PLEASE DETACH THIS ADDENDUM OF 14 PAGES.

GAUTENG PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

2026

10791

HISTORY

(PAPER 1)

ADDENDUM

14 pages

QUESTION 1: HOW DID COLD WAR TENSIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) AND THE SOVIET UNION (USSR) ESCALATE BETWEEN 1945 AND 1961?

SOURCE 1A

The source below outlines how former allies, namely the United States of America (USA) and the Soviet Union (USSR), became rivals after World War II.

After World War II, the United States and its allies, as well as the Soviet Union and its satellite states, began a decades-long struggle for supremacy known as the Cold War. Soldiers of the Soviet Union and the United States did not do battle directly during the Cold War. But the two superpowers continually antagonised (to be hostile) each other through political manoeuvring (strategy), military coalitions, espionage, propaganda, arms buildups, economic aid, and proxy wars between other nations.

The Soviet Union and the United States had fought as allies against Nazi Germany during World War II. But the alliance began to crumble as soon as the war in Europe ended in May 1945. Tensions were apparent in July during the Potsdam Conference, where the victorious Allies negotiated the joint occupation of Germany.

The Soviet Union was determined to have a buffer zone between its borders and Western Europe. It set up pro-communist regimes in Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Albania, and eventually in East Germany.

As the Soviets tightened their grip on Eastern Europe, the United States embarked on a policy of containment to prevent the spread of Soviet and communist influence in Western European nations such as France, Italy, and Greece.

During the 1940s, the United States reversed its traditional reluctance to become involved in European affairs. France, England, and the United States administered sectors of the city of Berlin, deep inside communist East Germany. When the Soviets cut off all road and rail traffic to the city in 1948, the United States and Great Britain responded with a massive airlift that sustained the besieged city for 231 days until the blockade was lifted.

[From *https://www.jfklibrary.org/learn/about-jfk/jfk-in-history/the-cold-war.* Accessed on 17 December 2025.]

SOURCE 1B

The source below outlines the implementation of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan to contain the spread of Soviet communism.

From 1947 onwards, the Western powers were increasingly concerned at the advance of communism: in several European countries, Communist parties played an active role in coalition governments (for example, in Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, France, Belgium, and Italy), sometimes even excluding other parties from power. Greece was in the midst of a civil war since the autumn of 1946, and Turkey was threatened in turn.

On 12 March 1947, in a speech to the US Congress, the President presented his doctrine of containment, which aimed to provide financial and military aid to the countries threatened by Soviet expansion. Clearly aimed at stopping the spread of Communism, the Truman Doctrine positioned the United States as the defender of a free world in the face of Soviet aggression. An aid package of around 400 million dollars was granted to Greece and Turkey.

