Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

Iphondo leMpuma Kapa: Isebe leMfundo
Provinsie van die Oos Kaap: Department van Onderwys
Porafensie Ya Kapa Botjahabela: Lefapha la Thuto

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2025

HISTORY P1

MARKS: **150**

TIME: **3 hours**

This question paper consists of 9 pages and an addendum of 14 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B based on the prescribed content framework in the CAPS document.

   SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

   QUESTION 1: THE COLD WAR: THE ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR

   QUESTION 2: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: CASE STUDY – ANGOLA

   QUESTION 3: CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS FROM THE 1950s TO THE 1970s: THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

   SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

   QUESTION 4: EXTENSION OF THE COLD WAR: CASE STUDY – VIETNAM

   QUESTION 5: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: CHALLENGES FACED BY CONGO AFTER INDEPENDENCE

   QUESTION 6: CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS FROM THE 1950s TO THE 1970s: THE BLACK POWER MOVEMENT

2. SECTION A consists of THREE source-based questions. Source material that is required to answer these questions can be found in the ADDENDUM.

3. SECTION B consists of THREE essay questions.

4. Answer THREE questions as follows:

   4.1 At least ONE must be a source-based question and at least ONE must be an essay question.

   4.2 The THIRD question may be either a source-based question or an essay question.

5. You are advised to spend at least ONE hour per question.

6. When answering the questions, you should apply your knowledge, skills and insight.

7. You will be disadvantaged by merely rewriting the sources as answers.

8. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.

9. Write neatly and legibly.

Copyright reserved

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

Answer at least ONE question in this section, but not more than TWO questions. The source material that is required to answer these questions is contained in the ADDENDUM.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID GROWING SPHERES OF INFLUENCE IN EUROPE CONTRIBUTE TO COLD WAR TENSIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) AND THE SOVIET UNION (USSR)?

Study Sources 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D and answer the questions that follow.

1.1 Refer to Source 1A.

1.1.1 How, according to the source, did the major European powers find themselves after the war? (2 x 1) (2)

1.1.2 Why, according to the source, was the United States still viewed as the world's leading military power after the war? (2 x 1) (2)

1.1.3 Define the historical concept '*imperialist expansion*' in the context of the role played by the United States in Europe, after the war. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.4 Why do you think the United States accused Stalin of breaching the Yalta Agreement on the right to self-determination? (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.5 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain how the division of Europe into two blocs became the heart of the struggle between the Superpowers. (2 x 2) (4)

1.2 Study Source 1B.

1.2.1 Give TWO reasons, from the source, that suggests that the Soviet Union was spreading communism in Eastern Europe. (2 x 1) (2)

1.2.2 According to the source, where did Churchill believe the Iron Curtain descended? (2 x 1) (2)

1.2.3 Comment on why Churchill and Truman both believed that communism posed a threat to peace and stability in the post-war world. (1 x 2) (2)

Copyright reserved

1.3 Read Source 1C.

1.3.1 How, according to the source, did Stalin describe Churchill? (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2 Quote evidence from the source that proves that Stalin was preparing for a possible military confrontation with the West. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.3 Define the concept '*Iron Curtain*' in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.4 Explain why so many Soviets opted for post-war cooperation with the West? (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.5 Comment on why it took Stalin many months to convince his people of the perceived danger from the West and to build a real "Iron Curtain" around his empire. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.6 Explain the usefulness of this source to historians researching how Churchill's speech contributed to growing tensions in Europe. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4 Consult Source 1D.

1.4.1 What messages does the cartoonist convey regarding Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe? (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.2 Explain in your own words, why Stalin wanted to have control over so many countries in Eastern Europe? (1 x 2) (2)

1.5 Compare Source 1B and Source 1C. Explain how the information in Source 1B supports the information in Source 1C regarding the increasing hostility between the USA and the USSR. (2 x 2) (4)

1.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge. Write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how the growing spheres of influence in Europe contributed to Cold War tensions between the United States of America and the Soviet Union. (8)

[50]

QUESTION 2: WHAT WERE THE REASONS FOR THE INVOLVEMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA IN THE ANGOLAN CIVIL WAR?

