basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE



GRADE 12

HISTORY P1

Stanmorephysics.com

NOVEMBER 2024

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 9 pages and an addendum of 14 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: 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 US CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

   SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

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

   QUESTION 5: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: CASE STUDY – THE CONGO

   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 can 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 questions, candidates should apply their 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.

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SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

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

QUESTION 1: HOW WERE THE LIVES OF BERLINERS AFFECTED BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BERLIN WALL IN 1961?

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

1.1 Refer to Source 1A.

1.1.1 When, according to the source, did the construction of the Berlin Wall begin? (1 x 1) (1)

1.1.2 Give ONE reason in the source, why the German Democratic Republic (GDR) constructed the Berlin Wall. (1 x 1) (1)

1.1.3 Define the concept *communism* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.4 Explain why you think the fleeing of people to the West in 1961 ended up damaging the following:

(a) 'the credibility of the GDR' (1 x 2) (2)

(b) 'the workforce of the GDR' (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.5 Quote TWO pieces of evidence from the source which indicates that 'within a day the West of Berlin was completely sealed off from the East'. (2 x 1) (2)

1.2 Read Source 1B.



1.2.1 Identify THREE incidents in the source that Hans Peters witnessed at 2.20 a.m. (13 August 1961) while he was on border duty in the French Sector of West Berlin. (3 x 1) (3)

1.2.2 Comment on what is implied by the words, 'It's all over now with trips to Berlin' in the context of what happened on 13 August 1961. (2 x 2) (4)

1.2.3 Explain why a historian would regard this source as reliable when researching an account of what transpired on the morning of 13 August 1961. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3 Study Source 1A and Source 1B. Explain how information in Source 1A supports the evidence in Source 1B regarding events that took place in Berlin on 13 August 1961. (2 x 2) (4)

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1.4 Use Source 1C.

1.4.1 Why, according to the source, was Noffke in West Berlin on the evening before the construction of the Berlin Wall? (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.2 Explain the concept *capitalist* in the context of West Berlin. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.3 What conclusions can be drawn from the fact that Noffke and a group were prepared to dig a tunnel of 200 yards to smuggle their families to the West? (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.4 How, according to the source, was the East German (Stasi) secret police able to deal with the following after the tunnel diggers had completed their work:

(a) Noffke (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Noffke's colleagues (1 x 1) (1)

(c) Noffke's wife (1 x 1) (1)

1.5 Consult Source 1D.

1.5.1 Explain whether you would consider the words, 'The men are becoming more jumpy as the Berlin Crisis deepens, Comrade ...', to be an appropriate caption for the cartoon. (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 Comment on the implication of the message on the signpost on the Western Sector side, '... DEFECTORS WELCOME'. (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.3 What conclusion can you draw from the body language of the two generals in the foreground, in the context of defections that were taking place? (1 x 2) (2)

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 lives of Berliners were affected by the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961. (8)

[50]

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QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE DEFEAT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE (SADF) AT THE BATTLE OF CUITO CUANAVALE IN ANGOLA LEAD TO PEACEFUL NEGOTIATIONS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE LATE 1980s?

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

2.1 Read Source 2A.

2.1.1 List FOUR military forces in the source that were involved in the final confrontation at the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale. (4 x 1) (4)

2.1.2 Define the term *sovereignty* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.3 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain the significance of Angola's air superiority during the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.4 Comment on what is implied by the statement, 'it was important in southern Africa that white South Africans could be killed by bullets fired by black Africans and black Cubans', in the context of the Angolan war. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.5 Explain the limitations of the source to a historian researching the outcome of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale. (2 x 2) (4)

2.2 Study Source 2B.

2.2.1 Give TWO reasons in the source why the United States government implemented a covert plan in Angola. (2 x 1) (2)

2.2.2 Explain why the United States used Mobutu and South Africa to intervene during the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.3 Comment on why Castro believed, 'there would have been no possibility of a successful outcome in Angola without the political and logistical support from the Soviet Union ...'. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.4 Quote TWO pieces of evidence from the source that suggests why South Africa had 'to sit down around the negotiating table'. (2 x 1) (2)

2.3 Use Source 2C.

2.3.1 Explain why you think this photograph was taken. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.2 What do you think was the significance of the presence of the United Nations' Secretary General during the signing of the Tripartite Accord? (2 x 2) (4)

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2.4 Refer to Sources 2A and 2C. Comment on how the information in Source 2A supports the evidence in Source 2C regarding the signing of the Tripartite Accord. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5 Consult Source 2D.

