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HISTORY

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GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

HISTORY
(First Paper)

QUESTION 1

HOW DID THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS INTENSIFY COLD WAR TENSIONS BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN THE 1960s?

SOURCE 1A

The source below is an extract explaining Cuba's relationship with the Soviet Union and the United States of America's attempt to overthrow Fidel Castro's government.

It was after the Cuban Revolution of 1959, that Fidel Castro forged strong economic links with the Soviet Union, with whom, at the time, the United States was engaged in the Cold War. US President Dwight D. Eisenhower was very concerned at the direction Castro's government was taking, and in March 1960, he allocated $13.1 million to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to plan Castro's overthrow (though the plan to overthrow Castro was put off for Kennedy to decide). The Central Intelligence Agency proceeded to organize the operation with the aid of various Cuban counter-revolutionary forces, training Brigade 2506 in Guatemala. Eisenhower's successor John F. Kennedy approved the final invasion plan in April 1961.

Over 1 400 paramilitaries, divided into five infantry battalions and one paratrooper battalion, assembled in Guatemala before setting out for Cuba by boat on 13 April 1961. Two days later, on 15 April, eight Central Intelligence Agency-supplied B-26 bombers attacked Cuban airfields and then returned to the US. On the night of 16 April, the main invasion landed at a beach named Playa Giron in the Bay of Pigs. It initially overwhelmed (overcame) a local revolutionary militia. The Cuban Army's counter-offensive was led by Jose Ramon Fernandez, before Castro decided to take personal control of the operation. As the US involvement became apparent to the world, Kennedy decided against providing further air cover for the invasion. As a result, the operation only had half the forces the CIA had deemed necessary. The original plan devised during Eisenhower's presidency had required both air and naval support. On 20 April, the invaders surrendered after only three days, with the majority being publicly interrogated and put into Cuban prisons.

[From: *www history.com/ this day.in.history* Accessed on 30 January 2017]

SOURCE 1B

This source focuses on the Soviet secret plan to construct missiles in Cuba and how the United States of America discovered the missile sites.