Study Sources 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D and answer the questions that follow.

2.1 Read Source 2A.

2.1.1 Define the concept *'civil war'* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.2 When, according to the source, did a civil war break out in Angola? (1 x 1) (1)

2.1.3 Quote evidence from the source that proves that the MPLA was a socialist party. (2 x 1) (2)

2.1.4 Comment on the statement, "In June 1975 the internal conflict reached a critical level in favour of the MPLA." (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.5 Why do you think the South African Government agreed to give covert (secret) military support to UNITA and the FNLA? (2 x 2) (4)

2.2 Consult Source 2B.

2.2.1 Why, according to the source, was Angola, so important to South Africa in the 1960s and early 1970s? (2 x 1) (2)

2.2.2 According to the source, why was much of the cooperation between Portugal and South Africa conducted in secret? (3 x 1) (3)

2.2.3 List TWO reasons from the source, why the South African Government feared the prospect of a hostile government in Luanda once the country became independent. (2 x 1) (2)

2.2.4 Explain why the United States viewed the MPLA as a puppet party of the Soviet Union. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.5 Explain the concept *'expansionism'* in the context of the Soviet Union's involvement in Angola. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3 Read Source 2C.

2.3.1 What, according to the source, did Vorster believe would have happened had South Africa not became involved in Angola? (2 x 1) (2)

2.3.2 Why do you think the MPLA did not disclose (reveal) the presence of the Russians and the Cubans? (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.3 Comment on, "South Africa did do the free world a service in Africa by causing this to emerge very clearly." (1 x 2) (2)

Copyright reserved

2.3.4 Explain the limitations of this source for historians researching the involvement of South Africa in the Angolan Civil War. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 Consult Source 2D.

2.4.1 What message does the photograph convey about the initial involvement of South Africa during the Angolan Civil War? (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.2 Why do you think, the South African Government would not want a photograph like this to be published in 1975? (1 x 2) (2)

2.5 Compare Source 2B and Source 2C. Explain how the evidence in Source 2B supports the information in Source 2C regarding South Africa's opposition to a MPLA run government in Angola. (2 x 2) (4)

2.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge. Write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining the reasons for the involvement of South Africa in the Angolan Civil War. (8)

[50]

QUESTION 3: WHAT CHALLENGES DID THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVISTS FACE IN THEIR ATTEMPTS TO DESEGREGATE BIRMINGHAM?

Study Sources 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D and answer the questions that follow.

3.1 Read Source 3A.

3.1.1 According to the source, which two groups participated in the Birmingham Campaign? (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.2 List FOUR forms of non-violent protests that were used when the campaign was launched. (4 x 1) (4)

3.1.3 Define the term '*segregation*' in the context of the United States of America. (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.4 Why do you think the city government obtained a state court injunction (ruling) against the protests? (1 x 2) (2)

3.2 Refer to Source 3B.

3.2.1 According to the source, what did Martin Luther King believe was required in a non-violent campaign? (4 x 1) (4)

3.2.2 Define the concept '*racial prejudice*' in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.3 Why do you think Martin Luther King felt that the legal system in Birmingham was unjust. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.4 Comment on what Martin Luther King meant with the statement, 'We know through painful experience that freedom is never voluntarily given by the oppressor.' (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.5 Comment on the reliability of the source to a historian researching the role of Martin Luther King in the Birmingham Campaign. (2 x 2) (4)

3.3 Consult Source 3C.

3.3.1 What message is portrayed in the photograph regarding desegregation in Birmingham? (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.2 Explain how photographs like this would have benefited the Civil Rights Campaign. (1 x 2) (2)

Copyright reserved

3.4 Study Source 3D.

3.4.1 Who, according to the source, was 'mad' with the protestors? (2 x 1) (2)

3.4.2 Why do you think the students viewed the protest as a victory? (1 x 2) (2)

3.4.3 Using the source and your own knowledge, explain how the response of the Birmingham Authorities could be viewed as an excessive use of force against the protestors? (2 x 2) (4)

