

**Hillcrest High School**

**History Paper 1**

**June 2019**

**Grade 12**

**Examiner: Moore**

**100 Marks**



**2 Hours**

## SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

### QUESTION 1: WHY DID CUBA BECOME THE FOCAL POINT OF COLD WAR TENSIONS IN THE 1960S?

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

#### 1.1. Read Source 1A.

1.1.1. Why, according to the source, did Khrushchev send a high-level delegation to Cuba in 1962? (1x2) (2)

1.1.2. Explain why you think the Cubans initially proposed that deployment of Soviet missiles be made public. (2x2) (4)

1.1.3. Who, according to the source, provided 'additional information' regarding the deployment of missiles in Cuba? (2x1) (2)

#### 1.2. Consult Source 1B.

1.2.1. Explain the messages that are conveyed in the cartoon. Use the visual clues in the source to support your answer. (2x2) (4)

1.2.2. Comment on the portrayal of Castro in the context of Cold War tensions in Cuba. (2x2) (4)

1.2.3. What does the hammer and sickle on the ships along the shores of Cuba represent? (1x2) (2)

1.3. Refer to sources 1A and 1B. Explain how the information in Source 1A supports the evidence in Source 1B regarding the deployment of Soviet missiles in Cuba. (2x2) (4)

1.4. Refer to source 1C.

1.4.1. What, according to Kennedy, were the TWO aspirations that both the USA and Cuba shared? (2x1) (2)

1.4.2. Comment on what is implied by the following statement: ‘...your leaders are no longer Cuban leaders inspired by Cuban ideals. They are puppets and agents of an international conspiracy...’ in the context of the Soviet Union’s aid to Cuba. (2x2) (4)

1.4.3. Explain the concept *democracy* in the context of the Cuban Missile Crisis. (1x2) (2)

1.4.4. Comment on why a historian would find the information in this source useful when researching about the Cuban Missile Crisis. (2x2) (4)

1.5. Study Source 1D

1.5.1. What, according to Khrushchev, did the Soviet Union assist Cuba with? (2x1) (2)

1.5.2. Explain why you think Khrushchev justified the deployment of missiles to Cuba. (2x2) (4)

1.5.3. Quote any TWO promises from the source that Khrushchev made regarding Turkey. (2x1) (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 why Cuba became the focal point of Cold War tensions in the 1960s. (8)

**[50]**

## **QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY CHALLENGE THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN THE 1960S?**

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 information in the source, was the Black Panther Party formed? (1x2) (2)

2.1.2. Identify any THREE leaders in the source that had a strong ideological influence on Bobby Searle and Huey Newton. (3x1) (3)

2.1.3. Explain in your own words why the Black Panther Party became a popular organisation in the 1960s. (2x2) (4)

2.1.4. Using the information in the source and your own knowledge comment on the differences in the philosophy of the Black Panther party and other African American cultural nationalist organisations. (2x2) (4)

### 2.2. Study Source 2B

2.2.1. Explain the messages that the poster conveys. Use the visual clues in the source to support your answer. (2x2) (4)

2.2.2. Using the information in the source and your own knowledge define the concept Black Power. (1x2) (2)

2.3. Consult Sources 2A and 2B. Explain how the information in Source 2A supports the evidence in Source 2B regarding the role that the Black Panther Party played in mobilising the African Americans in the 1960s. (2x2) (4)

2.4. Consult source 2C

2.4.1. Why, according to the information in the source, were African Americans attracted to the Black Panther Party in the 1960s. Give FOUR reasons.

(4x1) (4)

2.4.2. Explain in your own words why the Black Panther Party was regarded as the 'vanguard of the revolution' among African Americans.

(2x2) (4)

2.4.3. Using the information in the source and your own knowledge explain the limitations of this source to a historian researching the Black Panther Party.

(2x2) (4)

2.5. Refer to Source 2D

2.5.1. According to the information in the source describe how federal agents treated members of the Black Panther Party.

(2x1) (2)

2.5.2. Comment on why you think the FBI decided to keep the Black Panther Party isolated from moderate black and white American communities.

(2x2) (4)

2.5.3. Identify ONE method from this source that the FBI used to create division amongst members of the Black Panther Party.

(1X1) (1)

2.6. Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (80 words) explaining how the Black Panther Party challenged the United States government in the 1960s.

(8)

**[50]**

## SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTION

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

The sit-ins were the only form of non-violent protest that was successfully used by civil rights activists in the 1960s to bring an end to segregation and discrimination in the United States of America.

Do you agree with the statement? Support your line of argument with relevant evidence. [50]

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## ADDENDUM

### QUESTION 1: WHY DID CUBA BECOME THE FOCAL POINT OF COLD WAR TENSIONS IN THE 1960S?

#### SOURCE 1A

This source focuses on how the Soviet Union deployed missiles to Cuba in 1962.

