

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2017

**HISTORY P1
ADDENDUM**



This addendum consists of 13 pages.

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS**QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS CONTRIBUTE TO COLD WAR TENSIONS BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN THE 1960s?****SOURCE 1A**

The following source is the viewpoint of N. Khrushchev, president of the Soviet Union, of the Cuban Missile Crisis.

We welcomed Castro's victory, of course, but at the time we were quite certain that the invasion was only the beginning and that the Americans would not let Cuba alone ... one thought kept hammering away at my brain. What would happen if we lost Cuba? I knew it would be a terrible blow to Marxist-Leninism. It would gravely diminish (reduce) our stature throughout the world, but especially in Latin America. If Cuba was to fall, other Latin American countries would reject us, claiming for all our might, the Soviet Union hadn't been able to do anything for Cuba but make empty protest to the United Nations. We had to think up some way of confronting America with more than words ...

The logical answer was missiles. I had the idea of installing nuclear missiles in Cuba without letting the United States find out they were there until it was too late to do anything about them. We had no desire to start a war. We sent the Americans a note saying that we agreed to remove our missiles on the condition that the president gave us his assurance that there would be no invasion of Cuba by the forces of the United States ... he gave in ... It was a great victory for us ... a success without having to fire a single shot.

[From *Khrushchev Remembers* by S Talbott.]

SOURCE 1B

This source is part of a speech that JF Kennedy, president of the United States of America, delivered on 16 October 1962. In this address he talks about the Soviet Union's deployment of missiles to Cuba and how the US government intended to deal with the crisis.

... This Government, as promised, has maintained the closest surveillance (close watch) of the Soviet military build-up on the island of Cuba. Within the past week, unmistakable evidence has established the fact that a series of offensive missile sites is now in preparation on that imprisoned island. The purpose of these bases can be none other than to provide a nuclear strike capability against the Western Hemisphere ... These long-range weapons of sudden mass destruction constitute an explicit threat to our peace and security ... I call upon the Soviet government to halt this offensive build-up.

I have instructed a strict quarantine (blockade/keep under control) on all offensive military equipment under shipment to Cuba. All ships bound for Cuba ..., if found to contain cargoes of offensive weapons, be turned back. We are not at this time, however, denying the necessities of life as the Soviets attempted to do in the Berlin Blockade of 1948. I call upon Chairman Khrushchev to abandon this course of world domination, and to join in an historic effort to end the perilous (dangerous) arms race and to transform the history of man.

[From http://www.famousquotes.me.uk/speeches/John_F_Kennedy/2.htm. Accessed on 3 June 2017]

SOURCE 1C

The following source is a telegram (written message) sent by Anatoly Dobrynin of the Soviet Union to the USSR Foreign Ministry on 27 October 1962.

Dobrynin cable (telegram) to the USSR Foreign Ministry, 27 October 1962.

TOP SECRET
Making copies prohibited
Copy no. 1

CIPHERED (SECRET) TELEGRAM

Late tonight R Kennedy invited me to come see him. We talked alone.

The Cuban crisis, R Kennedy began, continues to quickly worsen. We have just received a report that an unarmed American plane was shot down while carrying out a reconnaissance (investigation) flight over Cuba. The military is demanding that the president arm such planes and respond to fire with fire. The USA government will have to do this.

'I want,' R Kennedy stressed, 'to lay out the current alarming situation the way the president sees it. He wants NS Khrushchev to know this. This is the thrust (focus) of the situation now.'

.... because this is the only way we can quickly get information about the state of construction of the missile bases in Cuba, which we believe pose a very serious threat to our national security. But if we start to fire in response – a chain reaction will quickly start that will be very hard to stop. The same thing applies in regard to the essences (heart) of the missile bases in Cuba. The USA government is determined to get rid of those bases, in the extreme case, bombing them, since, I repeat, they pose a great threat to the security of the USA. But in response to the bombing of these bases, in the course of which Soviet specialists might suffer, the Soviet government will undoubtedly respond with the same against us, somewhere in Europe. A real war will begin, in which millions of Americans and Russians will die.'

