



**Western Cape
Government**

Education

Directorate: Curriculum FET

TELEMATICS

HISTORY

2017

GRADE 12

TERMS 1 – 3

SESSION 1: 7 MARCH 2017 (16H00 – 17H00)

Cuba

THE ORIGIN OF THE COLD WAR

CONTAINMENT AND BRINKMANSHIP: THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS 1962: SOURCE-BASED QUESTION

Historical concepts:

TASS: Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union which controlled all international and domestic news in the Soviet Union.

Jupiter: a system of missiles stationed in Turkey.

What was the Cuban Missile Crisis and what impact did it have on East-West relations?

The Cuban Missile Crisis brought the world to the brink of a nuclear war and Cuba into the frontline of the Cold War.

Background: The USA was determined to contain the spread of communism. They had nuclear bases in Turkey and Italy and these threatened the USSR as American U-2 spy planes flew over the USSR. The USSR was determined to test the USA.

1961/ 1962

J.F. Kennedy: President of USA

Nikita Khrushchev: Leader of USSR

Fidel Castro: Cuban revolutionary leader

What had happened in Cuba?

1959: overthrow of Batista by Fidel Castro in Cuba. USA cut links with Cuba.

USSR offered Cuba trade and weapons.

Bay of Pigs fiasco as USA supported Cuban rebels against Castro; mission a failure.

1962: American U-2 spy planes photographed Russian nuclear missile bases on Cuba.

A tense period of 13 days of fear of a nuclear war followed.

Kennedy announced a blockade of Cuba

American U-2 spy planes shows missile bases still being constructed: Soviet ships halted and turned back by the blockade.

Khrushchev's response was crucial – would he back down or order the ships carrying missiles to break through the blockade? This is known as brinkmanship. **Kennedy** received a letter from Khrushchev. Russians shot down a U-2 spy plane of America.

Intervention by Robert Kennedy – assured Khrushchev that USA will remove missiles in Turkey. Khrushchev accepted the deal. He agreed to dismantle and withdraw missiles from Cuba on condition that America did not invade Cuba. President J.F. Kennedy secretly agreed to dismantle missiles in Turkey and Greece.



Consequences: Both sides realised how close they had brought the world to the brink of nuclear warfare. 1963 a hotline was established between the Kremlin in Moscow and the White house in Washington. Kennedy appeared the hero while Khrushchev was ruined and dismissed from office in 1964. August 1963 America, Britain and the Soviet Union signed the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

Activity 1

SOURCE A

This article focuses on the reaction of John F Kennedy (President of the USA) and how he dealt with the Cuban Missile Crisis.

October 23, 1962

US Imposes Arms Blockade on Cuba on Finding Offensive Missiles Sites – Kennedy Ready for Soviet Showdown Special to *The New York Times*

Washington, October 22 – President Kennedy imposed naval and air 'quarantine' (blockade) tonight on the offensive military equipment to Cuba.

In a speech of extraordinary (unusual) gravity, he told the American people that the Soviet Union, contrary to promises, was building offensive missiles and bomber bases in Cuba. He said the bases could handle missiles carrying nuclear warheads up to 2 000 miles. Thus a critical moment in the Cold War was at hand tonight. The President had decided on a direct confrontation with and challenge to the power of the Soviet Union. Two aspects of the speech were notable. One was the direct thrust (push) at the Soviet Union as the party responsible for the crisis. President Kennedy treated Cuba and the government of Premier Fidel Castro as a mere pawn (puppet) in Moscow's hands and drew the issue as one with the Soviet government ... The President made it clear that this country would not stop short of military action to end what he called 'clandestine (secret) reckless and provocative (offensive) threat to world peace'. ... He called on Premier Khrushchev to withdraw the missiles from Cuba and so 'moves the world back from the abyss (depth) of destruction'.

From The New York Times, 23 October 1962.

- 1.2.1 Why did the editor of The New York Times chose to publish this particular article? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.2 How does the headline in The New York Times portray Kennedy? (1 x 3) (3)
- 1.2.3 Comment on how Kennedy dealt with the crisis in Cuba. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.2.4 Explain why you think Cuba became a 'mere pawn' in the Cold War conflict between the superpowers. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.2.5 To what extent do you think this newspaper article is biased? (2 x 2) (4)

SOURCE C

This cartoon, drawn in 20 October 1962, shows Khrushchev and Kennedy involved in a game of arm-wrestling. It was over the deployment of missiles in Cuba.



From Essential Modern World History by S Waugh.

