



education

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Education
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

**HISTORY P1
SEPTEMBER 2024
ADDENDUM**

This addendum consists of 14 pages.

QUESTION 1: WHY DID THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC DECIDE TO BUILD THE BERLIN WALL IN 1961?**SOURCE 1A**

The source below titled 'what you should know about the Wall', is an extract from a brochure that was published in 1962. It was produced by the East German government and gives the reasons for building the Berlin Wall.

[The Wall] was the result of developments of many years' standing in West Germany and West Berlin. Let us recall preceding events: In 1948, a separate currency reform was introduced in West Germany and West Berlin. The West German reactionaries (conservatives) thereby split Germany and even Berlin into two currency areas.

The West German separatist state was founded in 1949. Bonn (the capital city of West Germany) thereby turned the zonal border into a state frontier.

In 1954 West Germany was included in NATO (the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation).

The decision on the atomic armament (weaponisation) of the West German Bundeswehr (German army) was made in 1958. Thus, Bonn continued to aggravate the situation in Germany and Berlin ...

We have submitted more than one hundred proposals for an understanding on the renunciation (giving up) of atomic armament (weaponisation) and on the withdrawal of the two German states from NATO or the Warsaw Treaty. If things had gone according to our proposals the situation in Germany would not have been aggravated (made worse) and, consequently, there would have been no wall ...

We no longer wanted to stand by passively and see how doctors, engineers and skilled workers were induced (encouraged) ... to give up their secure existing in the GDR (German Democratic Republic) to work in West Germany or East Berlin. These and other manipulations cost the GDR annual losses amounting to 3,5 billion marks.

But we prevented something much more important with the wall: West Berlin's becoming the starting point for military conflict

[From <http://research.calvin.edu/german-propaganda-archive/schlugs13.htm> Accessed on 20 August 2023].

SOURCE 1B

The source below was written by DF Fleming, an American historian, in 1961. It describes the economic prosperity and political freedom that was evident in West Berlin. It outlines the reasons for the construction of the Berlin Wall.

By 1961, West Berlin was a glittering outpost of capitalism, luxurious (rich) by comparison to East Berlin, prosperous (successful), bustling (busy). The United States had poured \$600 million into West Berlin. West Germany had also contributed heavily to making it a shining example of our way of life ...

The economic comparison was damaging enough, but the comparison between individual liberties in West Berlin and the regimented, tight police controls around it was still worse. The contrast led 300 000 East Germans each year to disappear into West Berlin and be flown out to West Germany. Mostly they were young, talented, educated and professional people, a drain which could not be endured indefinitely (forever) ... Since 1949, 3 million people had gone through the escape hatch (exit) and the population was declining.

West Berlin also contained the greatest combination of espionage (spy or secret service) agencies ever assembled in one place. It was an almost unbelievable windfall (for the West) to be able to pursue missions of modern 'intelligence', including sabotage (damage), 110 miles (200 kilometres) deep in 'the enemy's territory'. Western radio stations and all other propaganda arms had the same advantage.

For all these reasons West Berlin was like a festering wound (a dangerous wound) to the East.

[From *The Cold War and its Origins* by DF Fleming]

SOURCE 1C

This cartoon was published in an East German magazine, *Eulenspiegel*, in 1961, before the Berlin Wall was built. It shows an East German worker flying to West Berlin in search of a better life. The message in the speech bubble has been translated and re-typed for clarity.

West Berlin is represented by fly trap that traps and kills workers fleeing from East Germany.

Come and work over here where the honey is much better!

A former East German worker who moved to the West in search of a better life

HONEY

East German Workers

EULENSPIEGEL
1. AUGUSTHEFT 1961 - BERLIN - 8. (13.) JAHRGANG - NR. 33 - 49/59

[Small text at bottom of cartoon:] "Hier wolle ihr ja erarbeiten! Kommt doch noch drüber, beim besten Odnal Lammur ist der Honig viel besser!"

[From <http://research.calvin.edu/german-propaganda-archive/eule61.htm> Accessed on 20 August 2023]

SOURCE 1D

The source below is an extract focuses on the short-term reasons for East Germany's decision to build the Berlin Wall.

...The forced collectivisation policy of taking private land into state ownership) in East Germany was disastrous (terrible) and there was consequently a massive rise in the number of refugees fleeing westwards through the open frontier in Berlin.