3.4.4 Explain why the speaker was 'admonishing (advising) the people to be non-violent' over the public address system. (1 x 2) (2)

3.5 Compare Source 3C and Source 3D. Explain how the evidence in Source 3C is supported by the information in Source 3D regarding the response of the authorities to the protestors in Birmingham. (2 x 2) (4)

3.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge. Write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining the challenges the civil rights activists faced in their attempts to desegregate Birmingham. (8)

[50]

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer at least ONE question, but NOT more than TWO questions, in this section.

Your essay should be about THREE pages long.

QUESTION 4: THE EXTENSION OF THE COLD WAR: CASE STUDY – VIETNAM

"Although the Viet Cong were out gunned by the United States of America, they were smarter and had more to fight for in Vietnam."

Do you agree with the statement? Support your answer using relevant historical evidence. **[50]**

QUESTION 5: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: CASE STUDY – THE CONGO

To what extent were the political and economic policies, introduced by Mobuto Sese Seko responsible for turning the Congo into a one-party state. **[50]**

Use relevant historical evidence to support your answer.

QUESTION 6: CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS FROM THE 1950s TO THE 1970s: THE BLACK POWER MOVEMENT

The Black Power Movement marked a shift from non-violent protest to a more militant approach in the struggle for African American rights.

Critically discuss how effective this approach was in bringing about change in the United States during the 1960s and 1970s.

Use relevant historical evidence to support your answer. **[50]**

TOTAL: 150

Copyright reserved

Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

Iphondo leMpuma Kapa: Isebe leMfundo
Provinsie van die Oos Kaap: Department van Onderwys
Porafensie Ya Kapa Botjahabela: Lefapha la Thuto

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2025

HISTORY P1 ADDENDUM

This addendum consists of 14 pages.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID GROWING SPHERES OF INFLUENCE IN EUROPE CONTRIBUTE TO COLD WAR TENSIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) AND THE SOVIET UNION (USSR)?

SOURCE 1A

The source below explains how Europe was divided into two separate blocs after World War II.

The end of the Second World War did not signal a return to normality; on the contrary, it resulted in a new conflict. The major European powers that had been at the forefront of the international stage in the 1930s were left exhausted and ruined by the war, setting the scene for the emergence of two new global superpowers. Two blocs developed around the Soviet Union and the United States, with other countries being forced to choose between the two camps. The USSR came out of the war territorially enlarged and with an aura of prestige from having fought Hitlers Germany. The country was given a new lease of life by its heroic resistance to the enemy, exemplified by the victory at Stalingrad. The USSR also offered an ideological, economic and social model extending as never before to the rest of Europe.

The United States was the great victor of the Second World War. Its human and material losses were relatively low, and even though the US Army was almost completely demobilised a few months after the end of hostilities, the United States remained the world's leading military power. Its navy and air force were unrivalled, and until 1949 it was the only country with the capacity to produce nuclear weapons.

Each country feared the newfound power of the other. The Soviets felt surrounded and threatened by the West and accused the United States of spearheading 'imperialist expansion'. For their part, the Americans were concerned at Communist expansion and accused Stalin of breaching the Yalta Agreement on the right of free peoples to self-determination.

From 1947, Europe, divided into two blocs, was at the heart of the struggle between the two superpowers. The Cold War reached its first climax with the Soviet blockade of Berlin. The explosion of the first Soviet atomic bomb in the summer of 1949 reinforced the USSR in its role as a world power. This situation confirmed the predictions of Winston Churchill, who, in March 1946, had been the first Western statesman to speak of an 'Iron Curtain' that now divided Europe in two.

[From http://www.cvce.eu/obj/the_cold_war_1945_1989_full_text-en-6dfe06ed4790-48a4-8968-855e90593185.html. Accessed on 09 February 2025]

Copyright reserved

This document was downloaded from www.ecexams.co.za.

