



Western Cape  
Government

Education

DIRECTORATE: CURRICULUM FET

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# TELEMATICS 2019

## HISTORY

### GRADE 12

## TELEMATCIS SCHEDULE

TERM	DAY	DATE	TIME	TOPIC
2	TUESDAY	16 APRIL	15.00 – 16.00	Black Power Movement / Civil Rights Movement
3	Monday	05 August	15:00 – 16:00	Black Consciousness Movement / International response to apartheid

### PLEASE NOTE:

Even though the focus in Term 2 is on Paper 1 content you need to be prepared to write both papers in June exams.

Please ensure that you **know the content** and **use the various skills** taught to answer the questions.

Check the mark allocations and provide relevant and appropriate responses.

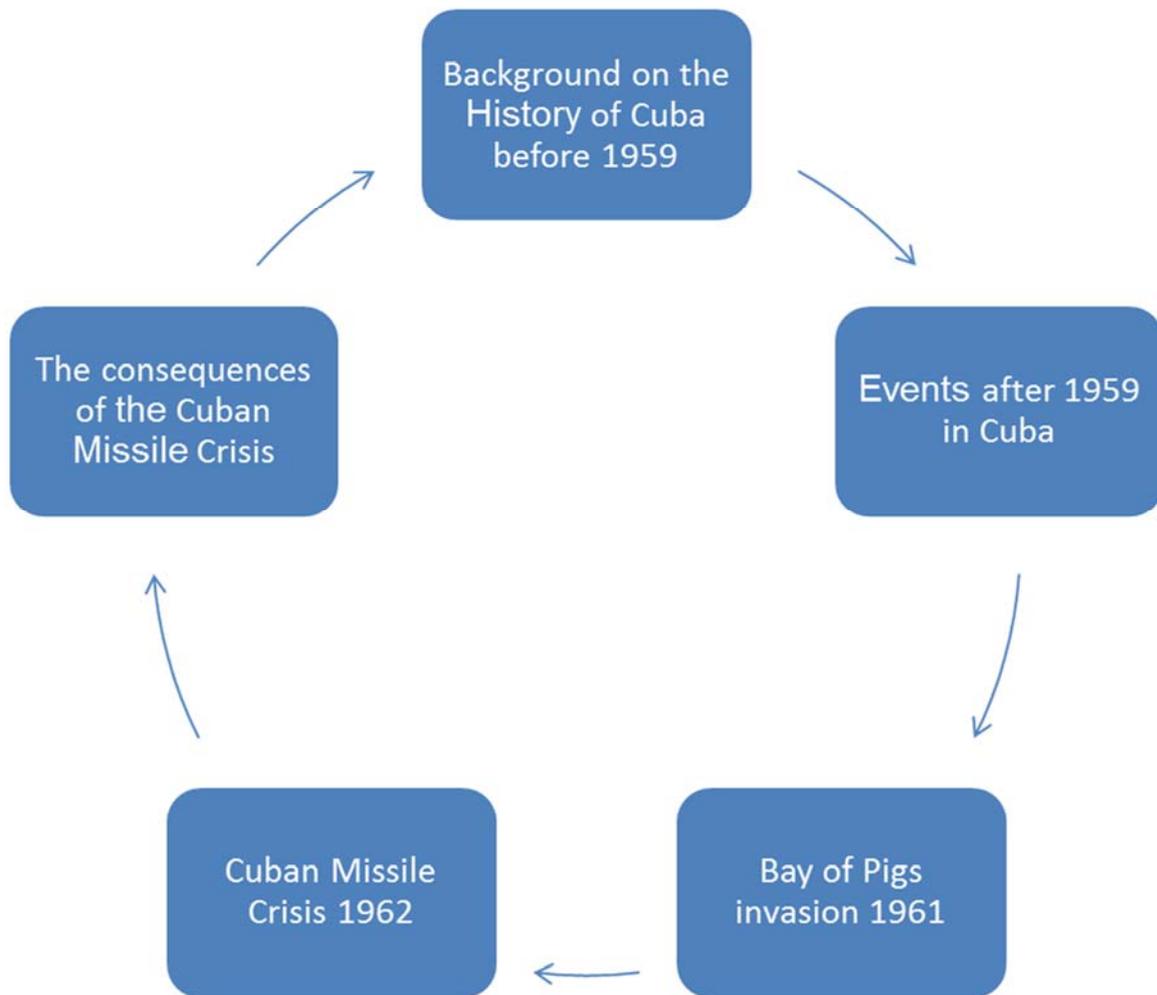
**Analyse the essay questions** first before attempting to answer the questions.

