



Western Cape  
Government

Education

DIRECTORATE: CURRICULUM FET

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# TELEMATICS

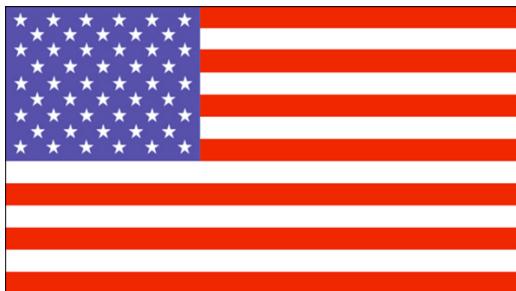
# 2021

# HISTORY

# GRADE 12

## **Telematics Schedule**

| <b>DAY</b> | <b>DATE</b> | <b>TIME</b>   | <b>TOPIC</b>                     |
|------------|-------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| Wednesday  | 10 March    | 15:00 – 16:00 | Cold War P1                      |
| Wednesday  | 12 May      | 15:00 – 16:00 | Paper 2 Content                  |
| Tuesday    | 10 August   | 15:00 – 16:00 | Examination Preparation P1 and 2 |

**ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR**

[www.theodora.com/flags](http://www.theodora.com/flags)

**COUNTRY:** \_\_\_\_\_**COUNTRY:** \_\_\_\_\_**IDEOLOGY:** \_\_\_\_\_**IDEOLOGY:** \_\_\_\_\_**MEANING:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_**MEANING:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_**KNOW THE FOLLOWING:**

| HISTORICAL EVENTS          | EXPLANATION    |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| IRON CURTAIN / BERLIN WALL |                |
| POLICY OF CONTAINMENT      |                |
| THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE        |                |
| MARSHALL PLAN              |                |
| BERLIN BLOCKADE            |                |
| BERLIN AIRLIFT             |                |
| CONFERENCES:               | DATE AND PLACE |
| YALTA CONFERENCE           |                |
| POTSDAM CONFERENCE         |                |
|                            |                |

## ROLE PLAYERS



COUNTRIES:

LEFT: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

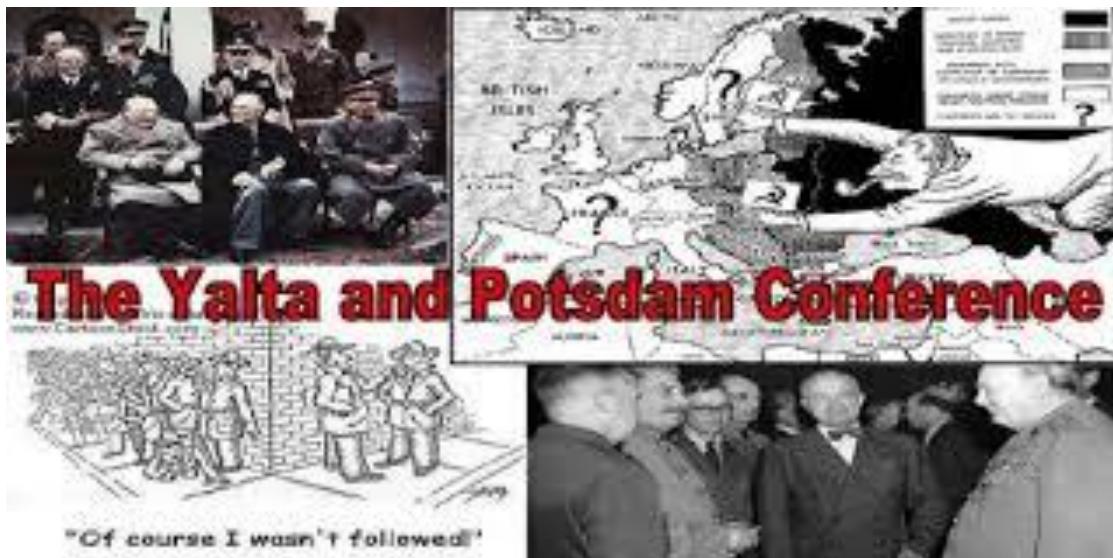
CENTRE: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

RIGHT: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

WHAT WAS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE YALTA AND POTSDAM CONFERENCES?



| YALTA | POTSDAM |
|-------|---------|
|       |         |

## ACTIVITY 1

### SOURCE 1A

This is an extract from a speech delivered by Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Britain, at Fulton, Missouri, in the United States, on 5 March 1946. It called for greater partnership between Britain and the United States of America to prevent Soviet expansion into Eastern Europe.

From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent. Behind the 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 populations around them lie in the Soviet sphere and all are subject, in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and increasing measure of control from Moscow. Athens alone, with its immortal glories, is free to decide its future at an election under British, American and French observation  
...