2.5.1 Identify, in the source, any TWO forces/parties that waged a combined attack on the Angolans (MPLA) during the Angolan Civil War. (2 x 1) (2)

2.5.2 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, comment on what was implied by Mandela's statement, '... your forces in the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale was of truly historic significance.' (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.3 How, according to the source, did the following respond when Mandela approached them for assistance in taking up arms?

(a) Western governments (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Cuba (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.4 Explain the term *internationalism* in the context of Cuba's foreign policy. (1 x 2) (2)

2.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how the defeat of the South African Defence Force (SADF) at the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale in Angola led to peaceful negotiations in southern Africa in the late 1980s. (8)

[50]

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QUESTION 3: WHY DID CIVIL RIGHTS MARCHERS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) ORGANISE THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON ON 28 AUGUST 1963?

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

3.1 Refer to Source 3A.

3.1.1 Quote evidence from the source suggesting why organisers of the March on Washington regarded it as more than just a demonstration. (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 State any TWO ways in the source in which the organisers wanted the March to be a disciplined and purposeful demonstration. (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.3 Who do you think are referred to as 'evil persons are determined to smear this March and to discredit (doubt) the cause of equality by deliberate efforts', with regard to the preparations for the March on Washington in 1963? (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.4 Comment on the implication of the statement, 'We ask each and every one in attendance ... to place the cause (March on Washington) above all else.' (2 x 2) (4)

3.2 Use Source 3B.

3.2.1 Define the term *civil rights* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.2 What, according to the source, did the civil rights marchers demand when they converged on the Lincoln Memorial? (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.3 Explain the significance of the presence of many leaders from various fields, who were given the opportunity to address the marchers. (2 x 2) (4)

3.2.4 Comment on why the 'I Have a Dream' speech may be regarded as historically significant. (2 x 2) (4)

3.3 Read Source 3C.

3.3.1 State any TWO demands in the source that were made by the marchers who participated in the March on Washington on 28 August 1963. (2 x 1) (2)

3.3.2 Why do you think the photographer decided to take this photograph? (2 x 2) (4)

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3.4 Refer to Sources 3B and 3C. Explain how the information in Source 3B supports the evidence in Source 3C regarding the activities on the day of the March on Washington on 28 August 1963. (2 x 2) (4)

3.5 Study Source 3D.

3.5.1 Give TWO reasons in the source which suggests that President Kennedy supported the March on Washington. (2 x 1) (2)

3.5.2 According to the source, give TWO reasons why the President believed the organisers of the March deserved the appreciation from the USA's government. (2 x 1) (2)

3.5.3 Explain the term *discrimination* in the context of the Civil Rights Movement in the USA. (1 x 2) (2)

3.5.4 Quote any law/programmes from the source that had to be passed by Congress to eliminate discrimination in employment. (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.5 Comment on why a historian would find this source useful when studying the reaction of the USA government to the March on Washington. (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 why civil rights marchers in the USA organised the March on Washington on 28 August 1963. (8)

[50]

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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

Explain to what extent the technological superiority of the United States army could not help to defeat a small army of Viet Cong guerrillas in the Vietnamese War between 1962 and 1973.

Substantiate your answer with relevant historical evidence. **[50]**

QUESTION 5: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: CASE STUDY – THE CONGO

Mobutu Sese Seko's political, economic, social and cultural policies, which he introduced in the Congo after gaining independence in the 1960s, were anti-colonial in nature.

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

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

The Black Power Movement adopted a militant approach to challenge discrimination against African Americans in the USA in the 1960s.

Critically discuss this statement in the context of the Black Power philosophy. Use relevant historical evidence to support your line of argument. **[50]**

TOTAL: 150

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ADDENDUM

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This addendum consists of 14 pages.

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QUESTION 1: HOW WERE THE LIVES OF BERLINERS AFFECTED BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BERLIN WALL IN 1961?

SOURCE 1A

The source below is from an article 'Berlin Local Life' written by D Rhodes in the *Travel Guide* on 31 March 2015. It explains why the Berlin Wall was constructed in August 1961.