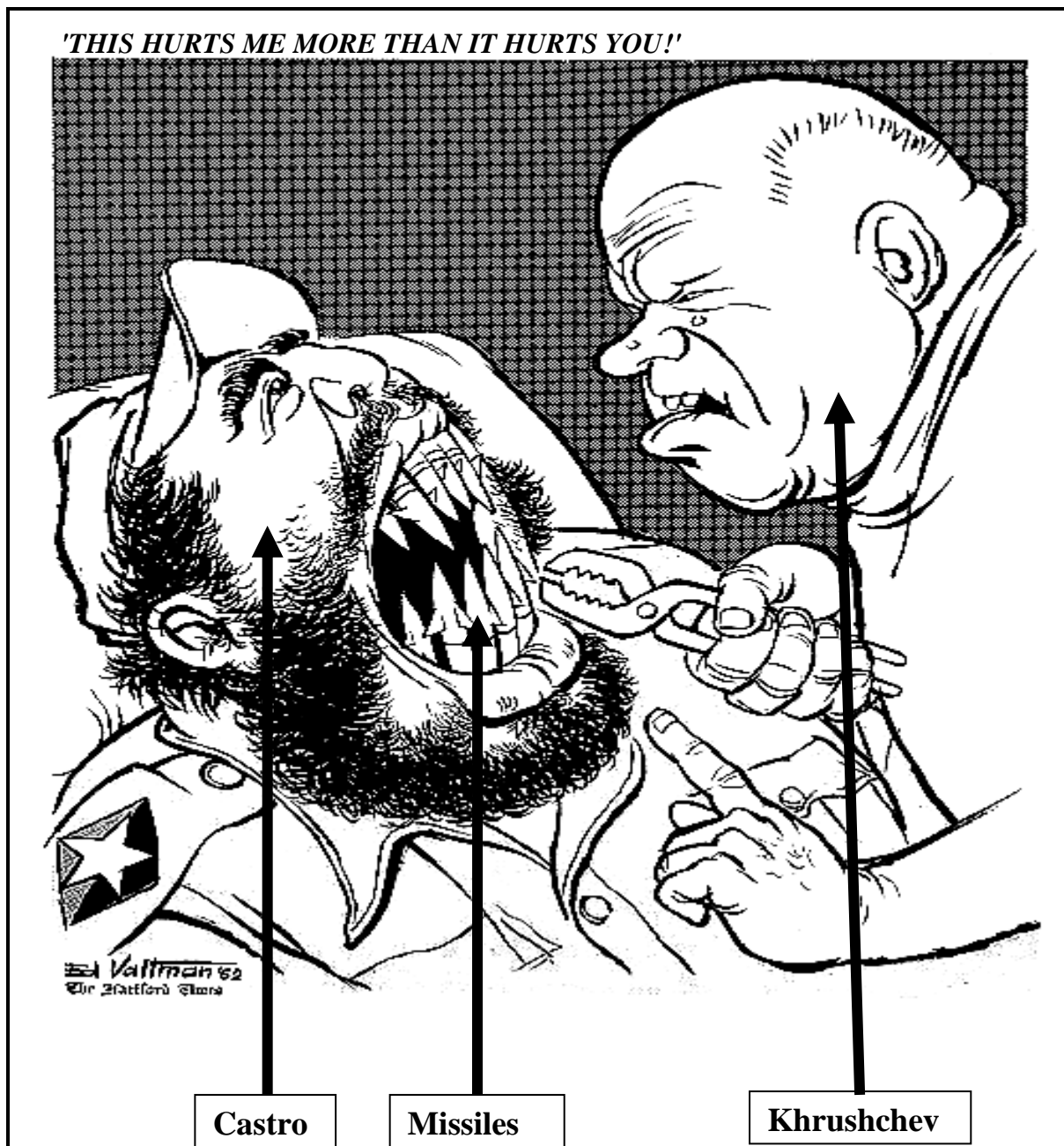
'And what about Turkey'? I asked R Kennedy.

'If that is the only obstacle to achieving the regulation (law) I mentioned earlier, then the president doesn't see any insurmountable (challenging) difficulties in solving this issue,' replied R Kennedy. 'The greatest difficulty for the president is the public discussion of the issue of Turkey ... However, president Kennedy is ready to come to agreement on that question with NS Khrushchev, too. I think that in order to withdraw these bases from Turkey,' R Kennedy said, 'we need 4–5 months.'

