

Hillcrest High School

History PAPER 1

Trials 2020

Grade 12

3 Hours

150 Marks

Examiner: Mr Moore



**INSTRUCTIONS**

Answer **THREE** questions, for 50 marks each, to give a total of 150 marks.

**START EACH QUESTION ON A NEW PAGE**

**Students must answer at least one essay and one non-essay question.**

## SECTION A: SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

### QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE DEPLOYMENT OF SOVIET MISSILES IN CUBA INTENSIFY COLD WAR TENSIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE SOVIET UNION IN 1962?

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

#### 1.1 Use Source 1A.

1.1.1 Who, according to the source, were Fidel Castro's TWO closest advisors?  
(2x1) (2)

1.1.2 Define the concept *communism* in your own words. (1x2) (2)

1.1.3 What, according to the source, 'drove him (Castro) into the arms of the Soviets'?  
(1x1) (1)

1.1.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why the USA had allies throughout Eastern Europe. (1x2) (2)

#### 1.2 Refer to Source 1B.

1.2.1 What, according to the source, prompted Kennedy to call for an urgent meeting with his advisors?  
(2x1) (2)

1.2.2 Comment on why you think President Kennedy and his advisors decided to question intelligence officers. (1x2) (2)

1.2.3 What prompted President Kennedy to establish ExComm? (1x2) (2)

1.2.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why you would find this source useful when researching the Cuban Missile Crisis. (2x2) (2)

#### 1.3 Use Source 1C.

1.3.1 Explain the messages the cartoon conveys regarding the Cuban Missile Crisis. Use the visual clues in the source to support your answer.  
(2x2) (4)

- 1.3.2 Comment on the significance of the following in the cartoon:
- (a) The hammer and sickle on the missile (1x2) (2)
  - (b) The caption 'Drop It' (1x2) (2)
- 1.4 Consult Sources 1B and 1C. Explain how the information in Source 1B supports the evidence in Source 1C regarding the deployment of Soviet missiles to Cuba. (2x2) (4)
- 1.5 Read Source 1D.
- 1.5.1 How, according to the information in the source, did the Soviet Union view its relationship with other countries? (3x1) (3)
  - 1.5.2 Quote TWO pieces of evidence from the source that shows the Soviet governments was concerned about the USA's position on the issue of Cuba. (2x1) (2)
  - 1.5.3 Comment on what you think was implied by the statement 'Cuba belongs to the Cuban people'. (2x2) (4)
  - 1.5.4 Explain why you think Andrei Gromyko stated that Cuba did not represent a threat to the USA. (2x2) (4)
- 1.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how the deployment of Soviet missiles in Cuba intensified Cold War tensions between the United States of America and the Soviet Union in 1962. (8)

**[50]**

## QUESTION 2: HOW DID FOREIGN POWERS INTERVENE IN POST-INDEPENDENT ANGOLA

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

### 2.1 Use Source 2A.

- 2.1.1 State any TWO factors from the source that 'spoiled' Angola's transition to interdependence. (2x1) (2)
- 2.1.2 Explain the term *authoritarian* in the context of Portuguese colonial rule of Angola. (1x2) (2)
- 2.1.3 Comment on the impact that the Alvor Agreement had on Angola's road to independence. (2x2) (4)
- 2.1.4 Why, according to the information in the source, did the transitional government in Angola collapse? (2x1) (2)

### 2.2 Consult Source 2B.

- 2.2.1 What do you think prompted the *News Diary of Lisbon* to publish this photograph? (2x2) (4)
- 2.2.2 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why a historian would find this source useful when studying the process of negotiations that took place in Alvor. (2x2) (4)

### 2.3 Study Source 2C.

- 2.3.1 Explain why you think Victoria Brittain claimed that Angola's independence had both 'political and emotional' significance beyond the continent. (2x2) (4)
- 2.3.2 Quote TWO reasons from the source that suggest foreign powers were interested in Angola after it gained independence. (2x1) (2)

