

**Hillcrest High School**

**September 2019**

**Examiner: Moore**



**History Paper 1**

**Grade 12**

**150 Marks**

**3 Hours**

- **Answer One Source Based Question and the Essay**
- **Question 1: The Cold War – Cuban Missile Crisis**
- **Question 2: Independent Africa – Case Study: Angola**
- **Question 3: Civil Society Protest – The Black Power Movement**
- **Question 4: Civil Society Protest – The Civils Right Movement**

## **Section A: Source-Based Questions**

### **Question 1: Why and how did the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962 take the USA and USSR to the brink of nuclear war?**

1.1 Explain the term 'brinkmanship' in the context of the Cuban Missile Crisis.

(1x2) (2)

1.2 Refer to Source 1A.

1.2.1 What reasons does Source 1A give for the USA's hostility towards Fidel Castro and Cuba?

(2x2) (4)

1.2.2 Using Source 1A as well as your own knowledge to help you, briefly explain why the Bay of Pigs incident changed relations between the USA and Cuba.

(2x2) (4)

1.3 What reasons does Krushchev give in Source 1B for secretly installing nuclear missiles on Cuba as stated in Source 1A?

(2x2) (4)

1.4 Refer to Sources 1B, 1C(i) and 1C(ii).

1.4.1 In what ways do sources 1B and 1C(i) indicate that the setting up of missiles on Cuba by the USSR was viewed as 'offensive' and 'threatening' by the USA?

(2x2) (4)

1.4.2 Using your own knowledge and Source 1C(ii) state how the USA came to know about the Soviet missiles on Cuba.

(2x2) (4)

1.4.3 What course of action was decided upon by the USA in response to the setting up of missiles on Cuba by the USSR?

(1x2) (2)

1.5 Refer to Source 1D.

1.5.1 What message is the cartoonist trying to convey in the cartoon and why was this ironic in the context of the Cold War?

(2x2) (4)

1.5.2 Using the source and your own knowledge, analyse the significance of USSR-US communication during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

(2x2) (4)

1.5.3 Explain the usefulness of this cartoon to a historian studying the Cold War. (2x2) (4)

1.6 Refer to Source 1D.

1.6.1 In this extract Krushchev stated that the Cuban Crisis was 'a great victory for us'. What reasons does he give to back up this statement? (2x1) (2)

1.6.2 To what extent did the Americans agree with Krushchev's version of the outcome of the Cuban Missile Crisis. (2x2) (4)

1.7 Using all the Sources and your own knowledge =, write a paragraph of approximately 10-12 lines in which you discuss the following statement: 'The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 nearly turned the Cold War into a "hot" war'. (8)

**[50]**

**Question 2: Why did foreign countries decide to get involved in Angola After 1975?**

2.1 Refer to Source 2A

2.1.1 List any TWO Angolan liberation movements from the source. (2x1) (2)

2.1.2 Define the historical concept *anti-colonial war* in your own words. (1x2) (2)

2.1.3 Why do you think there was a 'furious war for power in Angola' after 1975. (2x2) (4)

2.1.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain how the USA and the Soviet Union became involved in the Angolan Civil War. (2x2) (4)

2.2 Consult Source 2B.

2.2.1 What, according to Neto, motivated the MPLA to ask Cuba for help? (1x2) (2)

2.2.2 Quote two forms of assistance from the source that the MPLA requested from the Cuban government. (2x1) (2)

2.2.3 What type of political ideology, according to the information in the source, did Cuba adopt after 1959? (1x2) (2)

2.2.4 using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why you would consider the information in this source useful when writing about Cuba's involvement in the Angolan Civil War. (2x2) (4)

2.3 Study Source 2C.

2.3.1 Name TWO items from the source that Cuba sent to the MPLA on 5 November 1975. (2x1) (2)

2.3.2 Why, according to the source, did the MPLA request assistance from Cuba? (1x2) (2)

2.3.3 Explain how Castro viewed his relationship with the Soviet Union and the MPLA. Support your answer by using the information in the source and your own knowledge. (2x2) (4)

2.3.4 Comment on Castro's opinion of Presidents' Ford and Kissinger regarding Cuba's role in Angola. (2x2) (4)

2.4 Use Source 2D.

2.4.1 Why did Henry Kissinger justify the USA's involvement in the Angolan civil War? Refer to frames 1 and 2 in the cartoon to support your answer. (1x2) (2)