I repulse (reject) the idea that a new war is inevitable still more that it is imminent (about to happen). It is because I am so sure that our fortunes are in our own hands and we hold the power to save the future that I feel a duty to speak out now that I have an occasion to do so. I do not believe that Soviet Russia desires war. What they desire is the fruits of war and the indefinite expansion of their power and doctrines ...

From what I have seen of our Russian friends and allies during the war, I am convinced that there is nothing they admire so much as strength, and there is nothing for which they have less respect than for military weakness ... If the Western democracies stand together in strict adherence (obedience) to the principles of the United Nations Charter, their influence for furthering these principles will be immense and no one is likely to molest them. If, however, they become divided or falter in their duty, and if these all-important years are allowed to slip away, then indeed catastrophe (disaster) may overwhelm them.

[From *The Origins of the Cold War* by M McCauley]

#### 1.1 Refer to Source 1A.

- |       |   |         |     |
|-------|---|---------|-----|
| 1.1.1 | Define the term <i>iron curtain</i> in your own words.  | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| 1.1.2 | Why did Churchill claim that the independence of Eastern Europe was under threat?                     | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| 1.1.3 | Explain what Churchill meant by the statement 'what they (Soviet Union) desire is the fruits of war'. | (2 x 2) | (4) |

- 1.1.4 What actions did Churchill believe Western powers should take to prevent the spread of Soviet influence in Europe? (2 x 1) (2)

### **Extension of the Cold War: Vietnam**

#### **ACTIVITY 2**

Write an introduction and conclusion to the following essay questions:

#### **TYPES OF ESSAY QUESTIONS**

1. The withdrawal of soldiers from Vietnam signaled the defeat of the United States of America's policy of containment.  
**Do you agree with the statement?** Substantiate your answer using relevant evidence from the period 1965 to 1975. [50]
2. Despite the deployment of troops (soldiers), arms and ammunition the United States of America failed to prevent the spread of communism in Vietnam.

**Critically discuss** the validity of this statement with reference to the **United States of America's involvement in the Vietnam War between 1965 and 1975.** [50]

3. **Explain to what extent...**

## TOPIC 1: Timeline of events in Vietnam War 1964-1976

| DATE | USA involvement in Vietnam  | North Vietnamese (Vietminh) and National Liberation Front ('Viet Cong')   | Growth of anti-war movement inside USA  |
|------|---|---|---|
| 1964 | <b>Gulf of Tonkin Incident.</b> USA claimed that North Vietnam had attacked a USA ship. President Johnson used this to persuade US Congress to become more involved in Vietnam. 85% of USA citizens supported the government policy in the war. | Two elite battalions of South Vietnamese troops were defeated by NLF (Vietcong) Guerrilla attacks.  |   |
| 1965 | 3,500 USA combat troops arrived in Vietnam. By end of year 200,000 USA soldiers were in Vietnam<br><b>'Operation Rolling Thunder'</b> launched.   | There were 170,000 Vietcong fighters.   |   |
| 1966 | US began to use ' <b>search and destroy</b> ' tactics. Using helicopters US troops destroyed villages they thought were supporting the Vietcong.  | Between 1965 and 1968 the North Vietnam/Vietcong received about \$2 billion of military aid from China and USSR. This included 8000 anti-aircraft guns.   | Both the Student non-violent coordinating committee (SNCC) and Black Panther Party spoke out against Vietnam War.<br>Heavyweight boxing champion, Muhammad Ali was sentenced to 5 years in prison for refusing to fight in Vietnam.   |
| 1967 | 500, 000 American forces in Vietnam   | 75,000 protests the Vietnam War in Washington D.C.<br>Martin Luther King joined the anti-war movement.  |   |
| 1968 | Operation Phoenix was set up by Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The aim was to identify and arrest Vietcong suspects. 28,000 Vietnamese were arrested and many tortured.   | <b>Tet Offensive:</b> Surprise attack on South Vietnamese cities by Vietcong and North Vietnamese forces. Ultimately, it was a military loss for the Communists.  | <b>Tet Offensive</b> Americans watched on TV and were shocked that the USA was caught off-guard. CBS news anchor, Walter Cronkite, famously said, 'We have been too often disappointed by the optimism of the American leaders, both in Vietnam and Washington ... [We] are mired in a stalemate that could only be ended by negotiation, not victory.' |
| 1968 | <b>My Lai Massacre</b> U.S. troops attacked and killed 300-500 Vietnamese, mostly women and children  | The Vietcong mainly used guerrilla tactics:<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They raided the USA camps</li> <li>- They used surprise attacks on the USA troops</li> <li>- The set traps for the USA troops</li> <li>- They did not wear uniforms so it was very difficult for the USA soldiers to know who was a peasant and who was a Vietcong soldier.</li> </ul> <p>The Vietcong had good relations with the peasants and won their support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vietcong soldiers often helped in the fields</li> </ul> | 60% of Americans disapprove of Johnson's handling of the war. Johnson decides not to stand for re-election as USA President   |

