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EDUCATION

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**HISTORY P1
ADDENDUM**



This addendum consists of 13 pages.

SECTION A: SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS**QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE BERLIN BLOCKADE INTENSIFY COLD WAR TENSIONS BETWEEN THE USA AND THE SOVIET UNION?****SOURCE 1A**

This source focuses on America's reasons for the Marshall Plan and the Soviet Union's response.

Another part of the policy of containment was the Marshall Plan. Truman believed that more than just military aid was necessary to prevent the spread of communism. He sent the US Secretary of State, George Marshall, to Europe to investigate the post-war economic situation there. Marshall reported that much of Europe had been destroyed by the war and that people were suffering. The result of this visit was a plan for economic aid, called the Marshall Plan. The aim was to rebuild the post-war European economies and, in this way, destroy the conditions under which, Truman believed, the appeal of communism would spread. Between 1948 and 1952, the USA gave \$17 billion in Marshall Aid to the countries of Western Europe to help them rebuild their economies. This included former allies, such as France and Britain, as well as former enemies, such as Germany. Marshall Aid helped to bring about a remarkable economic recovery in western Europe.

The Soviet leader, Stalin, was suspicious of the aims behind the Marshall Plan. He saw it as a form of "dollar diplomacy". He would not allow any of the Soviet satellites to accept it. The Marshall Plan increased the divisions between eastern and western Europe. On the Soviet side, Stalin set up the Communist Information Bureau or Cominform, in 1947, to co-ordinate the communist parties of Eastern Europe in the post-war years. He used it to keep a firm control over the Soviet satellite states. Independent-minded leaders were replaced by those who were loyal to Stalin ... In 1949 the communist block formed another organisation, Comecon (the Council for Mutual Economic Aid), also dominated by the USSR. Communist countries outside of Europe, such as Cuba and Vietnam, were later drawn into Comecon.

[From: historytoday.com. Accessed on 21 May 2015]

SOURCE 1B

The source consists of a written source and a visual source.

The written source:

This sources focuses on Stalin's reason for the imposition of the Berlin Blockade and the reaction the West.

The blockade of Berlin was the first serious crisis of the Cold War. By 1948, the Western Allies began moving towards consolidating their occupation zones in Western Germany into a single independent German state. As part of that process, the U.S., France and Britain took steps to reform the currency in the parts of Germany they occupied, in order to promote economic recovery. The new currency, over which the Soviets would have no control, was also to become legal tender in the Western sectors of Berlin.

The USSR, which had been invaded twice by Germany, was alarmed at the prospect of a strong Germany. The Soviet leadership responded to the Western allies' currency reforms by installing their own new currency in East Berlin just 24 hours before the West's *mark* was to go into circulation. They also imposed a blockade on West Berlin, cutting off all land and rail routes into the Western sectors. Lucius Clay, the military governor of the American zone of occupied Germany wrote: "When the order of the Soviet Military Administration to close all rail traffic from the western zones went into effect at 6:00 a.m. on the morning of June 24, 1948, the three western sectors of Berlin, with a civilian population of about 2,500,000 people, became dependent on reserve stocks and airlift replacements. It was one of the most ruthless efforts in modern times to use mass starvation for political coercion ..."

Initially the Soviet authorities thought the plan was working. "Our control and restrictive measures have dealt a strong blow to the prestige of the Americans and British in Germany," the Soviet authorities reported. But the Western Allies responded immediately by mounting a tremendous airlift. Under the leadership of General Curtis LeMay, ten-ton capacity C-54s began supplying the city on July 1. By the fall the airlift, code-named "Operation Vittles" and often referred to as "LeMay's feed and coal company," was bringing in an average of 5,000 tons of supplies a day.

[From: www.pbs.org; Accessed on 1 August 2014]

Visual source

This visual source depicts aeroplanes bringing supplies to the city of West Berlin as part of the Berlin Airlift.



[From: www.google.co.za – search-the berlin airlift. Accessed on 1 August 2014]

SOURCE 1C

An extract from a speech by President Kennedy of USA to the people of West Berlin, 26 June 1963. It highlights the importance of the concept of freedom from an American perspective.