Khrushchev had cleverly orchestrated (arranged) his arms build-up in Cuba to disguise the inclusion of offensive missiles and nuclear weapons. In May 1962 he had sent a high-level delegation to Cuba to propose the placement of nuclear weapons on the island. Over the next few months both countries worked out the details of a treaty to deploy the nuclear weapons, under Soviet control. Interestingly, the Cubans initially proposed that the deployment be made public as a way of preventing an American attack. The Soviets disagreed. Khrushchev wanted to confront the Americans with an accomplished fact.

On September 25, 1962, Castro proudly announced that the Soviets would build a new fishing port for the Cubans just north of the American-occupied Guantanamo Bay base. American intelligence experts were not convinced of the projected port's peaceful mission. It could be a perfect location for a Soviet submarine base. Eyewitness reports from refugees and agents on the ground in Cuba continued to provide additional information about newly arrived missiles. On September 28 the 'cratologists' identified the contents of boxes lashed to the deck of the Soviet ship *Kasimov*. Based on the knowledge previously assembled about Soviet shipping crates (box carriers), they identified the contents as IL-28 beagle bombers, capable of carrying nuclear weapons from Cuba to targets in the United States.

[From: *Thirteen Days/Ninety Miles: The Cuban Missile Crisis* by NH Finkelstein]

**SOURCE 1B**

The following cartoon depicts Khrushchev 'sitting in Cuba' and is attempting to launch missiles into the United States of America. It was drawn by a German cartoonist (Herbert Kolfhaus) and was published on 30 September 1962.



*„Wieso Bedrohung? — Man wird doch ein wenig der Fischerei nachgehen dürfen!“*

The above has been translated from German:  
What do you mean a menace? – surely it's alright to go fishing, isn't it?

[From <http://www.cvce.eu/en/obj/cartoon> by heko on the Cuban crisis 30 September 1962-en-a6e5fbc2-3ea3-4a5d-a078-ecc79634b22e.html. Accessed on 2 May 2018]

## SOURCE 1C

The following is part of a speech that President Kennedy delivered on 22 October 1962. It warned Cubans against accepting foreign aid from the Soviet Union.

Finally, I want to say a few words to the captive (enslaved) people of Cuba, to whom this speech is being directly carried by special radio facilities. I speak to you as a friend, as one who knows of your deep attachment to your fatherland, as one who shares your aspirations for liberty and justice for all. And I have watched and the American people have watched with deep sorrow how your fatherland fell under foreign domination. Now your leaders are no longer Cuban leaders inspired by Cuban ideals. They are puppets and agents of an international conspiracy (plan) which has turned Cuba against your friends and neighbours in the Americas and turned it into the first Latin American country to become a target for nuclear war and the first Latin American country to have these weapons on its soil.

These new weapons are not in your interest. They contribute nothing to your peace and well-being. They can only undermine it. But this country has no wish to cause you to suffer or to impose any system upon you. We know that your lives and land are being used as pawns by those who deny you freedom and democracy.

Many times in the past Cuban people have risen to throw out tyrants who destroyed their liberty. And I have no doubt that most Cubans today look forward to the time when they will be truly free and democratic, free from foreign domination, free to choose their own leaders, free to select their own system, free to own their own land, free to speak and write and worship without fear and degradation. And then shall Cuba be welcomed back to the society of free nations and to the associations of this Hemisphere.

[From: *Thirteen Days: A Memoir of the Cuban Missile Crisis* by RF Kennedy]

## SOURCE 1D

The following is an excerpt from a letter that Soviet President Nikita Khrushchev wrote to US President John F Kennedy on 26 October 1962. Khrushchev stated that he was prepared to withdraw missiles from Cuba on condition that the USA removed its missiles from Turkey.

... You have been worried over our assisting Cuba with arms and missiles designed to strengthen its defensive potential because Cuba, no matter what weapons it had, could not compare with you ...

Our intention has been and is to help Cuba, and no one can challenge the humanity of our motives aimed at allowing Cuba to live peacefully and develop as its people desire. You want to relieve your country from danger and this is understandable.

You are worried over Cuba. You say that it worries you because it lies at a distance of ninety miles across the sea from the shores of the United States. However, Turkey lies next to us. Our sentinels [guards] are pacing up and down and are watching each other. Do you believe that you have the right to demand security for your country and the removal of such weapons that you qualify as offensive, while not recognising this right for us? You have stationed devastating rocket weapons, which you call offensive, in Turkey literally next to us ...

