



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

HISTORY P1

NOVEMBER 2014

ADDENDUM

This addendum consists of 14 pages.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE BERLIN BLOCKADE CONTRIBUTE TO COLD WAR TENSIONS BETWEEN THE WESTERN POWERS AND THE SOVIET UNION?**SOURCE 1A**

This source highlights how the division of Germany and Berlin contributed to Cold War tensions in Europe.

At the Yalta Conference in 1945, the Big Three decided that the country (Germany) would be divided into four zones for the purposes of occupation, a zone for the French as well as one for each of the Big Three, and that the city of Berlin would be jointly occupied.

... by early 1947, well before the Marshall Plan was launched, the partition of Germany had begun to take a permanent look. It was clear that the Americans and the British were moving towards the creation of a separate Western Germany, as part of the plan for the economic recovery of non-communist Western Europe. On 18 June 1948 a new currency (money), the Deutschmark, was put in circulation in the Western zones to replace the old Reichsmark. The Russians responded by introducing a new currency in their zone, the Ostmark (East German mark), which included Berlin. Russian retaliation (revenge) this time came fast and hard. They declared that since the Americans, British and French were creating a new Germany in the West, they had no business interfering in the Germany of the East. To make their position absolutely clear, the Russians closed the roads, railroads and waterways that linked West Berlin to the Western zones on 24 June.

The Western powers could have abandoned Berlin. That would have meant handing over two million West Berliners to communist rule. Although West Berlin was a useful 'listening post' behind the 'iron curtain', was it really worth a confrontation with the Russians that might lead to a hot war?

... The commander of the American forces in Germany, General Lucius Clay, declared, 'We have lost Czechoslovakia. Norway is threatened. We retreat from Berlin. When Berlin falls, Western Germany will be next.' And then, presumably, the rest of Western Europe? Remember the dominoes? Harry Truman, the man whose doctrine demanded that no ground should be given to the communists, summed up the American position without wasting words: 'We are going to stay, period.'

[From: *Twentieth Century History – The World Since 1900* by T Howarth]

SOURCE 1B

The extract below focuses on the assistance (supplies) that the Western powers provided to West Berliners in 1948.

Between 24 June 1948 and 30 September 1949 British and American soldiers made about 400 000 flights into West Berlin, hauling (carrying) almost two million tons of food, coal, clothes and other necessities. During the busiest days, a plane landed every 45 seconds at one of the three airports in West Berlin. Pilots even used the rivers as runways to bring in their essential cargo. Berlin's Havel River was the landing site for amphibious aircraft (airplanes which can land on water) participating in the airlift.

However, even with the supplies donated by Western nations, blockaded Berliners did not have an easy year. Fuel was in such short supply that power plants could supply electricity for only a few hours each day. Food rations consisted mainly of dehydrated (dried) potatoes and fresh foods were not available at all. In the winter the sun set before four o'clock. The people of West Berlin huddled (gathered together) in their cold, dark homes without heat, light or a warm meal to cheer them.

Nevertheless, West Berliners were determined not to give in to Soviet pressure. They refused to accept food from the communist government of East Berlin.

[From: *A History of the United States, Volume II: 1865 to the Present – American Voices*
by S Foresman]

SOURCE 1C

This photograph, taken in 1948, shows an American transport aircraft carrying supplies and about to land at Tempelhof Airport, West Berlin. The photographer is unknown.



[From: *The Oxford Illustrated History of Modern Europe*, edited by TCW Blanning]

SOURCE 1D

This is an extract from a speech by Otto Grotewohl, Chairman of the United Socialist Party in East Germany, which was delivered on 1 November 1948.

It is well known that the Soviet Union has provided 100 000 tons of grain, over 10 000 tons of fats, heating materials and other commodities for Berlin. Fresh meat, fish, eggs, potatoes and other products are being imported from countries of the people's democracies (Soviet-controlled Eastern Europe). This means that supplies are secured for the entire population of Berlin.