SOURCE 1B

The extract below refers to Winston Churchill's famous 'Sinews of Peace' speech delivered in 1946. Churchill, who had won the war in Europe, only to lose in the British general election in July 1945, eagerly accepted the invitation to appear on the same platform as the President of the United States.

Churchill knew that while the world looked forward to putting the horrors of war behind, events at the beginning of 1946 portended (warning sign) an even darker future ahead. In the wake of the Allied victory, the Soviet Union had begun shaping Eastern Europe in their image, bringing the governments of many nations into line with Moscow. On February 9, Premier Joseph Stalin gave a speech in which he declared that war between the East and West was inevitable (unavoidable). On February 22, the American Ambassador to Moscow, George F. Kennan, sent the famous "Long Telegram" warning of the Soviet Union's perpetual hostility towards the West.

Then, on March 5, 1946, at Westminster College in Fulton, Churchill's famous words "From Stettin in the Baltic, to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent," ushered in the Cold War and framed the geo-political landscape for the next 50 years. The former Prime Minister, with President Truman at his side, articulated (expressed) the threat that the Soviet Union and communism posed to peace and stability in the post-war world. Invoking the spirit of the Atlantic Charter he called for a strengthening of Anglo-American ties and for the United Nations to become a peace-promoting world organization that would succeed where its predecessor, the League of Nations had failed.

"The Sinews of Peace," the title Churchill himself gave his address, endures today as one of the statesman's most significant speeches. It not only made the term "iron curtain" a household phrase, but it coined the term "special relationship," describing enduring alliance between the United States and Great Britain

[From https://winstonchurchill.org/resources/speeches/1946-1963-elder-statesman/the-sinews-of-peace/. Accessed on 09 February 2025]

Copyright reserved

SOURCE 1C

The extract below is from a book written by Vladislav Zubok, professor of international history, with expertise on the Cold War, the Soviet Union and Stalinism, in which he deals with Stalin's response to Churchill's 'Iron Curtain' Speech.

Winston Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech was never published by the Soviet press -- only in May 1998 did it appear in Russian in a historical archival journal. Stalin himself informed his people about it in Pravda. He compared Churchill to Hitler and described him as "a warmonger" who aimed at "Anglo-Saxon ... racial" world domination. At the same time, he claimed that the Soviet Union, despite recent war losses, was capable of waging and winning another war. Stalin's harsh reaction was calculated, not emotional.

By the autumn of 1945, the Soviet dictator had begun preparations for a possible confrontation with the West. In addition to atomic and other military projects, he launched a campaign to disabuse (remove from) his lieutenants of any "illusions" about the West's – and Churchill's – good will.