- What is the content focus of the question?
- Identify the time frame
- Who are the key role players?
- What is the question asking you to do?

**Analyse the sources** and understand the content and context of each source

- Read the contextualisation –what is the source about?
- Underline definitions and explanations
- Circle reasons
- Look for different opinions – note who said what and why
- Note the reference (at the end) of the source.
- Note the similarities / differences in sources

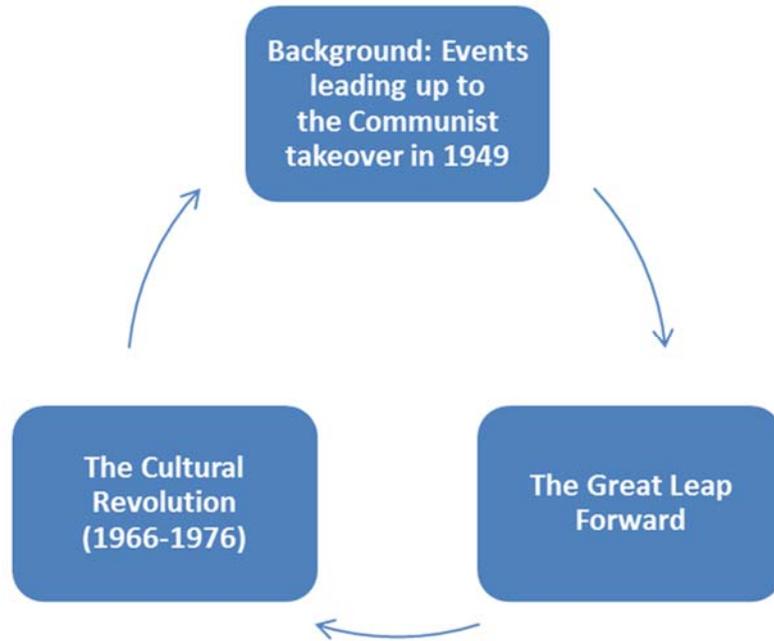
# CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS



Cuban Missile Crisis - TED TALK

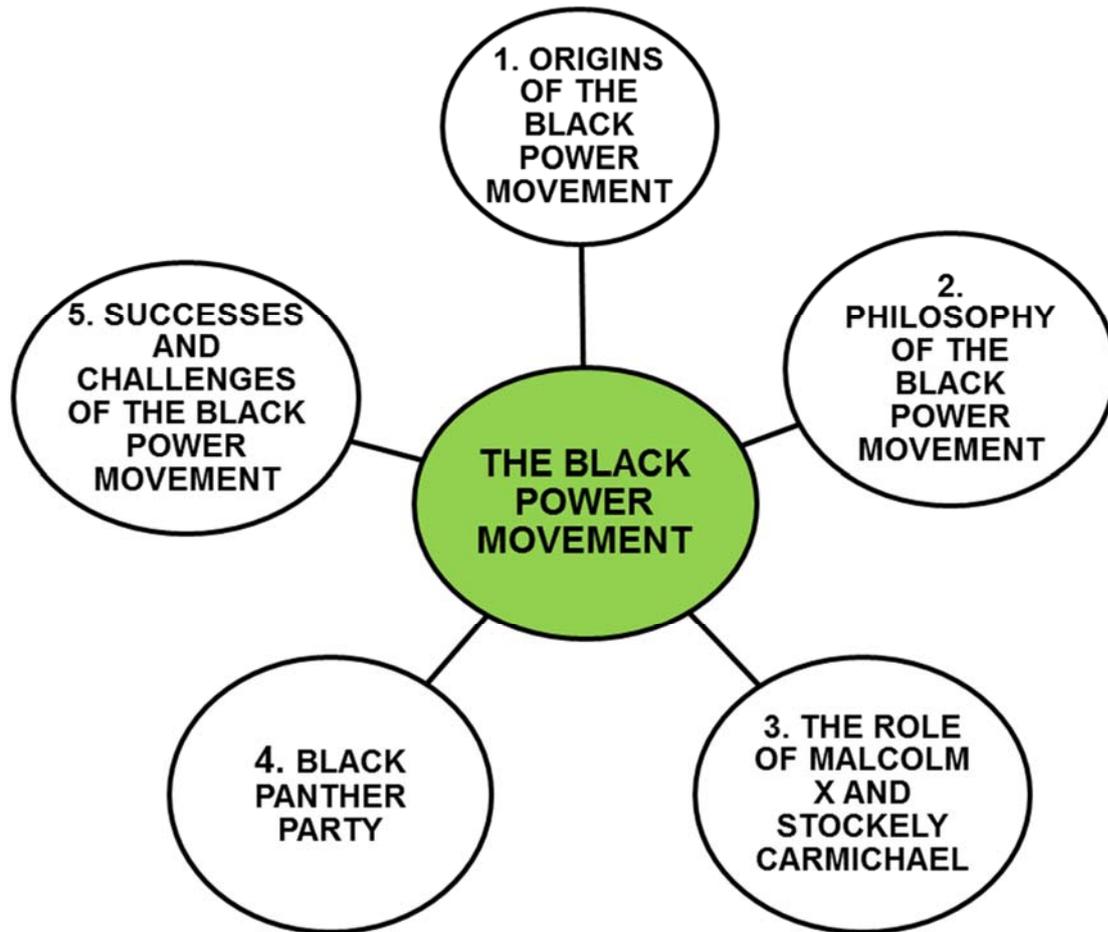
**TOPIC: HOW DID CHINA RISE AS A WORLD POWER AFTER 1949?**