This is why I make this proposal: We agree to move those weapons from Cuba which you regard as offensive weapons. We agree to do this and to state this commitment in the United Nations ... The United States, on its part, bearing in mind the anxiety and concern of the Soviet state, will evacuate its analogous [similar] weapons from Turkey.

... the Soviet government gives a solemn pledge (promises) to respect the integrity and the sovereignty of Turkey, not to intervene in its domestic affairs, not to invade Turkey, nor to make available its territory as a *place d'armes* [military base] for such invasion, and also will restrain those who would think of launching an aggression against Turkey from Soviet territory

...

[From *Chambers Book Of Great Speeches* by A Burnet]

## QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY CHALLENGE THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN THE 1960S?

### SOURCE 2A

The extract below outlines the reasons for the formation of the Black Panther Party in the 1960s.

Black Panther Party (BPP) was an African American revolutionary party, founded in 1966 in Oakland, California by Huey Newton and Bobby Seale. The party's original purpose was to patrol African American neighbourhoods to protect residents from acts of police brutality. In ideological terms Newton and Seale were strongly influenced by Malcolm X and revolutionaries like Che Guevara, Frantz Fanon and Mao Zedong. The Panthers eventually developed into a Marxist revolutionary group that called for the arming of all African Americans, the exemption of African Americans from going to the army, the release of all African Americans from jail, and the payment of compensation to African Americans for centuries of exploitation by white Americans. At its peak in the late 1960s, Panther membership exceeded 2,000, and the organisation operated in several branches in most major American cities.

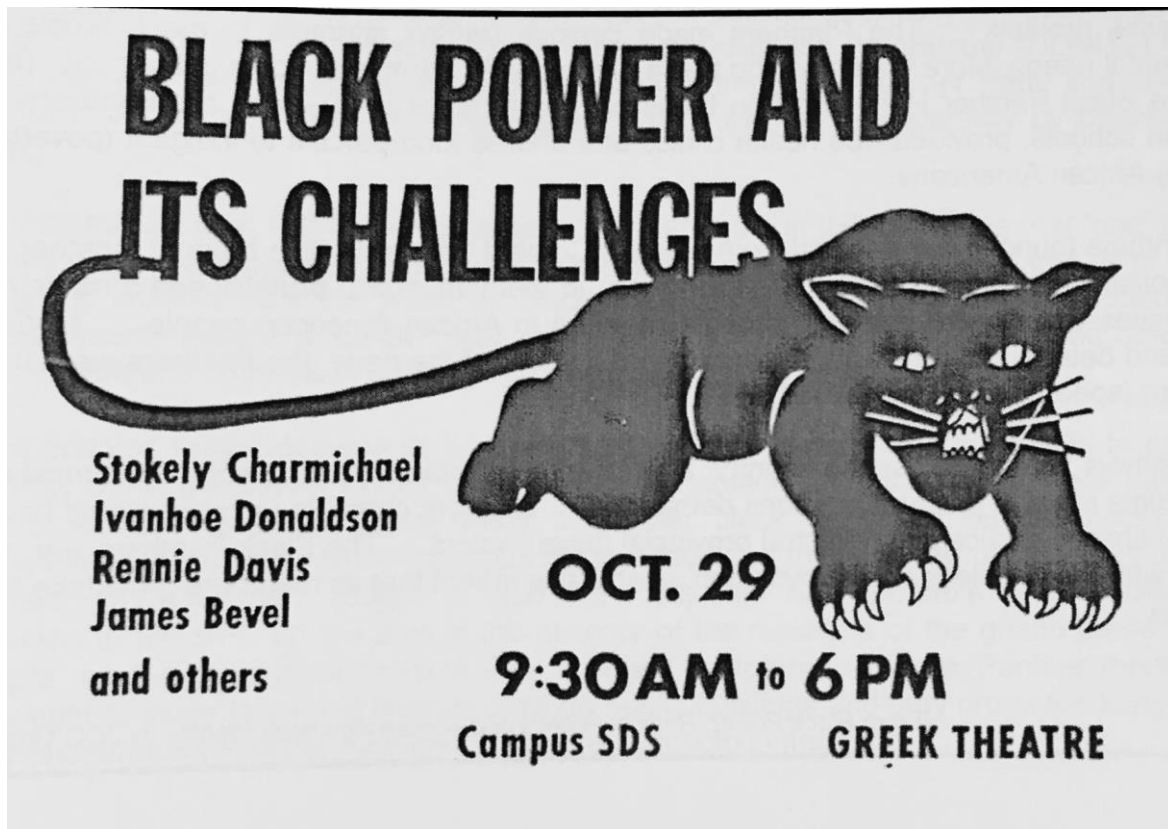
Most African Americans living in cities throughout North America continued to suffer economic and social inequality. Poverty and reduced public services affected them seriously. Most residents were subject to poor living conditions, joblessness, health problems, violence, and limited means to change their circumstances.