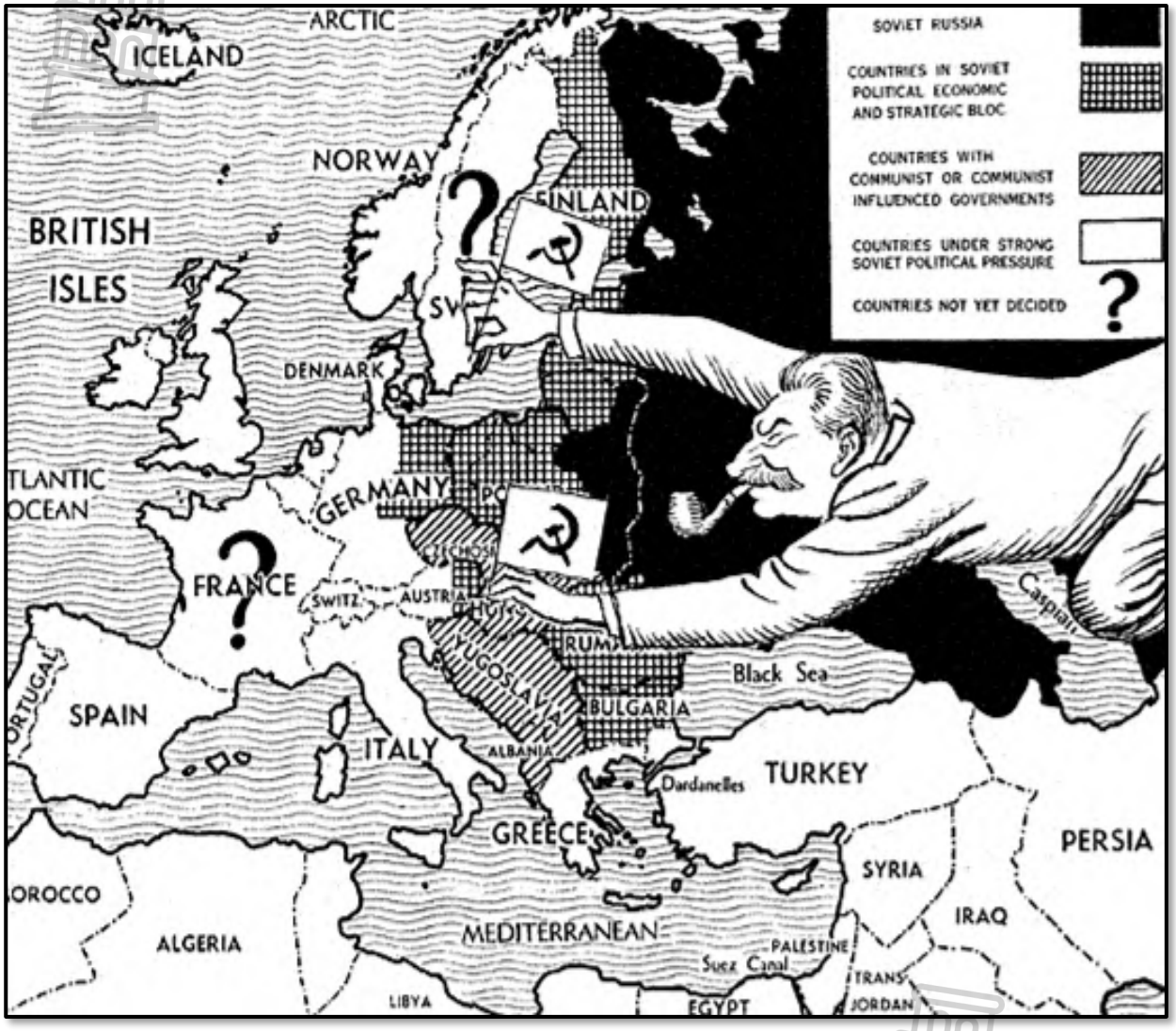
The "Iron Curtain" speech gave him a pretext (reason) for mobilizing the Soviet people against their former allies. It was not an easy task. Many Soviets, exhausted and hungry, opted for post-war cooperation with the West – not for a closed empire from Berlin to Vladivostok. And many could not care less about a mythical "war threat" from the West. On the contrary, most Soviets remembered the U.S. Lend-Lease program, including U.S. canned food sent to their nation during the war, and hoped this assistance might continue. It was even rumoured among peasants that Western powers might "force" Stalin to disband the hated collective farms.

Those military professionals, who dreaded a combination of U.S. atomic power and British air bases around the Soviet Union, took Stalin's response to Churchill as provocative bravado (arrogance). In March 1946, Stalin for the first time purged his top brass, among them the conqueror of Berlin, Marshal Georgi Zhukov. It took many more months for Stalin to convince his people of the perceived danger from the West and to build a real "Iron Curtain" around his empire.

[From Inside the Kremlin's Cold War by Vladislov Zubok Publish 1996]

SOURCE 1D

The following cartoon is by British cartoonist Leslie Illingworth [June 1947]. It depicts Stalin's attempts to extend Soviet control beyond Eastern Europe, reflecting the concerns over the growing ideological threat.