**QUESTION FOCUS ESSAY**



**The Cultural Revolution**

**BLACK POWER MOVEMENT**



**Concepts**

Black Power Movement	.
Militant	
Segregation	
Conspiracy	
Enfranchisement	



## **Black Power Movement**

### **SOURCE 3A**

#### **Black Power: A New Civil Rights Movement**

On June 5, 1966, JAMES MEREDITH was shot in an ambush as he attempted to complete a peaceful march from Memphis, Tennessee, to Jackson, Mississippi. Meredith had already made national headlines in 1962 by becoming the first African American to enroll at the University of Mississippi.

Civil rights leaders such as Martin Luther King Jr., Floyd McKissick of CORE, and Stokely Carmichael of SNCC rushed to Meredith's hospital bed. They determined that his march must be completed. As Carmichael and McKissick walked through Mississippi, they observed that little had changed despite federal legislation. Local white townspeople harassed the marchers while the police turned a blind eye or arrested the activists as troublemakers.

At a mass rally, Carmichael uttered the simple statement: "What we need is black power." Crowds chanted the phrase as a slogan, and a movement began to flower. Carmichael and McKissick were heavily influenced by the words of Malcolm X, and rejected integration as a short-term goal. Carmichael felt that blacks needed to feel a sense of racial pride and self-respect before any meaningful gains could be achieved. He encouraged the strengthening of African American communities without the help of whites.

The Black Power movement turned popular fashion and aesthetics on end. In the 1930s, skin lighteners and hair straighteners were used by fashionable black women in an effort to look whiter. By the end of the 1960s, being proud of the African heritage dictated that afros and dark skin were desirable.

Chapters of SNCC and CORE — both integrated organizations — began to reject white membership as Carmichael abandoned peaceful resistance. Martin Luther King Jr. and the NAACP denounced black power as the proper forward path. But black power was a powerful message in the streets of urban America, where resentment boiled and tempers flared.