Construction on the Berlin Wall began early on the morning of Sunday 13 August 1961. It was a desperate attempt – an effective move by the German Democratic Republic (GDR) – to stop East Berliners escaping from the Soviet-controlled East German state into the West of the city, which was then occupied by the Americans, British and French.

Berlin's unique situation as a city half-controlled by Western forces, in the middle of the Soviet Occupation Zone of Germany, made it a focal point for tensions between the Allies and the Soviets and a place where conflicting ideologies were enforced side by side.

However, as more and more people in the Soviet-controlled East grew disillusioned (dissatisfied) with communism and the increasingly oppressive economic and political conditions, an increasing number began defecting (running away) to the West. By 1961 an estimated 1 500 people a day were fleeing to the West, damaging both the credibility and, more importantly, the workforce of the GDR. Soon rumours began to spread about a wall, and it wasn't long after that those rumours were made a concrete reality.

In a masterfully planned operation, spanning (taking) just 24 hours, the streets of Berlin were torn up, barricades of paving stones were erected, tanks were gathered at crucial places and subways and local railway services were interrupted, so that within a day the West of Berlin was completely sealed off from the East. As of that same day, inhabitants of East Berlin and the GDR were no longer allowed to enter the West of the city – including the 60 000 who had been commuters (travellers).

[From 'Berlin Local Life', *Travel Guide* by D Rhodes]

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SOURCE 1B

The source below is from a book titled *The Great Power Conflict After 1945* by P Fisher who was a historian. It details the accounts of police sergeant, Hans Peters, and hotel worker, Ursula Heinemann, who were eyewitnesses to the events that took place in Berlin on 13 August 1961.

Hans Peters was on border duty in the French Sector of West Berlin. At 2.20 a.m., six trucks roared towards him, headlights blazing. Eighty yards [1 yard = 0,914 metres] away they stopped. A moment later, the street was full of armed soldiers who set up machine guns aimed at the French Sector. Two guards approached carrying coils (rolls) of barbed wire. At the invisible border line between the Soviet and French Sectors the squads cordoned off (blocked) the street. In the houses no one stirred (moved).

At 4.45 a.m. Ursula Heinemann awoke in her East Berlin flat to another working day at the Plaza Hotel in West Berlin. She walked to the nearby station and went to the ticket counter. 'Nein! Nein! [No! No!] Take your pfennigs (money) back! It's all over now with trips to Berlin.' At that moment Ursula saw five armed East German transport police heading her way. She turned and ran back to her flat. 'They've closed the border!' In a moment the landing and corridors of the flats were full of people shouting and crying. She decided that she must cross to the West. But how? Near the United States Sector she slipped (approached) through an orchard (plantation) and reached the barbed wire border. Ursula crawled forward on her stomach. She felt the metal barbs tearing her skin. At last she reached a border post. A moment later, she was in West Berlin.

By early morning East German police and soldiers had cut the city in two. The seal-off operation went on. Only a few crossing points stayed open, protected by tanks, armoured cars and water cannons. Nevertheless, some were still determined to risk death by crossing from East to West.

[From *The Great Power Conflict After 1945* by P Fisher]

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SOURCE 1C

The extract below is from a newspaper article titled 'Revealed: Tragic Victims of the Berlin Wall' by T Paterson for the British *The Independent* newspaper, dated 12 August 2006. It highlights the East Berliners' reaction to the construction of the Berlin Wall.

Siegfried Noffke was a 22-year-old who had been separated from his family by a momentous (important), tragic (sad) event that took the world by surprise. Noffke, an East Berliner, had been visiting relatives in capitalist West Berlin that evening. Like hundreds of others, he returned to a crossing point into East Berlin on the morning of 13 August but found it barred (blocked) by border police with machine guns. His only chance of contact with his wife and daughter, left in the East, was to wave at them across the barbed-wire divide.

He decided that his only chance was to smuggle his family into the West. He joined a group that had started to dig a tunnel from West Berlin's Sebastian Strasse, in the rundown district of Kreuzberg, that aimed to break through under the Wall into East Berlin's Heinrich Heine Strasse, a distance of some 200 yards.

On the morning of 28 June 1962, the tunnel diggers had almost reached their goal. Less than a yard of earth separated them from a cellar in a house in the East Berlin street. But when Noffke and his team broke through, they were met by East Germany's notorious Stasi secret police. Noffke, one of the first out, was instantly machine-gunned to death. His colleagues were arrested and put on trial for 'anti-state provocation' (challenging the state). Unbeknown (not known) to the tunnel-diggers, Jurgen Henning, a Stasi mole (spy), had joined the group early on and had kept the East Berlin authorities fully informed of their activities. Noffke's wife was jailed in East Germany for 'anti-Communist conspiracy (plot against communism)'.