|             |  |  |
|-------------|--|--|
| <b>1968</b> | Jan-June: 221 college protests against the Vietnam War.  |  |
| <b>1968</b> | Democratic National Convention: 10,000 anti-war protesters clash with policemen and National Guard officers. The violence is portrayed on television |  |
| <b>1969</b> | <b>By 1969, 36,000 U.S. military personnel had died in the war.</b>  | My Lai massacre is exposed in the media: Americans first hear of the My Lai massacre (which took place in March)   |
| <b>1970</b> | <b>Nixon wins the elections and sends troops to Cambodia</b>   | Civil war started in Cambodia between Communists and Non-Communists forces. American troops destroy Communist bases. Congress and others thought Nixon overstepped his authority   |
| <b>1973</b> | <b>Paris Peace Accord ends US involvement in Vietnam</b>   | The North Vietnamese agreed to peace talks after heavy air attacks by the US. South Vietnam agreed to accept peace terms after pressure from the US. America pulled out all US forces and they had their POW returned. It did not end the war only America's involvement |
| <b>1975</b> | <b>Vietnam War ends</b>  | The Communists took over Saigon and then South Vietnam was forced to surrender. Many Vietnamese citizens who had supported US tried to flee to America. Many could not escape. The war was finally over!   |

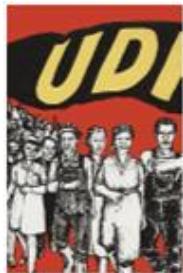
## CIVIL RESISTANCE, 1970s TO 1980s: SOUTH AFRICA: THE CRISIS OF APARTHEID IN THE 1980s



### Internal Resistance

How did the following Civic organisations challenge the apartheid regime in the 1980s?

#### COSATU



#### UDF

#### COSAS

### **Activity 3**

The source below highlights the role the UDF played in challenging the apartheid regime in the 1980s

Steps towards forming the UDF began in the late 1970s, and moved forward when Allan Boesak called for a 'united front' of 'churches, civic associations, trade unions, student organizations, and sports bodies' to fight oppression. A committee was formed to look into the possibility of such a front, and it was decided to join with organizations, on a regional structure, as long as they were non-racist. In May 1983 the Natal UDF was launched, followed by the Transvaal and the Western Cape. An 'Interim National Committee' was formed with members from each region, and a planning meeting was held that was also attended by Albertina Sisulu and Steve Tshwete. The committee decided to launch the UDF on 20 August 1983, just as the government were scheduled to introduce the Tricameral legislation. They decided on a logo and slogan - 'UDF Unites, Apartheid Divides' and decided on the principles of the UDF.

Delegates of 565 organizations attended the launch, and the immediate reason stated for the formation of the UDF was to fight the introduction of the Tricameral Parliament. However, the formation was actually the result of changes that had been taking place on a social, economic and political level since the Soweto Uprising. A new, more militant culture had emerged, that led to the formation of many civic, youth, student, worker, women and other organizations. There was also increased support for ideas embodied in the Freedom Charter and a strong move towards mass organization.

The UDF were quite successful in their initial campaign against the Tricameral parliament, and voter turn-out at the elections was very low. The UDF was however still experiencing organizational problems, and it also had competition from some other groups and from affiliates which thought it had too much power.

The actions of the 1980s were in many ways just the outcome of so many years of oppression and dissatisfaction. The ANC was also able to infiltrate South Africa more easily and became better organized inside the country during the 1980s. It called for the masses to make South Africa 'ungovernable' so that the NP would be forced to end apartheid. The UDF took up this call, together with many affiliates and the masses.

From: <https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/apartheid-early-1980s>. Accessed 29 December 2020

Answer the following questions

1. Who was Allan Boesak?
2. Why, according to the source, was the UDF formed?
3. Explain the slogan 'UDF Unites, Apartheid Divides'.
4. Comment on the effect the Soweto Uprising had on the formation of the UDF
5. Mention some of the problems the UDF encountered.
6. Use the source and your own knowledge, explain how the UDF contributed to ANC's call to make South Africa 'ungovernable'.

## **ESSAY QUESTION:**

It was the philosophy of Black Consciousness that restored pride and dignity of Black South Africans and encouraged them to challenge the apartheid regime in the 1980s.