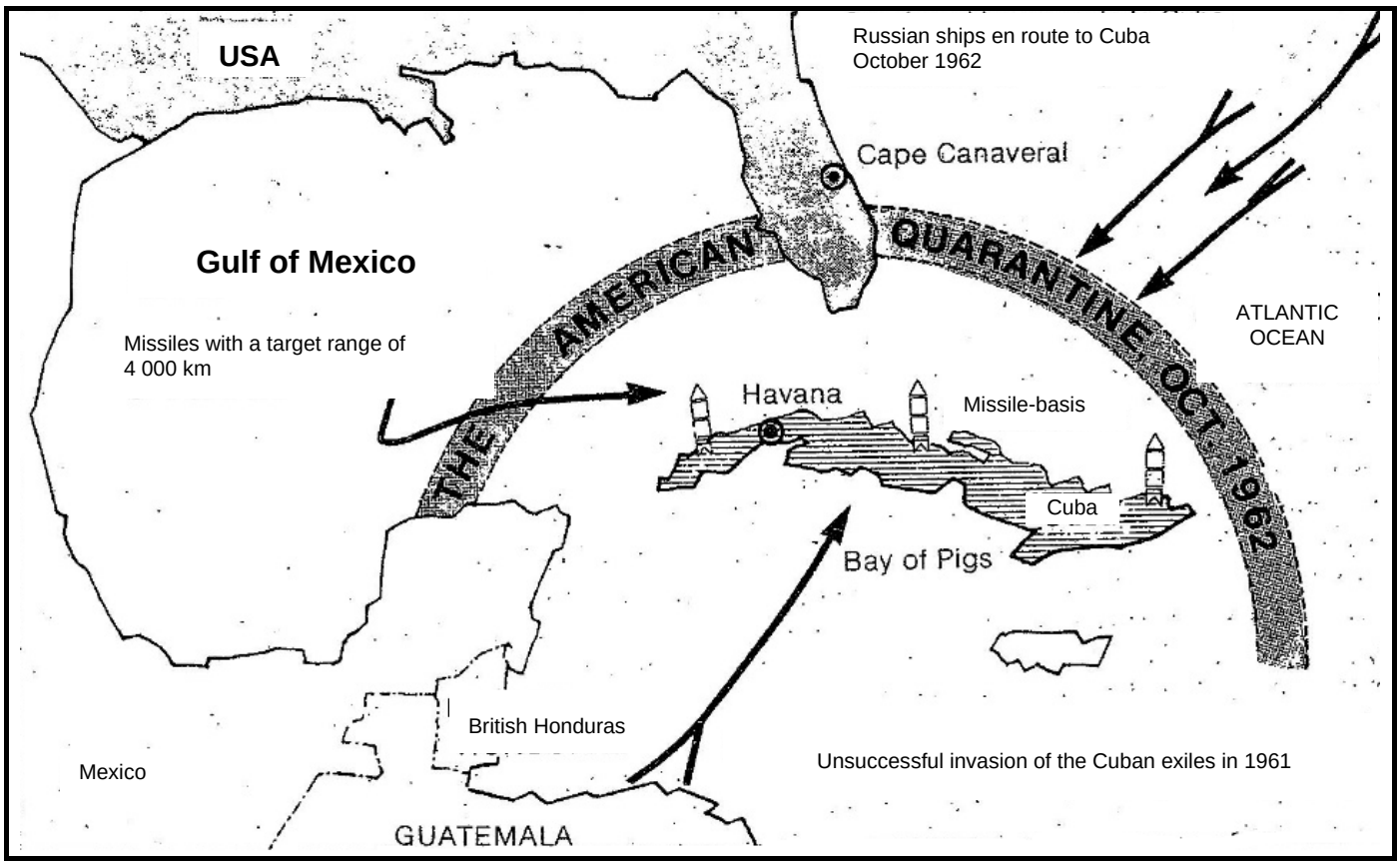
After the failed attempt to overthrow Castro's regime in Cuba with the Bay of Pigs invasion, and while the Kennedy administration planned Operation Mongoose, in July 1962 Soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev reached a secret agreement with Cuban premier Fidel Castro to place Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba to deter (stop) any future invasion attempt. Construction of several missile sites began in the late summer, but U.S. intelligence discovered evidence of a general Soviet arms build-up in Cuba, including Soviet IL-28 bombers, during routine surveillance fights, and on September 4, 1962, President Kennedy issued a public warning against the construction of offensive weapons in Cuba. Despite the warning, on October 14, a U.S. U-2 aircraft took several pictures clearly showing sites for medium-range and intermediate-range ballistic nuclear missiles (MRBMs and IRBMs) under construction in Cuba. These images were processed and presented to the White House the next day, thus precipitating (causing) the onset of the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Kennedy summoned his closest advisors to consider the options and a direct course of action for the United States that would resolve the crisis. Some advisors – including all the Joint Chiefs of Staff – argued for an air strike to destroy the missiles, followed by a U.S. invasion of Cuba; others favoured stern warnings to Cuba and the Soviet Union. The President decided upon a middle course. On October 22, he ordered a naval 'quarantine' of Cuba.

[From: *https://history.state.gov/milestones/1961-1968/cuban-missile-crisis* Accessed on 30 January 2017]

SOURCE 1C

The source below shows the USA's blockade of Cuba during the Cuban Missile Crisis. On 22 October 1962, Kennedy announced a 'quarantine zone' around Cuba.



[From: *www.bbc.co.uk/education/guides/zygjq6f/revision/6* Accessed on 3 June 2017]

SOURCE 1D

The following is a letter from Chairman Khrushchev to President Kennedy, 26 October 1962, stating the USSR's commitment towards world peace.

I think you will understand me correctly if you are really concerned about the welfare of the world. Everyone needs peace: both capitalists, if they have not lost their reason, and still more, communists, people who know how to value not only their own lives but, more than anything, the lives of the people. We, Communists, are against all wars between states in general and have been defending the cause of peace since we came into the world. We have always regarded war as a calamity (disaster), and not as a game nor as a means for the attainment of definite goals, nor, all the more, as a goal in itself. Our goals are clear, and the means to attain them is labour. War is our enemy and a calamity (disaster) for all the peoples.