It was in this context, that the Black Panther Party was formed. The BPP immediately sought to set itself apart from African American cultural nationalist organizations, such as the Universal Negro Improvement Association and the Nation of Islam, to which it was commonly compared. Although the groups shared certain philosophical positions and tactical features, the Black Panther Party and cultural nationalists differed on a number of basic points. For instance, whereas African American cultural nationalists generally viewed all African Americans as oppressed, the Black Panther Party believed that African American capitalists and elites could and typically did exploit and oppress others, particularly the African American working class

[From <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Black-Panther-Party>. Accessed 19 January 2019]

**SOURCE 2B**

The following poster was an invitation for African Americans to attend a meeting that was held by the Black Panther party in Berkeley, California on 29 October 1966. The poster was designed by L Lyons.



[From:<https://designobserver.com/feature/the-women-behind-the-black-panther-party-logo/39755> Accessed 20 January 2019]

## SOURCE 2C

The extract below describes how the Black Panther Party undertook a variety of social programmes across the USA during the 1960s.

By 1970 the Black Panther Party had nearly 5 000 members in more than 20 states. From San Diego to New Haven, Panthers and sympathisers were active in scores of programmes and service projects ... The Panthers made copious (many) attempts to meet people's fundamental needs. More than anything these programmes attracted people to the party. By 1969 the Black Panther Party had free breakfast programmes in 19 locations, established liberation schools, provided free health clinics and offered food parcels to indigent (poverty stricken) African Americans.

The Panthers founded the National Committee to Combat Fascism which brought together a broad collection of organisations to resist the war in Vietnam, police brutality and a range of other issues which were deemed (thought) harmful to African American people ... To the young and determined rank and file (ordinary members) of the party, the Panthers were the vanguard (spearhead) of the revolution.

The Panthers spread across the country, attracting thousands of young people to commit to the struggle in ways few organisations demanded ... Different chapters (groups) would have different characteristics that reflected provincial (local) issues ... The Black Panthers wanted to walk with the people towards revolution, even if this meant that its members must take the first step.

[From *Black Power, Radical Politics and African American Identity* by JOG Ogbar]

## SOURCE 2D

The source below explains how the US federal Agents tried to weaken the Black Panther Party.

In attacking the Black Panthers as enemies of the state, Federal Agents sought to repress [limit] not just the Party as an organisation, but the political possibility it represented. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Counterintelligence Programme (COINTELPRO) sought to vilify [belittle] and undermine members of the Black Panther Party and 'prevent [the BPP and similar Black Nationalist groups from gaining respectability by discrediting them]'.

FBI director, J Edgar Hoover, emphasised time and again in different ways that 'one of our primary aims in counterintelligence, as it concerns the BPP (Black Panther Party), is to keep this group isolated from the moderate black and white community which may support it'. Federal agents sought 'to create factionalism [division]' among Party leaders and between the Panthers and other black political organisations.

FBI operatives forged documents and paid provocateurs [people who were paid to create instability within the Black Panther Party] to promote violent conflicts between Black Panther leaders as well as between the Party and other black nationalist organisations, and congratulated themselves when these conflicts yielded [led to] the killing of members of the Panthers. COINTELPRO sought to lead the Party into unsupportable action, 'creating opposition to the BPP on the part of the majority of the residents of the ghetto areas'. For example, on the government payroll they supplied explosives to Black Panther members and sought to incite [provoke] them to blow up public buildings and they promoted kangaroo courts encouraging Panther members to torture suspected informants.

[From [http://inthesetimes.com/article/15949/how\\_the\\_fbi\\_conspired\\_to\\_destroy\\_the\\_black\\_panther\\_party](http://inthesetimes.com/article/15949/how_the_fbi_conspired_to_destroy_the_black_panther_party).  
Accessed on 15 January 2019]

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

Burnet A, *Chambers Book of Great Speeches* (Cambridge, 2001)

Finkelstein, NH, *Thirteen Days/Ninety Miles? The Cuban Missile Crisis* (NG Publishers. 1985)

<https://designobserver.com/feature/the-women-behind-the-black-panther-party-logo/39755>

[https://inthesetimes.com/article/15949/how the fbi conspired to destroy the black panther party](https://inthesetimes.com/article/15949/how-the-fbi-conspired-to-destroy-the-black-panther-party)

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Black-Panther-Party>

<http://www.cvce.eu/en/obj/cartoon> by Heko on cuban crisis 30 september 1962

Kennedy RF, *Thirteen days, Memoir of The Cuban Missile Crisis* (Oxford, 1992)

Ogbar, J. et. al. *Black Power, Radical Politics and African American Identity*