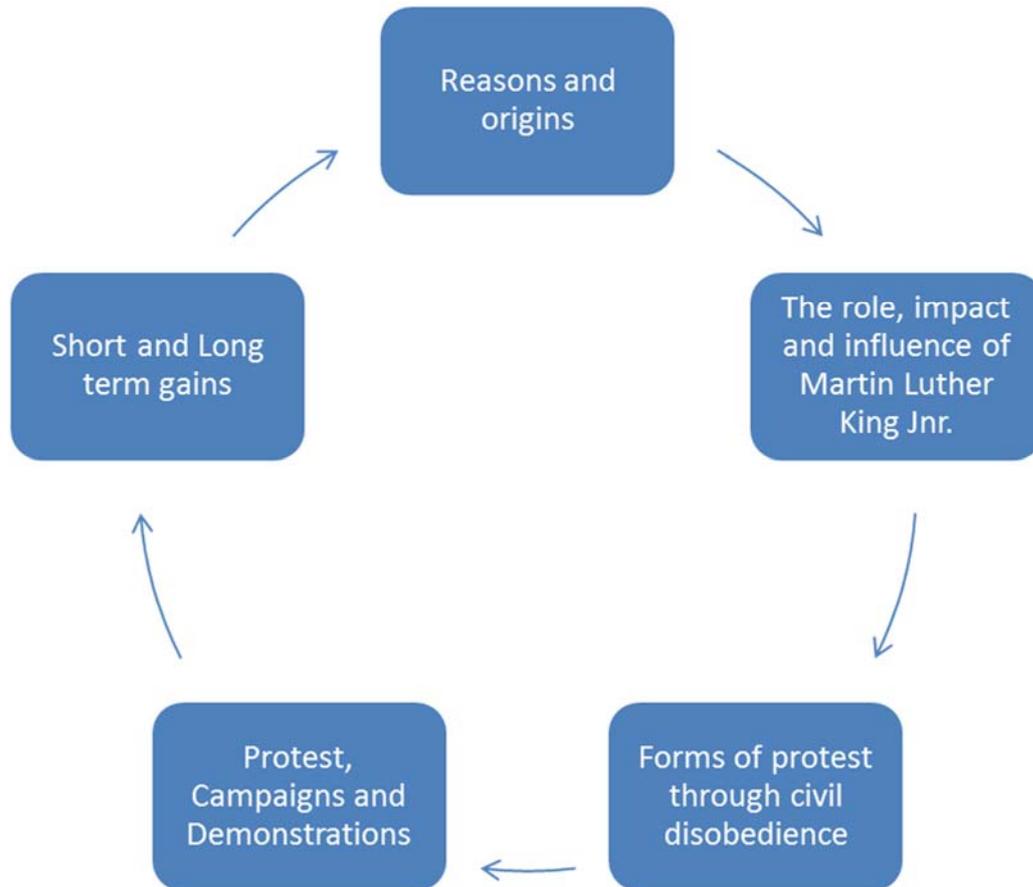
Soon, African American students began to celebrate African American culture boldly and publicly. Colleges teemed with young blacks wearing traditional African colors and clothes. Soul singer JAMES BROWN had his audience chanting "Say it loud, I'm black and I'm proud." Hairstyles unique to African Americans became popular and youths proclaimed, "BLACK IS BEAUTIFUL!"

<http://www.ushistory.org/us/54i.asp>, accessed on 26 April 2017

### Study Source 3A

- 3.1.1 Define the concept, Black Power. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.1.2 Whose death, according to the source, sparked the protest march? (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.3 What, according to the source, was the response of the police? to the protest march? (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.1.4 Explain why Carmichael, McKissick and Malcolm X rejected 'integration as a short term goal'. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.1.5 Why, in your opinion, would Dr. Martin Luther King jr. have rejected Black Power as a form of resistance? (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.1.6 Comment on the impact of the slogan, 'Black is Beautiful', as described in the source. (2 x 2) (4)

## THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN USA



THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN THE USA

## THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN THE USA

## TIMELINE

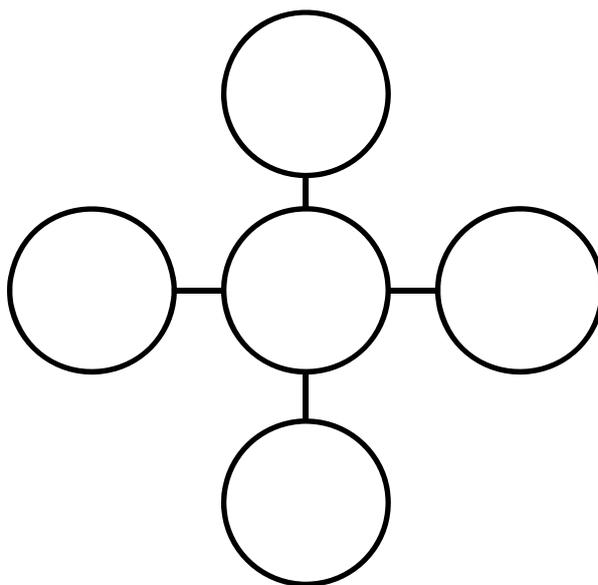
DATE	EVENTS
December 1, 1955	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat to a white man on a Montgomery, Alabama bus.</li> <li>Her defiant stance prompts a year-long Montgomery bus boycott</li> </ul>
January 10-11, 1957	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sixty black pastors and civil rights leaders from several southern states—including Martin Luther King, Jr.—meet in Atlanta, Georgia to coordinate nonviolent protests against racial discrimination and segregation.</li> </ul>
September 4, 1957	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nine black students known as the “Little Rock Nine,” are blocked from integrating into Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas.</li> <li>President Dwight D. Eisenhower eventually sends federal troops to escort the students, however, they continue to be harassed.</li> </ul>
September 9, 1957	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eisenhower signs the Civil Rights Act of 1957 into law to help protect voter rights.</li> <li>The law allows federal prosecution of those who suppress another’s right to vote</li> </ul>
February 1, 1960	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Four college students in Greensboro, North Carolina refuse to leave a Woolworth’s “whites only” lunch counter without being served.</li> <li>Their nonviolent demonstration sparks similar “sit-ins” throughout the city and in other states.</li> </ul>
June 11, 1963	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governor George C. Wallace stands in a doorway at the University of Alabama to block two black students from registering.</li> <li>The standoff continues until President John F. Kennedy sends the National Guard to the campus</li> </ul>
August 28, 1963	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approximately 250,000 people take part in The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom.</li> <li>Martin Luther King gives the closing address in front of the Lincoln Memorial and states, “I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: ‘We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal.’”</li> </ul>
September 15, 1963	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A bomb at 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama kills four young girls and injures several other people prior to Sunday services.</li> <li>The bombing fuels angry protests.</li> </ul>
July 2, 1964	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>President Lyndon B. Johnson signs the <b>Civil Rights Act</b> of 1964 into law, preventing employment discrimination due to race, color, sex, religion or national origin. Title VII of the Act establishes the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) to help prevent workplace discrimination.</li> </ul>
March 7, 1965	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the Selma to Montgomery March, around 600 civil rights</li> </ul>

