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HISTORY P1

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ADDENDUM



This addendum consists of 14 pages.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE MARSHALL PLAN ATTEMPT TO RESTORE THE EUROPEAN ECONOMY AFTER THE DEVASTATION OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR?**SOURCE 1A**

The source below explains the conditions that occurred in Europe in 1947 as a result of the devastation caused by the Second World War.

European conditions in 1947, as described by Secretary of State, Marshall, and other US officials at the time, were dire (horrible). Although industrial production had, in many cases, returned to pre-war levels, the economic situation overall appeared to be deteriorating (becoming worse). The recovery to date had been financed by drawing down (decreasing) on domestic stocks and foreign assets. Capital was increasingly unavailable for investment.

Trade between European nations was stagnant (quiet). Having already endured (suffered) years of food shortages, unemployment, and other hardships associated with the war and recovery, the European public was now faced with further suffering. To many observers, the declining economic conditions were generating a pessimism (doubt) regarding Europe's future that fed class divisions and political instability. Communist parties, already large in major countries such as Italy and France, threatened to come to power.

The potential impact on the United States was several-fold. For one, an end to European growth would block the prospect of any trade with the continent. One of the symptoms of Europe's malaise (condition), in fact, was the massive dollar deficit that signalled its inability to pay for its imports from the United States.

Perhaps the chief concern of the United States, however, was the growing threat of communism.

[From *The Marshall Plan: Origins and Implementation* by WF Jr Sanford]



SOURCE 1B

The source below highlights the economic strategies and reforms that the Marshall Plan attempted to implement in rebuilding the economy of Western Europe from 1947.

The basic purpose of the Marshall Plan, according to the Economic Cooperation Act (ECA), was to ensure 'individual liberty, free institutions, and genuine independence' by restoring 'sound economic conditions'. Between 1948 and 1951, the Marshall Plan attempted to implement several economic strategies and reforms to rebuild Western Europe. It aimed to:

- Meet immediate need for food, medicine and housing
- Increase industrial and agricultural production by rapidly rebuilding factories, railroads, bridges, etc.
- Combat inflation and establish financial stability
- Create a common market free of national trade barriers

Some Marshall Plan aid came as technical assistance. The US Economic Cooperation Administration arranged for technical aid and advisors from American businesses, banks, farm organisations, and labour unions. Advisory groups worked on improving European production, business organisation and labour-management relations.

Most aid came as cash grants or loans (\$11,8 billion). The Europeans used this money to buy essential goods like wheat and oil and to reconstruct factories and housing.

The Europeans decided how to divide the American aid among the 16 nations. They sometimes disagreed over how much each should get. The United States constantly pressured them (European nations) to compromise and make 'collective use' of the aid to rebuild Europe as a whole.

[From <https://www.crf-usa.org>. Accessed on 1 June 2021.]



SOURCE 1C

The cartoon below, titled 'The Way Back', was drawn by Daniel Fitzpatrick in 1947 and published in *St Louis Post-Dispatch*. It depicts the Marshall Plan being offered to Europe.



From *St Louis Post-Dispatch*, 20 July 1947]

MARSHALL PLAN

DEVASTATION IN EUROPE

EUROPE



SOURCE 1D

The source below is an extract from a speech delivered by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Vyshinsky, at the United Nations Assembly on 18 September 1947. It highlights the Soviet Union's view on the intentions of the Marshall Plan.

The so-called Marshall Plan is a particularly glaring (obvious) example of the way in which the principles of the United Nations are violated, of the way in which the organisation is ignored.

The United States has moved towards a direct renunciation (rejection) of the principles of international collaboration (partnership) and concerned action by the great powers and towards attempts to impose its will on the other independent states, while at the same time obviously using the economic resources distributed as relief to individual needy countries as an instrument of political pressure ... The United States also counted on making all these countries directly dependent on the interests of American monopolies, which are striving to avert (turn away) the approaching depression by an accelerated export of commodities and capital to Europe.