Two thousand years ago the proudest boast in the world was *Civis Romanus Sum* ['I am a Roman citizen']. Today, in the world of freedom, the proudest boast is *Ich bin ein Berliner* ['I am a Berliner']. There are many people in the world who do not understand what the greatest issue is between the free world and Communism. Let them come to Berlin. And there are some who say in Europe and elsewhere that we can work with the Communists. Let them come to Berlin.

Freedom has many difficulties and democracy is not perfect; but we never had to put up a wall to keep our people in. I know of no city which has been besieged (surrounded) for 18 years and still lives with the vitality (liveliness), force, hope and determination of this city of West Berlin. While the wall is the most obvious and vivid demonstration of the failures of the Communist system, we take no satisfaction in it, for it is an offence not only against history, but against humanity.

In 18 years of peace and good faith, this generation of Germans has earned the right to be free, including the right to unite their family and nation in lasting peace with the goodwill of all the people ...

[From: *The Cold War* by E G Rayner]

QUESTION 2: WHAT IMPACT DID THE BATTLE OF CUITO CUANAVALE HAVE ON BOTH SOUTH AFRICA AND ANGOLA?

SOURCE 2A

This source gives information on how the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale was fought in Angola in 1988.

In November 1987 a battle developed at Cuito Cuanavale, a town in south-eastern Angola. South African troops, in support of UNITA attacked the town, which was defended by Angolan government forces, supported by Cuban pilots using MIG 23 Soviet planes. It was the biggest battle in Africa since the Second World War. The South Africans lost air superiority to the Cubans, and after a failed attempt to capture the town, were forced to withdraw.

The battle was a turning point in the war in Angola and in developments in Namibia. It brought the war to an end and led to peace negotiations. These resulted in the withdrawal of South African and Cuban forces from Angola. And the independence of Namibia. The withdrawal of South African forces destroyed the myth of South Africa's superior military power and forced the government to re-assess the situation. Although some members of the South African government and the army claimed that it was a strategic retreat rather than a defeat, most historians believe that it forced the South African government to re-assess its military strength and agree to negotiate a settlement over Namibia.

[From: *In Search of History*, by J Bottaro et al]

SOURCE 2B

This source is an extract from an article called *Cuito Cuanavale Revisited* which was published in the *Mail and Guardian* on 11 July 2007. It was written by Piero Gleijeses, a professor at John Hopkins University in Washington DC in the USA.

By early 1987 South African military sources and the Western diplomats were confident that the fall of Cuito was imminent. This would have dealt a devastating blow to the Angolan government. But on November 15, 1987, Cuban President Fidel Castro had decided to send more troops and weapons to Angola, his best planes, with his best pilots, his most sophisticated anti-aircraft weapons and his most modern tanks. Castro's goal was not merely to defend Cuito; it was to force the SADF out of Angola once and for all.

Cuban planes and 1 500 Cuban soldiers reinforced the Angolans, and Cuito did not fall. On March 23, 1988, the SADF launched its last major attack on the town. As Colonel Jan Breytenbach wrote, the South African assault 'was brought to a grinding and definite halt' by the combined Cuban and Angolan forces.

Now powerful Cuban columns were marching through south-western Angola towards the Namibian border. The documents telling us what the South African leaders thought about this threat are still classified. But we know what the SADF did: it gave ground.

[From: historytoday.com/cuito]

SOURCE 2C

This source shows the return of a regiment of the South African Defence Force (SADF) from Angola in 1988. The writing on the white banner reads: 'Welcome Winners', translated to Afrikaans as 'Welkom Wenners'.



[From: historytoday.com – Accessed on 6 June 2014]

SOURCE 2D

This source focuses on the role the USA played in the Angolan conflict.

Recently declassified (made available for the general public) documents have exposed the US government's bloody role in the decades-long civil war in Angola. More than half a million Angolans were killed and an estimated 4 million – nearly one third of the country's population – were forced to flee their homes. The US government led the way in pouring fuel on the fire. It spent millions to support UNITA 'rebels' against the new government ... which was seen as 'communist' because of it received limited support from Cuba and the former USSR. The US has long admitted that it sponsored covert (secret) operations in Angola, but always claimed it was responding to an airlift of Cuban soldiers into the country to support the MPLA. But US documents released last month show the truth – that the Ford administration intervened in Angola weeks before Cuban forces landed.