It is thus that we, Soviet people, and, together with US, other peoples as well, understand the questions of war and peace. I can in any case, firmly say this for the peoples of the Socialist countries, as well as for all progressive people who want peace, happiness, and friendship among peoples.

I see, Mr. President, that you too are not devoid (lacking) of a sense of anxiety for the fate of the world understanding, and of what war entails. What would a war give you? You are threatening us with war. But you well know that the very least which you would receive in reply would be that you experience the same consequences as those which you sent us.

[From: *Cuban Missile Crisis – John F. Kennedy Presidential Library & Museum* Accessed on 31 January 2017]

QUESTION 2

WHAT WERE THE FACTORS THAT LED TO THE CIVIL WAR IN ANGOLA AFTER THE DECOLONISATION PROCESS IN 1975?

SOURCE 2A

This source focuses on the growth of African nationalism and the liberation movements which demanded decolonisation after the Second World War.

One of the most significant effects of the Second World War was the transformation of African nationalist movements. These political movements were critical of the colonial governments, made demands for a say in government and expressed a sense of grievance. They received support and inspiration from similar movements in the USA where Negroes were campaigning for self-improvement. Support also came from movements which grew up among young Africans studying abroad.

Nationalist movements' leaders soon realised that there was a need for mass-based parties to bring urban and rural areas together and to link political parties and thus they began to exert significant pressure on the colonial governments.

Many of these political parties were led by newly-educated radical elites who were well armed with arguments and prepared to use, if necessary, unconstitutional and even violent means to achieve their independence from colonial rule.

The form of decolonisation which developed in African colonies had its own distinctive characteristics. Firstly, it expressed a protest against alien rule and domination – Africans were no longer willing to accept good government as a substitute for self-government. The idea of freedom was thus an integral part of African Nationalism.

Secondly it asserted the right of Black people to be considered and be treated as equals by the colonial authorities; this was a protest against discrimination. Thirdly, it upheld a belief in the importance of modernisation – that is the need to develop African societies, politically, economically and socially.

[From: *History for Today,* edited by F E Graves et. al.]

SOURCE 2B

This extract is taken from an historical article written by Matthew Collins on 15 January, 2015. It reflects on the Alvor Agreement and Angola's independence in 1975.

On the 15th of January 1975, the Alvor Agreement was signed between the then Portuguese government and the three Angolan liberation movements, namely MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola), FNLA (National Liberation Front of Angola) and UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola), granting Angola independence from Portugal.

Portugal was reluctant to let go of its colonies despite travelling in the wake of other European colonial powers granting independence to theirs. The long standing ruler of Portugal, Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, with its Estado Novo regime, held onto its colonies which were renamed "overseas provinces" so that they literally constituted part of Portugal as a nation.

However, as dissatisfaction grew among the black Angolans toward the colonists, underground groups started forming with the emergence of MPLA, FNLA and UNITA, which together fought for the independence of Angola from colonial rule.

In 1974, a military coup overthrew the Estado Novo government in Portugal, subsequently leading to the new government signing the Alvor Agreement and granting independence to Angola on 11 November, 1975.

However, fighting would continue among the three liberation movements in what became known as the Angolan Civil War. Here South Africa and Angola would become embroiled (caught up) in the Cold War with Cuba, the Soviet Union and the United States stepping into the spotlight.

[From: *http://www.rnews.co.za/article/2493/today-in-history-alvor-agreement-angola-s-indep*. Accessed on 9 March 2017]

SOURCE 2C

The extract below focuses on some of the agreements made by the three Angolan liberation movements during the negotiations in the Portuguese Golf Hotel, 15 January 1975.

Leaders of the three liberation movements met General Francisco da Costa Gomes on the 15th of January 1975 to sign the Alvor Accord (agreement) in which the following were agreed upon:

1. To form a tripartite transitional government to be headed by the Portuguese High Commissioner.

2. The three movements would share power and portfolios and integrate their Armed forces.

3. National elections would be held within nine months for an Assembly of 150 Members.

4. The transitional government would be sworn in on the 31st of January 1975.

5. The date for independence was set up for 11 November 1975.

The coalition government established by the Alvor Accord soon collapsed as the liberation movements, each distrustful of the other and unwilling to share power, attempted to take control of the country by force.

