KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

HISTORY

COMMON ASSESSMENT TASK

MARCH 2025 TEST

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MARKS: 100

TIME: 2 hours

This question paper consists of 7 pages and an addendum of 10 pages.

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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

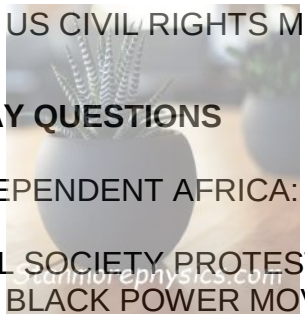
   QUESTION 1: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: CASE STUDY – ANGOLA

   QUESTION 2: CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS FROM THE 1950s TO THE 1970s: THE US CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

   SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

   QUESTION 3: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: CASE STUDY – THE CONGO

   QUESTION 4: CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS FROM THE 1950s TO THE 1970s: THE BLACK POWER MOVEMENT



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

3. SECTION B consists of TWO essay questions.

4. Answer TWO questions as follows:

   4.1 ONE source-based question from SECTION A.

   4.2 ONE essay question from SECTION B.

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

6. When answering the questions, candidates should apply their knowledge, skills and insight.

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

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

9. Write neatly and legibly.

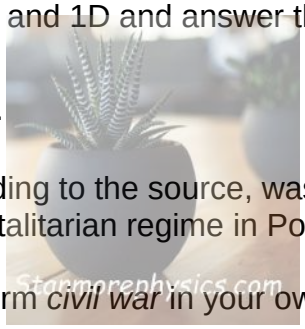
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SECTION A: SOURCE – BASED QUESTIONS

Answer only ONE question in this section.
Source material that is to be used to answer these questions is contained in the ADDENDUM.

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

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



1.1 Refer to Source 1A.

1.1.1 What, according to the source, was an immediate effect of the end of the totalitarian regime in Portugal on Angola? (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.2 Define the term *civil war* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.3 Name TWO organisations that fought for the control of Angola from 1975 as mentioned in the source. (2 x 1) (2)

1.1.4 Comment on what is implied by the statement, '… the dramatic airlift of the troops was an expression of solidarity with the besieged MPLA', with regards to the state of the MPLA before Cuba's involvement in the war. (2 x 2) (4)

1.1.5 Why, do you think, Washington (United States of America) chose to intervene covertly against the MPLA during the Angolan Civil War? (1 x 2) (2)

1.2 Read Source 1B.

1.2.1 How, according to the source, Fidel Castro justifies the military assistance to the MPLA against the surrogates of the USA? (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.2 Quote evidence from the source indicating that the Africans suffered racial oppression before the revolution in 1959. (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.3 Explain the term *Yankee imperialism* in the context of the Angolan Civil War during the 1970s. (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.4 Comment on the implication of Castro's statement,'… we shall defend Angola and Africa! And when we say defend, we mean it in the strict sense of the word'. (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.5 Explain the limitations of the source to a historian researching the reasons for the foreign involvement in the Angolan Civil War. (2 x 2) (4)

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1.3 Consult Source 1C.

1.3.1 Who, according to the source, did BJ Vorster blame for South Africa's intervention in Angola? (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.2 Using the source and your own knowledge, explain why South Africa wanted 'to prevent a hostile MPLA government from taking control' of Angola. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.3 What assistance, according to the source, did South Africa provide to the FNLA and UNITA in preparing them for further conflict? (2 x 1) (2)

1.4 Examine Sources 1B and 1C. Explain how the information in Source 3B differs from the evidence in Source 1C regarding Cuba's and South Africa's involvement in the Angolan Civil War. (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 Study Source 1D.