- 2.3.3 Why, according to the source did the USA falsify the history of Angola in 1975? (1x2) (2)
- 2.3.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain the role the United States government played in Angola before the 1975 election. (2x2) (4)
- 2.4 Read Source 2D.
- 2.4.1 Why, according to the source, did the Angolan Government of National Unity collapse? (1x2) (2)
- 2.4.2 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge explain why General Geldenhuys viewed the Angolan civil war as an extension of the Cold War. (2x1) (2)
- 2.4.3 Quote any two countries from the source that supported the MPLA. (2x1) (2)
- 2.5 Compare sources 2C and 2D. explain how the information in these sources is similar regarding the build-up of cold war tensions in Angola during the 1970s. (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 how foreign powers intervened in post-independent Angola. (8)

**[50]**

**QUESTION 3: WHAT WAS THE INFLUENCE OF THE BLACK POWER MOVEMENT IN ITS FIGHT AGAINST WHITE DOMINATION IN THE USA IN THE 1960s?**

Read Source 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D to answer the questions that follow.

3.1 Refer to Source 3A.

- 3.1.1 Define the term *black power* in your own words. (1x2) (2)
- 3.1.2 According to the source, how did Carmichael define the term 'Black Power'? (2x1) (2)
- 3.1.3 Explain why you think there was a rift between the SNCC and SCLC regarding the approach to civil rights protests. (2x2) (4)
- 3.1.4 Quote evidence from the source that suggests why Carmichael criticized integration. (3x1) (3)
- 3.1.5 Comment on what was implied by Stockely Carmichael's words: 'we have been tired of trying to prove things to white people'. (2x2) (4)

3.2 Study Source 3B.

- 3.2.1 Name the athletes from the source who won medals at the Olympics. (2x1) (2)
- 3.2.2 What, according to the source, does the following represent:
- (a) raised right fist (1x1) (1)
- (b) left fist (1x1) (1)
- 3.2.3 Explain why African Americans wore black attire. (2x2) (4)
- 3.2.4 Comment on why you think the Olympic spokesperson regarded the action of the two Americans a deliberate and violent breach of the fundamental principles of the Olympic rules. (2x2) (4)

3.3 Read Source 3C.

3.3.1 Explain the messages that are conveyed in the cartoon regarding the Black Power Movement. (2x2) (4)

3.4 Consult Source 3D.

3.4.1 Who, according to the source, was the director of the FBI? (1x1) (1)

3.4.2 List THREE ways from the source Hoover used to destroy the BPP. (3x1) (3)

3.4.3 Why according to the source was the BPP a threat to Hoover and other rabid defenders? (3x1) (3)

3.4.4 Explain why you think the BPP was critical of capitalism. (2x2) (4)

3.5 Using the information from the relevant sources and your own knowledge write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (80 words) explaining the influence of the Black Power Movement in its fight against white domination in the 1960's. (8)

**[50]**

## **SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS**

### **QUESTION 4: CASE STUDY – CHINA**

Mao Zedong's policies were successful in improving Communist China's industrial and agricultural output between 1958 and 1969.

Critically discuss this statement by referring to Mao Zedong's policies of the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution. **[50]**

### **QUESTION 5: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: COMPARATIVE CASE STUDY – THE CONGO AND TANZANIA**

Explain to what extent Mobutu Sese Seko's (Congo) and Julius Nyerere's (Tanzania) policies influenced the economic, social and cultural development of their respective countries between the 1960s and 1970s. **[50]**

### **QUESTION 6: CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS FROM THE 1950s TO THE 1970s: THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT**

The March on Washington DC (Lincoln Memorial) on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of August 1963 was the most influential form of non-violent protest against discrimination in the United States of America in the 1960s.

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

## ADDENDUM

### SOURCE 1A

The extract below focuses on the relationship that Cuba had with the Soviet Union.

Cuba's ties to the USSR were strengthened by two of Castro's closest advisers – his brother, Raul Castro, and the legendary revolutionary, Che Guevara. Both men shared the communist ideology of the Soviets ... Castro came to believe that the Americans would invade Cuba no matter what. This fear drove him into the arms of the Soviets. Soon the USSR and its allies were providing military aid and weapons to Cuba.