In 1960, 199 000 fled and in the six months up to June 1961 a further 103 000. By June 1961 reports were pouring into governments offices from the *Stasie* (the East German secret police) of unrest and discontent in the factories...

The torrent (flood) of refugees this policy caused made the closure of the frontier in Berlin inevitable if the GDR was not to collapse. Ulbricht (the East German leader) finally achieved the go-ahead for this at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact states (the USSR and its allies in Eastern Europe) on 3 to 5 August 1961.

The operation was well planned by Honecker, the minister in charge of security, and was carried out in the early hours of 13 August. Initially, the 'anti-fascist protective wall' (the name given to the Berlin Wall by East German authorities) consisted mainly of barbed wire, this was rapidly replaced by a more permanent concrete structure.

[From *Germany from Defeat to Partition 1945 – 1963* by D Williamson]

QUESTION 2: WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT VIEWS ABOUT WHO WON THE BATTLE OF CUITO CUANAVALÉ IN 1988?**SOURCE 2A**

The source below outlines how South Africa participated in the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale, but suffered a setback at the end of December 1987.

The build-up by the South Africans in Namibia in 1987 had created concern in Luanda. Between 1985 and 1987 there had been over 900 airspace violations and over 40 ground attacks. In the first six months of 1987 there had been 75 air assaults and 33 ground attacks. The South Africans were testing the radar defences that the Angolans had built up and had helped to blunt Operation Askari. For their part the South Africans justified these raids on the grounds that they were attempting to prevent fresh infiltration by the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO)

After 21 years of fighting, the South African Defence Force (SADF) had failed in its political objective of destroying the peoples' Liberation Army of Namibia (PLA). For Operation Modular the SADF had carried out construction works and the logistics for this operation had been in evidence with the movement of heavy trucks transporting the heavy equipment, tanks and artillery to the Angolan Namibian border. From July to September SADF mirage fighters were flying missions against Angolan positions while road building teams paved the way for the heavy artillery. Rather than waiting for the South Africans to attack, the Angolan forces went on the offensive to drive the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) forces from Jamba.

A major battle took place on the Lomba River when the SADF clashed with forces of the People's Armed Forces of Liberation of Angola (FAPLA), both with offensive weapons. After a fierce battle the Angolans retreated to Cuito Cuanavale and the SADF laid siege. The commanders of the SADF had expected to overrun FAPLA in retreat but by the end of December, the South Africans had lost more than 230 soldiers and the UNITA over 1 000. The South Africans lost over 41 aircraft, three helicopters and over 31 vehicles.

[From *The Siege of Cuito Cuanavale* by H Campbell]

SOURCE 2B

This photograph below shows Cuban anti-aircraft crew celebrating on top of ZSU-23-4SPAA tanker over the South African forces during the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale in Calueque in 1988.



[From: <https://www.google.com/search?q=angola+cuito+cuanavale+cuban+solders>
Accessed on 21 August 2023]

SOURCE 2C

The source below is taken from an article published in *The Conversation* on 29 May 2017 commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale

The Battle of Cuito Cuanavale ended in stalemate with the SADF and UNITA unable to overrun the Angolan positions and the Angolan-Cuban force unable to continue the offensive. The South Africans admitted to losing 79 dead, with two Mirage fighters and one Bosbok spotter plane shot down, plus three Olifant tanks and four Ratel armoured vehicles destroyed.

The combination of being fought to a stalemate in the battle and the heavy loss of life and material that couldn't be replaced, was something South Africa couldn't ignore. On top of that was the attack on the Calueque dam which demonstrated Angolan and Cuban air superiority. Taken in the context of the domestic political violence, the growing economic crisis and international pressure, the results of the Cuito Cuanavale campaign were crucial in persuading the leaders of the South Africa's National Party to cut their losses. They did so following talks with the Soviet Union, Angola, Cuba, Britain and the United States.

This led directly to a ceasefire agreement on the total withdrawal of South African and Cuban forces from Angola. Also agreed was a timetable for UN-supervised elections in Namibia, leading to independence in March 1990. By this time, the ANC had been unbanned and Mandela released. Cuito Cuanavale was not a military victory for any of the combatants. One must view it in the light of the maxim (saying) of the 19th century military theorist, Carl von Clausewitz that war is the 'continuation of politics by other means'. There was never going to be a decisive military victory in the southern Angola

[From <https://theconversation.com/its-30-years-since-cuito-cuanavale-how-the-battle-redefined-southern-Africa> Accessed on 21 August 2023]

SOURCE 2D

The source below is an extract from an article that was published in *The Opinion*, on 22 February 2022, entitled *The Battle over Cuito Cuanavale still Rages*, by Drew Forest. It signifies the 35th anniversary of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale.