2.4.2 Explain how Kissinger responded to President Ford regarding the civil war in Angola. Refer to frame 3 to support your answer. (1x2) (2)

2.5 Compare sources 2C and 2D. Explain how the information in both sources support each other regarding Cuba's role in Angola. (2x2) (4)

2.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining why foreign countries decided to get involved in Angola after 1975. (8)

**[50]**

**Question 3: Why was the Black Power Movement formed in the United States of America in the 1960s?**

3.1 Refer to Source 3A

3.1.1 Why, according to the source, did the idea of Black Power emerge in 1966?

(1x2) (2)

3.1.2 Identify any THREE central tenets of Black Power from the source. (3x1) (3)

3.1.3 Comment on why Malcolm X rejected the idea of integration with white Americans.

(2x2) (4)

3.2 Study Source 3B.

3.2.1 Why was Stokeley Carmichael against peaceful marches? Quote THREE reasons from the source.

(3x1) (3)

3.2.2 Using the information in the source and your knowledge, explain why it was necessary for African Americans to carry guns.

(2x2) (4)

3.2.3 Why were African Americans against white Americans working in their communities?

(1x2) (2)

3.2.4 Comment on why you would consider the information in the source useful when researching about the Black power Movement.

(2x2) (4)

3.3 Consult Source 3C.

3.3.1 List any TWO social issues, from the source, that Angela Davis fought for.

(2x1) (2)

3.3.2 Comment on why you think Angela Davis decided to join the Black power Movement.

(2x2) (4)

3.3.3 Quote evidence from the source as to why the FBI placed Angela Davis on the most wanted list. (2x1) (2)

3.4 Use Source 3D

3.4.1 Explain the messages that are conveyed in the poster. (2x2) (4)

3.4.2 Comment on why you think the FBI decided to post two photographs of Angela Davis. (2x2) (4)

3.5 Refer to Sources 3C and 3D. Explain how the information in Source 3C supports the evidence in Source 3D regarding Angela Davis being placed on the FBI's most wanted list. (2x2) (4)

3.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining why the Black Power Movement was formed in the United States of America in the 1960s. (8)

**[50]**

### **Section B: Essay**

**“Martin Luther King called on African Americans to resist without bitterness, to be cursed and not reply, to be beaten & not hit back.”**

In light of the above statement, discuss to what extent the protest resistance during the Civil Rights Movement was successful in opposing segregation & discrimination in the USA during the 1960s.

**[50]**

## SOURCES

### Question 1: Why and how did the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962 take the USA and USSR to the brink of nuclear war?

#### Source 1A



▲  
Fidel Castro

The most serious crisis came in 1962 with the discovery that the USSR had secretly installed nuclear missiles in Communist-supported Cuba, a few miles from the coast of Florida. The USA was hostile to the revolutionary government of Cuba, led by Fidel Castro, after it nationalised many assets on the island that had previously belonged to Americans. For years the USA had supported the previous corrupt Batista regime and Cuba had been a popular holiday resort for Americans.

The US feared the spread of Communist influence in the Caribbean. The Soviets were happy to assist the new Cuban government. In 1961 an unsuccessful invasion by American-backed Cuban exiles at the Bay of Pigs underlined the threat to Castro from his powerful neighbour. Kennedy took the blame for the failure of this badly planned attack to remove Castro.