[From: *We All Lost the Cold War* by RN Lebow and JG Stein]

SOURCE 1D

This cartoon by E Valtman appeared in *The Hartford Times*, on 30 October 1962. The caption states: 'THIS HURTS ME MORE THAN IT HURTS YOU!'.



[From: *The Editorial Cartoons of Edmund*, 1961–1991 by S Valtman and E Valtman]

QUESTION 2: HOW DID FOREIGN COUNTRIES BECOME INVOLVED IN THE ANGOLAN CIVIL WAR AFTER 1975?

SOURCE 2A

This source shows the involvement of foreign countries in the Angola after 1975.

The crisis in Angola developed into a Cold War battleground as the superpowers and their allies delivered military assistance to their preferred clients. The United States supplied aid and training for both the FNLA and UNITA while troops from Zaire assisted Holden Roberto and his fighters. China, also, sent military instructors to train the FNLA. The Soviet Union provided military training and equipment for the MPLA. During the summer of 1975, the Soviet-supported MPLA was able to consolidate power in Luanda and oust the U.S.-supported FNLA from the capital, but the FNLA continued to attack ...

The MPLA also had long-established relations with Fidel Castro's Cuba. Before November 11, the MPLA had negotiated with Castro for Cuban assistance. At the same time, UNITA, which enjoyed U.S. support, approached the Apartheid government in South Africa for military reinforcement. Pretoria, with the aim to end the use of Angola as a base for rebels fighting for the independence of South Africa-occupied Namibia, contributed forces that entered southern Angola in October and made rapid progress toward the capital. The U.S. Government had encouraged the South African intervention, but preferred to downplay its connection with the Apartheid regime.

[From: <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1969-1976/angola>. Accessed on 22 September 2016]

SOURCE 2B

This source outlines the role that the United States of America played in supporting UNITA.

By 1986, Angola began to assume a more central role in the Cold War, with the Soviet Union, Cuba and other Eastern bloc nations enhancing support for the MPLA government, and American conservatives beginning to elevate (increase) their support for Savimbi's UNITA. Savimbi developed close relations with influential American conservatives, who saw Savimbi as a key ally in the U.S. effort to oppose and rollback Soviet-backed, non-democratic governments around the world. The conflict quickly escalated (increased in intensity), with Washington and Moscow seeing it as a critical strategic conflict in the Cold War.

The Soviet Union gave an additional \$1 billion in aid to the MPLA government and Cuba sent an additional 2,000 troops to the 35,000-strong force in Angola to protect Chevron oil platforms in 1986 ...

... In addition to escalating its military support for UNITA, the Ronald Reagan (then President of the USA) administration and its conservative allies also worked to expand recognition of Savimbi as a key U.S. ally in an important Cold War struggle. In January 1986, Reagan invited Savimbi to meet with him at the White House. Following the meeting, Reagan spoke of UNITA winning a victory that "electrifies the world" at the White House in January 1986. Two months later, Reagan announced the delivery of Stinger surface-to-air missiles as part of the \$25 million in aid UNITA received from the U.S. government. Jeremias Chitunda, UNITA's representative to the U.S., became the Vice President of UNITA in August 1986 at the sixth party congress. Fidel Castro made Chester Crocker's (US Secretary of State at the time) proposal, the withdrawal of foreign troops from Angola and Namibia, a prerequisite (condition to be met first) to Cuban withdrawal from Angola ...

[From: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angolan_Civil_War#War_intensifies. Accessed on 24 September 2016.]

SOURCE 2C

This photograph shows two Cuban military pilots (seated second and third from the left) who were captured by UNITA in 1988.



[From: www.pinterest.com/pin. Accessed on 24 September 2016.]

SOURCE 2D

This source describes the impact that the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale had on the Southern African region.

The Battle of Cuito Cuanavale and the Cuban intervention in Angola is one of the turning points in Southern African history. It led to the movement of powerful Cuban armed force, into the west, towards the Namibian border. The fighting in the south western part of Angola led to the withdrawal of the South African, ANC and Cuban presence in Angola, and to the independence of Namibia.