Cuban leader Fidel Castro decided to make a symbolic stand at Cuito. Responding to pleas by the Angolan government and without informing the Soviets (they and the Cubans were frequently at loggerheads, notably over the wisdom of the Mavinga campaign), he transferred 15 000 of Cuba's best soldiers and flood of new armaments into the war effort. In January, 1 500 Cubans arrived to reinforce the Cuito garrison.

The SADF and UNITA, increasingly deployed as infantry (foot soldiers collectively) to dispel (dismiss) the impression that this was a South African war, launched six major assaults on

FAPLA'S multiple defensive lines in January and February. They failed to break through. Supplies and ammunitions continued to be drip-fed (supplied drop by drop) into the town along the Menongue road, which was repeatedly attacked but never cut.

Under Cuban Commander General Cintras Frias, the defenders withdrew to the 30 square kilometre Tumpo Triangle, which they fortified in depth with extensive anti-tank minefields, bulldozer-created zones of fire and artillery coverage. Three further offensives foundered. In the last, over 15 hours on March 23, UNITA took heavy casualties and two 50-tonne SADF Olifant tanks were disabled, one having its suspension blown into the air by a boosted mine. 'FAPLA was now a formidable enemy that had withstood two assaults and was confident in its defences,' writes one commentator. The SADF's extended supply lines and shortage of specialised spares began to tell, only one battery of G-5s was now serviceable.

Retiring to a holding position, the South Africans would attempt no further attacks. The SADF chief, General Jannie Geldenhuys, treats the Cuito battles as a minor mopping-up operation following the Lomba River battle, insisting the primary objective of stopping the FAPLA push on Mavinga had been achieved and the capture of Cuito and further advances were never intended.

[From:<https://mg.co.za/opinion/2022-02-25-the-battle-over-cuito-cuanavale-still-rages>.

Accessed on 21 August 2023]

QUESTION 3: WHAT ROLE DID THE VARIOUS CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS PLAY IN BRINGING ABOUT CHANGE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) IN THE 1960s?

SOURCE 3A

The source below outlines the non-violent philosophy that the Civil Rights Movement applied through various forms of civil society protests.

The success of the American Civil Right Movements and the fight for racial equality in the United States is a testament to the determination of millions of African Americans who fought against discrimination in the 1960s. On 20 January 2014, Americans used the national holiday to recognise the efforts of the civil rights leader, Rev. Martin Luther King. A major factor in the success of the movement was a strategy of protesting for equal rights without using violence. Civil rights leader Rev. Martin Luther King championed this approach as an alternative to armed uprising. King's non-violent movement was inspired by teachings of Indian leader Mahatma Gandhi.

Led by King, millions of blacks took to the street for peaceful protests as well as acts of civil disobedience and economic boycotts in what some leaders describe as America's second civil war. The non-violent movement was tested in places like Birmingham, Alabama. 'During that period of time you had people who were being murdered, homes being bombed, churches being bombed and there was a sense that all would prevail.'

'The violence was being perpetrated by the oppressors, not the oppressed and that was an incredibly powerful message and an incredibly important tool during the movement,' said Richard Cohen an attorney with the Southern Poverty Law Centre. Many blacks wanted to retaliate. Ben Jealous, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP), the nation's oldest civil rights organisation, said the non-violent campaign won American hearts and minds. 'The movement was moving towards a crescendo (peak) that we would see in 1964 and 1965 when landmark civil rights legislation was passed,' said Jealous.

[From <https://www.voanews.com/a/nonviolencekey-to-civil-rights-movement/1737280.html>

Accessed on 20 August 2023]

SOURCE 3B

This poster below was produced by the Civil Rights Movement (CRM) on 28 August 1963. It is titled 'March on Washington'. It is informing the American public about the march on Washington, 28 August 1963.

