



education

Department:
Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

HISTORY P1

ADDENDUM

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION 2008

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hour

This addendum consists of 9 pages.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID BERLIN DEEPEN THE TENSION BETWEEN THE USA AND THE USSR DURING THE COLD WAR?**SOURCE 1A**

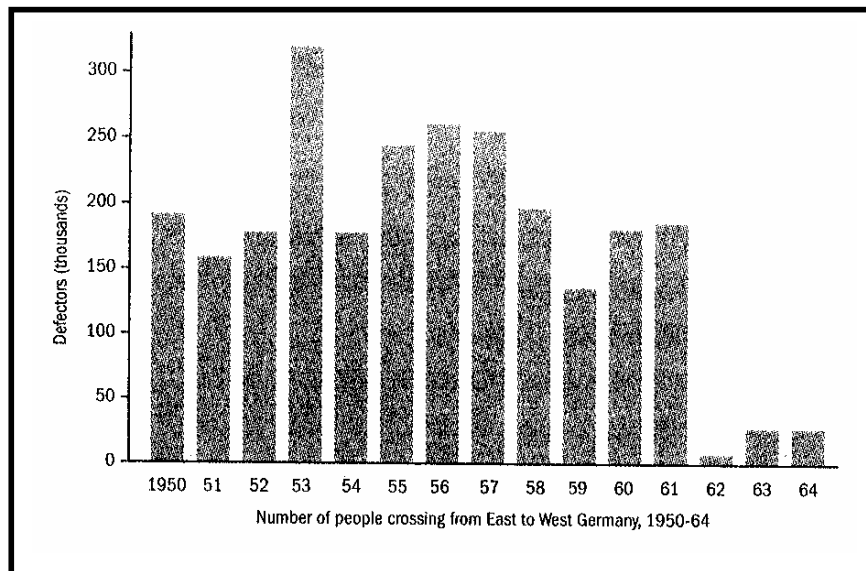
The following extract is taken from the book *Viva History* by C Dugmore et al.

Eighteen-year-old Peter Fechter and his friend, Helmunt Kulbeit, attempted to cross the wall on 17 August 1962. Kulbeit was successful but Fechter was shot while he was on the wall. He fell back into the death strip, critically injured. Witnesses on each side were prevented from helping him out of fear for the other side; only after he died was his body retrieved by East German border guards.



SOURCE 1B

The following graph is taken from *In Search of History* by J Bottaro et al.
This graph shows the number of people who defected from East to West Germany between 1950 and 1964.

**SOURCE 1C**

The following extract was taken from the book *Making History* by H Claire et al.
It describes how Khrushchev was forced to build the wall.