[From: *'They Fuelled a Savage War: US Operation in Angola exposed'* by Elizabeth Schulte]

QUESTION 3: HOW SUCCESSFUL WAS THE DESEGREGATION OF SCHOOLS IN LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, DURING THE 1950s?

SOURCE 3A

This source deals with the crisis that developed after the court ordered Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, to admit African American students.

Three years after the Supreme Court's *Brown vs. Board of Education* decision, which officially ended public-school segregation, a federal court ordered Little Rock to comply. On September 4, 1957, Governor Orval Faubus defied the court, calling in the Arkansas National Guard to prevent nine African American students, The *Little Rock Nine*, from entering the building. Ten days later in a meeting with President Eisenhower, Faubus agreed to use the National Guard to protect the African American teenagers, but on returning to Little Rock, he dismissed the troops, leaving the African American students exposed to an angry white mob. Within hours, the jeering, brick-throwing mob had beaten several reporters and smashed many of the school's windows and doors. By noon, local police were forced to evacuate the nine students. When Faubus did not restore order, President Eisenhower dispatched 101st Airborne Division paratroopers to Little Rock and put the Arkansas National Guard under federal command. By 3 am, soldiers surrounded the school, bayonets fixed.

Under federal protection, the *Little Rock Nine* finished out the school year. The following year, Faubus closed all the high schools, forcing the African American students to take correspondence courses or go to out-of-state schools. The school board reopened the schools in the fall of 1959, and despite more violence, for example, the bombing of one student's house; four of the nine students returned, this time protected by local police.

[From: [www.nps.gov/nr/travel/civil rights/ak1.htm](http://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/civil%20rights/ak1.htm). Accessed on 10 August 2014]

SOURCE 3B

This photograph shows members of the Arkansas National Guard preventing the African American students from entering Central High School, in Little Rock, Arkansas in 1957.



[From: www.google.co.za/google images/. Accessed on 13 August 2014]

SOURCE 3C

This photograph shows conservative white Americans demonstrating against racial integration of schools in the USA in the 1950s.



[From: www.google.co.za/search=little+rock+nine. Accessed on 13 August 2014.]

SOURCE 3D

This source highlights the achievements of the *Little Rock Nine* despite the attempts by conservative white Americans to prevent the integration of schools.

September 25, 1957, became a historic day in the Nation when nine courageous children risked their lives to attend Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas. Confronted by a hostile crowd and escorted by the Screaming Eagles of the 101st Airborne, they shouldered the burden of integrating a then segregated public school system. Although the Supreme Court's landmark 1954 decision in *Brown vs. Board of Education* struck down racial segregation in public schools, it was the courageous actions of these nine young champions of school integration that tested the strength of that decision. Their actions not only mobilised a Nation to ensure that access to a quality education was granted to all Americans, but they helped to define the civil rights movement. They became known as the *Little Rock Nine*.

For over fifty years, the *Little Rock Nine* have worked to advance the principles of excellence in education for young people, especially those of colour, through the *Little Rock Nine*[®] Foundation, a non-profit, 501(c)(3) organisation, established in February, 1999. Considering the high price they had to pay to attend public school, the champions who make up the *Little Rock Nine*[®] Foundation are committed to insuring that future generations have access to quality education.

Since 1999, the Foundation and its nine members have dedicated themselves to advancing their cause by providing financial support to needy and worthy students; urging local and national governmental bodies to maintain high quality systems of instruction; convening forums to discuss and debate questions related to educational delivery systems; and coordinating the publication of materials designed to inform the public about the needs in this arena.

The *Little Rock Nine*'s many contributions to society and American history have been acknowledged through the numerous awards and recognitions they have received, including the prestigious Congressional Gold Medal in 1999.

[From: littlerock9.com/History.aspx. Accessed on 14 August 2014.]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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[www.google.co.za/google images/](http://www.google.co.za/google%20images/) ; accessed on 13 August 2014.

www.google.co.za/search=little+rock+nine; accessed on 14 August 2014.