#### Source 1B

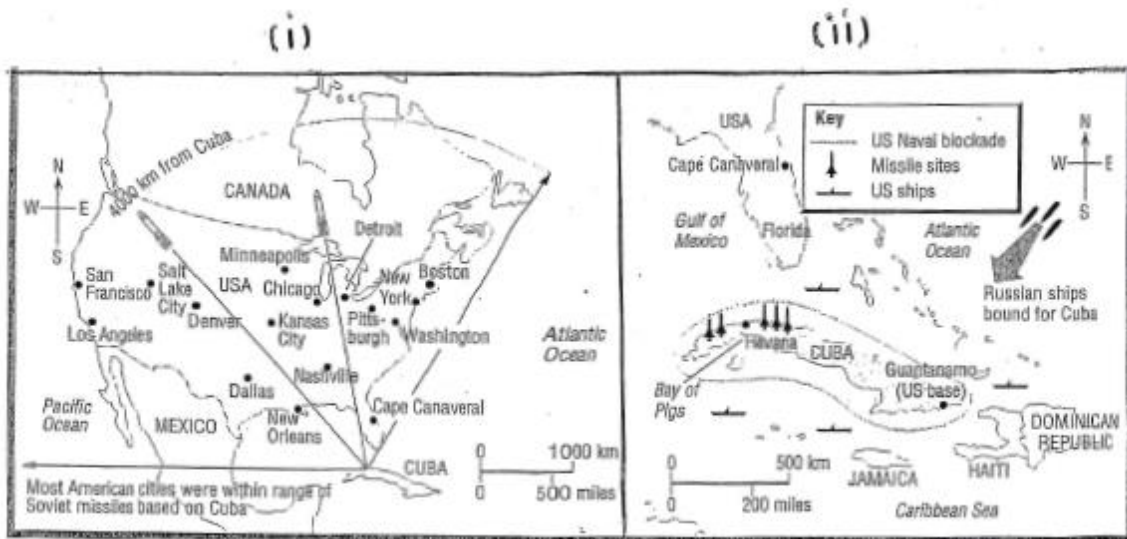
... we are firmly convinced that the USA will never resign itself to the existence of a socialist Cuba. We knew that they would do all they could to maintain the capitalist system in all the countries of the western hemisphere... the United States has reserved the 'right' to involve itself in the affairs of Europe, Asia, and the other continents, forming military alliances of imperialist countries to carry out a third world war...

To defend Cuba we proposed the installation of missiles. If North American imperialism had unleashed the invasion, no protest of ours would have stopped them. Only one thing could restrain them: the fear, the knowledge that if they began the invasion, the missiles would carry out their mission.

We understood that placing such a weapon in Cuba was the most efficient way of defending it during that time.

Letter from the Soviet Premier, Nikita Khrushchev, to the Cuban Prime Minister, Fidel Castro, on 31 January 1963

Source 1C



Source 1D

A cartoon entitled *Kennedy and Krushchev*



## Source 1E

### Differing opinions on the outcome of the Cuban Missile Crisis:

#### Two Soviet opinions on the Cuban Missile Crisis which took place during the Cold War:

1. We sent the Americans a note saying that we agreed to remove our missiles and bombers on condition that the President gave us assurances that there would be no invasion of Cuba. Finally Kennedy gave in and agreed to make a statement giving us such an assurance. It was a great victory for us, a spectacular success without having to fire a shot.

**Extract from *Khrushchev's Memoirs* written in the late 1960s.**

2. General: This was the most humiliating thing for us. The military really resented it. Soviet Embassy official in Washington: It was a humiliation no doubt. And it was well deserved.

Special Assistant to Khrushchev: It failed in that the missiles were withdrawn. But it did not fail in that there was a commitment not to attack Cuba. It also led to a better climate between the two leaders and the two countries.

**Soviet verdicts quoted in BBC2 Timewatch special, October 1992.**

#### Two American opinions on the Cuban Missile Crisis that took place during the Cold War:

1. Army General: We'd given Castro too much. And let him off too easily.  
Admiral: We've been had.  
Air Force General: It's the greatest defeat in our history, Mr President. We should invade today.  
**Statements by America's top officers from BBC Timewatch special, October 1992.**

2. Generations to come may well count John Kennedy's determination as one of the most decisive moments in the twentieth century.

**An American journalist in *Time Magazine*, November 1962.**

**Taken from *Essential Modern World History* by S Waugh, 2001, United Kingdom.**

## Question 2: Why did foreign countries decide to get involved in Angola After 1975?

### Source 2A

The source below explains how different Angolan liberation movements were supported by foreign countries after it attained independence from Portuguese colonial rule in 1975.

At the end of the anti-colonial war, Angolan liberation movements (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 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 armoured carriers, large mortars, 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 US began a covert (secret) programme of support in January 1975. Earlier in 1974, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had secretly begun making payments to the FNLA and felt that that movement best represented the interest of the US in Angola ... the FNLA was given 300 000 US dollars ...

By March 1975, the MPLA began to receive major arms shipments from the Soviet Union. According to official US 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 (increase) 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 ...

