



basic education

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GRADE 12

**HISTORY P1
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ADDENDUM

This addendum consists of 14 pages.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE SOVIET UNION ATTEMPT TO CREATE SPHERES OF INTEREST IN EUROPE BETWEEN 1946 AND 1951?**SOURCE 1A**

British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, presented his Iron Curtain speech at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, on 5 March 1946.

A shadow has fallen upon the scenes so lately light by the Allied victory. Nobody knows what Soviet Russia and its communist international organisation intend to do in the immediate future, or what are the limits, if any, to their expansive tendencies (growing bigger).

From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an *Iron Curtain* has descended across the continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I must call the Soviet sphere and all are subject in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence, but to a very high and, in some cases, increasing measure of control from Moscow. Athens alone – Greece with its immortal (eternal) glories – is free to decide its future at an election under British, American and French observation. The Russian-dominated Polish government has been encouraged to make enormous and wrongful inroads upon Germany and mass expulsions (removal) of millions of Germans on a scale grievous and undreamed of are now taking place. The communist parties, which were very small in all these eastern states of Europe, have been raised to pre-eminence (domination) and power far beyond their numbers and are seeking everywhere to obtain totalitarian control. Police governments are prevailing in nearly every case, and so far, except in Czechoslovakia, there is no true democracy.

[From: www.historyguide.org/winstonchurchill/ironcurtain.html.
Accessed on 13 December 2013.]

SOURCE 1B

This source highlights the role that Dean Acheson, Deputy Secretary of State during George Marshall's administration, played in influencing the United States Congress to adopt Truman's policies in 1947.

... Acheson also played a vital role in shaping the political and economic institutions of Truman's Cold War. In early 1947, with Byrnes out and George Marshall in as the secretary of state, the anti-communist governments of Turkey and Greece claimed to be under severe Soviet pressure and could not guarantee their own survival. Convinced that the United States must help the Turkish and Greek governments, the administration nevertheless faced the difficult task of persuading a fiscally (financially) careful Congress to provide the aid needed to shore up (support) these governments.

On 27 February Truman called a meeting between administration officials and a handful of leading senators and members of congress in the hope of winning over the legislators. Acheson described this encounter as 'Armageddon' (a term used to describe the end of the world). Marshall spoke first, emphasising the need for the United States to act because it was the right thing to do and because no one else would help. The legislators seemed unmoved. Was it America's fight? Was the bill (cost) likely to be enormous? Acheson asked to speak.

Immediately he changed the terms of the debate. The crisis in South-eastern Europe, he said, was no local dust-up (small fight) but one that involved the two Cold War powers. The Soviets were pressuring Turkey and Greece as they had pressured Iran. At stake was a vast portion of the free world, for if Greece went communist, 'like apples in a barrel infected by one rotten one, the corruption of Greece would infect Iran and all to the east. It would also carry infection to Africa through Asia Minor and Egypt, and Europe through Italy and France', which faced communist threats of their own. Only the United States stood in the way of a communist onslaught that would, if successful, snuff out freedom and destroy all hope of economic recovery in parts of three continents. The congressional leaders were impressed and the pronouncement of the Truman Doctrine followed on 12 March, promising that the United States would fight communism everywhere.

[From: <http://www.americanforeignrelations.com/A-D/Cold-Warriors-Dean-acheson.html>.
Accessed on 13 December 2013.]

SOURCE 1C

The following extract by David Reynolds, a historian at Cambridge University (England), focuses on the reaction of the Soviet Union to the implementation of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan between 1947 and 1951.

Equally important was the Soviet reaction. The Russians sent an eighty-strong delegation to Paris, where the European Recovery Programme (Marshall Plan) was outlined and East European countries like Czechoslovakia and Poland expressed keen interest. But Stalin saw the American offer as a challenge to his sphere of influence. He warned the Czechs and others against participating and withdrew the Soviet delegation.