1.5.1 Explain the messages suggested in the cartoon with regards to Cuban and Russian involvement in Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.2 Why, do you think, Angola is depicted as a small figure in the cartoon? (1 x 2) (2)

1.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (80 words), explaining why Cuba and South Africa deployed military personnel to fight in the Angolan Civil War during the 1970s. (8)

[50]

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

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

2.1 Refer Source 2A.

2.1.1 Identify evidence in the source which indicates that Birmingham had a large number of African Americans living in the city. (1 x 1) (1)

2.1.2 State any THREE activities in the source that were launched by the organisers of the Birmingham Campaign on 3 April 1963. (3 x 1) (3)

2.1.3 Comment on why Martin Luther King Junior's 'Letter from a Birmingham Jail' may be regarded as historically significant in the context of the struggle for equality in the United States of America. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.4 Define the term *civil disobedience* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.5 Using the information from the source and your own knowledge, explain the role of the media in gaining the public support for the Civil Rights Movement during the Birmingham protests. (2 x 2) (4)

2.2 Consult Source 2B.

2.2.1 What, according to the source, did Burke Marshall learn upon arriving in Birmingham in May 1963? (2 x 1) (2)

2.2.2 Explain the significance of the presence of Burke Marshall in the negotiations between Martin Luther King Jr. and the city's business leaders in view of the prevailing political situation in Birmingham. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.3 Why, do you think, the federal government involved the private sector to reach a settlement with the civil rights leaders? (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.4 Mention the TWO agreements in the source that were concluded between the Senior Citizens Committee and leaders of the Birmingham Campaign. (2 x 1) (2)

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2.3 Study Source 2C.

2.3.1 Why, in your view, was this photograph taken? (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.2 Explain reliability of this source to a historian researching the outcomes of the Birmingham Campaign. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 Refer to Sources 2B and 2C. How does the information in Source 2B support the evidence in Source 2C regarding the successes of the Birmingham Campaign in 1963? (2 x 2) (4)



2.5 Read Source 2D.

2.5.1 Quote TWO forms of protest, in the source, that prompted the federal government to introduce the legislative changes. (2 x 1) (2)

2.5.2 Explain the term *supremacy* in the context of the racial segregation in Birmingham. (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.3 How, according to the source, the members of the Ku Klux Klan responded to the process of desegregation in Birmingham? (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.4 Comment on the implications of the statement: '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' in the context of the peaceful campaigns by the Civil Rights Movement. (2 x 2) (4)

2.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (80 words), explaining whether the Civil Rights Movement was successful in challenging segregation through the non-violent protests of 1963. (8)

[50]

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer only ONE question in this section.

Your essay should be about THREE pages long.

QUESTION 3: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: CASE STUDY – THE CONGO

Explain to what extent Mobutu Sese Seko reimagined the Congo after attaining independence in the1960s.

Use relevant examples to support your answer. **[50]**



QUESTION 4: CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS FROM THE 1950s TO THE 1970s: THE BLACK POWER MOVEMENT

Self-reliance was the philosophical bedrock of the Black Power Movement in the struggle to end discrimination against the African Americans in the United States of America during the 1960s.

Do you agree with this statement? Support your line of argument with relevant historical evidence. **[50]**

TOTAL MARKS: 100

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ADDENDUM

COMMON ASSESSMENT TASK

MARCH 2025 TEST

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TOTAL: 100

This addendum consists of 10 pages including this page.

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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?

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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.