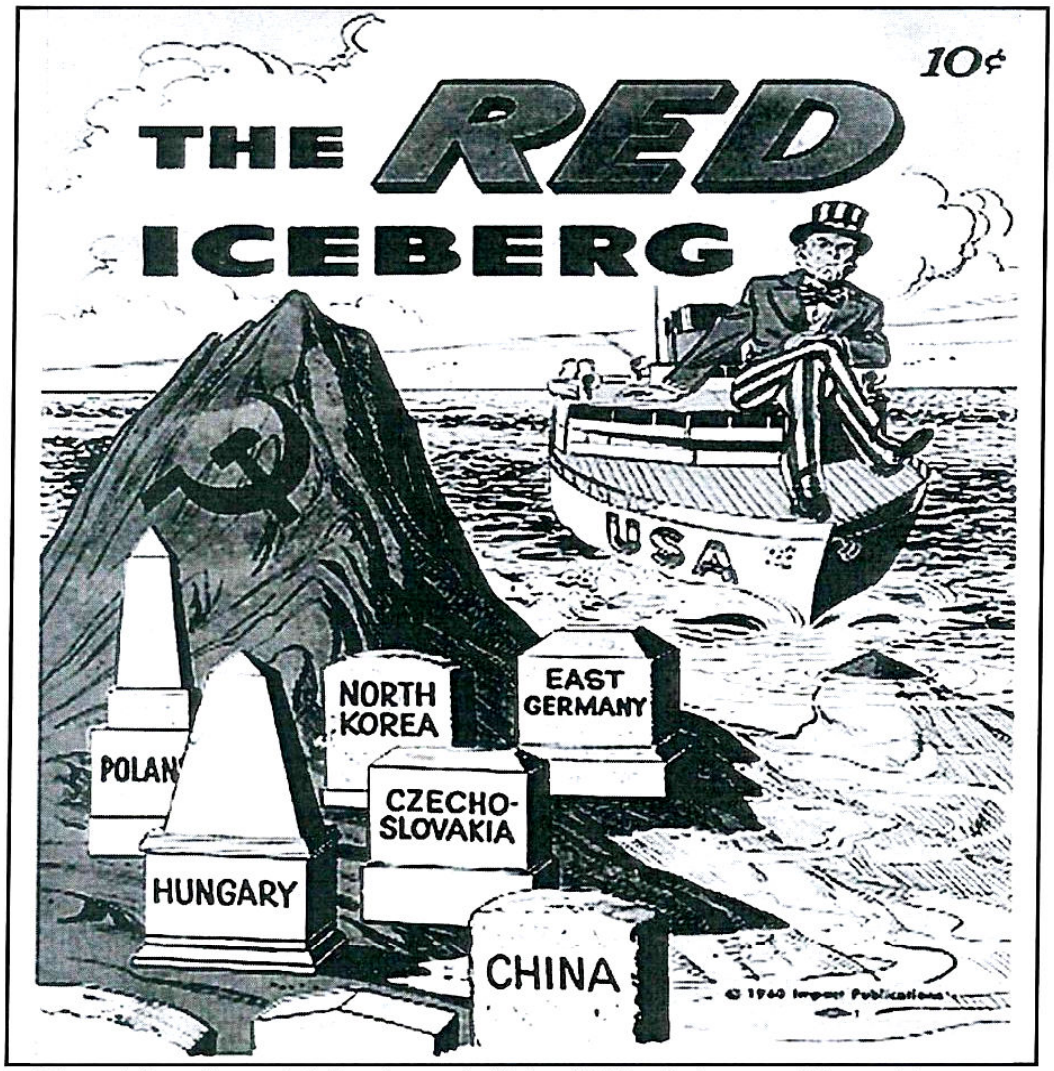
Applying the doctrine of containment, the Americans encouraged Turkey to resist Soviet claims to rights over naval bases in the Bosphorus. They also secured the withdrawal of Russian troops from Iran. In the meantime, since March 1947, efforts to crack down on Soviet espionage (spying) had been coordinated, and the United States set up its Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). These changes to external policy marked a real turnaround in the history of the United States, which had previously remained on the sidelines of European disputes. For the US, isolationism was no longer an option.

In a speech made on 5 June 1947 at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts, General George C. Marshall proposed the granting of economic and financial assistance to all the countries of Europe, subject to closer European cooperation. This was the Marshall Plan or European Recovery Programme (ERP).

[From *https://www.cvce.eu/content/publication/2011/11/21/6dfe06ed-4790-48a4-8968-855e90593185/publishable_en.pdf*. Accessed on 17 December 2025.]

SOURCE 1C

This cartoon below is called "The Red Iceberg", the author is unknown. It is propaganda against communism and illustrates the intensification of the Cold War by reflecting rising tensions, mutual suspicion, and the perception that communist expansion was escalating the Cold War into a global struggle.



[From *https://www.infobooks.org/pdfview/1960-what-caused-the-cold-war-jeffrey-r-clowes/*. Accessed on 17 December 2025.]

SOURCE 1D

The source below explains how the rise of the Berlin Wall by Nikita Khrushchev marked the beginning of a tense, three-decade standoff that symbolises the Cold War's deepening division between East and West, which almost led to the brink of conflict between the two superpowers (USA and USSR).

