

# SA's Leading Past Year

## Exam Paper Portal



You have Downloaded, yet Another Great Resource to assist you with your Studies 😊

Thank You for Supporting SA Exam Papers

Your Leading Past Year Exam Paper Resource Portal

Visit us @ [www.saexampapers.co.za](http://www.saexampapers.co.za)



# SA EXAM PAPERS

SA EXAM PAPERS  
Proudly South African



**KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE**

**EDUCATION**  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**HISTORY**

**ADDENDUM**

**COMMON ASSESSMENT TASK**

**MARCH 2025 TEST**

**TOTAL: 100**

**This addendum consists of 10 pages including this page.**



**SA EXAM PAPERS**

Proudly South African

**QUESTION 1: WHY DID CUBA AND SOUTH AFRICA DEPLOY MILITARY PERSONNEL TO FIGHT IN THE ANGOLAN CIVIL WAR DURING THE 1970s?**

**SOURCE 1A**

The source below is taken from *The Origins of the Angolan Civil War: Foreign Intervention and Domestic Political Conflict* by FA Guimares. It outlines the reasons for the involvement of foreign nations in the Angolan Civil War.

When the authoritarian regime in Portugal was toppled in 1974, the motivation for being the leading anti-colonial movement intensified into an outright bid for power in a soon-to-be independent Angola. Thus, in 1975, a ferocious (fierce) civil war erupted between the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the combined forces of its two rivals, the National Liberation Front of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). But it was not purely a war between Angolans. Behind the antagonists stood an array of international backers, vigorously striving to give their chosen movement the impetus (push) to win the war on the ground.

The Soviet Union and Cuba were the main support for the MPLA. According to them, the principal reason for their intervention in the conflict was the fact that the military forces of South Africa had stormed Angola in order to deny the MPLA its legitimate right to govern. For Cuba, the dramatic airlift of troops was an expression of solidarity with the besieged MPLA which, according to Havana, was the target of a coalition of 'imperialist' and 'racist' forces. Both Cuba and the Soviet Union claimed their intervention was legitimate.

On the other side, the FNLA and UNITA were supported by South Africa, Zaire and the United States of America. Washington took a different perspective of the prevailing situation from that of the MPLA's supporters. For the United States, Soviet and Cuban involvement in Angola was an attempt by Moscow to gain a foothold in Southern Africa and significantly extend the USSR's global reach. Furthermore, these Soviet hegemonic (controlling) designs were, in Washington's eyes, testing the rules of *détente* (co-operation) and therefore had to be challenged. To counter this perceived threat, Washington intervened covertly (secretly) in Angola in favour of the MPLA's rivals.

[From *The Origins of the Angolan Civil War: Foreign Intervention and Domestic Political Conflict* by FA Guimares]



**SOURCE 1B**

This extract is taken from a speech given by the Cuban leader, Fidel Castro, to a mass rally of more than a million Cubans in Havana on 22 December 1975. Castro is explaining why Cuban soldiers were being sent to newly independent Angola to support the MPLA.

African blood flows freely through our veins. Many of our ancestors came as slaves from Africa to this land. As slaves they struggled a great deal. They fought as members of the Liberating Army of Cuba. We are brothers and sisters of the people of Africa and we are ready to fight on their behalf!

Racial discrimination existed in our country. Is there anyone who does not know this, who does not remember it? Many public parks had separate walks for blacks and for whites. Is there anyone who does not recall that African descendants were barred from many places, from recreation centres and schools? Is there anyone who has forgotten that racial discrimination was prevalent in all aspects of work and study?

And, today, who are the representatives, the symbols of the most hateful and inhuman form of racial discrimination? The South African fascists and racists. And Yankee (American) imperialism, without scruples (morals) of any kind has launched South African mercenary troops to crush Angola's independence and is now outraged by our help to Angola, our support for Africa and our defence of Africa. In keeping with the duties rooted in our principles, our ideology, our convictions and our very own blood, we shall defend Angola and Africa! And when we say defend, we mean it in the strict sense of the word. And when we say struggle, we mean it also in the strict sense of the word.

Let the South African racists and the Yankee imperialists be warned. We are part of the world revolutionary movement, and in Africa's struggle against racists and imperialists, we shall stand, without hesitation, side by side with the people of Angola!