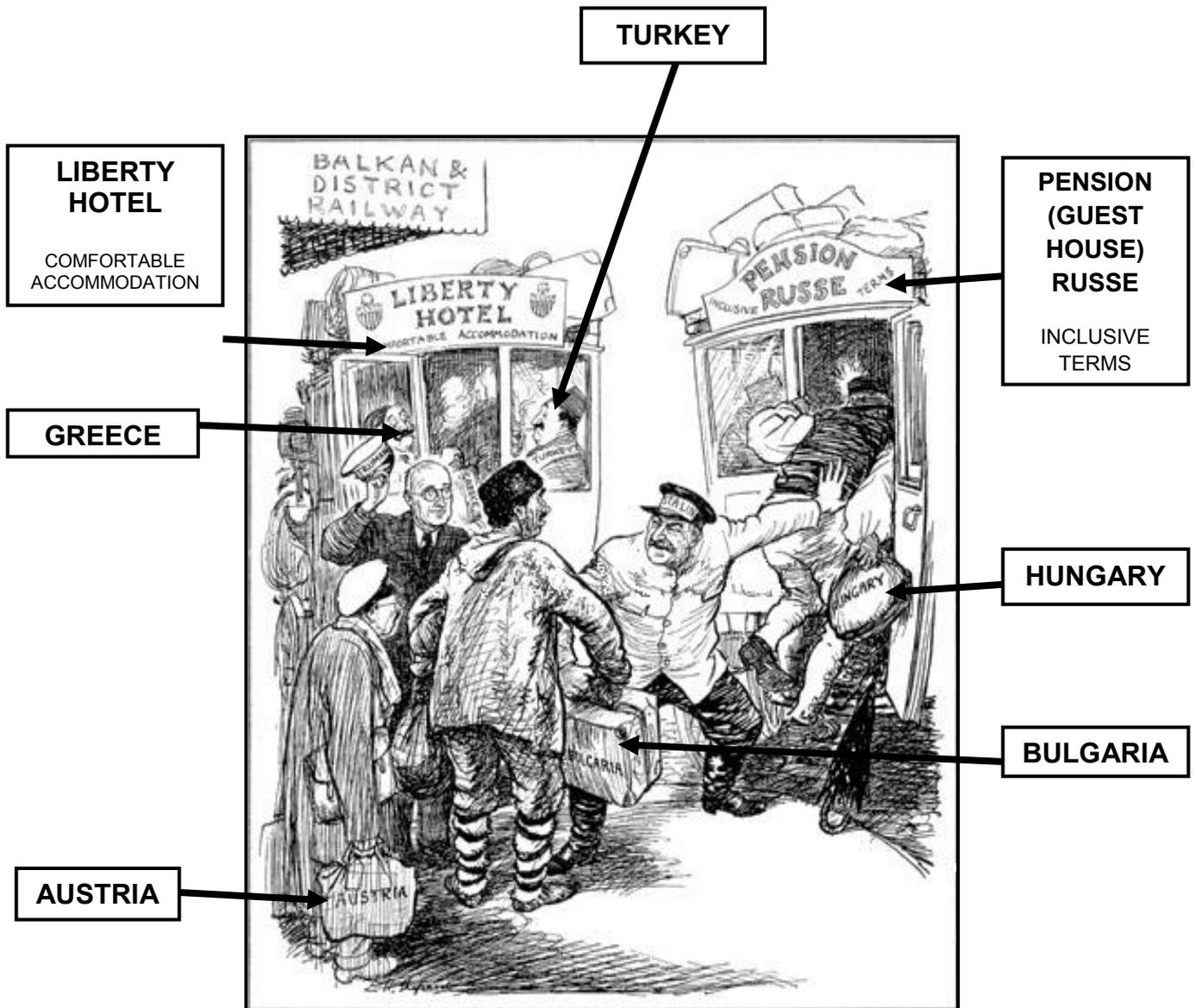
That autumn he declared ideological war on Western capitalism, creating Cominform (the Communist Information Bureau) to orchestrate (arrange) foreign communist parties and to replace the coalitionist (working together) strategy in France and Italy with strikes intended to bring down the governments. In the East Soviet influence now became Soviet domination. The coup in Czechoslovakia in February 1948 was followed by the stalinisation of much of the region. All but communists were proscribed (prohibited), those independent of Moscow were purged (got rid of), agriculture and heavy industry were brought under state control, and civil and political liberties systematically abolished.