1.3 Consult Source 1C.

1.3.1 What message does the cartoon convey? (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2 Comment on whether the cartoonist gives an accurate portrayal of events. (2 x 2) (2)

1.3.3 Both Khrushchev and Kennedy have their fingers ready to press a button. What do you think would have happened if these buttons were pressed? (1 x 2) (2)

1.4 Using the information from Sources B, C and your own knowledge, explain how these sources support each other regarding Cold War tensions in Cuba. (2 x 2) (4)

China

KEY QUESTION: HOW DID CHINA RISE AS A WORLD POWER AFTER 1949?



Key Leaders



Chiang Kai - Shek.
As leader of Nationalist Guomintang after 1925; he was anti - communist

Mao Zedong. He was a founder member on the Chinese Communist Party - CCP - in 1921

China and USSR

- China was an ally of the USSR during the Cold War
- Stalin, Khrushchev and Mao played important roles
- Chinese ideology different from Russia: peasant revolution and classless society
- Mao admired Stalin, referred to him as his 'older brother'
- Mao happy to accept Stalin's leadership



Mao and Stalin



Mao and Khrushchev



China and USA

- 1949: USA refused to recognise Communist China
- The USA supported Chiang Kai-shek's government in Taiwan
- 1950 - 1953: the relationship became worse by when China decided to support North Korea, during the Korean War
- The USA poured military and economic aid into South Korea, Taiwan and Japan
- 1954: SEATO (Southeast East Asia Treaty Organisation) consisted of USA, Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, Pakistan and Philippines
- SEATO united these countries into a military alliance against China and the USSR
- 1960s China, like the USSR, supported North Vietnam in the fight for a united Vietnam under communist rule
- China started to support national liberation movements in countries such as Algeria, Ghana, Congo, Mozambique, Angola(UNITA) and PAC in S.A
- China built the Tanzania – Zambia Railway when 'Rhodesia' was under white rule
- 1964: China a world power after testing the first atomic bomb
- 1970s: relations with the USA improved, especially after the 1960 Sino – Soviet split
- 1971: Henry Kissinger, USA Secretary of State visited China
- 1972: Nixon visited China
- Shanghai Communique was signed – Nixon stated that the USA did not support Taiwanese independence
- Diplomatic and trade restrictions eased

ACTIVITY 2

Essay Question:

1. To what extent did Mao's policies in the 1950's and 1960's develop China to be a modern industrial state? (50)

SYNOPSIS

The learner should explain Mao's commitment in attempting to move China towards becoming a world power.

MAIN ASPECTS

Introduction

Candidates must refer to Mao's commitment to develop China towards economic independence. Candidates need to make reference to Mao's policies to support their line of argument.

Elaboration

To a less extent:

- Peasants were subjected to hard labour
- Production did not improve
- The idea of large communes was unpopular because the peasants lost their private plots which also had a negative effect on their family life.
- Domestic industrial steel production made the peasants even poorer.
- A large scale mobilization to have the peasants working on the water projects also had negative results as the peasants left their crops unattended and the food rations for workers were cut.
- The politicians (Chinese Communist Party) were not provided with correct statistics .Information was falsified to show that increased production was taking place.
- The Great Leap Forward resulted in low food production, followed by famine that led to 20 million deaths between 1959 and 1962.
- Education activity ceased to exist for a decade.
- The economy crushed with only 12% industrial output in 1969.
- The Cultural Revolution was regarded as propaganda for the communist message by university students and opposition was crushed by the Red Guards.
- Industrial power was shifted to the workers in the factories .Benefits enjoyed by town workers were abolished and teamwork was encouraged resulting in the collapse of social services such as transport.

To a great extent:

- A powerful system of politics (-occupied world power status as a result) position
- A large landmass equal to the size of the continent (China is the fourth largest country in the world)
- A large population (relative to other major powers)
- Great economic capacity, including natural resources and enough food supplies
- Not dependent on other countries
- A well-developed supply of nuclear weapons

Conclusion

Candidates should tie up their argument with a relevant conclusion.

ANGOLA

KEY CONCEPTS

Cold War - was an ideological conflict between the USA and the Soviet Union, after World War 11 (not a direct fighting between super powers)

2. **Communism** - is a political and economic system whereby the state takes full responsibility for its citizens. Centrally controlled economic and political system which is an alternative to capitalism.

3. **Socialism** -The involvement of state in the economy. State takes partial control of the means of production but allows for some private ownership.