On 10 November 1958, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev delivered a speech in which he demanded that the Western powers pull their forces out of West Berlin within six months. This ultimatum sparked a three-year crisis over the future of the city of Berlin that culminated in 1961 with the building of the Berlin Wall.

On the morning of 13 August 1961, Berliners awoke to discover that on the orders of East German leader Walter Ulbricht, a barbed wire fence had gone up overnight separating West and East Berlin and preventing movement between the two sides. The barbed wire fence was soon expanded to include cement walls and guard towers. The Berlin Wall would prevent the West from having further influence on the East, stop the flow of migrants out of the communist sector, and ultimately became the most iconic image of the Cold War in Europe.

Shortly after the wall was erected, a standoff (deadlock) between U.S. and Soviet troops on either side of the diplomatic checkpoint led to one of the tensest moments of the Cold War in Europe. A dispute over whether East German or Soviet guards were authorised to patrol the checkpoints and examine the travel documents of U.S. diplomats passing through led the United States to station tanks on its side of the checkpoint, pointing toward the East German troops just beyond the wall. Concerns that U.S. forces would either attempt to take down the wall or force their way through the checkpoint led the Soviet Union to station its own tanks on the East German side. A wrong move during the face-off could have led to war, and any conventional skirmish between two nuclear powers always brought with it the risk of escalation.

[From *https://history.state.gov/milestones/1953-1960/berlin-crises*. Accessed on 17 December 2025.]

QUESTION 2: HOW SIGNIFICANT WAS CUBA AND THE USSR'S INVOLVEMENT IN ANGOLA IN ENSURING THAT THE MPLA BECAME THE RULING GOVERNMENT AFTER INDEPENDENCE IN 1975?

SOURCE 2A

The source is taken from *Challenge: Southern Africa within the African Revolutionary Context*, edited by A.L.J. Venter. It's an extract from the article *Angola and the West* by Fred Bridgland, based on an interview with Cuban General Del Pino. In this interview, Del Pino outlines the reasons behind Cuba's involvement in the Angolan Civil War.

I (Fred Bridgland) met General del Pino in Washington, and he described to me how, in January 1975, he had been instructed by Fidel Castro to begin preparations for the Air Force in the internal struggle in Angola. "Castro assumed that the Alvor Accord was going to be honoured by no one, and he wanted to get ahead of the field; he knew the Chinese and North Koreans were giving aid to the FNLA. The arrangement was that the Soviet Union (USSR) would send the weapons to Angola and Cuba would send the personnel. By March 1975, I was ready to send two officers to Angola to make plans for our (i.e., that of the Cuban Air Force) involvement. "At the end of that month, Lieutenant Colonel Angel Botello Avila (chief of logistics in the Cuban Air Force) and Colonel Jaime Archer Silva (a senior pilot) arrived in Luanda in civilian clothes and stayed in a house provided by the MPLA.

In May they flew to Henrique de Carvalho, where they were given the air base by Portuguese military officers, who I suppose were loyal to Rosa Coutinho. The instructions given to Lieutenant-Colonel Botello and Colonel Archer were to develop the base as the main point of entry into Angola for Cuban weapons and military personnel. It was remote and Western Intelligence would therefore take longer to find out what was happening than if the operation were conducted nearer Luanda. Soon, when Cuba realised there was no concerted (jointly) Western reaction to its activities in Angola, General del Pino switched his expeditionary air force to Luanda and Cabinda, an Angolan enclave to the north, through which it was easier to organise the airlift of weapons from the transshipment point of Brazzaville. "We had concluded that it was better to be a bit more open and less complicated," said the General.

[From *Challenge: Southern Africa within the African Revolutionary Context,* edited by ALJ Venter]

SOURCE 2B

This source is an extract from the book *The Cuban Intervention in Angola, 1965 –1991*, written by E. George. The source explains the type of military aid provided to the MPLA and its armed wing, FAPLA, by the USSR, as well as the training given by Cuban advisors.