[From *https://www.jchistorytuition.com.sg/jc-history-tuition-notes-origins-of-the-cold-war-cartoon-case-studies/*. Accessed on 08 February 2025]

QUESTION 2: WHAT WERE THE REASONS FOR THE INVOLVEMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA IN THE ANGOLAN CIVIL WAR?

SOURCE 2A

The source below is part of a memoir by Johan Du Preez, the co-author of the book, Operation Savannah. It focusses on how foreign countries became involved in Angola.

In his book, Angola – Operation Savannah 1975–1976 (Pretoria 1989), prof. F.J. du Toit Spies stated that the independence process in the Portuguese colonies of Mozambique and Guinee-Bissau went off relatively smoothly. However, in Angola a civil war broke out between three opposing freedom movements – UNITA, the FNLA and the MPLA – each wanting to be in control of the country on 11 November 1975, the date set for Portugal to leave.

Ideologies played an important role. The MPLA had a Marxist base and had the support of Russia, Cuba and other communist countries with, amongst others, with their military forces already deployed in Angola. UNITA and the FNLA leaned towards the West, receiving lesser, mainly clandestine (secret) support from America and France.

In July 1975, the internal conflict reached a critical level in favour of the MPLA. UNITA and the FNLA approached South Africa for support. Involvement by America's Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), led to the South African government agreeing to render covert (secret) military support to these two movements. As a result, the South African Defence Force (SADF) became involved in a clandestine (secret) military operation in Angola over the period July 1975 – January 1976. The campaign was known as Operation Savannah.

[From *https: Operation Savannah - The battle of the casualties of the war. Johan Du Preez July 2017]*

SOURCE 2B

The extract below, written by Christopher Saunders, a historian, highlights the reasons for the involvement of South Africa in the Angolan Civil War.

What happened after Angolan independence was of course shaped in part by earlier relations between the two countries. Prior to the Lisbon coup of April 1974, the Portuguese rulers of Angola had been close allies of apartheid South Africa, and during the 1960s and early 1970s the South African government saw Angola as a key part of the buffer of white-ruled states that separated South Africa from black-ruled Africa to the north and provided South Africa with a protective shield. South Africa had a consulate-general in Luanda, but much of the co-operation between the two countries was conducted in secret, to avoid external scrutiny. Portugal did not want to be seen to be working openly with racist South Africa and the South African government did not want its electorate (voters) to know the extent of its commitments in the Portuguese colonies.

Relations between South Africa and Angola changed dramatically as a result of the Lisbon coup of late April 1974, for though the Portuguese remained in nominal control of Angola until 11 November 1975, the country was soon riven (torn apart) by civil war and external intervention. The South African government no longer had a friendly neighbour there and was now faced with the prospect of a hostile government in Luanda once the country became independent, one that would give succour (help) and support to SWAPO and would provide bases at which MK cadres could be trained before returning to fight in South Africa. On 11 November 1975 in Luanda the MPLA proclaimed itself to be the government of an independent Angola. The US not only failed to prevent what it saw as a puppet party of the Soviet Union coming to power, the large Cuban military force now stationed in Angola was seen by both the US and the South Africans as working under the orders of Moscow and as an agent of Soviet expansionism.

To the South African government, the arrival of the Cubans, more than the advent of the MPLA regime, meant a major new threat had developed in a country in the region in which it saw itself as hegemonic (dominant). It was feared in both Pretoria and Washington that the Cubans might intervene elsewhere in the region. Politicians and bureaucrats in Pretoria, much influenced by right-wingers in the US administration, saw Moscow's aim as the take-over of all Southern Africa. In such a context, there was no question of either the US or South Africa opening diplomatic relations with newly independent Angola, and the South Africans continued to give active support to Jonas Savimbi's UNITA.

[From https://scielo.org.za/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0259-01902011000100007. Accessed on 20 February 2025]

Copyright reserved

SOURCE 2C

The extract below is from a speech delivered in Parliament in 1976 by the Prime Minister B.J. Vorster.