[From *Cuba and Angola: Fighting for Africa's Freedom and our Own* by F Castrol et.al]



**SOURCE 1C**

The following source is taken from *South Africa in the 20th Century* by BJ Liebenberg and SB Spies. It discusses a speech made by South African Prime Minister, BJ Vorster, in 1976 about South Africa's involvement in the Angolan Civil War.

In the House of Assembly in January 1976, BJ Vorster placed the blame for South Africa's intervention in Angola squarely on the shoulders of the Russians and Cubans: 'Our involvement was the effect of Russian and Cuban intervention. If they did not enter Angola, if they did not take part in this affair, if they did not try to subvert (undermine) the whole of Angola and to suppress its people, South Africa would never have entered Angola at all ... We went in to chase Cuba and the MPLA away from the dams (Ruacana and Calueque)'.

It can hardly be doubted that the support which the Russians and the Cubans gave to the MPLA in the form of arms and training contributed in some measure to motivating South Africa's intervention, but it is unlikely that it was as crucial a reason as Vorster implied. It was SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organisation), not the Cubans and the MPLA, who threatened the two dams between Ruacana and Calueque. The main reason for South Africa's intervention in Angola was not the presence of Russians and Cubans, but the desire (longing) to prevent a hostile MPLA government from taking control. When the South African troops began to invade Angola early in October 1975, there were hardly any Russians and very few Cubans in the country.

There is also evidence that President Kaunda of Zambia and President Mobutu of Zaire, neither of whom favoured the MPLA, welcomed South Africa's support for the FNLA and UNITA ... South Africa's actions drew her progressively (more and more) deeper into the Angolan War ... General Hendrik van den Bergh was sent to France to purchase weapons to the value of R20 million for the FNLA and UNITA ... South African instructors began to train FNLA and UNITA soldiers in southern Angola.

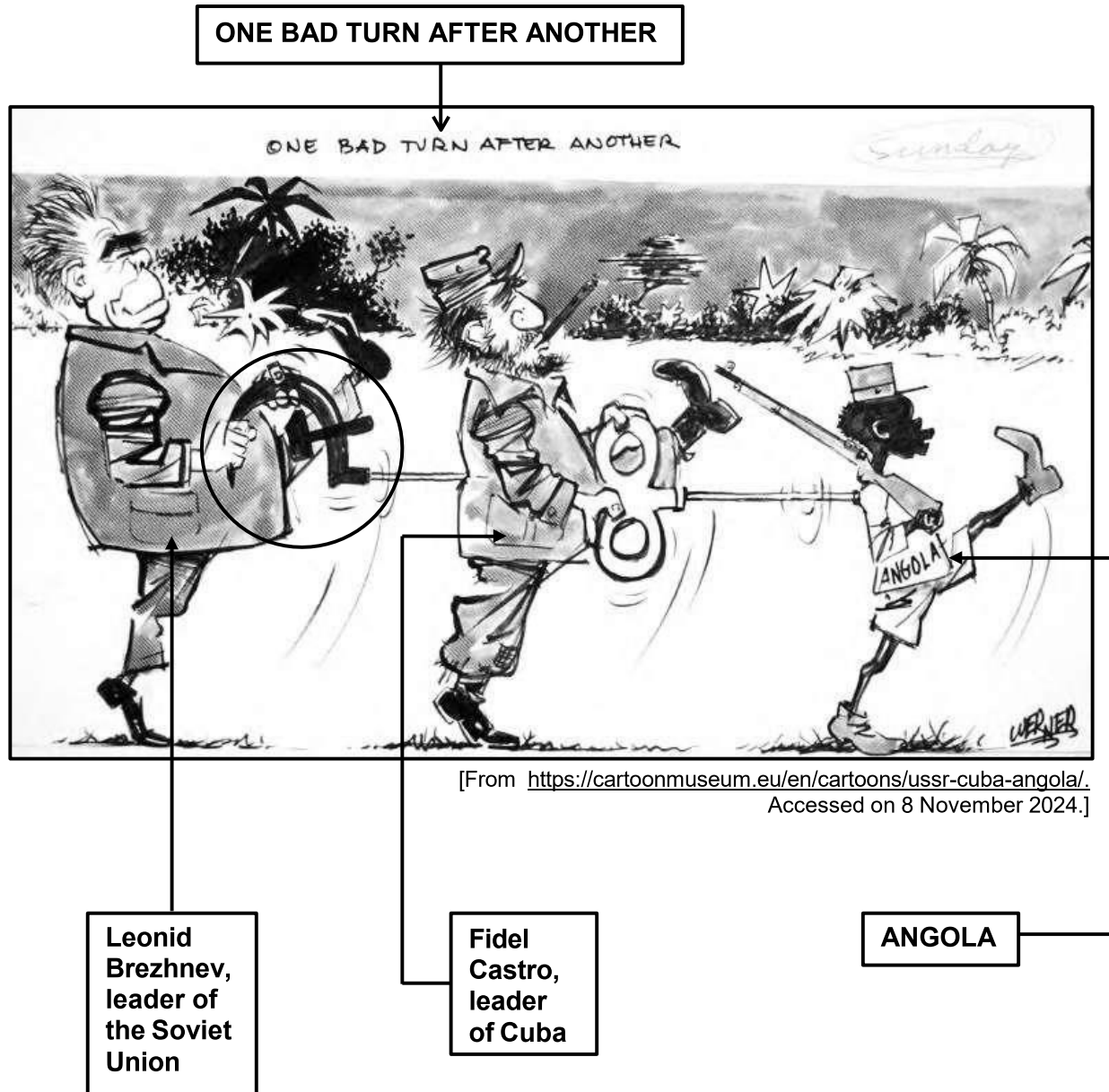
[From *South Africa in the 20th Century* by BJ Liebenberg and SB Spies]