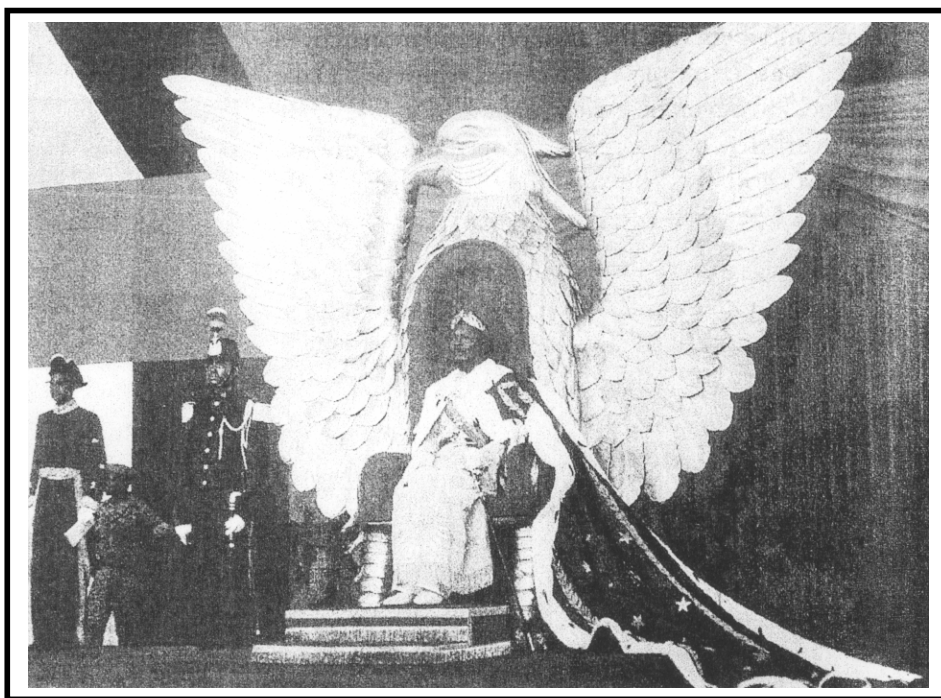
Finally, under constant pressure from East Germany, Khrushchev allowed the East German government to build a barrier separating East Berlin from West Berlin, starting with barbed wire on 12 August 1961. This caught the Americans by surprise as they anticipated another Berlin Blockade and did not expect East Berlin to cut itself off from West Berlin. The Americans failed to act and in three days a large concrete wall went up across Berlin. Soon border guards and attack dogs appeared on the wall and over the years, electrical fence, mines, searchlights and alarms were added. The Berlin Wall became a symbol of a divided Berlin, a divided Germany, a divided Europe and a divided world. In the following decades, many hundreds of East Germans were shot trying to get across the wall to West Berlin. President Kennedy and subsequent presidents condemned the Berlin Wall.

QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CHALLENGES AFFECT THE STRUGGLE FOR UHURU IN AFRICA IN THE 1960S AND 1970S?

SOURCE 2A

The following extract and photograph are taken from *Shuter's History* by N Dlamini, et al. It shows the crowning Jean Bokassa as the Emperor.

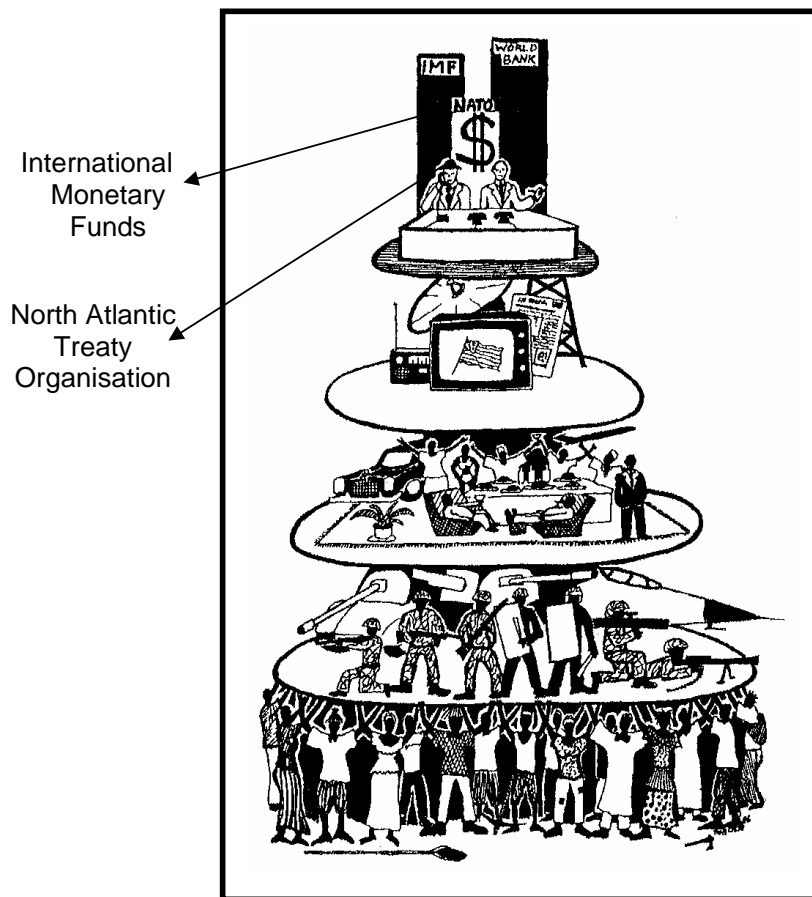
Despite the extreme poverty of the Central African Republic, Bokassa insisted on having a massively expensive coronation modelled on that of his hero, Napoleon Bonaparte. After the ceremony, Bokassa was installed an Emperor. He was allowed to get away with his brutal and ruinous policies for many years because of his close ties with the French.