Let us now approach the matter from a different point of view. Let us ask ourselves what would have happened if South Africa had not become involved. Then, firstly, the MPLA, with Russian and Cuban help, would have taken over the whole of Angola and would have sub-jugated (conquered) the entire population. They would have had the harbours of Lobito, Mocamedes and other harbours at their disposal right at the outset. They would have had the Benguela railway line at their disposal. They would have created the impression in the outside world that the people of Angola wanted the MPLA and were well-disposed (friendly) to the MPLA.

Initially the MPLA did not disclose (reveal) the presence of the Russians and the Cubans. They concealed their presence; they did not mention them, and the Russians and the Cubans did not announce their own presence there either. They tried to create the impression that it was the MPLA that was finding favour with the people of Angola and had the support of all the people in Angola. They did this although they controlled only one-third of the population and less than one-third of the territory.

I maintain in all seriousness that South Africa's involvement exposed the Russian-Cuban involvement. Even if South Africa did nothing else, South Africa did do the free world a service in Africa by causing this to emerge very clearly. But what would have happened further? The OAU would have recognized the MPLA unanimously or with few dissenting (opposing) votes at its conference, and South Africa would have been condemned in one morning at Addis Ababa. This did not happen.

[From *https://www.sahistory.org.za/archive/extract-speech-made-house-assembly-january-1976-reply-motion-no-confidence-government*. Accessed on 22 February 2025]

SOURCE 2D

This rare photograph, taken deep into Angola of a SADF Eland 90 Armoured Car of Combat Group Foxbat at the Re-Supply point at the abandoned Clinic at Santa Comba Angola, during Operation Savannah in 1975.



[From https://samilhistory.com/tag/operation-savannah/. Accessed 22 February 2025]

Copyright reserved

QUESTION 3: WHAT CHALLENGES DID THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVISTS FACE IN THEIR ATTEMPTS TO DESEGREGATE BIRMINGHAM?

SOURCE 3A

The source below highlights the start of the Birmingham campaign in 1963.

In April 1963, King and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) joined Birmingham's local campaign organized by Rev. Shuttlesworth and his group, the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights (ACMHR). The goal of the local campaign was to attack the city's segregation system by putting pressure on Birmingham's merchants during the Easter season, the second-biggest shopping season of the year.

The campaign was originally scheduled to begin in early March 1963 but was postponed until April. On April 3, 1963, it was launched with mass meetings, lunch counter sit-ins, a march on city hall, and a boycott of downtown merchants. King spoke to Birmingham's Black citizens about nonviolence and its methods and appealed for volunteers. When Birmingham's residents enthusiastically responded, the campaign's actions expanded to kneel-ins at churches, sit-ins at the library, and a march on the county courthouse to register voters.

On April 10, 1963, the city government obtained a state court injunction (ruling) against the protests. After debate, campaign leaders decided to disobey the court order. King contemplated whether he and Ralph Abernathy–SCLC's second-in-command–should be arrested. King decided that he must risk jail. On Good Friday, April 12, 1963, King was arrested in Birmingham after violating the anti-protest injunction and was placed in solitary confinement

[From *https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/birmingham-campaign-1963/*. Accessed on 10 February 2025]

SOURCE 3B

The source below contains extracts from Martin Luther King's famous letter titled '*From a Birmingham jail'* written on the 16th April *1963*

In any non-violent campaign there are four basic steps: 1) collection of the facts to determine whether injustices are alive; 2) negotiation; 3) self-purification; and 4) direct action. We have gone through all of these steps 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 the country. Its unjust treatment of Negros in the courts is a notorious reality. There have been more unsolved bombings of Negro homes and churches in Birmingham than in any city in this nation.

We know through painful experience that freedom is never voluntarily given by the oppressor; it must be demanded by the oppressed. Frankly I have never yet engaged in a direct-action movement that was "well timed", according to the timetable of those who have not suffered unduly from the disease of segregation.