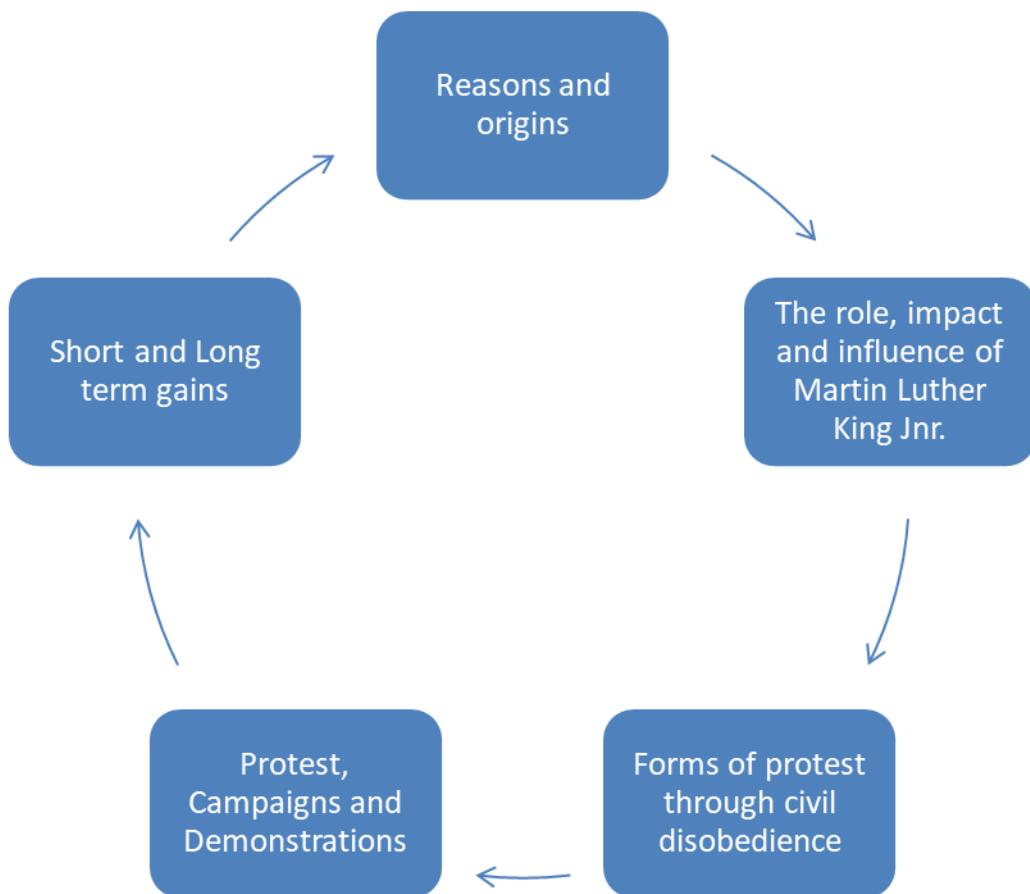
Do you agree with this statement? Use relevant historical evidence to support your response.