4. **Democracy**: A political system in which all citizens are free to elect representatives to establish a multi-party government.

5. **Neo-colonialism** - (neo-meaning new or revived colonialism) paradoxically Africa with its rich resources enriched foreign powers in a one-sided relationship (exploitation) which favoured the former colonial powers. African nations were given political independence but did not attain economic freedom.

6. **One-Party State** - System of government where only one political party is legally permitted to exist/function.

7. **Dictatorship** – An individual ruler who takes total control of all state power. Often results in the creation of a personality cult through the use of security forces to eliminate all forms of opposition.

8. **Civil War** - War between civilians within a country.

9. **African Nationalism** - An intense commitment to liberate Africans from colonial rule.

10. **Perestroika** - Economic restructuring & **Glasnost** – Political openness (introduced by Gorbachev).

How Africa was drawn into the Cold War

African decolonization occurred during the Cold War.

- Both US and USSR used aid packages, technical assistance and even military assistance to liberation movements to draw African countries into their spheres of influence.
- Angola is rich in minerals: Oil, diamonds, gold, uranium, copper + fishing industry – a very desirable colony and ally.

Angola: Colonialism and Independence

Angola: colonialism and Independence			
Resistance Movement	Leader and support base	Countries supporting movement to gain independence	Countries supporting movement after independence
MPLA Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (1956)	Agostinho Neto (from 1979: Jose Eduardo dos Santos) multi-ethnic: whites, mesticos & Ambundu.	Soviet Union	Soviet Union and Cuba
FNLA National Front for the Liberation of Angola (1962)	Holden Roberto	China	USA and South Africa
UNITA National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (1966)	Jonas Savimbi Ovimbundu ethnic group.	China	USA and South Africa

Reasons for international involvement in Angola

- USSR: to support liberation from colonialism; strategic importance of Angola; a communism base in the region; within reach to give financial and military support to SWAPO.
- USA: Policy of containment – feared the spread of communism in the region; secretly sent arms to FNLA and UNITA. USA’s Clark Amendment ‘76 called for reduction of involvement in Angola - repealed in 1985 and funding for resumed: NB: Angola has OIL.
- Cuba: Castro wished to spread the revolution (US vigilantly preventing this in South America), sent military assistance to MPLA from 1966; Number of troops deployed increased to a peak of 50 000 in late 1980s.
- China: committed to anti-imperialist struggle + to prevent spread of USSR’s influence.
- South Africa: NP’s policy of destabilisation in region to stop spread of communism; to destroy SWAPO bases.

Cold war Divisions in region

- Pro-west = UNITA and FNLA vs Pro-East = MPLA
- Congo (Zaire) became a base for FNLA and provided troops and vehicles.
- Namibia: 966 UN Security council Resolution 435; SA supported UNITA through SWA; villages destroyed, Angolan refugees.
- Zambia: Received aid from USA, UNITA raided Zambia to pillage resources; Angolan refugees; Benguela railway line closed – hampered exports.

Significance of Cuito Cuanavale (1987 – 1988)

- SADF helped by UNITA and FNLA attempted to take control of Cuito Cuarnivale (small town of strategic importance) Who Won? (Multi- perspective)

Viewpoint 1:

- Defeat for Angolan Army (Fapla) by UNITA + SA
- USSR & Cuba forced to withdraw from Angola

Viewpoint 2:

- SA (SADF) defeated by Angolan army (Fapla) and Cuban forces and forced to withdraw.
- Liberation of SWA (Namibia)
- Changing nature of international relations
- 1988: New York Treaty, negotiated independence of Namibia
- Withdrawal of foreign troops from Angola
- 1989: Gbadolite Accord (famous handshake – dos Santos and Savimbi)
- 1991 (31 May): Bicesse Peace Accords
- 1992 (September) elections to be supervised by UNO
- UNITA refused to accept MPLA victory – war resumed.
- 1994 (November) Lusaka protocol (international pressure)
- 1998 (December) Fourth MPLA congress
- 2002 (22 February) Savimbi killed
- 2002 (4 April) Luena Memorandum of Understanding

ACTIVITY 3

SOURCE 2A

This source by Gary Baines explains the different ways in which the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale is remembered.

With the approach of the 25th anniversary of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale, the controversy (dispute) over who won this pivotal (key) engagement in southern African history is being revisited.