Khrushchev and the Soviets couldn't have asked for a better-located ally against the United States. The Americans had allies all over the Eastern Hemisphere, surrounding the USSR. The United States had a huge number of military forces in Europe near Soviet borders ... It was well-known that the United States had nuclear missiles in Turkey, which were pointed at the Soviet Union.

While the United States had forces surrounding the USSR, the Soviet had no military presence at all in the Western Hemisphere. They did not even have aircraft carriers to put their planes within striking distance of the US mainland. But the new alliance between Cuba and the USSR changed all that, giving Khrushchev and the Soviets a military base less than 100 miles (161 km) from the United States. After the Soviets moved missiles to Cuba, the global balance of power would shift. That was something the US government would not allow.

[From *The Cuban Missile Crisis – To the Brink of War* by PJ Byrne]

### SOURCE 1B

The source below focuses on how President Kennedy reacted to the deployment of Soviet missiles in Cuba.

Kennedy and his advisers were debating what to do about the missiles in Cuba. On Tuesday 16 October, the same morning he learned about the photographs, the President immediately called for a meeting. Kennedy and his advisers gathered before noon in the White House cabinet room.

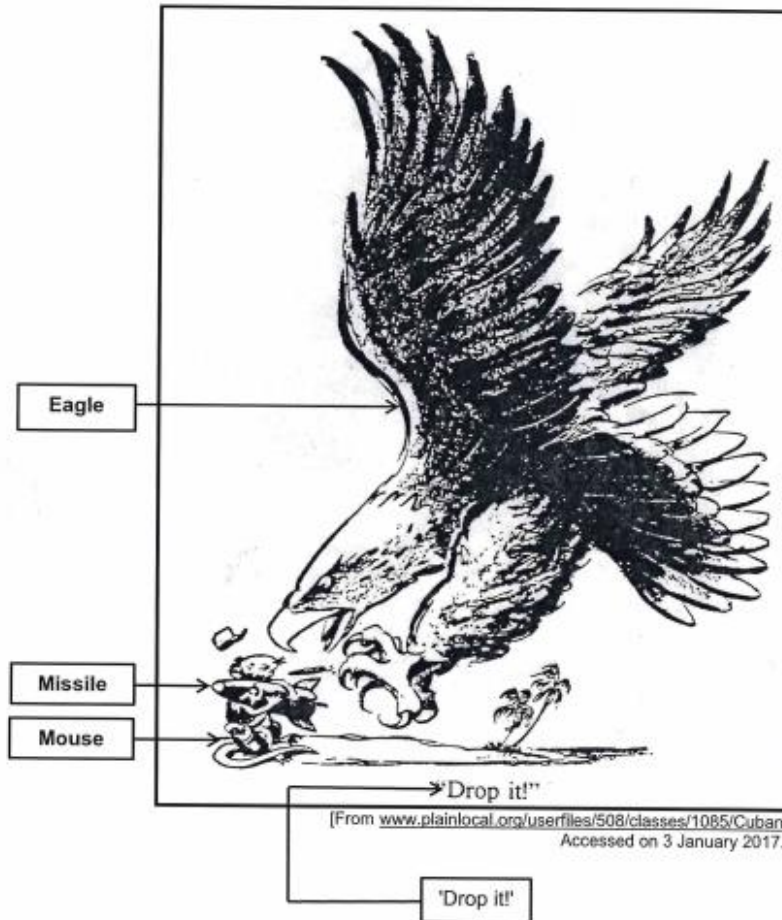
Joining the President in the large room were several intelligence officers, who presented the photographs and pointed out details showing the missiles. They were found in the area around San Cristobal, located in western Cuba. The President and his advisers pored (scrutinised) over the evidence, asking the intelligence officers questions about the photographs and the missiles. They wondered if there may have been more missiles in Cuba not seen in these spy photos.