The Czech coup and the Berlin crisis did much to damage the Soviet image in Europe, even in France where the Communist Party was still picking up about a quarter of the vote in elections. Equally important, well-advertised Marshall aid was winning hearts and minds. Between 1948 and 1951 the United States put into Western Europe about \$13 billion; during the same period the Soviet Union took out roughly the same amount from their part of the continent.

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

SOURCE 1D

This cartoon was drawn by a British cartoonist, EH Shepard. It appeared in a British satirical (sarcastic) magazine, *Punch*, on 18 June 1947. It shows Truman and Stalin as two taxi-drivers competing for customers at the Balkan and District Railway station.



[From: www.johndclaire.net/cold_war8.htm. Accessed on 13 December 2013.]

QUESTION 2: WHAT FACTORS CONTRIBUTED TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE CIVIL WAR IN ANGOLA BETWEEN 1975 AND 1976?**Background information**

In 1974 the Portuguese dictator, António de Oliveira Salazar, was removed from power by a military coup. The new Portuguese government announced that it would grant independence to the liberation movements that were fighting for independence from colonial rule. In the mineral-rich country of Angola there were three rival liberation movements, all of whom wanted to take control of the country after independence. This power struggle within Angola was exploited by interference from foreign powers, such as the USA, the USSR, Cuba, China and South Africa. Thus Angola became the new focal point of the Cold War tensions in Africa.

SOURCE 2A

The following extract explains the circumstances under which the Alvor Agreement was signed by the three Angolan liberation movements on 15 January 1975.

Under pressure from the OAU, the three nationalist leaders, Holden Roberto (FNLA), Agostinho Neto (MPLA) and Jonas Savimbi (UNITA), were brought together in Kenya in January 1975, where they agreed to mutual recognition and to open negotiations on the transition (change) from Portuguese rule to independence. On 10 January the negotiations moved to the Algarve in Portugal and they were concluded there on 15 January with a settlement known as the Alvor Agreement.

According to the Alvor Agreement Angola was to be administered by a coalition government composed of the three nationalist groups and the Portuguese until independence day set for 11 November 1975. Elections for a constituent assembly were to be held in October. During the transitional (change-over) period Portugal would retain a 24 000 man army in Angola. Meanwhile the three nationalist movements would contribute 8 000 men each towards establishing a national army.

The nationalists also agreed to place a freeze on their military positions as at January 1975. At the time of the Alvor Agreement the FNLA had a distinct military advantage. It possessed an armed force, estimated at 15 000 troops, which was relatively well equipped and it was further supported by Daniel Chipenda's guerrilla army, several thousand strong, which had defected from the MPLA. The MPLA, by comparison, had about 3 000 trained guerrillas under its command, although it was rapidly expanding its forces through recruitment, mainly in the Luanda area. UNITA was also heavily recruiting among the Ovimbundu.

On 31 January 1975 the new transitional (in-between) government took office in a climate rife (widespread) with suspicion and mistrust.

[From: *The First Dance of Freedom* by Martin Meredith]

SOURCE 2B

The following extract explains the international support that the three nationalist movements in Angola received during the civil war. This brought an end to the transitional government that was established by the Alvor Agreement which was signed on 15 January 1975.

The anti-colonial war immediately became a civil war. The FNLA was supported by Zaire and the CIA (the USA's Central Intelligence Agency), which saw it as the least Marxist of the three, but never got out of its ethnic confines (borders) and soon faded.