It is becoming more and more evident to everyone that the implementation of the Marshall Plan will mean placing European countries under the economic and political control of the United States and direct interference by the latter in the international affairs of these countries.

Moreover, this plan is an attempt to split Europe into two camps and, with the help of the United Kingdom and France, to complete the formation of a bloc of several European countries hostile to the interests of the democratic countries of Eastern Europe and, most particularly, to the interests of the Soviet Union.

[From <http://www.slantchev.ucsd.edu/courses/nss/documents/vyshinsky-criticism-of-truman-doctrine.htm>]. Accessed on 8 June 2021.]



QUESTION 2: HOW DID FOREIGN POWERS GET INVOLVED IN THE ANGOLAN CIVIL WAR FROM 1974?**SOURCE 2A**

The source below, written by FA Guimaraes, outlines how the collapse of an authoritarian rule in Portugal led to the end of colonialism in Angola and resulted in a power struggle among three liberation movements in 1975.

The overthrow of the authoritarian regime in Portugal on 25 April 1974 was the beginning of the end of colonialism in Angola. Over ten years of anti-colonial warfare against the Portuguese had not brought independence to Angola ... On 15 January 1975, at Alvor in southern Portugal, the three movements signed an independence agreement with Portugal that promised peace and a workable political future for Angola.

The Alvor Agreement empowered (gave power to) a transitional government to administer Angola from 31 January 1975 until elections, which would be held later that year to determine a new government. The new authorities would then accept the formal transfer of power from the Portuguese on 11 November 1975. The transitional government consisted of a troika (trio) of presidency of the three movements, a defence council and a cabinet ... As the year progressed, the short-lived agreement between the rival movements was broken by sporadic (periodic) fighting. The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) was the movement most favoured by this chaos. The role that fell to Portugal during the transitional period was supposed to be one of neutrality ... but the overwhelming impression was, however, that the Portuguese administration was biased (unfair) and favoured the MPLA at the expense of the other movements.

When the Portuguese flag was lowered over Angola for the last time on 10 November 1975, the High Commissioner transferred sovereignty (control) to all Angolans and not to any one movement in particular. The rivalry for ascendancy (dominance) among them now emerged as a priority ... The movements now sought aid exclusively (solely) to bolster (support) their positions against each other. The April coup (overthrowing of the government) in Lisbon ... brought out in the open the political struggle for power between the Angolan movements.

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



SOURCE 2B

The photograph below was taken during the Alvor Agreement which was held in Alvor, Portugal, on 15 January 1975. In front is the Portuguese Minister, Almeida Santos, to his left is Aghostino Neto, then a Portuguese official followed by Holden Roberto, a Portuguese official, Soares, and next to him Jonas Savimbi.



[From *Accoord verluert tegenstellingen*, *Angola Bulletin*, Vol. 13, No. 2, by Angola Comité]

AGHOSTINO NETO (MPLA)

JONAS SAVIMBI (UNITA)

HOLDEN ROBERTO (FNLA)



SOURCE 2C

The source below, by J Marcum, explains how Cuba and the Soviet Union decided to support the MPLA during the Angolan Civil War of 1975.

... the MPLA sought Cuban counterparts to the Chinese who were training FNLA forces. By late spring 1975, some 230 Cuban military advisors had reportedly set up and staffed four People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) training camps. As fighting escalated (increased) in June and July, the MPLA appealed for more help. In August ... ascertaining that the Soviets would not themselves send troops for fear of triggering (starting) an American response, the MPLA welcomed another 200 Cuban infantry instructors in Luanda.