**SESSION 3**

**REVISION**

**10 AUGUST 2021**

## **PAPER 1**

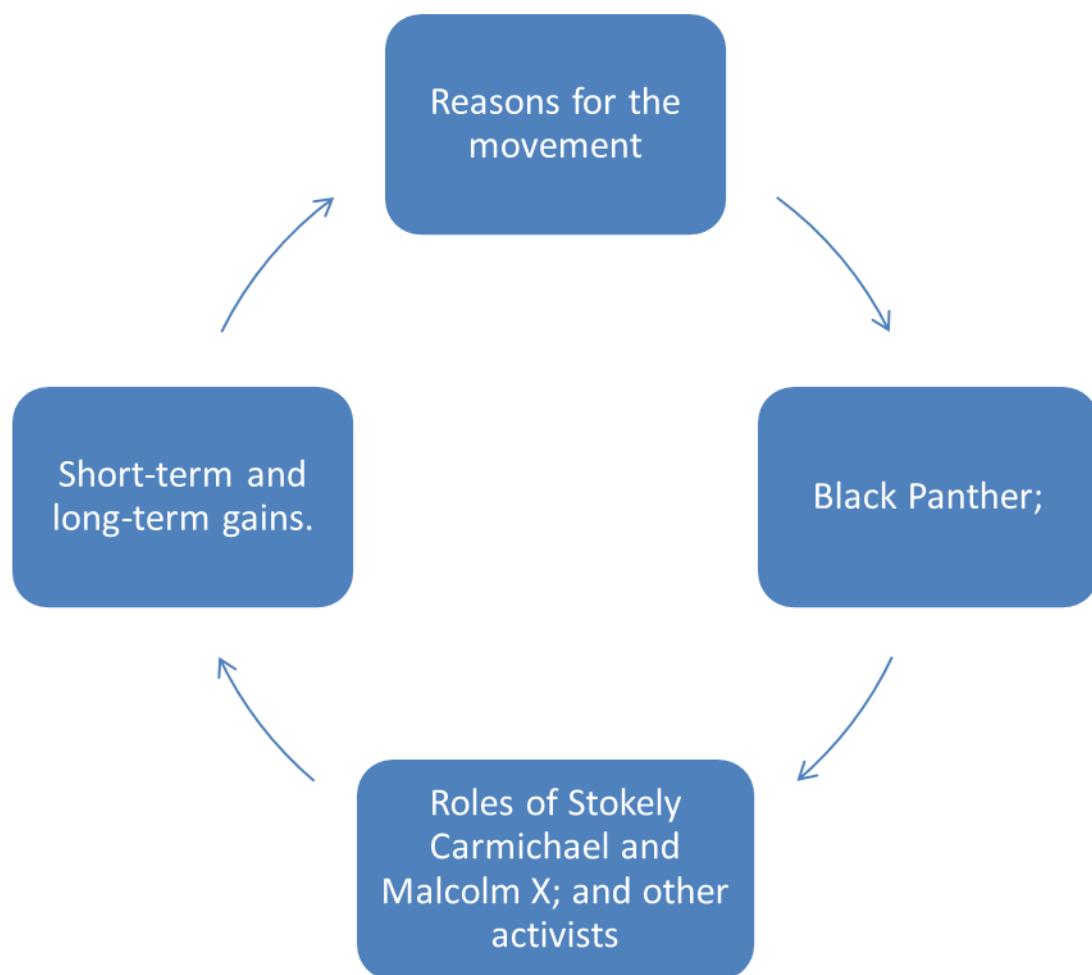


- Reasons and origins of Civil Rights Movement in the USA
- Role, impact and influence of Martin Luther King Jr; The influence of passive resistance (Gandhi) on Martin Luther King Jr

- Forms of protest through civil disobedience: Montgomery Bus Boycott, sit-ins, Freedom Rides, marches including to Lincoln Memorial, Birmingham Campaign and Selma-Montgomery marches
- School desegregation: case study Little Rock Arkansas (**could be tested as part of forms of protests or as a case study as indicated**)
- Short-term and long-term gains

**THIS WILL BE EXAMINED AS A SOURCE-BASED QUESTION**

## **BLACK POWER MOVEMENT**



## **ESSAY QUESTIONS:**

1. By the mid-1960s African Americans were concerned about poor living conditions in the ghettos and the tactics of non-violent protest. These concerns gave rise to the Black Power Movement.

Do you agree? Explain the role played by the Black Power Movement in fighting for the rights of African Americans. [50]

2. Explain to what extent Malcolm X and Stokely Carmichael were successful in instilling 'Black Pride' among African Americans in the 1960s.

Use relevant examples to support your answer. [50]