UNITA had support from Zambia and then from South Africa ... [then] Savimbi flipped (changed) his ideological stance from Maoism (the policy of communist China) to Reaganism (the policy of capitalist USA) with scarcely the blink of an eye and the United States added its support ... In addition to gathering support from South Africa and the United States, UNITA organised diamond smuggling into Zaire, getting guns and spoils for Savimbi's henchmen (loyalists) in return ... UNITA provided rewards for young men who would smuggle and fight, and this provided the only means of earning a livelihood in an area otherwise devastated by terror and counter-terror.

The MPLA won the first round of the civil war by retaining Luanda and pushing outward, aided by Cuban troops and indirect Soviet support. It also enjoyed revenues from French and American oil companies, who were willing to pay 'the state' regardless of its rhetoric (ideology). That rhetoric was Marxist-Leninism.

[From: *Africa Since 1940* by Frederick Cooper]

SOURCE 2C

This photograph was published in a British newspaper, *The Guardian*, on 6 November 1975. It shows Portuguese mercenaries and FNLA troops 32 km outside Luanda, after their failed attempt to take control of the capital (Luanda) from the MPLA.



[From: <http://warforslowreaders.blogspot.com/2012/04/fnla-offensive-stalls-mercenary-leader.html>.
Accessed on 20 March 2014.]

SOURCE 2D

The following letter was sent by Jonas Savimbi, leader of UNITA, to President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia after the MPLA attack on Huambo (UNITA's base in Southwest Angola) in 1976.

UNITA lost 600 men in the battle for Huambo. The machine of war that Cuba and the Soviet Union have assembled in Angola is beyond imagination. To prevent the total destruction of our forces we have decided to revert immediately to *guerrilla warfare*. The friends (the CIA and United States) that have promised to help us did not fulfil their promises and we must face our own fate with courage and determination.

I have a request for Your Excellency: ... I am sending with this my mother who is seventy one years old so that she will be able to die in Zambia. My sister and three children and my two children are with my mother. Accompanying them are the wife of the Secretary General with two children and the wife of our commanding General with four children.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of UNITA joins me to thank you once more for everything. Whatever stand your government takes on Angola, we will accept with resignation (acceptance). It is paramount that Zambia survives and the love and admiration we have shared with my colleagues for your leadership and wisdom will be sufficient to comfort us in the dark days of our country.

... I have always tried to the best of my ability and courage to serve the interests of Angola and Africa. I am not a traitor to Africa and the hard days that we expect ahead will prove to the world that I stand for my principles. In Angola might has made right but I will remain in the bush to cry for justice.

God bless your beloved country,
God bless you.
Savimbi Jonas.

[From: *In Search Of Enemies – A CIA Story* by John Stockwell]

QUESTION 3: WAS THE INTEGRATION OF CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL IN LITTLE ROCK A VICTORY FOR THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN 1957?**SOURCE 3A**

On 23 September 1957 a third attempt was made to implement the Supreme Court ruling and enrol nine African American students at Central High School, Little Rock. Alex Wilson, an African American reporter covering the story for the *Memphis Tri-State Defender*, describes how he and three other journalists were attacked by a mob of white segregationists when reporting on events that unfolded at Little Rock.

A crowd of about one hundred faced the school (away from us), waiting for the nine students to appear. Then someone in the crowd of whites spotted us advancing. Suddenly the angry eyes of the entire pack were upon us ... Two men spread their arms eagle fashion. One shouted 'You'll not pass!' I tried to move to the left of the mob but my efforts were thwarted (prevented). I made a half-left turn from the sidewalk and went over to a Little Rock policeman who was standing mid-centre of the street. 'What's your business?' he asked. I presented my press card. He took it and checked it. Then he said, 'You'd better leave. Go on across the sidewalk.'

The mob struck. I saw Davey being roughed up (brutally attacked) ... Hicks and Newsom were retreating from kicks and blows. I stopped momentarily as the boos and jeers behind me increased.

