstrations which ended a three-week truce (peace), were comparatively peaceful.

They appeared to meet a changed policy on the part of both the police and merchants. Only four Negroes were arrested. Only one brief incident of violence was reported.

The only Negroes served were a pair of light skinned students who were mistaken for whites by a waitress at Harveys.

The demonstrations which began about 2 p.m. after the youths attended a briefing session at the First Baptist Church, 319 Eighth Avenue. N, and lasted until about 4:30 p.m. touched these places: Woolworths, McClellan's, Kress, Walgreen's, Harvey, Trailways Terminal, Cain-Sloan, and Moon-McGrath.

Only at Moon-McGrath did the Negroes come into conflict with the law. There, at the Union street drug store, which has seen little of the protest demonstrations, four students were arrested for sitting at the counter.

They were charged with disorderly conduct and released on \$50 bail. The four were: Miss Jean Flemming, 20, Fisk, John Robert Lewis, 20, American Baptist Seminary, Dennis Foote, 22, A&I, and O.D. Hunt. 20, A&I.

But otherwise, the Negroes received better police protection than they have on previous sit-ins when they were bitten and harassed by groups of white hoodlums (troublemakers).

The hoodlums (troublemakers) were in town yesterday, hanging together in groups of four and five. But city police and detectives were in every store, moving the whites out of the aisles, and keeping them from congregating.

Once, lightning fast, violence struck. A white student rushed Garnet Bond, a Negro demonstrator from behind as Bond sat at the Grant's counter, hitting him.

[Source: *The Tennessean newspaper*, 26 March 1960. Accessed on 24 October 2024]

*Negroes – a derogatory name referring to African Americans who were of African descent and forcefully removed from Africa to be slaves in the Americas.

SOURCE 3C

The extract below is from an article *Sit-ins, The Student Report, 1960: Nashville: A Community Struggle* written by P. Laprad for Fisk University and published in May 1960.

We were not prepared to accept “integrated facilities” while “white only” counters were maintained.

Demonstrations were resumed 11 April.

One final note should be added about the effects of the sit-ins here. They have unified the *Negro community in an unprecedented manner. The boycott proved effective in sharply curtailing seasonal business in the variety stores. On 19 April, within only a few hours after the bombing of Looby’s home, over 2500 demonstrators marched on City Hall. Adult leaders have assured us that, even if the students suddenly vanished from the scene, the action campaign would continue unabated (without any reduction of strengths). In Nashville, this is not a student’s only struggle.

I could not close without reference to the academic freedom fight involving Jim Lawson, one of the three Negro students at Vanderbilt’s Divinity School. He was expelled on 3 March because of his “strong commitment to a planned campaign of civil disobedience”. He did not actually participate in the sit-ins, but he has been our advisor and councilor throughout.

His expulsion has touched off a storm of protests, not only in Nashville but in academic and ministerial circles from coast to coast.

[Source: <https://www.crmnet.org>. Accessed on 26 October 2024]

*Negro – a derogatory name referring to African Americans who were of African descent and forcefully removed from Africa to be slaves in the Americas.



SOURCE 3D

The photograph below was taken on 25 March 1960 by J.G. Ellis and was published in *The Tennessean* newspaper on 26 March, 1960. It shows R. Powell talking to other sit-in participants at Walgreen's drugstore in Nashville.



[Source: *The Tennessean* newspaper, 26 March 1960. Accessed on 3 November 2024]



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

- Fenby, J. 2008, *The Inside Story of How Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill won one war and began another* (London Free Press)
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