[From *The Origins of the Angolan Civil War* by FA Guimarães]

## Source 2B

This is a part of a letter that the leader of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), Agostinho Neto, wrote to the Cuban government on 26 January 1975. It was a request for Cuban military assistance.

Dar es Salaam, 26 January 1975

Dear Comrades

Given the situation on the ground of our movement and our country, and taking into account the results of the exploratory [experimental] trip of the official Cuban delegation, we are sending you a list of the urgent needs of our organisation. We are confident that you will give it immediate consideration.

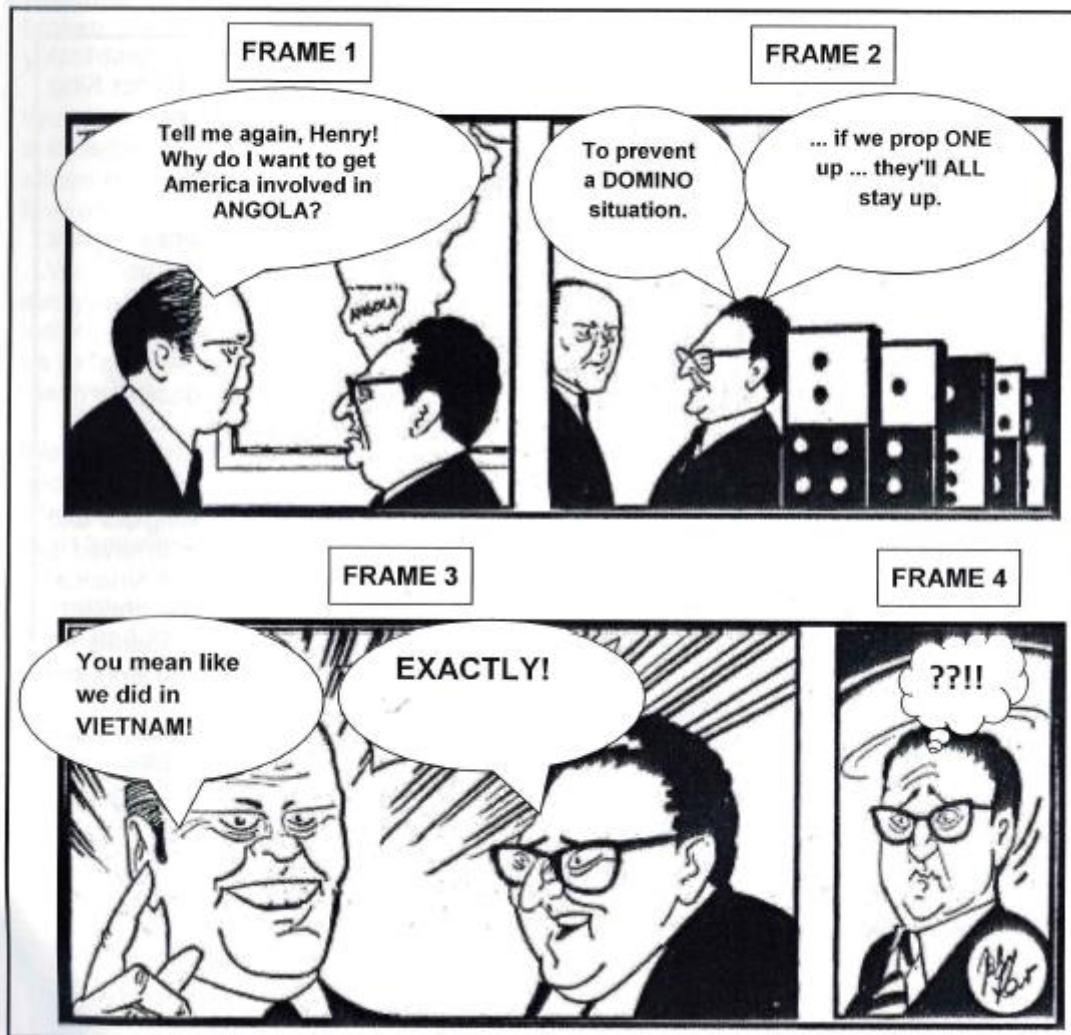
1. The establishment, organisation and maintenance of a military school for cadres. We urgently need to create a company of security personnel, and we need to prepare the members of our military staff.
2. We need to rent a ship to transport the war material that we have in Dar es Salaam to Angola. The delivery in Angola, if this were a Cuban ship, could take place outside of the territorial waters.
3. Weapons and means of transportation  
We also urge the Communist Party of Cuba to use its influence with other countries that are its friends and allies, especially from the Socialist camp, so that they can grant useful and timely aid to our movement, which is the only guarantee of a democratic and progressive Angola in the future.