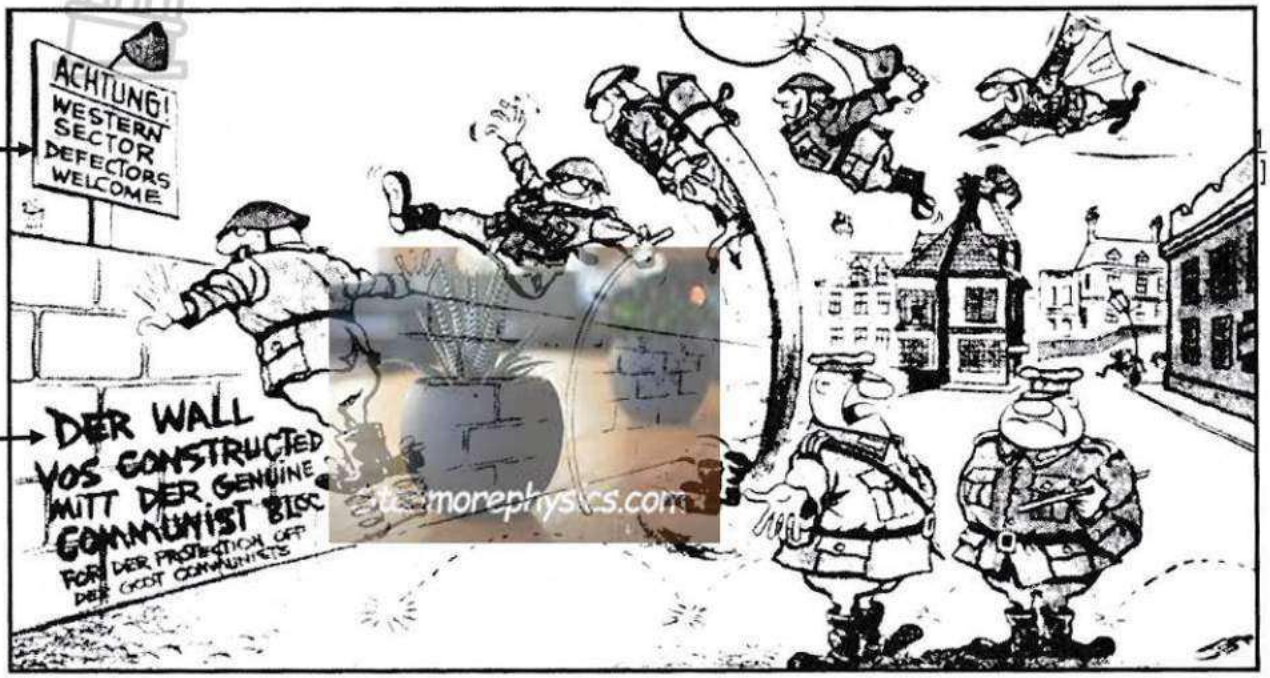


[From *The Independent* newspaper, 12 August 2006]

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SOURCE 1D

The cartoon below by J Hook appeared in *The Mercury* newspaper in Australia on 29 August 1961. It depicts East Berlin soldiers trying to defect towards the Western Sector of Berlin.



'The men are becoming more jumpy as the Berlin Crisis deepens, Comrade ...'

[From https://www.geoffhook.com/archive/get_archive.cgi?image=1961/08/jeff290861 Accessed on 10 March 2024.]

THE WALL WAS CONSTRUCTED WITH THE GENUINE COMMUNIST BLOC FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE GOOD COMMUNISTS

ATTENTION! WESTERN SECTOR DEFECTORS WELCOME

QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE DEFEAT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE (SADF) AT THE BATTLE OF CUITO CUANAVALE IN ANGOLA LEAD TO PEACEFUL NEGOTIATIONS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE LATE 1980s?

SOURCE 2A

The source below is an extract from the book, *The Mission: A Life for Freedom in South Africa,* by D Goldberg, a white anti-apartheid activist. It explains how Cuba and her allies succeeded in driving the South African Defence Force (SADF) out of Cuito Cuanavale, in Eastern Angola.