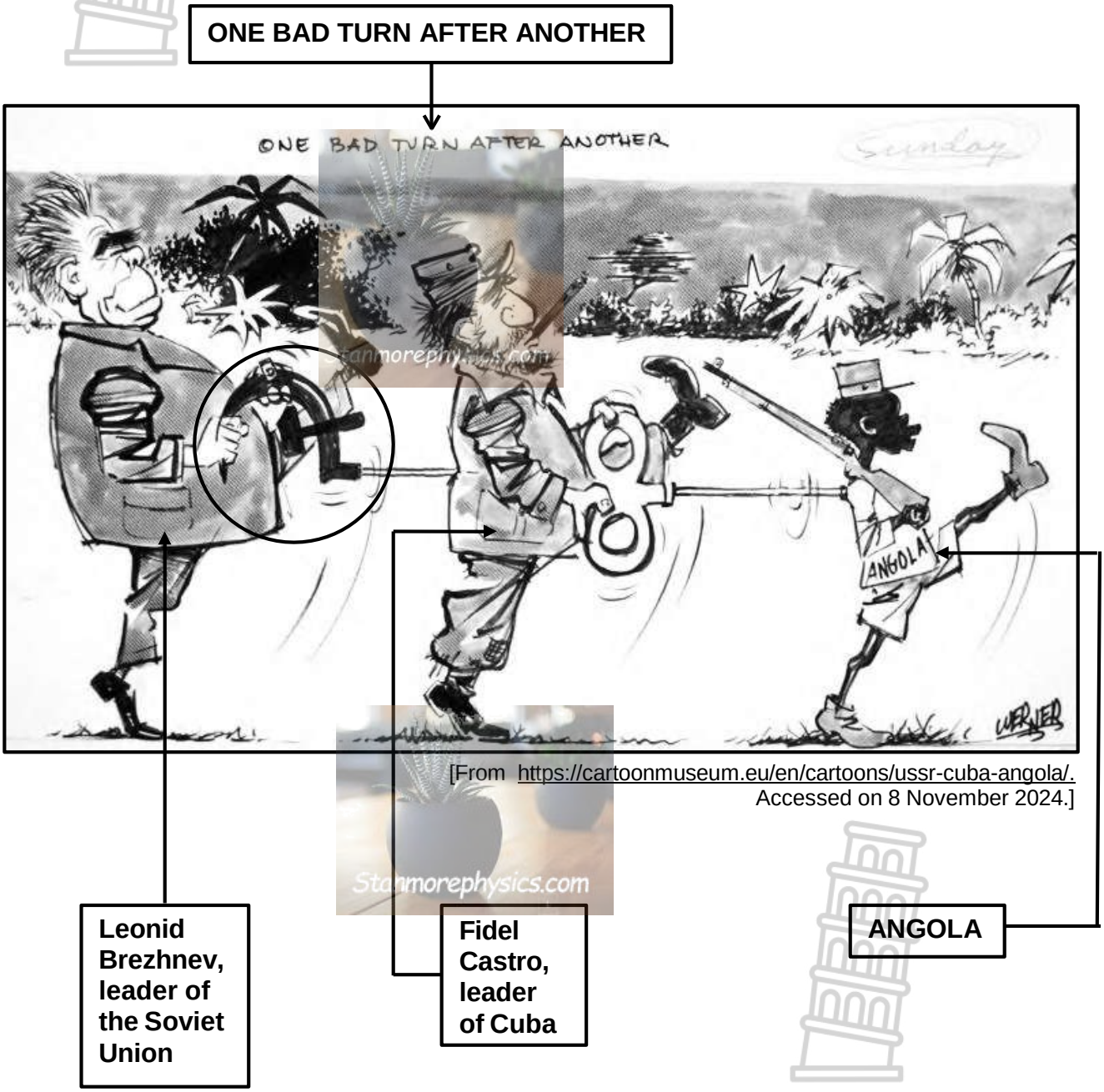
There is also evidence that President Kaunda of Zambia and President Mobutu of Zaire, neither of whom favoured the MPLA, welcomed South Africa's support for the FNLA and UNITA ... South Africa's actions drew her progressively (more and more) deeper into the Angolan War ... General Hendrik van den Bergh 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]

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SOURCE 1D

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



[From https://cartoonmuseum.eu/en/cartoons/ussr-cuba-angola/. Accessed on 8 November 2024.]

ONE BAD TURN AFTER ANOTHER

Leonid Brezhnev, leader of the Soviet Union

Fidel Castro, leader of Cuba

ANGOLA

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*."

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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]

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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.]

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ACKNOWLEGDEMENTS

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

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

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