The training and equipping of the new FAPLA army, therefore became the Cuban mission's other main task, a formidable one given that, by 1977, FAPLA had grown to over 70,000 men. By March 1976 – exactly one year since the Soviet Union escalated its military aid programme – FAPLA had received over $400 million worth of Soviet military equipment, over five times the amount it had received from the Soviets during the previous fifteen years. The new equipment included at least 120 T34/54 tanks, twenty-one BM-21s, dozens of armed helicopters, hundreds of armoured cars, thousands of machine-guns and pistols, and the FAPLA's first aircraft – a squadron of MiG-21 fighters which formed the nucleus (core) of the Angolan Air Force.

Over the next five years, Cuban and Soviet instructors set about creating a FAPLA army of twenty-three brigades, nineteen infantry and four anti-aircraft artillery units, which could deter any future invasion of Angola and crush UNITA. The bulk of the training was carried out by Cuban instructors in camps across Angola (including the four that were set up the previous September), although a contingent of Soviet advisors (approximately 100 officers) maintained a presence in the FAPLA High Command – overseeing the planning of operations and weapons deliveries. As the mission to train the FAPLA progressed, it evolved into the blueprint (guide) for Soviet-Cuban operations in Africa – with the Cubans providing the instructors while the Soviets provided the hardware – and in many ways resembled the embryonic (early stage) partnership that developed during the Brazzaville mission (1965 – 1967). This alliance of interests proved particularly successful as it drew on each partner's comparative strength. The Soviet strength was its colossal military-industrial complex, which provided the raw material for building the FAPLA into a sub-Saharan superpower. Cuba's strength was its manpower, in particular its supply of specialist officers who were familiar with the sophisticated weaponry supplied by the Soviets to the FAPLA, and who often had combat experience.

[From *http://elibrary.bsu.edu.az/files/books_163/N_141.pdf*. Accessed on 25 June 2025]

SOURCE 2C

This photograph depicts Cuban, USSR, and MPLA officers standing together while holding the national flags of the USSR, Angola (MPLA), and Cuba, symbolising the military and ideological alliance that supported the MPLA during the Angolan Civil War.



[From *https://books.google.co.za/books?id=hDojEQAAQBAJ&pg=PA3&source=gbs_toc_r&cad=2#v=onepage&q&f=false.* Accessed on 25 June 2025]

USSR flag

MPLA/Angolan flag

Cuban Flag

SOURCE 2D

The source below is an extract from an article called "*Latin African" Solidarity – The Cuban Civilian Mission in Angola, 1975 – 1991*. The source discusses how Cuba's military support was crucial in 1975 after Portugal's withdrawal from Angola and how rival groups and South Africa threatened the MPLA.

In the spring of 1975, the leader of the MPLA, Agostinho Neto, asked the Cuban government for financial and military support. It had become apparent that, on account of rivalry in the form of the UNITA … and the FNLA …, the MPLA would be required to use military force in its battle for supremacy on Angola's Independence Day (11 November 1975). Cuba was initially hesitant in responding to this request, and it was not until the end of July that the first Cuban staff arrived in Angola. Shortly before the agreed date for Angola's independence, when the South African army invaded Angola, supported by the FNLA, in order to prevent the assumption of power by a Marxist government, Cuba finally reacted by dispatching huge numbers of its special ministry of the interior troops. The Soviet Union supplied the necessary war material. With the help of the Cuban troops, who overpowered the South African intervention force and the FNLA close to the capital city, Luanda, the MPLA was able to lead Angola to independence alone.

Due to the presence of the Cubans, it also proved possible to successfully ward off a second offensive against the MPLA government in March 1976. After the end of the so-called "second war of liberation" in March 1976, even though the independence of Angola under the political supremacy of the MPLA had initially been secured, there still remained a lack of qualified manpower and know-how in what was, in terms of mineral resources and raw material reserves, a rich country. As a result of the hasty departure of a majority of the Portuguese population, Angola's industrial and agricultural production had gone into complete stagnation.

[From *https://journals.iai.spk-berlin.de/index.php/iberoamericana/article/view/971/651*. Accessed on 17 January 2026.]