1987 was a turning point in southern Africa. At Cuito Cuanavale in Eastern Angola, the final confrontation took place between Cuban and Angolan military forces, who together confronted the South African forces and Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). It was the greatest battle on the African continent since the end of World War Two. The South African army that had marched with the backing of the United States, had to withdraw.

The Cuban contribution was enormous and having assisted in the struggle for the recognition of Angolan sovereignty, Cuba had to withdraw all its forces after having defeated the South African army at Cuito Cuanavale. The Soviet Union's contribution was enormous, too. The building of the radar (detector) network and the fighter aircraft protection, which gave Angola air superiority against South Africa, was crucial. And at a psychological level, it was important in southern Africa that white South Africans could be killed by bullets fired by black Africans and black Cubans. To be white did not make apartheid's soldiers bulletproof.

In 1988, one month before the end of Ronald Reagan's presidency, the three-party treaty (Tripartite Accord) that ensured Namibia's independence, was signed in New York by Angola, Cuba and South Africa. The treaty provided for the withdrawal of all Cuban military personnel within 30 months. The left-wing, ANC-friendly government in Angola remained in office and our case was won.

[From *The Mission: A Life for Freedom in South Africa* by D Goldberg]

SOURCE 2B

The source below is an extract from Fidel Castro's biography, *My Life – Fidel Castro*, by I Ramonet. It explains how the Soviet Union assisted the Cuban troops to counter the support that the United States provided to South Africa during the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale.

The government of the United States implemented a covert (secret) plan to crush the legitimate interests of the Angolan people and impose a puppet government. A key point was a United States alliance with South Africa to train and equip certain organisations created by the Portuguese colonial regime in order to frustrate Angola's independence and turn it into a condominium (house) for Mobutu, the dictator of Congo and South African fascism and apartheid. A South Africa whose troops Washington did not hesitate to use to invade Angola.

While in Angola, the United States made arrangements to transfer to South Africa several atomic bombs similar to those used in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We took all precautions and assumptions that the South Africans were going to drop a nuclear weapon on our troops in Cuito Cuanavale.

... Although the Soviet Union was not consulted on Cuba's decision to send troops to Cuito Cuanavale, they later decided to provide arms for the creation of the Angolan army, and they responded positively to certain of our requests for military material throughout the war. There would have been no possibility of a successful outcome in Angola without the political and logistical support from the Soviet Union against the aggression of power such as South Africa from the south, and of Mobutu from the north.

The overwhelming victory at Cuito Cuanavale and especially the withering (humiliating) advance by the powerful front of Cuban troops in south-western Angola, put an end to outside military aggression against that country. The enemy had to swallow its usual arrogant bullying and sit down around the negotiating table.

[From *My Life – Fidel Castro* by I Ramonet]

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SOURCE 2C

The photograph below was taken by the United Nations' photographer, J Isaac, on 22 December 1988. It shows representatives of South Africa, the United Nations, the United States, Angola and Cuba signing the Tripartite Accord.



Seated from left to right are: Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan (South Africa); Minister for Foreign Affairs, Roelof Frederik Botha (South Africa); the UN Secretary General, Javier Perez De Cuellar; Secretary of State, George Shultz (United States); Minister for Foreign Affairs, Alfonso Van Dunem (Angola); General Antonio dos Santos Franca (Angola); Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli; and General Abelardo Colomé Ibarra (Cuba).

[From https://www.google.com/imegres?q=tripatite%20accord%201988. Accessed on 10 March 2024.]

SOURCE 2D

The extract below is from a speech delivered by Nelson Mandela at a rally in Matanzas, Cuba on 26 July 1991. It focuses on how the defeat of the South African Defence Force (SADF) at Cuito Cuanavale changed the balance of forces within the region of southern Africa.

It was in prison when I first heard of the massive assistance (providing support) that the Cuban internationalist forces provided to the people of Angola, on such a scale that one hesitated to believe, when the Angolans (MPLA) came under combined attack from South Africa, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) financed the National Liberation Front of Angola (FNLA), the mercenaries (guerrillas), the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and Zairian troops in 1975.

We know that the Cuban forces were willing to withdraw shortly after repelling (resisting) the 1975 invasion, but the continued aggression from Pretoria made this impossible. Your presence and the reinforcement of your forces in the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale was of truly historic significance. It is well-known that the state's response to our legitimate democratic demands was, among other things, to charge our leadership with treason ...