Comrades, accept our revolutionary greetings and convey the good wishes of the combatants of the MPLA and of the new Angola to Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

[From <http://www.cnn.com/SPECIALS/cold.war/episodes/17/documents/angola/>, accessed on 1 March 2018.]

## Source 2C

The following cartoon depicts the USA's Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, explaining to USA President, Gerald Ford, why he wanted the USA to get 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 re-typed for clarity.



[From [http://www.cartoons.ac.uk/browse/cartoon\\_item/anytext=angola%20war?page=4](http://www.cartoons.ac.uk/browse/cartoon_item/anytext=angola%20war?page=4). Accessed on 16 March 2018.]

## Source 2D

The following is part of a speech that Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba, delivered in Havana on 19 April 1976. He outlines why Cuba decided to assist the MPLA.

On 5 November 1975, at the request of the MPLA, the leadership of our party decided to send with great urgency a battalion [division] of regular troops and anti-tank weapons to help the Angolan patriots resist the invasion of the South African racists. This was the first Cuban troop unit sent to Angola ...

Cuba alone bears the responsibility of taking that decision. The USSR had always helped the people of the Portuguese colonies in their struggle for independence, provided besieged [surrounded] Angola with basic military equipment and collaborated [cooperated] with us when imperialism had cut off practically all our air routes to Africa. But it never requested that a single Cuban be sent to that country. The USSR is extraordinarily respectful and careful in its relations with Cuba. A decision of that nature could only be made by our own party.

Ford and Kissinger lie to the people of the United States and to world public opinion when they try to place the responsibility for Cuba's action in solidarity with Angola on the Soviet Union.

[From *Fidel Castro Speeches: Cuba's International Foreign Policy 1975–1980* by F Castro]

## Question 3: Why was the Black Power Movement formed in the United States of America in the 1960s?

### Source 3A

The source below focuses on the emergence of the Black Power Movement in the United States of America in the 1960s.

By 1966, the idea of Black Power was an alternative philosophy to non-violent protest that civil rights activists embraced. For some time it had been in the shadow of Martin Luther King Jnr and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) but it became increasingly popular in many parts of the black community. The greatest exponent of Black Power was Malcolm X, who died in early 1965, just as his ideas were becoming more popular.

Black Power included a number of different, loosely-defined ideas, but some central tenets (principles) are identified below:

- Rejection of non-violence
- Martin Luther King Jnr was regarded as a 'tool of the white man'
- Black Supremacy – African Americans should be in complete control of their destiny
- Demands for more effective and fair implementation of the law
- Radical social change, especially in housing and education

Malcolm X rejected the idea of integration with the white Americans that Martin King Jnr and others favoured. He believed that black development needed to be separate. It involved a rejection of American democratic values. Malcolm X lived in the Northern states of America, among working class black people and had assessed the attitude of Northern whites towards black people. Here racism was more disguised and he viewed Northern white liberals as hypocrites (pretenders) and 'wolves in sheep's clothing'. African Americans need to work out their own destiny and did not need assistance from friendly whites to do it.

[From *Civil Rights In The USA, 1863-1980* by Paterson, Willoughby & Willoughby]

### Source 3B

The following extract describes how Stokely Carmichael pleaded with African Americans to become self-reliant.

After years we are almost at the same point because we demonstrated from a point of weakness. We cannot be expected any longer to go on peaceful marches to have our heads broken, harassed and treated badly in order to say to Whites: 'Come, you are nice guys.' For you are not nice guys. We have found you out to be.

We should begin with the basic fact that black Americans have two problems: they are poor and they are black... Black people are homeless people in a country where property is valued above all... We have to work for power because this country does not function by morality, love and non-violence, but by power.

...We may also need a gun, and SNCC reaffirms (supports) the right of black men everywhere to defend themselves when threatened or attacked. As for initiating (starting) violence, we hope that such programmes as ours will make that unnecessary; but it is not for us to tell black communities whether they can or cannot use any particular form of action to resolve their problems.