Along with key members of his Cabinet, the President assembled a team of experts to help him determine what to do. Most of these advisers were part of the President's administration, but Kennedy also sought the advice of people outside his government who were experts on Soviet relations. This group became known as the Executive Committee of the National Security Council, or 'ExComm' for short. ... The young President knew he needed all the advice he could get.

[From *The Cuban Missile Crisis – To the Brink of War* by PJ Byrne]

### SOURCE 1C

The cartoon below is titled 'Drop it!'. It depicts an eagle attempting to catch a mouse that is carrying a missile.



### SOURCE 1D

This source is an extract from a letter that Andrei Gromyko (Soviet Foreign Minister) wrote to JF Kennedy (President of the United States of America) on 20 October 1962. It explains the Soviet Union's position on the deployment of missiles in Cuba.

The Soviet government stands for peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, against the interference of one state into the internal affairs of others, and against the intervention of large states into the affairs of small countries.

It is well known to you, Mr President (Kennedy), the attitude of the Soviet government and personally, of Nikita Khrushchev toward the dangerous developments connected with the USA administration position on the issue of Cuba. An unrestrained anti-Cuban campaign has been going on in the USA for a long time and apparently there is a definite USA administration policy behind it. Right now the USA is making an attempt to blockade Cuban trade with other states. There is talk about a possibility of actions of organised policy in this region under the USA aegis (protection).

... The USA administration for some reason considers that the Cubans must solve their domestic affairs not at their discretion (choice), but at the discretion of the USA. But on what grounds? Cuba belongs to the Cuban people, not to the USA or any other state. And since it is so, then why are there statements made in the USA calling for an invasion of Cuba? What does the USA need Cuba for?

Who can in earnest believe that Cuba represents a threat to the USA? If we speak about dimensions and resources of the two countries, the USA and Cuba, then it is clear that they are a giant and a baby. The flagrant (deliberate) groundlessness (baseless) of such charges against Cuba is obvious.

[From *New Evidence on the Cuban Missile Crisis* by J Hershberg]

## SOURCE 2A

This extract focuses on the process of decolonisation in Angola that began in 1975. It was written by the historian, Alexandra Kaure.

The transition to independence in Angola was spoiled by violence, division and foreign intervention. The armed struggle against the authoritarian and uncompromising Portuguese colonial regime started in 1961 and involved three rival movements: Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) ... The hastily (quickly) concluded Alvor Agreement of 15 January 1975, signed between the Portuguese government and the three nationalist movements, promised independence on 11 November of the same year.

The Alvor Agreement stated that a transitional government of national unity including the three movements and Portugal was put in place and each ministry held by one party should have two secretaries of state, one from each of the rival parties ...

Also contained in the Agreement was provision for the establishment of a national army consisting of 8 000 men from each movement and 24 000 Portuguese troops, making a force of 48 000 in all. The Portuguese troops were to remain in Angola until 19 February 1976 ... Another proviso (point) under Article 40 of the Alvor Agreement was that the transitional government must organise general elections to a constituent assembly within nine months of 31 January 1975. But these arrangements were not to last long.

By July 1975, the transitional government had collapsed due to mutual distrust among the three groups, which had led to outbreaks of fighting.

[From *Angola from Socialism to Liberal Reforms* by A. Kaure]

## SOURCE 2B

The photograph below shows Agostinho Neto (MPLA), Holden Roberto (FNLA) and Jonas Savimbi (UNITA) in discussion at the Alvor Summit that was held in Portugal. It was published in the *News Diary of Lisbon*, a Portuguese newspaper on 15 January 1975.



Agostinho  
Neto (MPLA)

Holden Roberto  
(FNLA)

Jonas Savimbi  
(UNITA)

[From [http://bcavalaria8423.blogspot.co.za/2015\\_01\\_01\\_archive.html](http://bcavalaria8423.blogspot.co.za/2015_01_01_archive.html).  
Accessed on 16 November 2016.]