## **INDEPENDENT AFRICA: THE CONGO**



**This is no longer a comparative essay!**

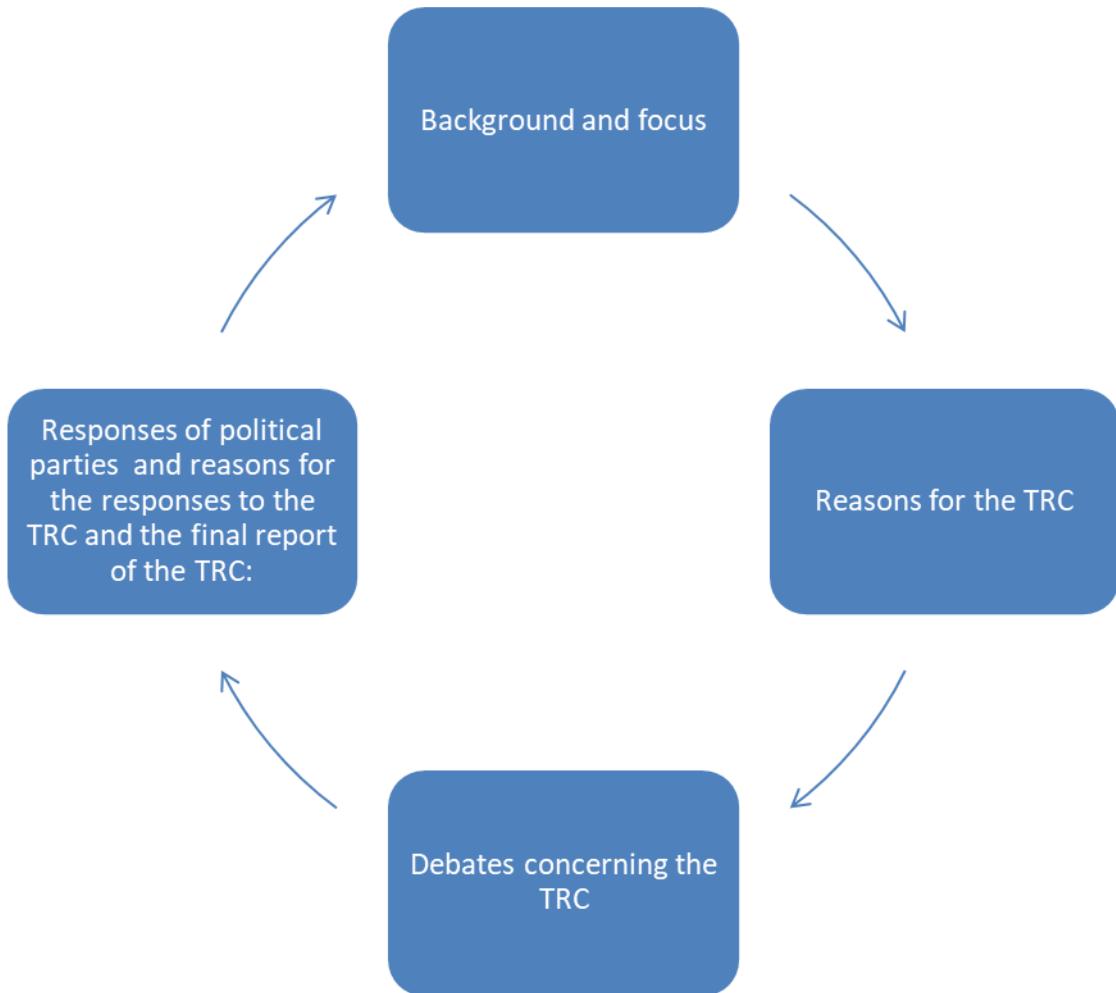
**Question focus:** How was independence realised in Africa in the 1960s and 1970s?

**Case study: The Congo**

- What were the ideas that influenced the Congo?
- Political (type of leader, legacies of colonialism, type of government, political stability and instability)
- Economic (type of economy)
- Social and cultural successes/ challenges that the Congo faced (benefits of independence, education, Africanisation)

**Question:** Critically evaluate the leadership of Mobutu Sese Seko in transforming the political, social, economic and cultural policies of Congo during the 1960s and 1970s.

**PAPER 2**  
**THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION**



## ACTIVITY 4

The source below explains the reasons for the establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). It focuses on how political activists, like Ahmed Timol, were murdered.

The TRC was a product of the political compromises wrought (produced) during the negotiations that ended apartheid. The Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act, 1995 (Act 34 of 1995) established the TRC to investigate politically motivated gross human rights violations perpetrated (committed) between 1960 and 1994. The intent was to prevent such atrocities from reoccurring and to unify a divided nation scarred by past conflicts. South Africa's TRC was the first truth commission to offer amnesty to individuals who fully disclosed in public their involvement in politically motivated crimes. In doing so, the democratic government embraced the concept of 'restorative justice' instead of the 'retributive justice'.

President Nelson Mandela selected a diverse group of 17 TRC commissioners, naming Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Nobel laureate and anti-apartheid icon, as its chairperson and the deputy chairperson, Alex Boraine. 'Certainly, amnesty cannot be viewed as justice if we think of justice only as retributive and punitive in nature,' said Tutu. 'We believe, however, that there is another kind of justice, a restorative justice which is concerned not so much with punishment, as with correcting imbalances, restoring broken relationships with healing, harmony and reconciliation and to also find out about political killings and disappearance of activists, such as Ahmed Timol.' In this regard 78-year-old Hawa Timol appeared frail and bewildered before the TRC as she relived the horrors of her son's killing in October 1971.

[From <http://overcomingapartheid.msu.edu/unit.php?id=65-24E-3&page=1>. Accessed on 5 April 2017.]

2.2.1 Why, according to the source, was the TRC established? (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.2 Define the term amnesty in the context of the TRC. (1 x 2) (2)