... The Battle of Cuito Cuanavale lasted from September 1987 to July 1988, in three phases ... The SADF won a tactical victory at the Lomba River, where the FAPLA (the military wing of the MPLA) advance was stopped in its tracks. But the repulse (resistance) of its subsequent (later) frontal attacks on well-fortified positions at Tumpo proved a decisive setback in the SADF's bid to capture Cuito Cuanavale and its airstrip. The stalemate was broken by a Cuban force which outflanked (outmanoeuvred) the SADF and advanced on Namibia's southern border. The loss of the South African Air Force's superiority (dominance) meant that the ground forces had to withdraw or face the prospect of incurring (suffering) heavy losses during a disorderly dash south

...

SADF apologists (supporters) invariably cite statistics to 'prove' that its enemies at Cuito Cuanavale sustained far greater losses in personnel and material than it did. This was undoubtedly the case. But the outcome of a battle cannot be measured by such statistics ...

The SADF ... might have won many engagements, though not the war, because Pretoria (South Africa's administrative capital) was compelled to accept a SWAPO government in Namibia, which it had fought so long to avert (prevent). Although the SADF insisted that it was never defeated, the political system of white power and privilege that it had defended for so long was dismantled (undone).

[From http://www.historytoday.com/gary-baines/replaying-cuito-cuanavale#comment_0. Accessed on 20 October 2015.]

- 2.1.1 Why, according to the source, was the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale regarded as controversial? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.1.2 Identify TWO reasons in the source why South African ground forces decided to withdraw before capturing Cuito Cuanavale. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.1.3 Why do you think some people believed the SADF won the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale? Use evidence in the source to support your answer. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.1.4 Comment on what the author meant by the phrase, 'The SADF ... might have won many engagements, though not the war'. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.1.5 Explain why a learner researching the outcome of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale would find the information in this source useful. (2 x 2) (4)

The Black Power Movement

HISTORICAL CONCEPTS

- Black Power Movement: Black nationalists believed that the use of force was justified in order to gain social, political and economic power for African Americans. It grew out of the Civil Rights Movement but was not a formal movement as it had no central leadership. The Black Power Movement aimed to accelerate the process of change so that African Americans had the same opportunities as whites.
- Militant: Military in attitude; assertive, achieving goals by using force.
- Radical: Wanting immediate change.
- Segregation: Separation of people according to their race and gender.

Important acronyms

- BPM: Black Power Movement
- BPP: Black Panther Party

Key figures:

Malcolm X and Stokely Carmichael: leaders of the Black Power Movement



Bobby Searle and Huey Newton: leaders of the Black Panther Party



- Black Power Movement grew out of black dissatisfaction with achievements of Civil Rights Movement in second half of 1960s.

Roles of Stokely Carmichael and Malcolm X

Stokely Carmichael

- He was motivated to join Civil Rights Movement when he saw bravery of those involved in a sit-in.
- Carmichael became member of SNCC and a Freedom Rider.
- His allegiance to Martin Luther King's passive resistance ideals changed in 1966 after attack on James Meredith, civil rights activist engaged in peaceful protest.
- 1966 James Meredith embarked on a 'Walk against Fear' from Memphis, Tennessee to Jackson, Mississippi in protest against racism. Meredith was shot and wounded in Mississippi and Carmichael decided that SNCC members should complete his walk. Upon reaching Greenwood Mississippi, Carmichael made what has become known as his 'Black Power' speech.
- Carmichael urged African Americans to take pride in being black. He was in favour of African dress and Afro hair styles and wanted African Americans to recognise their heritage.
- Carmichael joined Black Panther Party and promoted the black power movement as a leader, speaker and writer.

Malcolm X

- An eloquent speaker and dedicated human rights activist, Malcolm X played a key role in the Black Power Movement. He was a member of the Nation of Islam (NOI), a Muslim group which taught that white society was deliberately preventing African Americans from empowering themselves.
- Malcolm X became one of the leaders of the Nation of Islam after he was paroled from prison in 1952.
- This Islamic sect had the following Black Nationalist ideas: There could be no integration between black and white Americans. Separation between black and white Americans was necessary so that black people no longer depended on whites.
- As a spokesperson for the NOI, Malcolm X's eloquence and charisma attracted many new members to this organisation. The membership grew from 500 in 1952 to 3000 000 in 1963 and Malcolm X was a leader of one of the NOI mosques.
- After a pilgrimage to Mecca in 1963-1964, Malcolm X changed his ideas about integration as he had seen how Muslims of all nationalities and races could live together peacefully. Having been suspended from the NOI, Malcolm X founded the Organisation of Afro-American Unity in 1964. He became less militant and adopted views that were not popular with black nationalists. These views included: Not all whites were evil. Black nationalists, angered by Malcolm X's change of heart assassinated him at a party meeting in Harlem on 21 February 1965. The life of one of the most influential African Americans had been cut short, but he is still remembered for raising the self-esteem of African Americans and fighting for their rights.