## SOURCE 2C

The extract below explains how foreign powers became involved in Angola during the mid-1970s. It was written by Victoria Brittain, a journalist who spent ten years working in Angola.

When the red and black flag with the yellow star representing independent Angola was raised over Luanda on 11 November 1975, ending the repressive blood-soaked years of Portuguese colonialism, it was a victory for Africa's liberation movement, but a victory with a political and emotional resonance (meaning) well beyond the continent ... Angola's hard won independence was a pledge to millions further south on the continent that liberation of the rest of the continent was possible ...

... Angola's natural resources, including oil and diamonds, its size and its strategic location made it a prize so tempting that the big powers did not for a moment dream of leaving the future direction to Angolans ...

The Americans falsified (made-up) the history of Angola in 1975 to create a Soviet and Cuban threat to the region which, at the height of the Cold War, had to be countered. The MPLA, they claimed, never intended to share power with the other two parties and was planning with the Soviets and Cubans to crush the FNLA and UNITA militarily, giving the Soviet Union a strategic foothold in a key region of Africa.

The realities were very different. In Washington in January 1975, Henry Kissinger and the committee of 40 authorised 300 000 dollars for the MPLA's main rival group, the FNLA. The FNLA leader, Holden Roberto, had been on the CIA payroll since 1961 ... the Americans also stepped up military support for UNITA, and throughout the year ambushes and assassinations of the MPLA by its two rivals destabilised the country and made a mockery of power-sharing within the transitional government. And, most importantly, the Americans gave the nod to Pretoria to mount an ambitious military adventure ...

[From *Death of Dignity* by V Brittain]

## SOURCE 2D

This source focuses on what occurred in post-independent Angola. It was written by General Jannie Geldenhuys (Chief of the South African Defence Force from 1985 to 1990).

In terms of an agreement signed in January 1975 in the Portuguese town of Alvor, the Portuguese transferred power in Angola to a 'Government of National Unity' ...

This interim government was supposed to rule until a general election had been held, with independence taking place on 11 November, but it did not happen that way. Because of its own internal problems Portugal could not or would not exert any real influence during the transition period. The interim government disintegrated and, with the help of Cuban troops the MPLA, soon became the sole (only) rulers in the capital Luanda. Roberto (FNLA) and Savimbi (UNITA) took to the bush, from where they declared war on the MPLA. Soon Angola was a battleground ...

It will be remembered that during the 1960s and 1970s and thereafter, the pattern was for the big powers to take sides and become involved in regional and local conflicts and they secured the active participation of their allies. The United States of America was the leader of the West and the Soviet Union of the East and the participation on almost every continent of the Americans with their allies and the Soviets with theirs is common knowledge ... This is the international 'Cold War' background against which the conflicts of that time must be seen.

In Angola the Soviet Union, Cuba and various Eastern Bloc countries supported Augustino Neto and the MPLA. America became involved on the side of Holden Roberto and the FNLA, who in turn formed an alliance with Jonas Savimbi and UNITA. And so South Africa, with the war on its doorstep, became part of the anti-Marxist alliance.

[From *At the Front. A General's Account of South Africa's Border War* by J Geldenhuys]

### SOURCE 3A

Extracts: Carmichael on the importance of Black Power and the need to break away from integration and the non – violent resistance led by the Civil Rights Movement

In Greenwood, Mississippi on June 16, 1966 an enraged Carmichael gave the address for which he would forever be best remembered. "What we are going to start saying now is 'Black Power.'"

In his 1968 book, *Black Power: The Politics of Liberation*, Carmichael explained the meaning of black power: "It is a call for black people in this country to unite, to recognize their heritage, to build a sense of community. It is a call for black people to define their own goals, to lead their own organizations."

Confronting intransigent (stubborn) racism, he demanded greater militancy from the civil rights movement, arguing that nonviolence was merely a tactic, not a goal, and should be abandoned if it proved ineffective. Martin Luther King, Jr., disagreed with this position, and a rift opened between SNCC and King's SCLC.

