



education and sports development

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GENERAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION TRAINING SERVICES CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

**NATIONAL CURRICULUM STATEMENT
(CAPS)**

GRADE 12

HISTORY P1

ADDENDUM

MID-YEAR EXAM 2019

This memorandum consists of 6 pages.



QUESTION 1: WHY DID FOREIGN COUNTRIES DECIDE TO GET INVOLVED IN ANGOLA AFTER 1975?**SOURCE 1 A**

This source below explains how different Angolan liberation movements were supported by foreign countries after it attained independence from Portuguese colonial rule in 1975.

At the end of the anti-colonial war, Angolan liberation movements (the MPLA, the FNLA and UNITA) did not have sophisticated fighting machines. As they emerged from exile and the hinterland (surrounding areas) in the latter half of 1974, they were little more than a collection of small guerilla units that had rarely seen their comrades let alone fought alongside them . . . barely one year later, however, columns of motorized armoured carriers, large mortars, rocket launchers, tanks and jet fighter were all in action as the MPLA faced the combined forces of the FNLA and UNITA in a short but furious war for power in Angola. In that short time, a rapid arms race took the rivals from anti-colonial movements to civil war adversaries (enemies). Foreign intervention in the Angolan civil war is revealed to be the cause of that arms race . . .

The strength of the FNLA was further enhanced when the US began a covert (secret) programme of support in January 1975. Earlier in 1974, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had secretly begun making payments to the FNLA and felt that the movement best represented the interest of the US in Angola . . . the FNLA was given 300 000 US dollars . . .

By March 1975, the MPLA began to receive major arms shipments from the Soviet Union. According to official US estimates, between April and October 1975, 27 shiploads arrived and 30 to 40 air missions were flown to deliver war equipment . . .

According to one source quoting Luanda Radio, the first Cuban military advisors began to arrive in Angola around 7 May 1975. The primary task of this contingent (group) was to set up and run training camps for the MPLA's military arm, FAPLA . . .

The intervention of South Africa marked a new phase in the escalation (increase) of the conflict . . . both UNITA and the FNLA had established contact with Pretoria, and South Africa was providing weapons to the hitherto (previously) poorly armed UNITA. By late August 1975, South Africa had set up training camps for both movements . . .

[From: *The Origins of the Angolan Civil War* by FA Guimardes]



SOURCE 1 B

This is a part of a letter that the leader of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), Agostinho Neto, wrote to the Cuban government on 26 January 1975. It was a request for Cuban military assistance.

Dar es Salaam, 26 January 1975

Dear Comrades

Given the situation on the ground of our movement and our country, and taking into account the results of the exploratory (experimental) trip of the official Cuban delegation, we are sending you a list of the urgent needs of our organization. We are confident that you will give it immediate consideration.

1. The establishment, organization and maintenance of a military school for cadres. We urgently need to create a company of security personnel, and we need to prepare the members of our military staff.
2. We need to rent a ship to transport the war material that we have in Dar es Salaam to Angola. The delivery in Angola, if this were a Cuban ship, could take place outside of the territorial waters.
3. Weapons and means of transportation
We also urge the Communist Party of Cuba to use its influence with other countries that are its friends and allies, especially from the Socialist camp, so that they can grant useful and timely aid to our movement, which is the only guarantee of a democratic and progressive Angola in the future.

Comrades, accept our revolutionary greetings and convey the good wishes of the combatants of the MPLA and of the new Angola to Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

[From: <http://www.cnn.com/SPECIALS/cold.war/episodes/17/documents/angola/>.
Accessed on 21 March 2019]



SOURCE 1 C

The following is part of a speech that Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba, delivered in Havana on 19 April 1976. He outlines why Cuba decided to assist the MPLA.

On 5 November 1975, at the request of the MPLA, the leadership of our party decided to send with great urgency a battalion (division) of regular troops and anti-tank weapons to help the Angolan patriots resist the invasion of the South African racists. This was the first Cuban troop unit sent to Angola . . .

Cuba alone bears the responsibility of taking that decision. The USSR had always helped the people of the Portuguese colonies in their struggle for independence, provided besieged [surrounded] Angola with basic military equipment and collaborated [cooperated] with us when imperialism had cut off practically all our air routes to Africa. But it never requested that a single Cuban be sent to that country. The USSR is extraordinarily respectful and careful in its relations with Cuba. A decision of that nature could only be made by our own party.