	<p>marchers walk to Selma, Alabama to Montgomery—the state’s capital—in protest of black voter suppression.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local police block and brutally attack them.</li> <li>• After successfully fighting in court for their right to march, Martin Luther King and other civil rights leaders lead two more marches and finally reach Montgomery on March 25</li> </ul>
August 6, 1965	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• President Johnson signs the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to prevent the use of literacy tests as a voting requirement.</li> <li>• It also allowed federal examiners to review voter qualifications and federal observers to monitor polling places.</li> </ul>
April 4, 1968	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Martin Luther King, Jr. is assassinated on the balcony of his hotel room in Memphis, Tennessee.</li> <li>• <b>James Earl Ray</b> is <b>convicted</b> of the murder in 1969.</li> </ul>
April 11, 1968	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• President Johnson signs the <b>Civil Rights Act of 1968</b>, also known as the Fair Housing Act, providing equal housing opportunity regardless of race, religion or national origin</li> </ul>

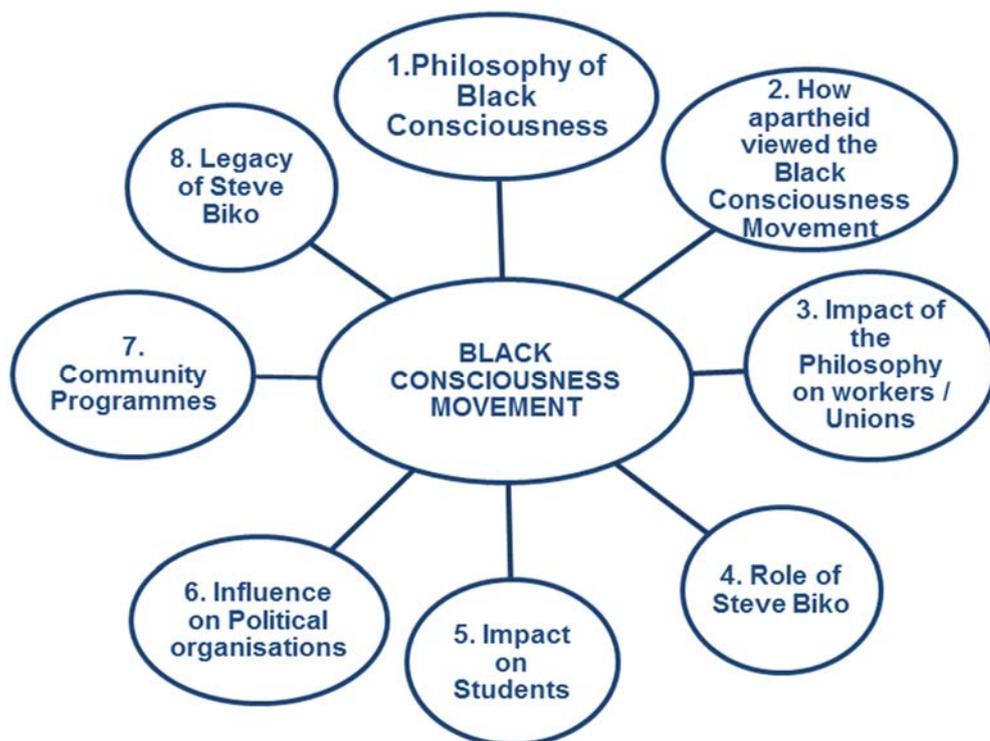
<https://www.history.com/topics/civil-rights-movement/civil-rights-movement-timeline>