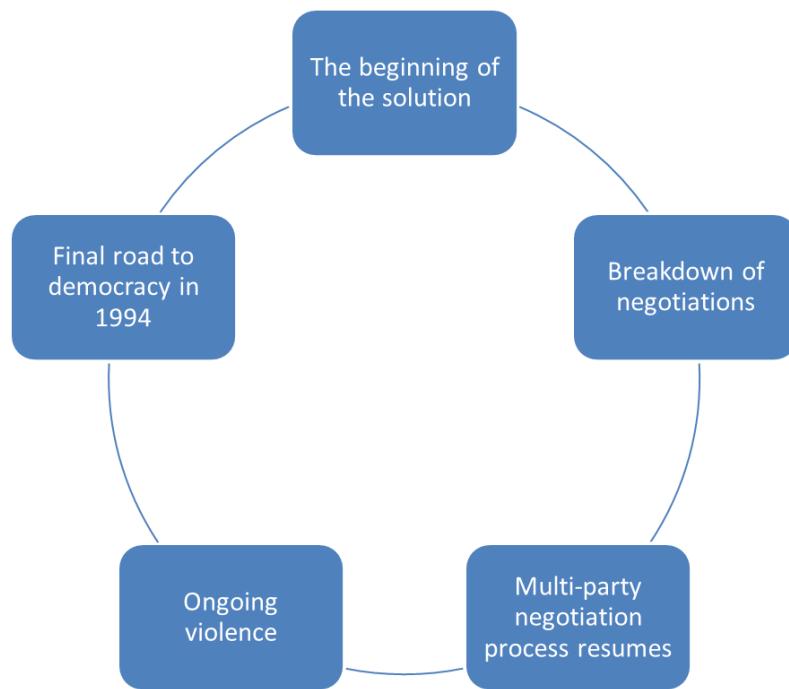
2.2.3 Name the following leaders of the TRC:

(a) The chairperson (1 x 1) (1)

(b) The deputy chairperson (1 x 1) (1)

2.2.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why the democratic government opted for restorative justice rather than retributive justice. (2 x 2) (4)