The fact that this opportunity is not being exploited is primarily a consequence of the malicious (nasty) political campaign being pursued by the reactionary (strongly opposed) British and American groups. The Western occupation authorities are preventing the residents of their sectors from taking advantage of the opportunities to acquire supplies offered by the Soviet sector. What is more, the behaviour of the Berlin City Administration is downright criminal in that it is doing its very best to further aggravate the situation. The resistance of the Berlin city council, which is a slave to the Western occupation authorities, has resulted in the people living in the Western sectors being robbed of the opportunity to obtain supplies of food and other commodities provided directly in the shops in the Western sectors by the Soviet Union. The 'Airlift' invented by the Western occupation powers is an absolutely superfluous (unnecessary) and purely demagogic (inciting) measure which can in no way supply Berlin and what is more, is burdening the German people with considerable costs ...

Today, the imperialist forces of the Western powers are in alliance with the rising reactionary (backward looking) forces in Germany. They are stirring up the Germans against the Soviet Union, unleashing (releasing) the desire for war and the thirst for revenge ...

[From: <http://www.cvce.eu>. Accessed on 27 August 2013.]

QUESTION 2: HOW DID FOREIGN COUNTRIES INTERVENE IN THE FIRST PHASE OF THE ANGOLAN CIVIL WAR FROM 1975 TO 1976?**SOURCE 2A**

The following source about the Angolan peace talks was written by a United Nations consultant, Dr Fernando A Guimarães. It focuses on how different liberation movements in Angola were supported by foreign countries.

When the end of the anti-colonial war came, 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 ... a CIA proposal to endow (give) the FNLA with 300 000 US dollars ... was approved by the Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger ...

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 ...

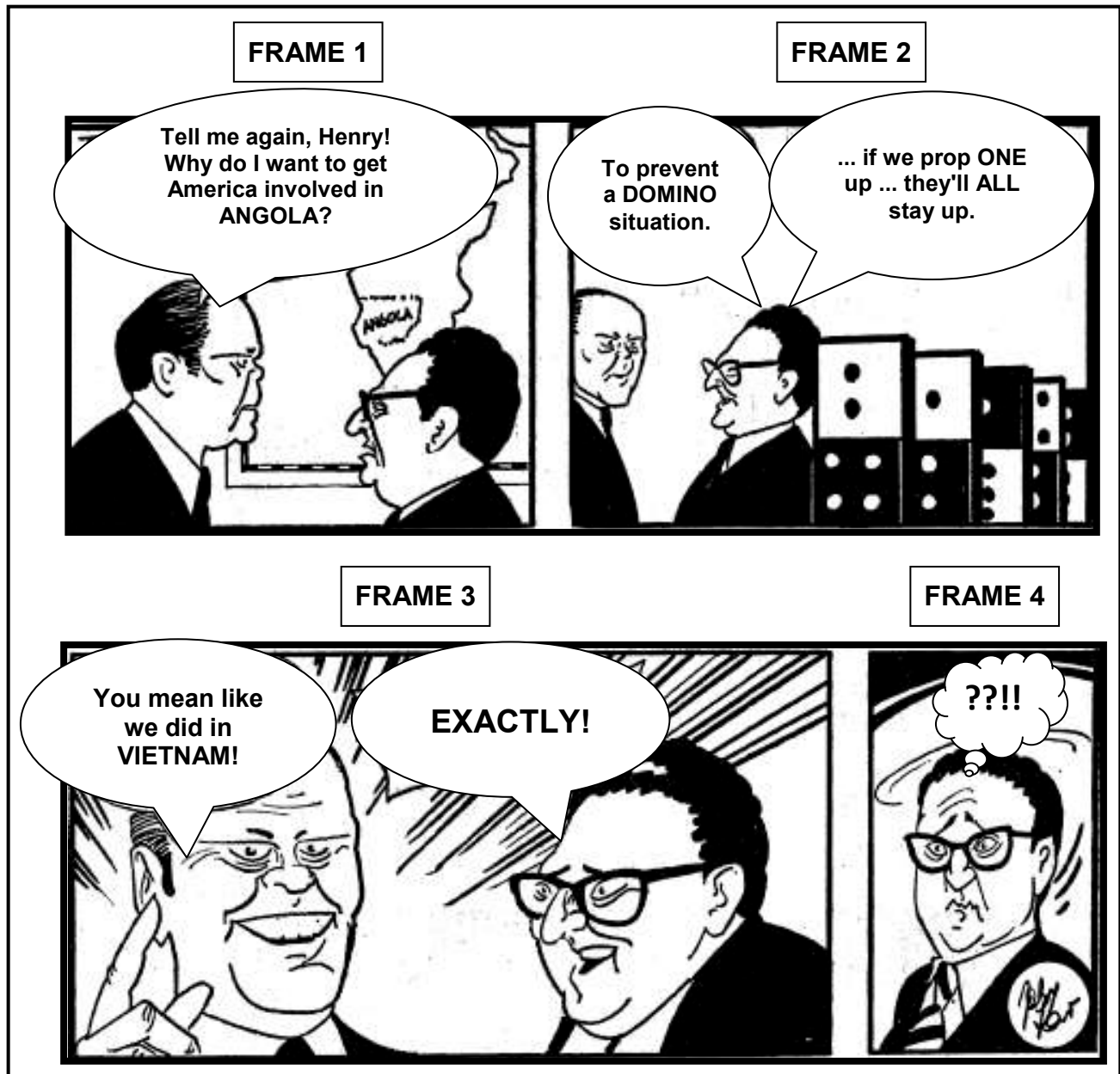
According to one source quoting Luanda Radio, the first Cuban military advisors began to arrive in Angola around 7 May 1975. The primary task of this contingent (group) was to set up and run training camps for the MPLA's military arm, FAPLA ...