SOURCE 2B

The following cartoon was taken from the book *Looking into the Past* by M Friedman et al.

The source below shows the African crisis and the impact of internal and external factors on economics in Africa.

**SOURCE 2C**

The following extract presents an opinion on the state of Africa since the 1960's from *Capitalist Nigger: The Road to Success – A Spiderweb Doctrine* by C Onyeani.

In October 1960, Nigeria received its independence from Britain. By then Ghana, the former Gold Coast, had been independent for three years under Kwame Nkrumah. It was a time for celebrating Africa coming of age, as more and more African countries received their independence either from Britain or France We had high hopes for Africa, for the black race, that the insidious imposition of foreign rule on us, the looting of Africa's resources by our colonial masters and the disrespect and disdain that these colonial masters accorded us would be things of history Unfortunately, the promise of independence has not been fulfilled. Today, Africa has become more desolate; there is more starvation, diseases and non-provision of essential services than when we got our independence.

QUESTION 3: WHAT INFLUENCE DID MARTIN LUTHER KING JR AND MALCOLM X HAVE ON CIVIL SOCIETY PROTEST MOVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN THE 1960's?**SOURCE 3A**

One of the greatest events of the Civil Rights Movement was the 1963 march on Washington where more than 250 000 took part in a peaceful protest against segregation. This extract is taken from the now famous 'I have a Dream' speech given to the assembled crowd at the Lincoln Memorial.

1963 is not an end, but a beginning ... There will be neither rest nor tranquillity in America until the Negro is granted citizenship rights. The whirlwinds of revolt will continue to shake the foundations of our nation until the bright day of justice emerges. But ... in the process of gaining our rightful place we must not be guilty of wrongful deeds. Let us not seek to satisfy our thirst for freedom by drinking from the cup of bitterness and hatred ... The marvellous new militancy which has engulfed the Negro community must not lead us to distrust all white people, for many of our white brothers, as evidenced by their presence here today, have come to realise that their destiny is tied up with our destiny and their freedom is inextricably bound to our freedom. We cannot walk alone.

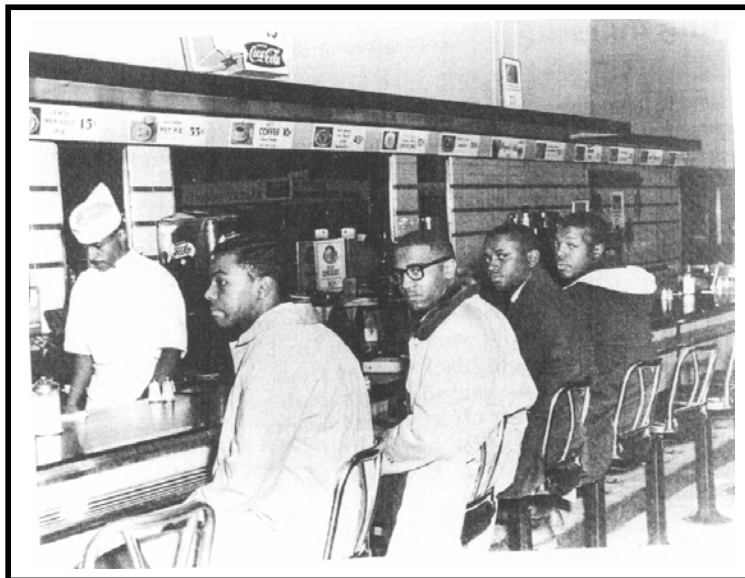
SOURCE 3B

Below is an extract from a speech by Malcolm X to students from Mississippi (a southern state) in 1964.