## THE COMING OF DEMOCRACY TO SOUTH AFRICA AND COMING TO TERMS WITH THE PAST



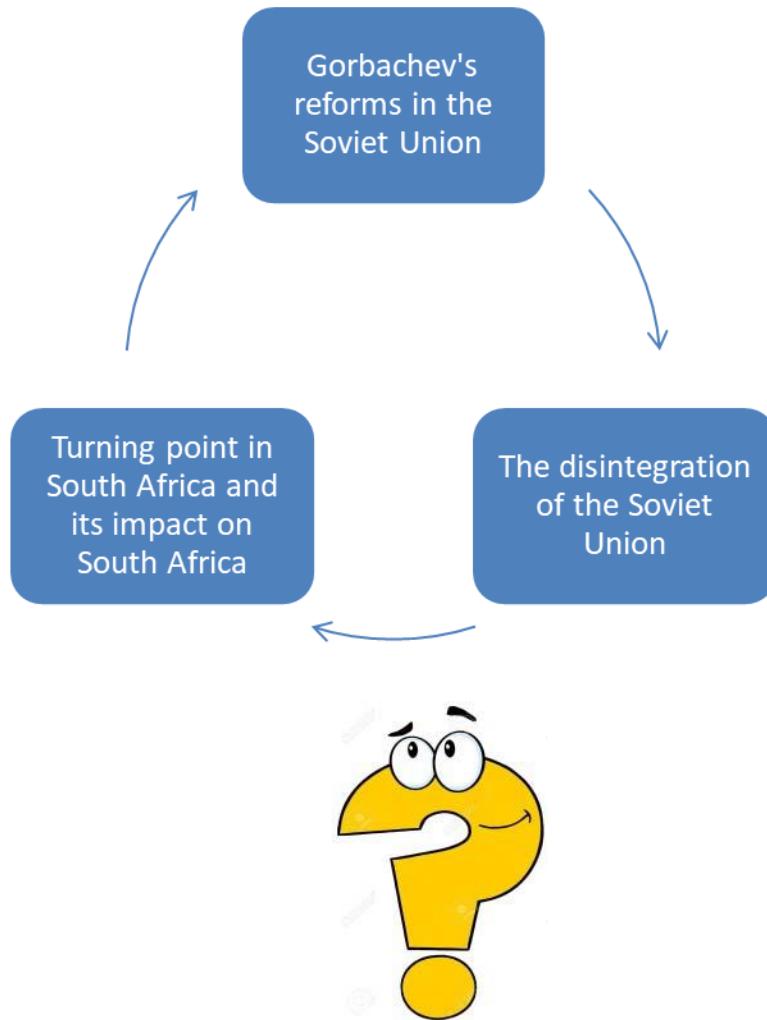
## PAPER 2: ESSAY QUESTION 5

## The Road to Democracy in South Africa: A Timeline: 1990-1994

| Date          | Negotiation Process  | Events occurring while negotiations were taking place  |
|---------------|--|--|
| Feb 1990      | Nelson Mandela released.<br>ANC and other black political movements were unbanned.<br>(This opened the way for a negotiated settlement)  | 1990-1993:<br>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).<br>NP <i>allowed the carrying of Zulu 'Traditional weapons'</i> (including knobkerries and spears)<br>Rent, school and consumer boycotts renewed by ANC supporters. Aimed to pressure NP into reaching an agreement faster. |
| May 1990      | <b>Groote Schuur Minute</b><br>ANC and NP met<br>NP agreed to release political prisoners. (releases began Sept 1990)<br><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<br>July 1990: IFP attack on ANC stronghold at <i>Sebokeng</i>   |
| Aug 1990      | <b>Pretoria Minute:</b><br>ANC agreed to suspend armed struggle (An act of ‘good faith’ to show commitment to peaceful negotiation process)<br>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 <b>Patriotic Front</b> . 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</i> (18 delegates + UNO& Commonwealth)<br>ANC and NP proposed ‘ <b>Declaration of Intent</b> ’: 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.<br>(NB: This brought to an end the Patriotic Front)<br><br>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      | <b>CODESA II</b><br>Agreement reached that SABC to present a neutral view of negotiation process.<br>Failed to agree on new constitution-making body and interim government  | NP wanted CODESA II replaced by representative of all political parties + minority veto<br>ANC wanted an interim govt of no longer than 18 months and simple majority rule.<br><b>Rolling Mass Action</b> initiated by resistance organisations (strikes, boycotts, street demonstrations to speed up negotiation process).  |
| Date          | Negotiation Process  | Events occurring while negotiations were taking place  |
| 17 June 1992  | Most agree that <b>Boipatong</b> was a turning point after which negotiation process favours of ANC.   | <b>Boipatong Massacre:</b><br>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.<br>Govt appointed <b>Goldstone Commission</b> which verified police involvement at Boipatong (3 & 4 Aug; 4million workers involved in strikes across SA)  |
| Sept 1992        | 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.<br>NB: CODESA ended, MK disbanded  | <b>7 Sept: Bhisho Massacre:</b><br>70,000 ANC members held peaceful demonstration in Bhisho, Ciskei (an ‘independent’ homeland ruled by Oupa Gqozo). Gqozo ordered soldiers to fire: 28 dead, 200 wounded.   |
| Oct 1992         | 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):<br>Lucas Mangope (Bophuthatswana), Oupa Gqozo (Ciskei), Mangosuthu Buthelezi (KwaZulu), Afrikaner Volksunie and Afrikaner Freedom Foundation. Demanded a Federal govt.  |
| 2 April 1993     | <b>Multi-Party Negotiation Process (MPNP)</b> began again at Kempton Park.<br>PAC joined negotiation process<br>Joe Slovo (SACP) suggested a 5 year <b>Govt of National Unity</b> (GNU) a <b>‘power sharing’ compromise</b> ( <b>‘sunset clause’</b> ) – accepted by NP.<br>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).<br>NB: Mandela appeared on TV appealing for calm.<br>100,000 attended Hani’s funeral (relatively peaceful)<br>IFP refused to take part in election.  |
| June – July 1993 |   | 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.<br>AWB and Constand Viljoen attempted and failed to defend Mangope’s dictatorship in Bophuthatswana against huge opposition from students and worker demonstrations.<br><b>St James Church Massacre.</b><br>(African People’s Liberation Army (APLA – PAC’s armed wing) threw grenade and opened fire in St James Church Kenilworth. 11 killed, 58 wounded.) |
| Nov 1993         | <b>An Interim Constitution for South Africa was agreed upon.</b>  |  |
| 28 March 1994    |   | Shell House Massacre – IFP members killed by ANC security forces   |
| 27 April 1994    | <b>I<sup>st</sup> multi-party democratic election held in South Africa- Nelson Mandela elected as the first democratic president</b>  |  |

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



### ➤ 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

## **HISTORY ESSAY WRITING FRAME**

### **Question: (Write the Essay Question in the space below)**

- Underline the Key = instruction ‘words?’
- Any terms/names/dates need explaining?

**Introduction: (Write your introduction below)** Your introduction should contextualise the question (Who? what? where? when?) and directly address or answer the essay question.

### **PARAGRAPH 1:**

#### **(A) First sentence of first paragraph (PEEL)**

(Check: Have you made your key point?)

Key words

#### **(B) Development/explanation of point? (PEEL)**

Key words

#### **(C) Evidence to support your argument? (PEEL)**

1. Key words

2.

3.

#### **(D) Check: Have you referred to the question/linked the point explicitly to the question? YES? NO**

#### **(E) Link to next paragraph/point? (PEEL)**

### **PARAGRAPH 2:**

**Repeat steps (A) – (E) for each paragraph in your essay.**

### **CONCLUSION:**

This essay writing frame can be used for structuring any History essay.  
Use it with the paragraph structuring frame (Point > Explain > Example > Link)  
and guidelines for writing introductions and conclusions.  
Learners can adapt this frame to include as many paragraphs as they need.