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

The cartoon below appeared in a British newspaper, the *Daily Mail*, on 31 December 1975. It featured the USA's Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, explaining to USA President, Gerald Ford, why he wanted the USA to become involved in the Angolan civil war. The words in the source were re-typed for clarity.



[From: http://www.cartoons.ac.uk/browse/cartoon_item/anytext=angola%20war?page=4.
Accessed on 30 September 2013.]

SOURCE 2C

This is an extract from an interview with Fidel Castro that was undertaken by a Swedish film crew. It outlines the reasons why Cuba intervened in Angola. The interview was conducted in Havana, Cuba on 23 July 1977.

When South African regular troops invaded Angola on 23 October (1975), we could not sit with our arms folded. And when the MPLA requested our assistance, we offered the necessary assistance to prevent people who had struggled for their independence for almost 14 years from being crushed, to prevent the assassination of tens of thousands of revolutionaries, to prevent apartheid from being installed in Angola, the CIA from installing itself in Angola, and neo-colonialism and imperialism from being installed in Angola. It was our elemental (basic) duty, our revolutionary duty and our internationalist duty to offer our support to the MPLA at any cost. There is no reason for our country to regret that sacrifice and that effort.

Look, I can assure you of one thing. Given the type of relations that exist between the Soviet Union and Cuba and given the policy practised by the Soviet Union, the Soviet government and the Soviet Party would never have asked Cuba to send a single man to Angola.

A decision of that nature could only have been made by our party and our government. Those who can claim such a thing do not know Cuba, do not know the Soviet Union and do not know the relations that exist between the Soviet Union and Cuba.

... the duty of the revolutionary peoples of the world is to help countries that are struggling for their liberation. In this sense, we will fulfil our internationalist duty toward the peoples of Africa ...

[From: <http://lanic.utexas.edu/project/castro/db/1977/19770723.html>.
Accessed on 3 October 2013.]

SOURCE 2D

This is part of an interview that was conducted with the former South African Prime Minister, BJ Vorster, by Clarence Rhodes of UPITN-TV (United Press International Television News) on 13 February 1976. Rhodes questioned Vorster about the South African Defence Force's involvement in the Angolan civil war.

Rhodes: This Angolan episode is being seen in some quarters as a blunder (mistake) on South Africa's part: that you got involved in it; that you had to withdraw without achieving your objectives. Is that the case?

Prime Minister: When you make this assertion (claim) I take it that what you have in your mind, is that we were involved in the civil war in Angola. I made that very plain when I spoke in Parliament that we were never involved in the civil war as such ...