Some long-term gains of the Black Power Movement were the following:

- Increased black self-confidence and self-esteem.
- Greater solidarity [standing together] among African-Americans.
- Ethnic identity also developed over time. Included a unique African-American culture in music (e.g. soul), fashion, hairstyles (e.g. the Afro), literature, art and even food.
- 'Black is Beautiful' movement, which emphasised naturally beauty of African-Americans.
- Other social justice groups sprang from Black Power, like black feminists, environmental movements, affirmative action and gay and lesbian rights' movements.
- The growth of multi-culturalism and greater tolerance of cultural differences in US.
- Black Power Movement's rhetoric might well have contributed to spontaneous riots that occurred in black areas such as Watts, Los Angeles, in 1965 and Newark, New Jersey and Detroit, Michigan in 1967.
- Civil Rights and Black Power Movements helped to bring about significant progress towards equality and civil rights for African-Americans and other minorities.
- Various Civil Rights acts were passed.

ACTIVITY 4: Source 1A:

This excerpt deals with issues that motivated the Black Power Movement.

By the end of the 1960s the position of blacks had improved substantially due to the 1964 Civil Rights Act. In other ways, however, things had not changed. Blacks were still, on average, very much poorer than whites. They lived in worse houses and were more likely to be unemployed or in low paid jobs. Some blacks felt that peaceful agitators like Martin Luther King Junior had achieved very little and that much more radical and violent protests were needed.

During the 1960s a number of militant black organisations sprung up. Groups such as the Nation of Islam and the Black Panthers were opposed to cooperation with white liberals. They also believed that a violent struggle was inevitable. During the mid and late 1960s riots were common in black areas throughout the USA, especially during the hot summer months. These were often spontaneous, although militant groups were also partly responsible. Coinciding as they did with a big increase in crime and anti-Vietnam protests, these riots alarmed many white Americans (and indeed many black Americans). It seemed at the time as if the whole American way of life was under threat.

Adapted from *People and Events in the Modern World* by N Tate, 1989, Oxford.

1. Refer to Source 1A.
- 1.1 Using your own knowledge, explain the following concepts:
 - (a) 1964 Civil Rights Act (1x2) (2)
 - (b) Black Panthers (1x2) (2)
- 1.2 Give two ways in which the African American community was disadvantaged in the 1960s. (2x2)(4)
- 1.3 To what extent do you believe that militant groups like the Black Panthers were justified in their call for radical and violent protest? Give reasons for your answer. (2x2)(4)
- 1.4 Explain how this source would be useful to a historian investigating the reasons for the Black Power Movement. (2x2)(4)

SESSION 3 : 29 MAY 2017 (16H00 – 17H00)

Black Consciousness Movement

Definition of Black Consciousness

- A philosophy Advocates Black Pride and values
- Black people must liberate themselves From discrimination and oppression
- Believe in own value – self-worth, self-confidence, pride
- Change the way in which people think about their racial identity

What was the role of Steve Biko in Black Consciousness?

- Steve Biko was member of NUSAS
- NUSAS – White student – led organisation
- Black students needed their own organisation
- December 1968 - SASO was formed
- Black students broke away from NUSAS - 1968
- Powerful force of resistance in the 1970's