I don't go along with non-violence unless everybody's going to be non-violent. If they make the Ku Klux Klan non-violent, I'll be non-violent. If they make the White Citizen's Council non-violent, I'll be non-violent ... Don't try to be friends with somebody who's depriving you of your rights. They are not your friends. They are your enemies. Treat them like that. Fight and you'll get freedom.

SOURCE 3C

The following photograph shows four African-American students protest at a whites only lunch counter on the second day of the Woolworths sit-in in Greensboro, North Carolina, in 1960.



QUESTION 4: WHAT WAS STEVE BIKO'S AND BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS MOVEMENT CONTRIBUTION TO THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE IN SOUTH AFRICA IN THE 1970'S.

SOURCE 4A

The following is an extract from one of Steve Biko's articles taken from '*I Write What I like*' and signed Frank Talk, in which he writes about the philosophy of Black Consciousness.

All in all the black man became a shell, a shadow of a man, completely defeated, drowning in his own misery, a slave, an ox bearing the yoke [burden] of oppression with sheepish timidity. This is the first truth, bitter as it may seem, that we have to acknowledge before we can start on any programme to change the status quo. It becomes more necessary to see the truth as it is if you realise that the only vehicle for change are these people who have lost their personality. The first therefore is to make the black man come to himself; to pump back life into his empty shell; to infuse him with pride and dignity; to remind him of his complicity in the crime of allowing himself to be misused and therefore letting evil reign supreme in the country of his birth. This is what we mean by an inward-looking process. This is the definition of 'Black Consciousness'.

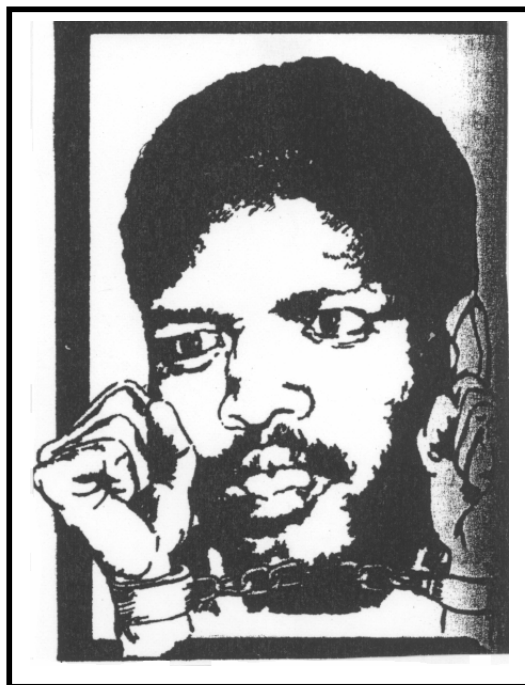
SOURCE 4B

The following extract is from Donald Woods 10 August 1971, the editor of the *Daily Dispatch*, a liberal English newspaper in East London. Woods changed his views and became an ardent defender of Black Consciousness and close confidante of Steve Biko.

The emergence of SASO is one of the sad manifestations of racist policy at government level. The cornerstone of apartheid is the Bantustan policy, through which blacks are compelled to regard themselves as separate people – a people set apart – who can aspire to progress only on the basis of exclusivity. The result is the emergence of a 'blacks only' mentality among blacks. The promoters of SASO are wrong in what they are doing. They are promoting apartheid. They are entrenching the idea of racial exclusivity and therefore doing the government's work.

SOURCE 4C

Many leaders were detained and imprisoned, among them the Black Consciousness leader Steve Biko, who died in prison after being beaten and tortured in 1977. The news of his death caused anger and shock both locally and overseas. He was regarded by many as a remarkable man who would have played an important role in South Africa's future.



Poster of the BCP with Steve Biko symbolically breaking his chains

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

Bottaro, J et al. 2007. *In Search of History* (Oxford University Press)
Claire, H et al 2007. *Making History* (Heinemann)
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Biko Steve. *SASO Newsletter, We Blacks 'I write what I like'*, September 1970.
Basil Davidson. 1994 *Modern Africa*, Pearson.