Rhodes: When you say that South Africa was not involved in the civil war in Angola which has heavy Cuban support – would you care to amplify (explain) that, Sir?

Prime Minister: ... (South African involvement in Angola) came about as I tried to explain to you, because they occupied the Calueque dam site ... this dam is of no benefit to South Africa whatsoever; the dam supplies water to the Ovambo people ... I want to make it perfectly plain that South Africa's involvement was the effect of Russian and Cuban intervention and not the cause of Russian and Cuban intervention – that was also made plain by Dr Kissinger and his Assistant Secretary of State.

Rhodes: ... How seriously do you take this extension of the communist influence in Africa?

Prime Minister: ... You have a Cuban force of thousands – estimated at this stage between ten and thirteen thousand – taking part in a civil war in Southern Africa and if that were the end of it, one could have shrugged (moved) one's shoulders and said, okay, they will go back tomorrow. But knowing the communists, knowing the Cubans, there is nobody who can tell you at this stage that they are going home, once they have put the MPLA in the saddle. I think it must be accepted that they are here to stay and I think it must be accepted that just as much as they subverted (undermined) or at least, as much as they are trying to subvert Angola, they will try to subvert other Southern African countries. Because, make no mistake about it ... world domination has always been and to this very day is still the aim of the communists.

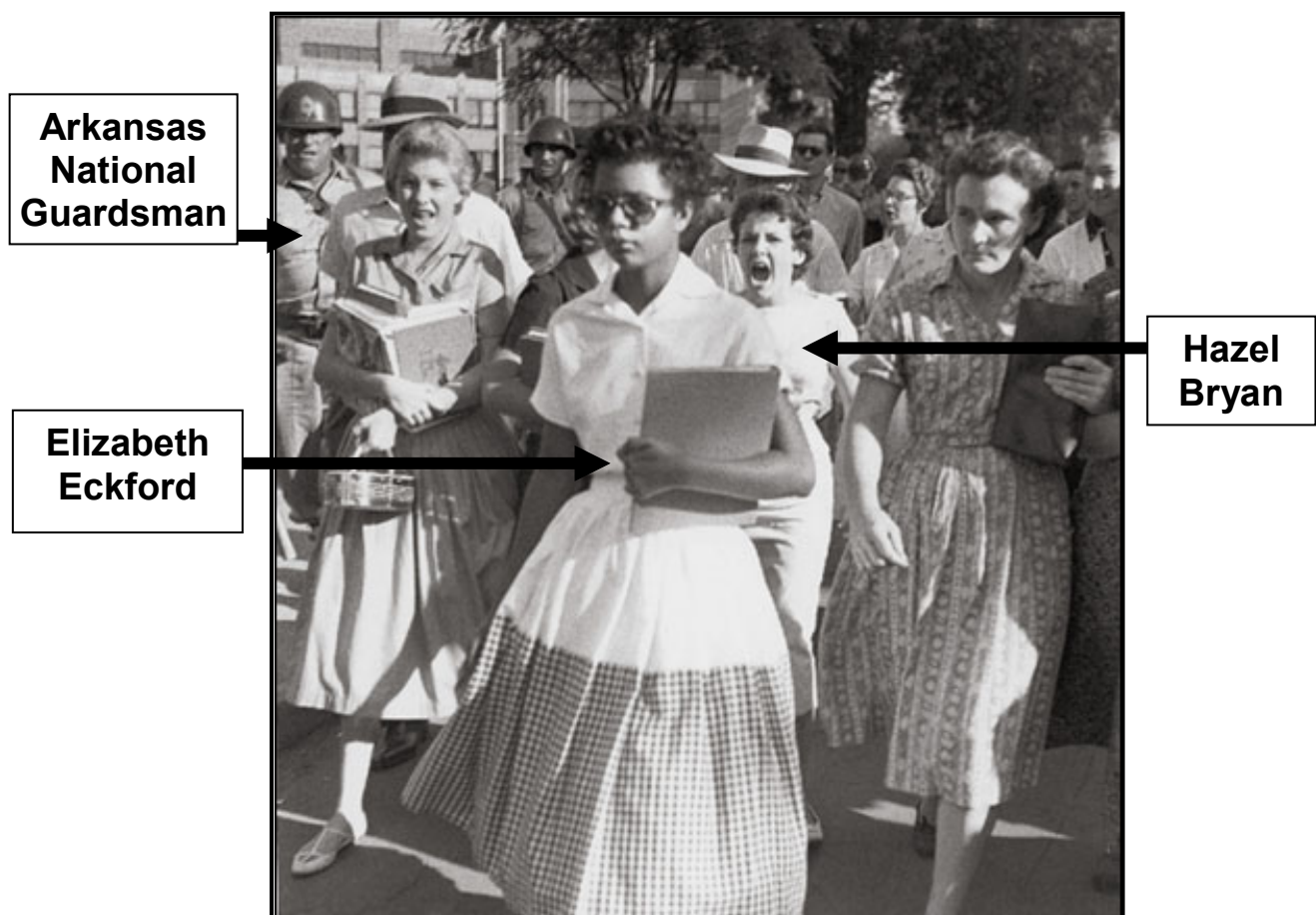
[From: <http://www.sahistory.org.za/archive/interview-south-african-prime-minister-mr-b-j-vorster-mr-clarence-rhodes-upitn-tv-13-february>. Accessed on 13 May 2013.]