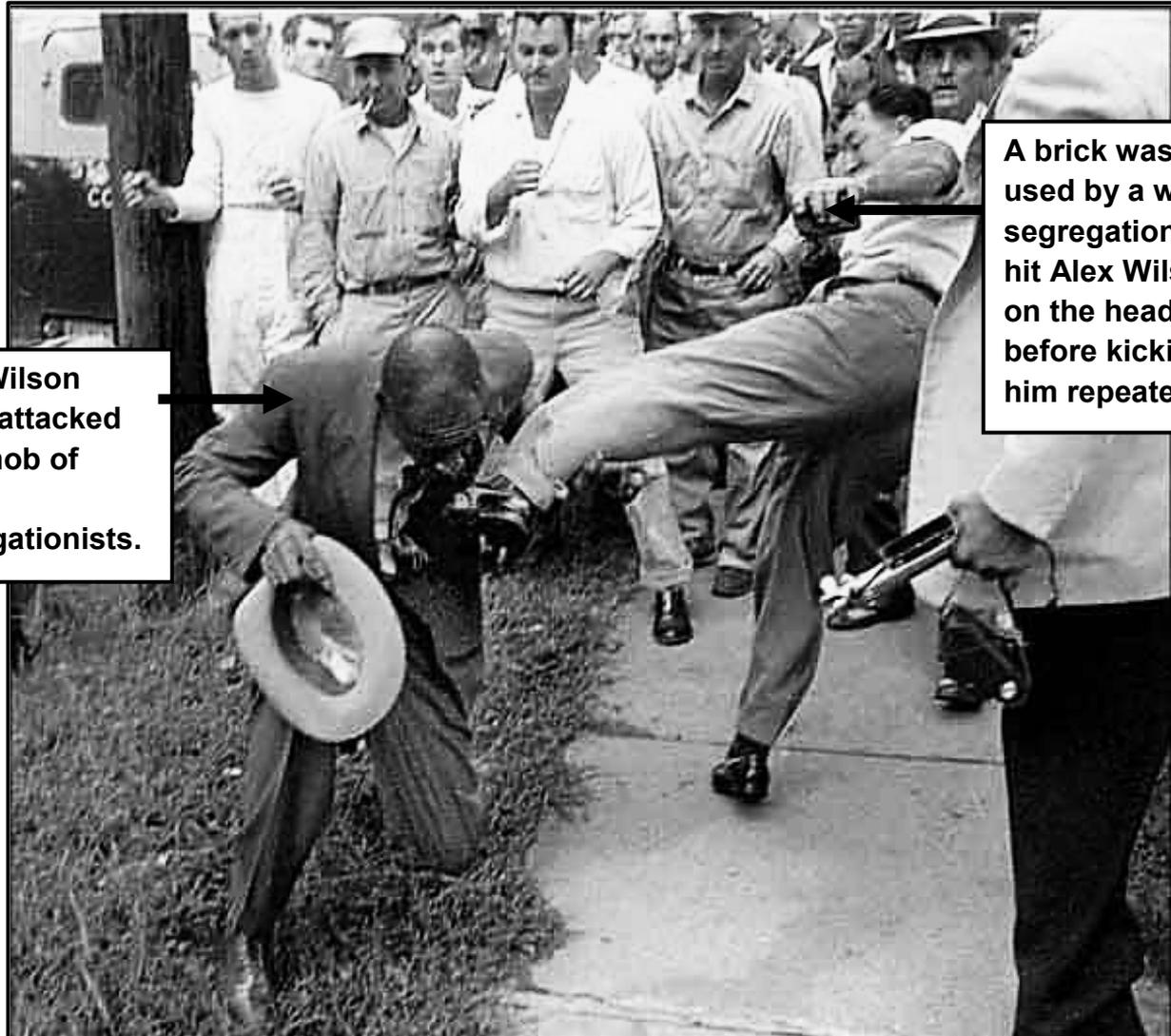
Strangely the vision of Elizabeth Eckford, one of the nine students, flashed before me as she with dignity strode through a jeering, hooting (crowd) of *segregationists* several days ago. Maybe too my training as a US Marine in World War II and my experience as a war correspondent in Korea ... influenced my decision ...