In "Toward Black Liberation," Carmichael ... criticizes integration ... as Carmichael put it, integration was available only to "acceptable" and "qualified" African Americans. It left behind the sharecropper, the dishwasher, and the welfare recipient ... Carmichael ... criticized integration because it did nothing to address the powerlessness and dependence of the black community. Its establishment as a goal and the pace of its progress were entirely determined by the white allies of the civil rights movement, and, as Carmichael wrote, "the political and social rights of Negroes have always been and always will be negotiable and expendable (dispensable) the moment they conflict with the interests of our 'allies.'"

From his speech, 29 October 1966: "... We are on the move for our liberation. We have been tired of trying to prove things to white people. We are tired of trying to explain to white people that we're not going to hurt them. We are concerned with getting the things we want, the things that we have to have to be able to function. The question is, can white people allow for that in this country?"

The question is, will white people overcome their racism and allow for that to happen in this country? If that does not happen, brothers and sisters, we have no choice but to say very clearly, "Move over, or we goin' to move on over you."

Accessed in June 2019

<https://voicesofdemocracy.umd.edu/carmichael-black-power-speech-text/>;

<http://nationalhumanitiescenter.org/pds/maai3/segregation/text8/text8read.htm>

<https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/stokely-carmichael>

### SOURCE 3B

1968: Black athletes and silent protest at the Mexico Olympics.

Two black American athletes have made history by staging a silent protest against racial discrimination. BBC, 17 October 2005.

Tommie Smith and John Carlos, gold and bronze medalists in the 200m, stood with their heads bowed and a black-gloved hand raised as the American National Anthem played during the victory ceremony.

The pair both wore black socks and no shoes and Smith wore a black scarf around his neck. They were demonstrating against continuing racial discrimination of black people in the United States.

At a press conference after the event Tommie Smith, who holds seven world records, said: "If I win I am an American, not a black American. But if I did something bad then they would say 'a Negro'. We are black and we are proud of being black. "Black America will understand what we did tonight."

Smith said he had raised his right fist to represent black power in America, while Carlos raised his left fist to represent black unity. Together they formed an arch of unity and power.

He said the black scarf represented black pride and the black socks with no shoes stood for black poverty in racist America.

Within a couple of hours the actions of the two Americans were being condemned by the International Olympic Committee. A spokesperson for the organisation said it was "a deliberate and violent breach of the fundamental principles of the Olympic spirit."

[http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/october/17/newsid\\_3535000/3535348.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/october/17/newsid_3535000/3535348.stm)

Accessed in July 2019

**SOURCE 3C**

Black Power salute as a rallying cry to unite black people fighting for emancipation of African Americans.



<https://voicesofdemocracy.umd.edu/carmichael-black-power-speech-text/>

**SOURCE 3D**

Extract on the influence of the Black Panther Party (BPP) and its harassment by the FBI.

In a 1968 memorandum to 14 field offices, FBI director J. Edgar Hoover had instructed recipients to "submit imaginative and hard-hitting counter-intelligence measures aimed at crippling the BPP".

The Black Panthers, founded in 1966, had grown to national prominence quickly. J. Edgar Hoover had labeled the BPP a "hate group" and by 1968 was convinced that they represented "without question...the greatest threat to internal security of the country." He launched a thorough, targeted campaign of surveillance, intimidation, exploitation, harassment, and in some cases violence, to destroy the organization. Hoover and other rabid defenders of the status quo were right to be afraid of the Black Panther Party, which was in many ways uniquely positioned to improve the material reality of black Americans. At the core of the Black Panther ethos was a sophisticated critique not just of the American political machine but of capitalism — the engine that drove it, according to party doctrine. They opened community health clinics and introduced the Free Breakfast for Children program — initiatives that served to highlight the lack of adequate social services in black neighborhoods. The group's socialist sympathies were a chief reason why they were deemed so threatening to national security, and programs targeting them were developed alongside those — like Operation Hoodwink — designed to gut the ranks of the Socialist Workers Party and the Communist Party of the United States.

<https://timeline.com/black-justice-fbi-scared-ebcf2986515c>