The challenge of Black Consciousness (BC) to the Apartheid state

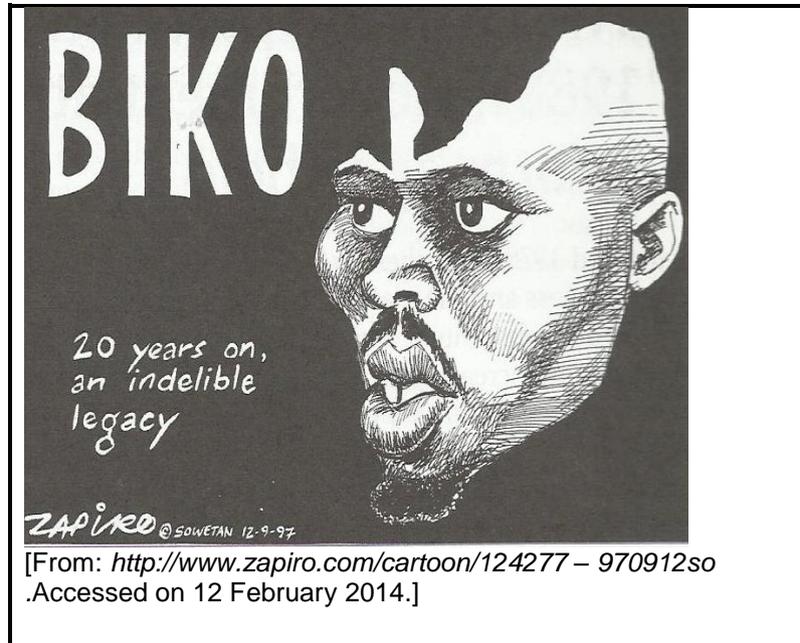
- Apartheid government's reaction to BCM
- BPC leaders were banned
- 8 BPC activists were detained (terrorism Act)
- SASO was banned on campuses
- Mapetla Mohapi died in detention
- Biko was brutally murdered – 1977 (police detention)
- 18 BC organisations were banned (SASO and BPC included)

The legacy of Black Consciousness

- BC motivated South Africans to challenge apartheid
- Change in Black attitude- school children defied the government
- 16 June 1976 – turning point in SA
- Resulted in country wide protest
- Steve Biko Foundation was formed
- Respect for human dignity

ACTIVITY 5

This cartoon on Steve Biko by Zapiro was printed in 1997, twenty years after Biko's death. It focuses on Biko's legacy



- 1.4.1 What message does the cartoonist wish to convey about the legacy of Steve Biko? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.2 Explain the significance of Steve Biko's face in the cartoon. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.3 Comment on the usefulness of the cartoon to a researcher writing about Steve Biko's influence in South Africa's liberation struggle. (2 x 2) (4)

This is an extract from a speech by Nelson Mandela at the 5th Steve Biko Lecture, 10 September 2004.

From Robben Island we followed with immense interest the movement led and inspired by Steve Biko ... The driving thrust of Black Consciousness was to forge pride and unity amongst the masses of our people and confidence in their ability to throw off their oppression.

For its part the ANC welcomed Black Consciousness as part of the genuine forces of the revolution. We understood it was helping give organisational form to the popular upsurge of all the oppressed groups in our society. Above all, the liberation movement asserted that in struggle – whether in mass action, underground organisation, armed actions or international mobilisation – the people would most readily develop consciousness of their proud being, of their equality with everyone else, of their capacity to make history ...

His revolution had a simple but overwhelmingly powerful dimension in which it played itself out – that of radically changing the consciousness of the people

...

The intervention on the level of consciousness – and consciousness was a key concept in his political approach and vocabulary – was at the essence of Biko's strategic brilliance and understanding. That intervention came at a time when the political pulse of our people had been rendered faint by banning, imprisonment, exile, murder and banishment. Repression had swept the country clear of all visible organisation of the people ...

[From: <http://www.anc.org.za/show.php?id=2875>. Accessed on 7 February 2014]

- 1.3.1 Explain the concept Black Consciousness in your own words. (1x2) (2)
- 1.3.2 Why, according to Nelson Mandela, did the ANC welcome the philosophy of Black Consciousness? (1x2) (2)
- 1.3.3 Comment on how Steve Biko changed the consciousness of black South Africans? (2x2) (4)

SESSION 4: 17 AUGUST 2017 (16H00 – 17H00)

ACTIVITY 6: TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION CARTOON



- 2.3.1 According to the cartoon, who regarded the Truth and Reconciliation Commission as a 'witch hunt'? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.2 Name any TWO human rights violations, as portrayed in the source, that the National Party wanted to hide. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.3.3 Explain why, in your opinion, the National Party wanted to sweep the 'human rights violations' under the carpet. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.3.4 Comment on the words in the cartoon, 'THE TRICK IS TO SHOUT SO LOUDLY THAT WE START TO LOOK LIKE VICTIMS', in the context of human rights atrocities that were committed during the apartheid era. (2 x 1) (2)

Issue / Topic	
THE CRISIS OF APARTHEID IN THE 1980s - INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE	
Statement / Key Question	
Evidence to support statement	Evidence against statement
<p>Use the evidence above to write a paragraph: To what extent do you agree with the statement.....?’</p> <p>I agree with the statement to a certain / large / small degree / partially because</p> <p>However the statement is not entirely accurate because</p>	

SESSION 5: 24 AUGUST 2017 (16H00 – 17H00) EXAM PREPARATION