Let us all hope that the dark clouds of racial prejudice will soon pass away and the deep fog of misunderstanding will be lifted from our fear-drenched communities and in some not too distant tomorrow the radiant stars of love and brotherhood will shine over our great nation with all of their scintillating beauty.

[From *https://billofrightsinstitute.org/primary-sources/letter-from-birmingham-jail*. Accessed on 10 February 2025]

Copyright reserved

SOURCE 3C

The photograph below, captured by Charles Moore, shows civil rights demonstrators being sprayed with high-pressure water hoses by the Birmingham Fire Department.



[From *https:// civilrightsheritage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/birmingham-hose.jpg*. Accessed on 10 Februarie 2025]

SOURCE 3D

The source below is an eyewitness account of Len Holt, a civil rights activist of the events that unfolded during one of the Birmingham protests in 1963.

Over the police radio I heard Bull Connor's voice. He was mad. He had been betrayed. Never before had the students demonstrated before 1 pm. I suspect the merchants were mad. And the kids downtown, all 600 of them, sang "We Shall Overcome." And they did overcome. No arrests were made. When the police finally got to the area, they merely ripped up the signs and told the youngsters to go home. The jails were full.

For the students, "home" was back to the 16th St. Baptist Church. A policeman went to the church to tell somebody from the Movement to ask the students to leave. When the announcement was made in the church, 2,000 persons went downtown. These thousands were joined by 2,000 spectators and made a wild, hilarious parade through downtown Birmingham, singing "We Shall Overcome."

Then the nearly 4,000 persons returned to the church from the "victory march." And while the throngs joyously sang inside, preparations were being made outside. The cars with dogs drove up. About 300 police officers surrounded the church and park area. Fire hoses were set up.

For a few minutes I left the area of the church and went to a nearby office. When I emerged, I saw 3,000 Negroes encircled in the Kelly-Ingram Park by policemen swinging clubs. The hoses were in action with the pressure wide open. On one side the students were confronted by clubs, on the other, by powerful streams of water. The firemen used the hoses to knock down the students. As the streams hit trees, the bark was ripped off. Bricks were torn loose from the walls. The hoses were directed at everyone with a black skin, demonstrators and non-demonstrators.

A stream of water slammed the Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth against the church wall, causing internal injuries. Mrs. Colia LaFayette, 25-year-old SNCC field secretary from Selma, Alabama, was knocked down and two fire hoses were brought to bear on her to wash her along the sidewalk.

Meanwhile, over the public address system inside the church, I could hear a speaker admonishing (advising) the people to be nonviolent. "We want to redeem the souls of people like Bull Connor."

[*Len Holt, "Eyewitness: The Police Terror at Birmingham," National Guardian newsweekly, May 16, 1963. As reprinted from Black Protest: 350 Years of History, Documents, and Analyses, by Joanne Grant.*]

Copyright reserved

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

http://www.cvce.eu/obj/the_cold_war_1945_1989_full_text-en-6dfe06ed4790-48a4-8968-855e90593185.html

https://winstonchurchill.org/resources/speeches/1946-1963-elder-statesman/the-sinews-of-peace/

du Preez, J. (2017). Operation Savannah: The battle of the casualties of the war

Zubok, V. M., & Pleshakov, C. (1996). Inside the Kremlin's Cold War: From Stalin to Khrushchev. Harvard University Press.

https://www.jchistorytuition.com.sg/jc-history-tuition-notes-origins-of-the-cold-war-cartoon-case-studies

https://www.businesswriting.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Operation-Savannah-The-battle-of-the-casualties-of-the-war-MC_26-8.pdf

https://scielo.org.za/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0259-01902011000100007

https://www.sahistory.org.za/archive/extract-speech-made-house-assembly-january-1976-reply-motion-no-confidence-government

https://samilhistory.com/tag/operation-savannah/

https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/birmingham-campaign-1963/

https://billofrightsinstitute.org/primary-sources/letter-from-birmingham-jail

https://civilrightsheritage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/birmingham-hose.jpg

https://www.crmvet.org/nars/bhamholt.htm

Copyright reserved