The Battle of Cuito Cuanavale is, however, a contentious (open to debate) issue, widely discussed and debated by ordinary people, participants and historians. Depending on where you stand, Cuito Cuanavale is described as a defeat of the South African Defence Force (SADF), a tactical withdrawal by the SADF, or, a stalemate.

The battle, or more correctly termed the siege, of Cuito Cuanavale was fought on the banks of the Lomba River in the vicinity of Cuito Cuanavale, in south-eastern Angola, between UNITA (aided by the SADF) and the Angolan army (FAPLA) aided by Cuba, the Soviet Union and to a lesser extent East Germany. The stakes were high for both sides and the battle involved the biggest conventional operations of South African forces since World War II.

[From: www.sahistory.org.za/topic/battle-cuito-cuanavale-1988. Accessed on 12 October 2016.]

QUESTION 3: WHY WAS THE BLACK POWER MOVEMENT FORMED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DURING THE 1960s?**SOURCE 3A**

This source is an extract from Stokely Carmichael and George Hamilton's book, *Black Power*. It focuses on the need for equality amongst African Americans.

We should begin with the basic fact that black Americans have two problems: they are poor and they are black. All other problems arise from this two-sided reality: lack of education, the so-called apathy (lack of interest) of black men. Any programme to end racism must address itself to that double reality ...

The need for psychological equality is the reason why SNCC (Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee) today believes that blacks must organise in the black community. Only black people can convey the revolutionary idea that black people are able to do things themselves. Only they can help create in the community an aroused and continuing black consciousness that will provide the basis for political strength. In the past, white allies have furthered white supremacy without the whites involved realising it or wanting it, I think. Black people must do things for themselves ... This is one reason Africa has such importance: the reality of black men ruling their own nations gives blacks elsewhere a sense of possibility, of power, which they do not now have.

[From: *For the Record: A Documentary History of America, Volume Two* by DE Shi and HA Mayer, 1999]

SOURCE 3B

The following is an extract from a speech that Malcolm X delivered in Cleveland, Ohio on 3 April 1964. The speech was referred to as, 'The Ballot or the Bullet'.

Black people are fed up with the dillydallying ... compromising approach that we've been using toward getting our freedom. We want freedom now, but we're not going to get it by saying 'We Shall Overcome.' We've got to fight until we overcome.

The economic philosophy of black nationalism is pure and simple. It only means that we should control the economy of our community. Why should white people be running all the stores in our community? Why should white people be running the banks of our community? Why should the economy of our community be in the hands of the white man? ... The philosophy of black nationalism involves a re-education programme in the black community in regard to the economics. Our people have to be made to see that any time you take your dollar out of your community and spend it in a community where you don't live, the community where you live will get poorer and poorer, and the community where you spend your money will get richer and richer.

[From: www.malcolm-x.org/quotes.ttm. Accessed on 10 November 2016.]

SOURCE 3C

This source explains the philosophy, goals and achievements of the Black Power Movement.

The Black Power movement instilled a sense of racial pride and self-esteem in blacks. Blacks were told that it was up to them to improve their lives. Black Power advocates encouraged blacks to form or join all-black political parties that could provide a formidable power base and offer a foundation for real socio-economic progress. For years, the movement's leaders said, blacks had been trying to aspire to white ideals of what they should be. Now it was time for blacks to set their own agenda, putting their needs and aspirations first. An early step, in fact, was the replacement of the word "Negro" (a word associated with the years of Slavery) with "black."

... The same spirit of racial unity and pride that made the Black Power movement so dynamic also made it problematic — and to some, dangerous. Many whites, and a number of blacks, saw the movement as a black separatist organisation bent on segregating blacks and whites and undoing the important work of the civil rights movement. There is no question that Black Power advocates had valid and pressing concerns. Blacks were still victims of racism, whether they were being charged a higher rate for a mortgage, getting paid less than a white co-worker doing the same work, or facing violence at the hands of white racists. But the solutions that some Black Power leaders advocated seemed only to create new problems ...

[From:<http://law.jrank.org/pages/4776/Black-Power-Movement.html>. Accessed on 10 November 2016.]

SOURCE 3D

This photograph shows the founding members of the Black Panther Party. Bobby Searle is on the left-hand side of the photograph and Huey Newton is on the right-hand side of the photograph.



[From: *The Hutton Getty picture collection of the 1960s* by N. Yapp]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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