**SOURCE 1D**

The American cartoon below depicts the involvement of the Soviet Union and Cuba in Angola after 1975.



**QUESTION 2: WAS THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT SUCCESSFUL IN CHALLENGING SEGREGATION IN BIRMINGHAM THROUGH THE NON-VIOLENT PROTESTS OF 1963?**

**SOURCE 2A**

The source below is taken from the *Encyclopaedia of African – American Politics* by RC Smit. It focuses on the strategies adopted by civil rights activists as well as the response by local authorities during the Birmingham Campaign.

Birmingham – the state's largest city with a population of 300,000 (40 percent black) – had a national reputation for violent repression of the local Civil Rights Movement. Its police commissioner, Eugene "Bull" Connor, had brutally broken up local civil rights meetings and had allowed a mob of whites in 1961 to brutally beat persons participating in the Freedom Rides. Between 1957 and 1963, there were more than a dozen unsolved bombings in the BLACK COMMUNITY, earning the city the nickname "*Bombingham*."

On 3 April 1963, the Birmingham Campaign was launched with a series of mass meetings, direct actions, lunch counter sit-ins, marches on City Hall, and a boycott of downtown merchants. By May, more than 2,000 people had been jailed, including nearly 1,000 children. In a symbolic gesture, Martin Luther King Junior had himself arrested on Good Friday, 12 April 1963. Placed in solitary confinement, King, writing on the margins of newspapers and scraps of toilet paper, wrote his famous "Letter from a Birmingham Jail," a modern classic of the civil disobedience literature that was first published as a pamphlet by the American Friends Service Committee and subsequently in dozens of magazines throughout the world.

The use of the children as demonstrators was the turning point in the Birmingham protests. Across the world, television, newspapers and magazines showed pictures of young children blasted with 100 pounds of pressure from fire hoses and being chased and attacked by vicious police dogs. This racist violence, transmitted by the media (especially television) to the nation and the world elicited (evoked) the sympathy and support of whites in the northern states, resulting in a coalition (partnership) that put pressure on the president and congress to enact laws altering the structure of the Southern segregation.

[From *Encyclopaedia of African – American Politics* by RC Smit]



**SOURCE 2B**

The following source is taken from *Eyes on the Prize: America's Civil Rights Years, 1954 - 1965* by J Williams. It discusses the invention by the US federal government.

President Kennedy, seeking a quick settlement [in Birmingham], sent the US Assistant Attorney General, Burke Marshall, to Birmingham on 4 May 1963 to encourage negotiations between King and the city's business leaders. Marshall learned that most of Birmingham's white leaders were not speaking to blacks and that the white business community was not speaking to Bull Connor and his police department.