By late September and early October, Cuban ships carrying heavy arms and hundreds of soldiers began arriving at Angolan ports ... Invoking a spectre (threat) of conquest by white supremacists (racists), Cuba and the Soviet Union moved with impunity (authority) to exploit their advantage ... Cuba began airlifting combat troops from Havana to Luanda in a major escalation (increase) that became known as Operation Carlotta. The Russians flew huge Antonov-22 transport planes containing arms directly to Luanda and helped fly in thousands of Cuban combat troops to instruct MPLA recruits in the use of, and finally to man (operate), sophisticated (modern) Soviet weaponry that included T54 and T34 tanks. Most tellingly, the Cuban-operated mobile 122 mm rocket launchers (Stalin's Organs) that screeched (vibrated), terrified and blasted holes in the FNLA military front that had been pressing in on Luanda from the north.

... The MPLA eliminated the FNLA as a fighting force by early January. As it collapsed, the FNLA army received no help from the Zairian troops. Cuba's intervention marked a decisive turning point in the civil war. In the process, Soviet audacity (courage) increased Soviet influence throughout racially torn Southern Africa.

[From *The Angolan Revolution, Volume II*, by J Marcum]



SOURCE 2D

The extract below, by M Meredith, focuses on how South Africans became involved in the Angolan Civil War in 1975.

... The South Africans launched their own intervention ... In the case of Angola, they saw Soviet and Cuban involvement as part of a communist plan to dominate southern Africa. They believed that Angola, under the aegis (protection) of a pro-communist government in Luanda and with Soviet support, was likely to become a springboard (cause) for nationalist guerrillas from the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) to attack South West Africa (Namibia) which South Africa controlled. What the South Africans hoped to achieve was the installation of a moderate pro-Western government in Luanda amenable (open to) to South African interests.

The Angolan theatre also provided South Africa with the opportunity to demonstrate to the US its value as a staunch (loyal) anti-communist regional power and improve its standing in Washington. At secret meetings with Roberto (leader of the FNLA) and Savimbi (leader of UNITA) South African officials agreed to support the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola (UNITA) with arms and training and to launch an invasion from South West Africa, disguising (hiding) it as a mercenary (money-orientated) operation. Savimbi had no qualms (fears) about his involvement with apartheid South Africa.

On 14 October 1974 a South African column codenamed 'Zulu' crossed the border from South-West Africa and advanced rapidly up the coast, supplied en route by air and accompanied by helicopters ... A second South African column codenamed 'Foxbat' linked up with Savimbi's troops at his headquarters at Huambo in central Africa and moved northwards. The South Africans also supported a northern force of the FNLA and Zairian troops moving southwards towards Luanda. Prompted by the CIA, the South Africans then agreed to participate in a joint operation aimed at capturing Luanda for the FNLA before independence day on 11 November 1974.

[From *The State of Africa* by M Meredith]



QUESTION 3: WHAT CHALLENGES DID SIT-IN PROTESTERS ENCOUNTER IN THEIR ATTEMPTS TO DESEGREGATE PUBLIC FACILITIES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) IN THE 1960s?**SOURCE 3A**

The source below focuses on sit-ins that occurred in Nashville, Tennessee, during the 1960s.

The Nashville Sit-Ins were among the earliest non-violent direct action campaigns that targeted Southern racial segregation in the 1960s. The sit-ins, which lasted from 13 February to 10 May 1960, sought to desegregate downtown lunch counters in Nashville, Tennessee. The protests were coordinated by the Nashville Student Movement (NSM) and the Nashville Christian Leadership Council (NCLC), primarily consisting of students from Fisk University, Baptist Theological Seminary and Tennessee State University. Diane Nash and John Lewis, who were both students at Fisk University, emerged as the major leaders of the local movement.

On 13 February 1960, twelve days after the Greensboro, North Carolina, sit-ins began, Nashville college students entered the Kress (now K-Mart), Woolworth and McClellan stores at 12:40. After making their purchases, the students sat down at the lunch counters. Store owners initially refused to serve the students and closed the counters, claiming it was their 'moral right' to determine whom they would or would not serve. The students continued the sit-ins over the next three months, expanding their targets to include lunch counters at the Greyhound and Trailways bus terminals, Grant's Variety Store, Walgreens Drugstore, and major Nashville department stores, Cain-Sloan and Harvey.