We also cannot have white Americans working in the black community. Psychologically, black people often question whether or not they are equal to whites every time they start to do something, whites are always around showing them how to do it. Therefore black people must be seen in positions of power, doing and articulating for themselves.

Carmichael urged African Americans to take pride in being Black. He was in favour of African dress and Afro hairstyles and wanted African Americans to recognise their heritage.

[From *What We Want* by Stokely Carmichael]

### Source 3C

The extract below outlines Angela Davis' involvement in the Black Power Movement.

Angela Davis was a radical African American educator and activist for civil rights and other social issues example gender equity, prison reform and alliances across colour lines. She knew about racial prejudice from her experiences with discrimination growing up in Alabama. She attended 'blacks' only schools and theatres and was relegated to the back of city buses and back doors of shops.

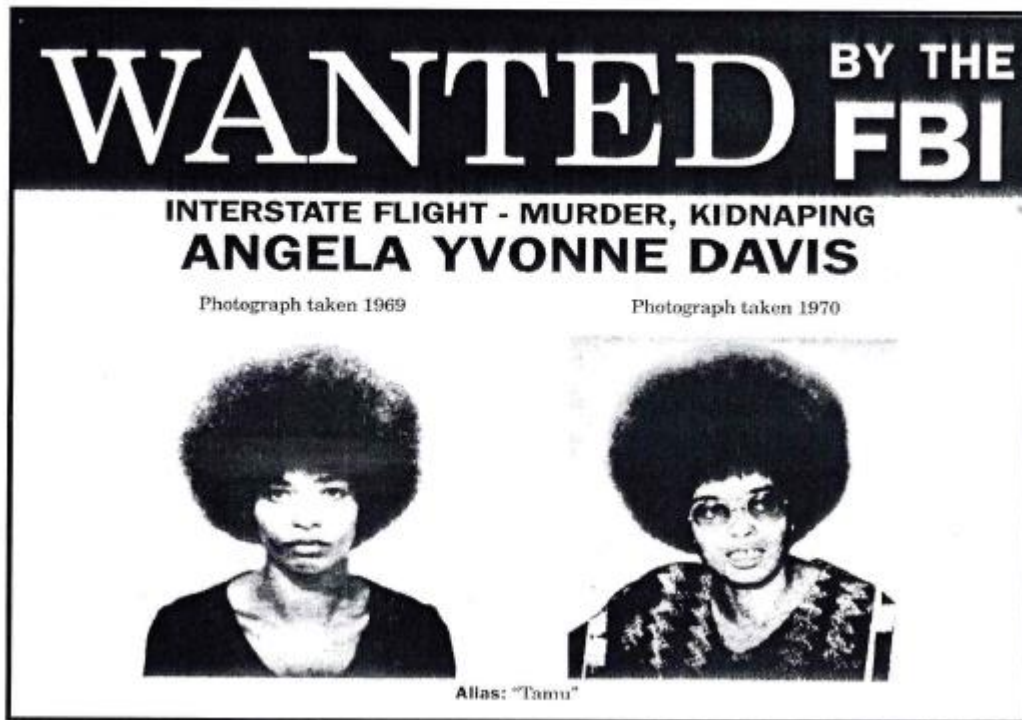
Davis worked with various academic and community organisations to build a coalition to address issues of concern affecting the African American community. By 1968, Davis joined a collective organisation, the Black Panther Party in order to achieve her goal of organising people for political action. This party later became known as the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

She was accused of organising activities such as gun-running for the Black Panther Party. During this time, Davis also became involved with the movement to free three black inmates from the Soledad Prison in California. Davis was later charged with conspiracy and murder after guns registered in her name were used in a shoot-out at the courthouse. She later fled from Los Angeles and the FBI placed her on its most wanted list.

[From <https://www.enclopaedia.com/people/hustory/us-history>. Accessed 16 March 2018]

## Source 3D

The poster below of Angela Davis was distributed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on 7 August 1970.



[From <https://flashbak.com>. Accessed 17 March 2018]

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Visual sources and other historical information taken from the following:

S Paterson, R Willoughby 2001. *Civil Rights in the USA, 1863-1980*.

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Stokeley Carmichael 1975. *What we want*.

<https://www.encyclopaedia.com/people/history/US-History>.

<https://flashbak.com>