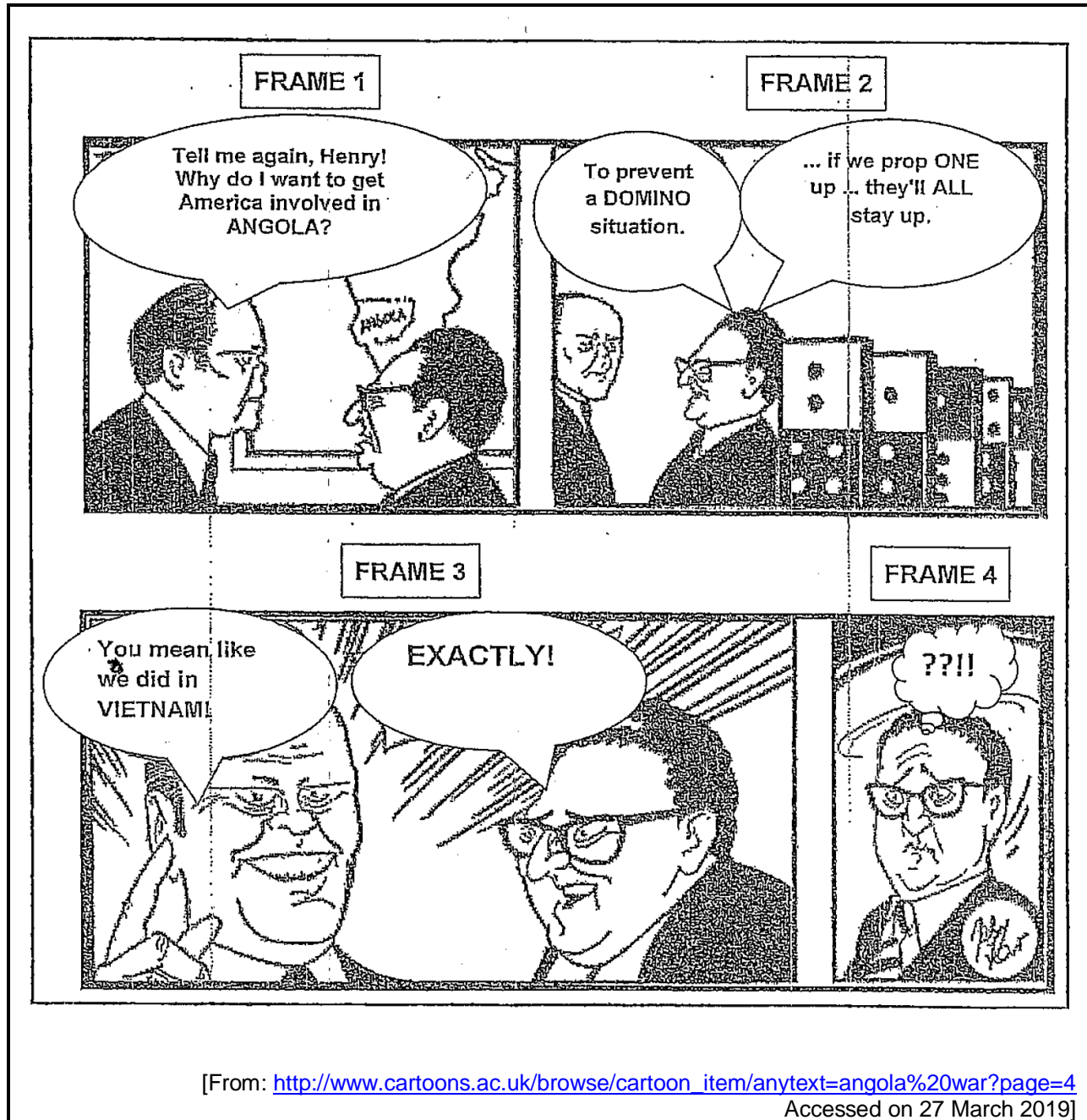
Ford and Kissinger lie to the people of the United States and to world public opinion when they try to place the responsibility for Cuba's action in solidarity with Angola on the Soviet Union.

[From: *Fidel Castro Speeches: Cuba's International Foreign Policy 1975-1980* by F Castro]



SOURCE 1 D

The following cartoon depicts the USA's Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, explaining to the USA President, Gerald Ford, why he wanted the USA to get involved in the Angolan Civil War. It appeared in a British newspaper, the *Daily Mail*, on 31 December 1975. The words in the source were retyped for clarity.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

F Castro 1985: Fidel Castro Speeches: Cuba's International Foreign Policy 1975-1980

F A Guimardes 1990. The Origins of the Angolan Civil War

http://www.cartoons.ac.uk/browse/cartoon_item/anytext=angola%20war?page=4

<http://www.cnn.com/SPECIALS/cold.war/episodes/17/documents/angola/>.