### Essay Question

Explain TO WHAT EXTENT the different forms of civil-rights protests that occurred in the United States of America made an impact on the struggle for human rights 1960. [50]



QUESTION FOCUS: BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS MOVEMENT



Definition of Black Consciousness

## Activity

### Source 1A

The source below focuses on how the philosophy of Black Consciousness emerged in South Africa in the 1960s

Biko and his young comrades promoted the philosophy of Black Consciousness, which urged black people to free themselves from the chains of oppression and for all blacks (including Africans, Coloureds and Indians) to work towards liberation. Biko urged Black people to take the responsibility for their own struggle and not to rely on white liberals. To do this, it was necessary for black people to free themselves from the feelings of inferiority that had been instilled in them after 300 years of oppression. Rather, black people were to develop a pride in being black, and develop the self-confidence to determine their own future. The Black Consciousness Movement challenged the entire white structure that existed in South Africa by developing alternative structures. The students established the Black People's Convention (BPC), which was an umbrella organisation to co-ordinate all Black Consciousness activities. It encouraged self-reliance through the creation of Black Community Programmes. Black Consciousness played an important role in inspiring the Soweto youth to action in 1976. Its philosophy filled them with the self-confidence to address their own harsh circumstances. The South African Student's Movement (SASM) was a Black Consciousness organisation of high school students.

[From: <http://www.sahistory.org.za/archive/> Accessed on 19 May 2017]

#### 1.1 Consult Source 1A

- 1.1.1 Define the concept Black Consciousness in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.2 Identify three different groups whose living conditions Black Consciousness attempts to improve. (3 x 1) (3)
- 1.1.3 Explain why it was important for Steve Biko that black South Africans should be responsible for their own struggle. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.1.4 Name TWO organizations that were established by Black Consciousness to encourage black South Africans to accept own responsibility for political change. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.1.5 What impact did the philosophy of the Black Consciousness have on the Soweto Youth of 1976? (1 x 2) (2)

## SOURCE 1B

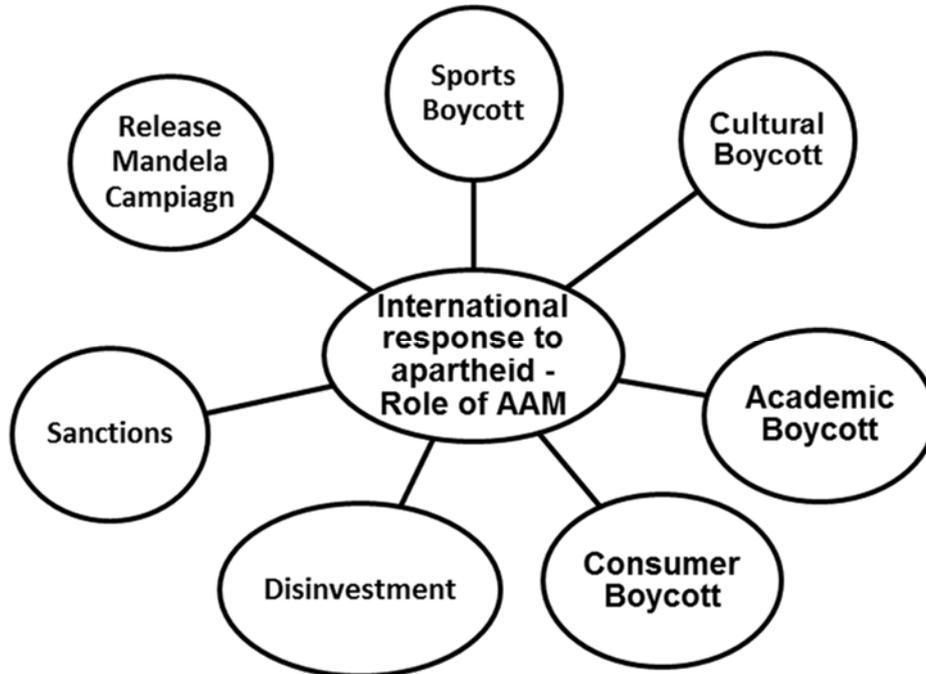
The source explained how Black Consciousness influenced Murphy Morobe as a student.