In July 1975, the MPLA and the FNLA with UNITA attacked each other for control of Luanda, which was the fundamental city. By August, the MPLA had control of 11 out of 15 provincial capitals including Cabinda and Luanda.

[From: *Via Africa History*, edited by S Grove, et.al.]

SOURCE 2D

This photograph shows the President of Portugal, General Da Costa Gomes with representatives of the three Angolan liberation movements before the signing of the Alvor Accord in 1975. From left, Dr Agostino Neto (MPLA), President Da Costa Gomes, Mr Holden Roberto (FNLA) and Dr Jonas Savimbi (UNITA).



Dr Agostino Neto (MPLA)

President Da Costa Gomes

Mr Holden Roberto (FNLA)

Dr Jonas Savimbi (UNITA)

[From: *Rand Daily Mail,* 11 January 1975.]

QUESTION 3

HOW DID THE BLACK POWER MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA RESIST SEGREGATION DURING THE 1960s?

SOURCE 3A

This is an extract from *The Enduring Vision: A History of the American People*, by P. Boyer et al., explaining the reasons for the emergence of the Black Power Movement.

For many young African-Americans, liberalism's response to racial inequality proved 'too little, too late'. The demand for Black Power which sounded in 1966 paralleled the fury of the urban riots; it expressed the eagerness of young activists for militant self-defence and rapid social change. The slogan encapsulates (summarises) both their bitterness towards white society and their rejection of King's commitment to non-violence, racial integration and alliance with white liberals.

But Black Power celebrated black pride and stressed the importance of black self-determination as no mass movement had done before. Scores of new community self-help groups and self-reliant black institutions exemplified (demonstrated) it, as did the establishment of black-studies programmes at colleges, the mobilisation of black voters to elect black candidates, and the encouragement of racial self-esteem – 'black is beautiful'. As never before, African-Americans rejected skin bleaches and hair straighteners, gave their children Islamic names, and glorified (praised) in soul music.

'I may have lost hope,' Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) leader Jesse Jackson had students repeating with him, 'but I am… somebody… I am… black…beautiful…proud… I must be respected.' This message, and Black Power's critique of American society, resonated (continued) with other marginalised groups, and helped shape their protests.

[From: *https://sites.google.com/a/voyageracademy.net/apush/textbook-the-enduring-vision*. Accessed on 31 January 2017]

SOURCE 3B

This source focuses on the emergence of the Black Panther Party in the 1960s.

The emergence of the Black Panther Party in Oakland, California, in 1966 was one of the great moments in the history of the struggle for Black freedom. This courageous and visionary group of young Black people decided to highlight the fundamental pillar of white supremacy and anti-democratic practice against Black people – namely, the vicious and unaccountable repressive actions of white police power over Black folk. The Black Panther Party tried to exert democratic control over the arbitrary (random) public violence of the U.S. nation-state that maimed (hurt) and murdered Black citizens.