QUESTION 3: WHAT ROLE DID THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PLAY IN THE DESEGREGATION OF CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL IN LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, IN 1957?**Background information**

In September 1957 a crisis developed in Little Rock, Arkansas when the school board attempted to desegregate Central High School. In violation of the Supreme Court ruling to desegregate schools, Governor Orval Faubus ordered the Arkansas National Guard to prevent the registration of nine African-American students at the previously all-white school. Faubus had the support of a large number of white segregationists who threatened to use violence against the African-American students. As the crisis deepened, the United States President, D Eisenhower, decided to act to restore law and order by deploying federal troops to the school.

SOURCE 3A

This photograph shows a student, Hazel Bryan, shouting at Elizabeth Eckford, as she arrived at school on 4 September 1957. Eckford was one of the first African-American students selected to attend the previously 'whites only' Central High School.



**Arkansas
National
Guardsman**

**Elizabeth
Eckford**

**Hazel
Bryan**

[From: http://ethicsbob.files.wordpress.com/2011/12/little_rock_desegregation_1957.jpg.
Accessed on 15 September 2013.]

SOURCE 3B

Below are two telegrams* which were sent to President Eisenhower in September 1957. They urged him to take action against a mob of white protesters who were preventing the desegregation of Central High School, Little Rock.

Telegram 1: Dr Martin Luther King Jr sent the following telegram to President Eisenhower on 9 September 1957:

I URGENTLY REQUEST YOU TO TAKE A STRONG FORTHRIGHT (DIRECT) STAND IN THE LITTLE ROCK SITUATION. IF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FAILS TO TAKE A STRONG POSITIVE STAND AT THIS TIME IT WILL SET THE PROCESS OF INTEGRATION BACK FIFTY YEARS. THIS IS A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO BACK UP THE LONGINGS AND ASPIRATIONS OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE OF GOOD WILL AND MAKE LAW AND ORDER A REALITY.

Telegram 2: Little Rock mayor, Woodrow Mann, sent the following telegram to President Eisenhower on 24 September 1957:

THE IMMEDIATE NEED FOR FEDERAL TROOPS IS URGENT. THE MOB IS MUCH LARGER IN NUMBERS AT 8AM THAN AT ANY TIME YESTERDAY. PEOPLE ARE CONVERGING (JOINING) ON THE SCENE FROM ALL DIRECTIONS. MOB IS ARMED AND ENGAGING IN FISTICUFFS (FIGHTING) AND OTHER ACTS OF VIOLENCE. SITUATION IS OUT OF CONTROL AND POLICE CANNOT DISPERSE THE MOB. I AM PLEADING TO YOU AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE INTEREST OF HUMANITY, LAW AND ORDER AND BECAUSE OF DEMOCRACY WORLDWIDE TO PROVIDE THE NECESSARY TROOPS WITHIN SEVERAL HOURS. ACTION BY YOU WILL RESTORE PEACE AND ORDER AND COMPLIANCE WITH YOUR PROCLAMATION.