An Appeal to You from

JAMES FARMER Congress of Racial Equality	MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. Southern Christian Leadership Conference
JOHN LEWIS Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee	A. PHILIP RANDOLPH Negro American Labor Council
ROY WILKINS National Association for the Advancement of Colored People	WHITNEY YOUNG National Urban League

**to MARCH on
WASHINGTON**

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 28, 1963

*America faces a crisis . . .
Millions of Negroes are denied freedom . . .
Millions of citizens, black and white, are unemployed . . .*

We demand: — Meaningful Civil Rights Laws
— Massive Federal Works Program
— Full and Fair Employment
— Decent Housing
— The Right to Vote
— Adequate Integrated Education

In our community, groups and individuals are mobilizing for the August 28th demonstration. For information regarding your participation, call the local Coordinating Committee for the

**MARCH ON WASHINGTON
FOR JOBS AND FREEDOM**

1417 You Street, N.W. ADams 2-2320

CO-CHAIRMEN

Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, Coordinator	Edward A. Hailes
Joseph A. Beavers	Julius W. Hobson
E. Charles Brown	Sterling Tucker

[From: <https://images.app.google/FSPfaHshsXFmkJtp8>,
Besoek op 21 Augustus 2023]

SOURCE 3C

This source below is an extract from Martin Luther King Jr's letter from Birmingham Jail in which he outlines the reasons for the Civil Rights Movement's march in Birmingham. The letter was written on 16 April 1963.

I cannot sit idly (carelessly) by in Atlanta and not be concerned about what happens in Birmingham. Birmingham is probably the most thoroughly segregated city in the United States. Its ugly record of police brutality is known in every section of this country. Its unjust treatment of Negroes in the courts is a notorious reality. There have been more unsolved bombings of Negro homes and churches in Birmingham than in any other city in this nation.

Based on them, Negro leaders sought to negotiate with the city fathers. But the political leaders consistently refused to engage in good-faith negotiation. Last September, came the opportunity to talk with leaders of Birmingham's economic community. During the negotiations, certain promises were made by the merchants for example, to remove the stores' humiliating racial signs. As the weeks and months went by, we realised that we were the victims of a broken promise.

We have waited for more than 340 years for our constitutional and God given rights. Perhaps it is easy for those who have never felt the stinging darts of segregation to say, "Wait." But when you have seen vicious mobs lynch (hang) your mothers and fathers at will; when you have seen hate filled policemen curse, kick and even kill your black brothers and sisters; - then you will understand why we find it difficult to wait. Oppressed people cannot remain oppressed forever. The urge for freedom will eventually come. We will reach the goal of freedom in Birmingham and all over the nation.

[From https://www.africa.upenn.edu/Articles_Gen/Letter_Birmingham.html. Accessed on 15 April 2022]

SOURCE 3D

The source below describes the three Selma to Montgomery Marches that were held in March 1965.

Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) Director of Direct-Action James Bevel called for a march of dramatic length, from Selma to the state capital of Montgomery. The first march took place on 7 March 1965, organised locally by Bevel, Amelia Boynton and others. State troopers and county posse men (law enforcers), attacked the unarmed marchers with Billy clubs and tear gas after they passed over the county line and the event became known as 'Bloody Sunday'. Law enforcement beat Boynton unconscious and the media publicised worldwide a picture of her lying wounded on the Edmund Pettus Bridge.

The second march took place on 9 March 1965. Troopers, police and marchers confronted each other at the county end of the bridge, but when the troopers stepped aside to let them pass, King led the marches back to the church. He was obeying a federal injunction (directive) while seeking protection from federal court for the march. That night, a white group beat and murdered civil rights activist James Reeb. The violence of 'Bloody Sunday' and Reeb's murder resulted in a national outcry and some acts of civil disobedience, targeting both the Alabama and federal governments.

The protesters demanded protection for the Selma marchers and a new federal voting rights law. President Johnson held a historic, nationally televised joint session of Congress on 15 March to ask for the bill's introduction and passage. With Governor Wallace refusing to protect the marchers, President Johnson committed to do so. The third march started on 21 March. The marchers arrived in Montgomery on 24 March and at the Alabama State Capital on 25 March. With thousands having joined the campaign, 25 000 people entered the capital city that day in support of voting rights. The Voting Rights Act became law on 6 August 1965.

[From: <https://aaregistry.org/story/the-selma-to-montgomery-marchers-begin/>.
Accessed on 20 August 2023]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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