QUESTION 3: HOW DID AFRICAN AMERICANS BENEFIT FROM THE SHORT AND LONG-TERM GAINS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) FROM THE 1960s?

SOURCE 3A

The source below was extracted from a book titled *Free at Last, The U.S, Civil Rights Movement*, by the U.S. State Department, 2008. The source highlights the triumphs of the Civil Rights Movement for African Americans in the US.

After two centuries of slavery, segregation and legal inequality, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 gave the federal government and individuals the legal authority they needed to attack racial discrimination. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 authorised the federal government to assume control of the voter registration process in any state or voting district that had in 1964 employed a literacy test. The introduction of federal examiners ended the mass intimidation of potential minority voters

The great triumphs of the civil rights movement were evidence that, in a nation of laws, the key to progress lay in establishing the real legal equality of African Americans – in public facilities, in places of education, and most of all, at the voting booth. By the end of 1965, the five states of the Deep South alone registered 160 000 new African American voters. African Americans could attend integrated schools, they ran for – and won – political office and they lived with a dignity that the culture of Jim Crow had denied.

Federal enforcement of the right to vote equipped Black Americans with the tools to pursue and achieve the American Dream. In the United States, people who vote wield real political power. Several African Americans are chairpersons of influential congressional committees. African Americans have produced gains in nearly every walk of life. The emergence of a black middle class is a widely noted social development, as are the many successful African American entrepreneurs, scholars, literary and artistic achievers.

As this book goes to press, Barack Obama, the son of a black man from Kenya and a white woman from Kansas, has been elected President of the United States. Although Americans continue to wrestle with racial issues, those issues differ profoundly from those addressed by Thurgood Marshall, Martin Luther King and the civil rights movement.

[From *Free At Last The U.S. Civil Rights Movement https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GOVPUB-S20-PURL-gpo5529/pdf/GOVPUB-S20-PURL-gpo5529.pdf.* Accessed on 25 June 2025]

SOURCE 3B

The source below is from an article titled "*Civil rights leader John Lewis was a giant among activists"* by Professor Adebajoa of the University of Johannesburg and it appeared in the *Business Day* on 27 July 2020 and featured in the *UJ News, Opinion Pieces*. It outlines how John Lewis benefited from the short-term and long-term gains of the Civil Rights Movement.

The death, this month, of African American Congressman, John Lewis – the last surviving member of the speakers of the 1963 March on Washington – marks the distinctive passing of a golden age of sacred struggle. John Lewis became inspired to join the civil rights struggle when he heard a young Martin Luther King Jr. preaching on the radio during the 1955 – 1956 Montgomery Bus boycott.

In 1961, he was among the first 13 activists who embarked on a freedom ride. Lewis was also a co-founder of the SNNC. Lewis was arrested 40 times between 1960 and 1966. A 23-year old Lewis cemented his reputation in civil rights folklore as one of the six leaders to organise the 1963 March on Washington. Shortly before King delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech, Lewis asserted to the 200 000 strong crowd: "By the force of our demands, our determination and our numbers, we shall splinter the segregated South into a thousand pieces and put them together in the image of God and democracy."

Lewis was, however, best known for attempting to lead the 1965 protest from Selma to Montgomery on "Bloody Sunday". About 600 peaceful protesters were attacked by Alabama State troopers. Lewis's skull was fractured in this attack, which was widely televised across American television screens, helping to galvanise the passage of the Voting Rights Act five months later.

In 1968, Lewis worked on Robert F. Kennedy's presidential campaign. He also worked in the Jimmy Carter administration's Action Programme in the 1970s. In 1986, he won Georgia's Democratic House of Representatives seat, going on to serve in Washington DC. America's first black president, Barack Obama, awarded Lewis the Presidential Medal of Freedom – America's highest honour in 2011. Lewis lived long enough to see the US Supreme Court's 2013 reversal of some of the gains of the Voting Rights Act.

[From *https://news.uj.ac.za/news/civil-rights-leader-john-lewis-was-a-giant-among-activists-2/* Accessed on 20 December 2025.]