I decided not to run. If I were to be beaten, I'd take it walking if I could – not running.

[From: *In Little Rock* edited by Facing History and Ourselves]

SOURCE 3B

The photograph below shows Alex Wilson, an African American journalist at the *Memphis Tri-State Defender* and a former US marine, being attacked by a mob of white segregationists in Little Rock on 23 September 1957.



**Alex Wilson
being attacked
by a mob of
white
segregationists.**

**A brick was
used by a white
segregationist to
hit Alex Wilson
on the head
before kicking
him repeatedly.**

[From: <http://www.choosingtoparticipate.org/explore/exhibit/stories/little-rock/next/2>.
Accessed on 5 December 2013]

SOURCE 3C

The *Atlanta Daily Word* published the following article on 26 September 1957. It refers to a part of a telegram* that Martin Luther King Jr sent to Daisy Bates, leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP) in Little Rock.

Dr Martin Luther King Jr, president of the Montgomery, Alabama Improvement Association, has urged the people of Little Rock, Arkansas to be Christian and dignified in their struggle for integration and to fight violence with non-violence.

Dr King, well-known pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, said: 'Urge the people of Little Rock to follow a way of non-violence at this time. I know this is difficult advice at a time when you are being terrorised, stoned and threatened by ruthless mobs. But non-violence is the only way to a lasting solution of the problem.'

'You must meet physical force with soul force. You have no alternative but to continue the struggle for integrated schools, but to do it with a thorough commitment to Christian principles' ...

'History is on your side. World opinion is with you. The moral conscience of millions of white Americans is with you. Keep struggling with this faith and the tragic night of anarchy and mob rule which encompass (cover) your city at this time will be transformed into the glowing daybreak of freedom and justice.'

The young minister has said he is 'optimistic' about the integration process and has predicted that 'before the turn of the century segregation and discrimination will not exist in America.'

[From: http://mlkpp01.stanford.edu/index.php/encyclopedia/documentsentry/dr_king_asks_for_non_violence_in_little_rock_school_crisis/.

Accessed on 5 December 2013.]

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

SOURCE 3D

In 1958 Ernest Green became the first African American student to graduate from Central High School, Little Rock. In this extract from an interview with Green, given many years later, he looks back on the experience of being one of only nine African American students in a school of over 2 000 pupils.

We were picked up by the army at our individual houses and taken to Mrs Bates' house, which was our gathering spot. From there we got into a station wagon. It was a convoy. They had a jeep in front, a jeep behind and armed soldiers in each of them. I think there were machine-gun mounts on the back of the jeeps.

Every day the troops would bring us to the school. Initially we each had a paratrooper who would wait outside the classroom to escort us to the next class, so that we were never alone ... When the segregationists realised we weren't leaving, they started coming back (to school). And when they came back, all hell started breaking loose ... As they withdrew the troops from inside the corridors, you were subjected to all kinds of taunts, someone attempting to trip you, pour ink on you, in some other way ruin your clothing and at worst, someone physically attacking you ...

I decided after the segregationists started coming back that I was going to make it through that year. Short of being shot, I could outlast (survive) anything that they could give. I think it was a combination of the family support at home and the relationship that grew between the nine of us ... One thing I think is very important is this: while the nine of us may have been preselected, there are really nine, ten, thirty, forty, fifty kids in every community that could have done that. It wasn't that nine people fell out of the sky in Little Rock. We were all ordinary kids. You really do have the ability to do a lot more than either you've been told or you've been led to believe by your surroundings. If given the opportunity, you'd be surprised at how much you can do, how much you can achieve.

[From: http://mlk-kpp01.stanford.edu/resources/lc/Lara_Burenin_KDHP_Unit.pdf.
Accessed on 5 December 2013.]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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