[From <https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/nashville-sit-ins-1960>.
Accessed on 3 October 2021.]



SOURCE 3B

The photograph below was taken by J Ellis and published in the *Tennessean Newspaper* on 20 February 1960. The photograph depicts African American students, including from the left John Hardy and Curtis Murphy staging a sit-in at the Walgreens department store in Nashville, Tennessee. The 'closed' sign went up immediately after they attempted to get served.



[From *This Light of Ours: Activist Photographers of the Civil Rights Movement* by L Kelea]

FOUNTAIN CLOSED IN INTEREST OF PUBLIC SAFETY



SOURCE 3C

The source below is by J Hasday and explains the reactions of white Americans to the sit-ins by African Americans at Nashville, Tennessee, on 27 February 1960.

At first, reactions to the sit-ins were nonviolent. In some cases, store owners reacted by hanging signs that stated: 'Closed – In the Interest of Public Safety' or 'No Trespassing – We Reserve the Right to Serve the Public as We See Fit'. However, protests took a decidedly violent turn on 27 February 1960. During a lunch-counter sit-in at a Nashville, Tennessee, department-store restaurant, dozens of black students were attacked by a group of white teens. Several of the black students were pulled off the counter stools and beaten. When the police arrived, they did not arrest a single perpetrator. Instead, they rounded up about 81 of the blacks in the restaurant and hauled (dragged) them off to jail.

One of those arrested was Fisk University student Diane Nash, organiser of the Nashville Student Movement. Describing the scene that day, Nash said: 'The police said, "Okay, all you *nigras, get up from the lunch counter or we're going to arrest you." [Then] they said, "Everybody's under arrest." So we all got up and marched to the wagon (police vehicle). Then they turned and looked around at the lunch counter again, and the second wave of students had all taken seats ... then a third wave. No matter what they did and how many they arrested, there was still a lunch counter full of students there.' Z Alexander Looby, a well-respected black attorney in Nashville, agreed to represent those arrested. It mattered little, because the judge in the case ignored Looby while he spoke on behalf of his clients. He found the students guilty and fined them each \$150, plus court costs. The convictions, however, did nothing to stop the momentum of the sit-ins.

[From *Milestones in American History* by J Hasday]

***Derogatory word for African Americans**



SOURCE 3D

The source below is part of the speech delivered by JF Kennedy, president of the USA, on 11 June 1963. It highlights how President Kennedy wanted all public facilities to be desegregated. (The source has been retyped for clarity.)

11 JUNE 1963**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE****OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY****THE WHITE HOUSE
REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT ON NATION-WIDE RADIO AND TELEVISION****GOOD EVENING, FELLOW AMERICANS**

I hope that every American, regardless of where he lives, will stop and examine his conscience about this and other related incidents. This Nation was founded by men of many nations and backgrounds. It was founded on the principle that all men are created equal, and that the rights of every man are diminished when the rights of one man are threatened.

It ought to be possible for American consumers of any colour to receive equal service in places of public facilities such as hotels and restaurants and theatres and retail stores without being forced to resort to demonstrations in the street, and it ought to be possible for American citizens of any colour to register and vote in free elections without interference or fear of reprisal (retaliation) ...

The heart of the question is whether all Americans are to be afforded (granted) equal rights and equal opportunities, whether we are going to treat our fellow Americans as we want to be treated. If an American, because his skin is dark, cannot eat lunch in a restaurant open to the public ... if in short he cannot enjoy the full and free life which all of us want, then who among us would be content to have the colour of his skin changed and stand in his place?

I am, therefore, asking the Congress to enact (pass) legislation giving all Americans the right to be served in facilities which are open to the public – hotels, restaurants, theatres, retail stores and similar establishments ...

[From *Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States: John F Kennedy, 1963, Item 237*]



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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