The federal assistant asked King what concessions he wanted from the whites of Birmingham. Marshall recalls that King said he really was not sure now that the protests had escalated uncontrollably; the campaign's original goal, desegregation of downtown stores, now seemed too small an issue. 'Blacks wanted integration in every aspect of the city's life', King said. But at Marshall's insistence, King agreed that the bottom line remained the desegregation of lunch counters in downtown stores. With the dispute over the new city government's legitimacy still pending in court, it was up to the private sector to work out a settlement.

Marshall approached the city's leading business owners and presented King's demands. He met a mercantile group called the Senior Citizens Committee. The group represented about seventy percent of Birmingham's businesses and employed about eighty percent of the city's workers. Fearing damage to downtown stores, the business leaders hastened the negotiations. After both sides declared a day of truce, clearing the streets, the merchants agreed to desegregate lunch counters and hire black workers in clerical and sales positions. Joseph Rauh, a lawyer for the United Auto Workers (UAW) union and a long-time civil rights activist, arranged for the UAW and other labour unions to create a bail fund to secure the release of the 800 black people still in jail. On Monday, May 10, at two separate news conferences, the accord was announced to the public.

[From *Eyes on the Prize: America's Civil Rights Years, 1954 - 1965* by J Williams]





**SOURCE 2C**

The photograph below was taken on 10 May 1963 outside the A.G. Gaston Motel in Birmingham, Alabama. American civil rights leaders Martin Luther King, Jr. (seated, centre-left), Fred Shuttleworth (seated centre) and Ralph Abernathy (seated centre -right) give a joint press conference to announce the “Birmingham Truce Agreement”, an agreement reached between the civil rights leaders and city’s business leadership.



[From <https://brewminate.com -civil-rights-movement/>. Accessed on 21 January 2025.]

**SOURCE 2D**

The source below outlines the steps taken by the US Congress to legally end discrimination of the African Americans. The legislative response of the US government was largely influenced by the non-violent protests in Birmingham.

The national media attention helped to spread the fervour (vigour) of the Birmingham Campaign well beyond the city's borders. The National demonstrations, international pressure, and inner-city riots followed in the wake of the agreement. These actions convinced a reluctant Kennedy administration to propose sweeping reforms that Congress ultimately passed as the Civil Rights Act of 1964. With this legislation, the civil rights movement achieved its goals of gaining access to public accommodations and equal employment opportunities, thereby ending acquiescence (conformity) to white supremacy and opening the system to African Americans and other minorities.

White vigilantes attempted to scuttle (sabotage) the race reforms by bombing sites related to the civil rights struggle. When court-ordered school desegregation arrived in the city in September 1963, Klansmen bombed the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, killing four black girls. Only with the implementation of the Civil Rights Act, adopted the following year, did the city completely desegregate...

When Congress passed the Voting Rights Act in 1965 many African Americans in Birmingham won the right to vote for the first time, foreshadowing a sea change in local politics. Although members of the black middle class and working class enjoyed access to the system, many African Americans remained shut out, having gained little from the reforms won in Birmingham. Nevertheless, the appointment of Arthur Shores to the city council in 1968 and the election of Richard Arrington as mayor in 1979 represented the strength of the growing black electorate and the success of black political empowerment that grew directly out of the Birmingham Campaign.

[From <https://www.bing.com/search?q=birmingham+campaign+events&gs>.  
Accessed 10 January 2025.]



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

Castro, F et al. 2013. *Cuba and Angola: Fighting for Africa's Freedom and our Own* (Pathfinder Press, New York)

Guimares FA. 2001. *The Origins of the Angolan Civil War: Foreign Intervention and Domestic Political Conflict* (Palgrave MacMillan, London)

<https://birminghamtimes.com/2023/04/the-meetings-60-years-ago-that-helped-desegregate-birmingham-al/>

<https://brewminate.com/how-the-media-covered-the-childrens-march-in-the-civil-rights-movement/>

<https://libraries.uta.edu/ettahulme/image/20104649>

Liebenberg, BJ and Spies, SB. 1993. *South Africa in the 20th Century* (J.L. van Schaik, Pretoria)

Smit RC. 2003. *Encyclopaedia of African – American Politics* (Facts on File, New York)

Williams, J. 2008. *Eyes on the Prize: America's Civil Rights Years, 1954 – 1965* (Penguin Publishing Group, New York)