I became more conscious of the situation of black people in this country and this township. I was able to go into town; I was able to see the contrast (between black and white), the differences and all that raised questions in my mind. Among us, we began to develop a keen sense for wanted to discover more idea about the struggles, not only in this country, but also what was happening in other areas. There was always a list published of books that were banned and for us it meant that whatever the government banned must be something good and it was part of our adventure as youngsters to actually go out to actively look for these books. The 1970s was not long after major student uprising in Europe, France, and the Civil Rights Movement and the Black Power Movement in the United States. 1974 was, of course, the year of the Portuguese defeat in Mozambique and Angola and, when that happened, I think it had a major boost on us.

[Taken from Soweto: A History by P. Bonner and L. Segal, 1988, Cape Town.]

**Comment on the usefulness** of this source for a historian who do research on the influence of Black Consciousness on students of the 1970s. (2 x2) (4)

## INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE TO APARTHEID



### Essay Question

Explain to what extent various forms of international protests by the Anti-Apartheid Movement activists successfully put pressure on South Africa to end apartheid during the 1970s and 1980s.

Support your line of argument with relevant evidence

(50)

## The Topic

### The Crisis of Apartheid - International Response

#### The question

**Explain to what extent** various forms of international protests by the Anti-Apartheid Movement activists *successfully put pressure on South Africa* to end apartheid during the 1970s and 1980s.

**Support your line of argument with relevant evidence (50)**

Paragraph 1 Introduction: (Remember it must be related to the key question.)

Take a stance (to what extent you agree / disagree)

Content direction (to build a line of argument)

#### Paragraph 2 **Sports Boycotts**

- Examples
- Elaborate on the success of these events
- How did the sports boycotts contribute to the end of apartheid

#### Paragraph 3 **Cultural Boycotts**

- Examples
- Elaborate on the success of these events
- How did the cultural boycotts contribute to the end of apartheid

#### Paragraph 4 **Academic Boycotts**

- Examples
- Elaborate on the success of these events
- How did the academic boycotts contribute to the end of apartheid

#### Paragraph 5 **Consumer Boycotts**

- Examples
- Elaborate on the success of these events

- How did the consumer boycotts contribute to the end of apartheid

**Paragraph 6 Disinvestments**

- Examples
- Elaborate on the success of these events
- How did disinvestments contribute to the end of apartheid

**Paragraph 7 Sanctions**

- Examples
- Elaborate on the success of these events
- How did sanctions contribute to the end of apartheid

**Paragraph 8 Release Mandela Campaign**

- Examples
- Elaborate on the success of these events
- How did the release Nelson Mandela campaign contribute to the end of apartheid

**Paragraph 9 Conclusion**

Link your conclusion to the introduction and question

### QUESTION 5: THE COMING OF THE ROAD TO DEMOCRACY

Date	Negotiation Process	Events occurring while negotiations were taking place
Feb 1990	Nelson Mandela released. ANC and other black political movements were unbanned. (This opened the way for a negotiated settlement)	1990-1993: On-going <i>attacks on commuter trains</i> on Rand by marked gunmen - an estimated 573 deaths (rumours that these were 3 <sup>rd</sup> force operatives and NP was trying to destabilise country). NP <i>allowed the carrying of Zulu 'Traditional weapons'</i> (including knobkerries and spears) Rent, school and consumer boycotts renewed by ANC supporters. Aimed to pressurise NP into reaching an agreement faster.
May 1990	<i>Groote Schuur Minute</i> ANC and NP met NP agreed to release political prisoners. (releases began Sept 1990) <b>June:</b> NP revoked Separate Reservation of Amenities Act	NP Government detained 40 members of ANC (inc Mac Maharaj and Billy Nair) accused of plotting to overthrow government – Operation Vula July 1990: IFP attack on ANC stronghold at <i>Sebokeng</i>
Aug 1990	<i>Pretoria Minute:</i> ANC agreed to suspend armed struggle (An act of 'good faith' to show commitment to peaceful negotiation process) NP agreed to suspend State of Emergency in Natal	November 1990: Alleged Third Force attacks on informal at <i>Zonkizizwe</i> township outside Germiston
March 1991	De Klerk (NP) revoked Land Act, Group Areas Act, Pop. Registration Act.	March 1991: Seven Day war in PMB. On-going violence between ANC and IFP.
Oct 1991	92 anti-apartheid organisations met in Durban and formed <i>Patriotic Front</i> . Called for an interim government.	1990-1993: on-going violence in townships.
20 Dec 1991	Negotiations towards a new constitution began. <i>Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA) I(18 delegates + UNO&amp; Commonwealth)</i> ANC and NP proposed ' <i>Declaration of Intent</i> ': undivided SA, indep Judiciary, constitution, multi-party democracy (NB: Seen as a <b>watershed</b> agreement). 2 stage constitution.	PAC and Conservative Party under Treurnicht and IFP withdrew from CODESA I. (NB: This brought to an end the Patriotic Front)  NB: At end of CODESA I, NP strongly criticised ANC for not disbanding MK and accused them of keeping MK as a 'private army'.
17 March 1992	Whites only referendum. Should the negotiations continue?	69% voted YES. NP credibility restored.
May 1992	<i>CODESA II</i> Agreement reached that SABC to present a neutral view of negotiation process. Failed to agree on new constitution-making body and interim government	NP wanted CODESA II replaced by representative of all political parties + minority veto ANC wanted an interim govt of no longer than 18 months and simple majority rule. <i>Rolling Mass Action</i> initiated by resistance organisations (strikes, boycotts, street demonstrations to speed up negotiation process).
Date	Negotiation Process	Events occurring while negotiations were taking place