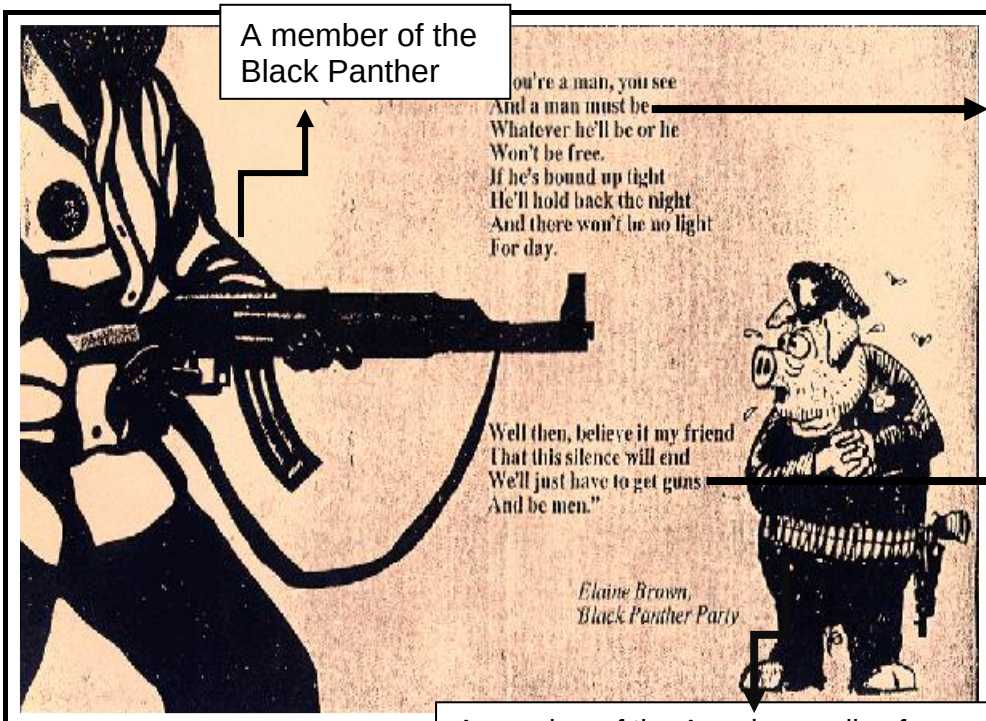
Contrary to misleading stories and scandalous (disgraceful) misrepresentations, the Black Panther Party did not originate simply as an armed and violent response to police brutality and murder. The Black Panther Party is not, and never has been, a group of angry young Black 'militants' full of hatred and fury towards the White Establishment.

Rather, from the outset in 1966, when Huey P. Newton and other early party members began their historic patrols of the Oakland Police Department armed with law books to explain to members of the community their basic constitutional rights, the Black Panther Party has attempted to provide an example to the community of what is possible and to raise the people's political consciousness so that we can all step forward with dignity and courage.

[From: *http://www.caringlabor.files.wordpress.com/2010/09/hilliard-ed-the-black panther-party-service-to-the-people-programs.pdf* Accessed on 25 September 2016]

SOURCE 3C

This is a poster illustrating how the Black Panther 'policed' the police.



A member of the Black Panther

A member of the American police force drawn as a pig. (Pig was the name given to the police.)

You're a man, you see
And a man must be
Whatever he'll be or he
Won't be free
If he's bound up tight
He'll hold back the night
And there won't be no light
For day

Well then, believe it my friend
That this silence will end
We'll just have to get guns
And be men"

Elaine Brown
Black Panther Party

[From: *http://www.nyu.edu/library/bobst/collections/exhibits/arch/1969/69Images/Admissionrally2.gif* Accessed on 3 February 2017]

SOURCE 3D

This source focuses on the Free Breakfast for Children Programme, that the Black Panther Party introduced.

At the street level, the Black Panther Party began to develop a series of social programmes to provide needed services to Black and poor people, promoting thereby, at the same time, a model for an alternative, more humane social scheme. These programmes, of which there came to be more than 35, were eventually referred to as Survival Programs and were operated by Party members under the slogan 'survival pending revolution'.

The first such programme was the Free Breakfast for Children Programme, which spread from being operated at one small Catholic church in the Fillmore district of San Francisco to every major city in America where there was a Party chapter.

Thousands upon thousands of poor and hungry children were fed free breakfasts every day by the Party under this programme. The magnitude (importance) and powerful impact of this programme was such that the federal government was pressed and shamed into adopting a similar programme for public schools across the country, while the FBI assailed (criticized) the free breakfast programme as nothing more than a propaganda tool used by the Party to carry out its 'communist' agenda. More insidiously (slyly), the FBI denounced (referred to) the Party itself as a group of communist outlaws bent on overthrowing the U.S. government.

[From: *http://undergroundcooking.blogspot.co.za/2008/04/survival-pending-revolution.html* Accessed on 7 February 2017]

END

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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Rand Daily Mail, 11 January 1975