[From: http://www.centralhigh57.org/the_tiger.htm. Accessed on 30 September 2013.]

* A telegram was similar to a letter and was used before the 21st century as a quick form of communication. A telegram usually had a word limit.

SOURCE 3C

This is an extract from President Eisenhower's media press conference, held on 24 September 1957. He announced his decision to send United States federal troops to Little Rock, Arkansas.

Good evening, my fellow citizens: For a few minutes this evening I want to speak to you about the serious situation that has arisen in Little Rock ... This morning the mob again gathered in front of the Central High School of Little Rock, obviously for the purpose of again preventing the carrying out of the court order relating to the admission of Negro children to that school ...

In accordance with that responsibility, I have today issued an executive order directing the use of troops under federal authority, to aid in the execution (carrying out) of federal law at Little Rock, Arkansas ...

Mob rule cannot be allowed to override the decisions of our courts ...

A foundation of our American way of life is our national respect for law ...

In the South, as elsewhere, citizens are keenly aware of the tremendous disservice (harm) that has been done to the people of Arkansas in the eyes of the nation, and that has been done to the nation in the eyes of the world.

At a time when we face grave (serious) situations abroad because of the hatred that communism bears toward a system of government based on human rights, it would be difficult to exaggerate (overemphasise) the harm that is being done to the status and influence, and indeed to the safety of our nation and the world.

Our enemies are gloating (rejoicing) over this incident and are using it everywhere to misrepresent our whole nation. We are portrayed as a violator (destroyer) of those standards of conduct which the peoples of the world united to proclaim in the Charter of the United Nations. There they affirmed (confirmed) 'faith in fundamental human rights' and 'in the dignity and worth of the human person' and they did so 'without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion'.

And so, with deep confidence, I call upon the citizens of the State of Arkansas to assist in bringing to an immediate end all interference with the law and its processes.

[From: <http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/6335/>. Accessed on 30 September 2013.]

SOURCE 3D

The following telegram was sent to President Eisenhower by the parents of the 'Little Rock Nine' on 1 October 1957. It highlights the significance of the President's decision to send federal troops to undertake the desegregation of Central High School.

WE THE PARENTS OF NINE NEGRO CHILDREN ENROLLED AT LITTLE ROCK CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT YOUR ACTION IN SAFEGUARDING THEIR RIGHTS HAS STRENGTHENED OUR FAITH IN DEMOCRACY. NOW AS NEVER BEFORE WE HAVE AN ABIDING (LONG-LASTING) FEELING OF BELONGING AND PURPOSEFULNESS. WE BELIEVE THAT FREEDOM AND EQUALITY WITH WHICH ALL MEN ARE ENDOWED (GIVEN) AT BIRTH CAN BE MAINTAINED ONLY THROUGH FREEDOM AND EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY FOR SELF-DEVELOPMENT, GROWTH AND PURPOSEFUL CITIZENSHIP. WE BELIEVE THAT THE DEGREE TO WHICH PEOPLE EVERYWHERE REALISE AND ACCEPT THIS CONCEPT WILL DETERMINE IN A LARGE MEASURE AMERICAS TRUE GROWTH AND TRUE GREATNESS. YOU HAVE DEMONSTRATED ADMIRABLY TO US, THE NATION AND THE WORLD, HOW PROFOUNDLY YOU BELIEVE IN THIS CONCEPT. FOR THIS WE ARE DEEPLY GRATEFUL AND RESPECTFULLY EXTEND TO YOU OUR HEARTFELT AND LASTING THANKS. MAY THE ALMIGHTY AND ALL WISE FATHER OF US ALL BLESS GUIDE AND KEEP YOU ALWAYS.

[From: http://www.centralhigh57.org/the_tiger.htm. Accessed on 30 September 2013.]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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http://ethicsbob.files.wordpress.com/2011/12/little_rock_desegregation_1957.jpg

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