<b>17 June 1992</b>	Most agree that <b>Boipatong</b> was a turning point after which negotiation process favours of ANC.	<b>Boipatong Massacre:</b> IFP hostel dwellers attacked residents of Boipatong township (49 men, women and children killed). Rumours spread of white men handing weapons to Third Force agents to spread violence and chaos In response to Boipatong massacre ANC walked out of negotiation process. Govt appointed <b>Goldstone Commission</b> which verified police involvement at Boipatong (3 & 4 Aug: 4million workers involved in strikes across SA)
<b>Sept 1992</b>	26 Sept <b>Record of Understanding Signed</b> between Roelf Meyer (NP) and Cyril Ramaphosa (ANC). Commit themselves to negotiation process and finding a peaceful way forward. NB: CODESA ended, MK disbanded	<b>7 Sept: Bhisho Massacre:</b> 70,000 ANC members held peaceful demonstration in Bhisho, Ciskei (an 'independent' homeland ruled by OupaGqozo). Gqozo ordered soldiers to fire: 28 dead, 200 wounded.
<b>Oct 1992</b>	NP Government agreed to ban the carrying of traditional weapons in public and to release more political prisoners.	<b>Concerned South African Group (COSAG)</b> formed (NB: An alliance between 'Homeland' leaders and the far right-wing): Lucas Mangope (Boputhatswana), OupaGqozo (Ciskei), Mangosuthu Buthelezi (KwaZulu), Afrikaner Volksunie and Afrikaner Freedom Foundation. Demanded a Federal govt.
<b>2 April 1993</b>	<b>Multi-Party Negotiation Process (MPNP)</b> began again at Kempton Park. PAC joined negotiation process Joe Slovo (SACP) suggested a 5 year <b>Govt of National Unity (GNU)</b> a ' <b>power sharing</b> ' compromise (' <b>sunset clause</b> ') – accepted by NP. Date set for 1 <sup>st</sup> democratic election. 400 reps to be voted for.	<b>10 April 1993: Assassination of Chris Hani</b> (Leader of the SACP) by Janusz Walus– a Polish immigrant working under orders of Conservative Party(Clive Derby –Lewis). NB: Mandela appeared on TV appealing for calm. 100,000 attended Hani's funeral (relatively peaceful) IFP refused to take part in election.
<b>June – July 1993</b>		25 June: Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging(AWB) and Volksfront(AVF) stormed the World Trade Centre where negotiations were taking place, vandalised the entrance and threatened the delegates. AWB and Constand Viljoen attempted and failed to defend Mangope's dictatorship in Boputhatswana against huge opposition from students and worker demonstrations. <b>St James Church Massacre.</b> (African People's Liberation Army (APLA – PAC's armed wing) threw grenade and opened fire in St James Church Kenilworth. 11 killed, 58 wounded.
<b>Nov 1993</b>	<b>An Interim Constitution for South Africa was agreed upon.</b>	
<b>28 March 1994</b>		Shell House Massacre – IFP members killed by ANC security forces
<b>27 April 1994</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> multi-party democratic election held in South Africa- Nelson Mandela elected as the first democratic president</b>	

## QUESTION 6: PAPER 2

### THE END OF THE COLD WAR AND A NEW WORLD ORDER: THE EVENTS OF 1989

The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1989 served as a major catalyst (spark) for the political transformation that occurred in South Africa.

Explain to what extent you agree with this statement? Substantiate your line of argument by referring to relevant events that shaped the political landscape in South Africa between 1989 and 1990. (50)



➤ What is the question asking you to do?



- What reforms were introduced in Soviet Union?
- How did these reforms impact on:
  - the Soviet Union?
  - the ANC
  - the National Party
  - the apartheid government
- How did all of the above lead to the negotiation process