When we wanted to take up arms, we approached numerous Western governments for assistance, and we were never able to see any but the most junior ministers. When we visited Cuba, we were received by the highest officials and were immediately offered whatever we wanted and needed. That was our earliest experience with Cuban internationalism. The decisive defeat of Cuito Cuanavale altered the balance of forces within the region and reduced the capacity of the Pretoria regime to destabilise its neighbours. This, in combination with our people's struggles within the country, was crucial in bringing Pretoria to realise that it would have to talk.

[From *How Far We Slaves Have Come* by N Mandela and F Castro]

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QUESTION 3: WHY DID CIVIL RIGHTS MARCHERS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) ORGANISE THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON ON 28 AUGUST 1963?

SOURCE 3A

The extract below is from an audio recording, *Tape 108/843*, by the heads of the ten Civil Rights Movement organisations. It emphasises the importance of the march and calls for the discipline of marchers during the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom on 28 August 1963.

The Washington March of 28 August is more than just a demonstration. It is a living petition in the flesh of the scores of thousands of citizens of both races who will be present from all parts of our country. It will be orderly, but not subservient (passive). It will be proud, but not arrogant (big-headed). It will be non-violent, but not timid (frightened). It will be unified in purposes and behaviour, not splintered (broken) into groups and individual competitors. It will be outspoken, but not raucous (violent).

We, the undersigned, who see the Washington March as wrapping (gathering) up the dreams, hopes, ambitions, tears and prayers of millions who have lived for this day, call upon the members, followers and well-wishers of our several organisations to make the March a disciplined and purposeful demonstration.

We call upon them all, black and white, to resist provocations (incitements) to disorder and to violence. We ask them to remember that evil persons are determined to smear this March and to discredit (doubt) the cause of equality by deliberate efforts to stir (cause) disorder. We call for self-discipline, so that no one in our own ranks (group), however enthusiastic, shall be the spark for disorder.

We call for resistance to the efforts of those who, while not enemies of the March as such, might seek to use it to advance causes not dedicated primarily to civil rights or to the welfare of our country. We ask each and every one in attendance in Washington or in spiritual attendance back home to place the cause above all else.

[From Meetings: *Tape 108/843*. Civil Rights, 28 August 1963]

SOURCE 3B

The source below is from the book, *The Civil Rights Movement – An Illustrated History*, by B Wilkinson. It focuses on how activities on the day of the March on Washington unfolded, including the delivery of the 'I Have a Dream' speech by Martin Luther King Jr.

On 28 August some 250 000 civil rights activists led by Martin Luther King Jr, converged (came together at) on the Lincoln Memorial to demand full civil rights for blacks. 'Jobs and freedom' was the cry of the marchers, including 50 000 whites. They were addressed by a phalanx (mass) of supporters including labour leader Walter Reuther, clergymen of many faiths, folk singer Joan Baez and gospel singer Mahalia Jackson.

The unforgettable closing address was delivered by Dr King, who would receive the Nobel Prize for Peace the following year. At the urging of Mahalia Jackson who called out from the dais (stage) 'Tell them about your dream, Martin! Tell them about the dream!' he put aside his prepared text (speech) and moved the immense (huge) crowd to tears and exaltation (praise) with the words, 'I Have a Dream this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident – that all men are created equal." ... I Have a Dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the colour of their skin but by the content of their character. I Have a Dream today.' ...

'When we let freedom ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual, "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God almighty, we are free at last." '

[From *The Civil Rights Movement – An Illustrated History* by B Wilkinson]

SOURCE 3C

The photograph below is from a book titled *The Day They Marched* by DE Saunders. It shows civil rights marchers on the way to Washington, carrying placards during the March on Washington on 28 August 1963.



[From *The Day They Marched* by DE Saunders]

NO US* DOUGH** TO HELP JIM CROW GROW

WE DEMAND VOTING RIGHTS NOW!

WE DEMAND AN END TO POLICE BRUTALITY NOW!

WE MARCH FOR JOBS FOR ALL NOW!

WE MARCH FOR HIGHER MINIMUM WAGES COVERAGE FOR ALL WORKERS NOW!

WE MARCH FOR INTEGRATED SCHOOLS NOW!

*US: USA
**DOUGH: MONEY

SOURCE 3D

The source below is a media statement by President Kennedy published in *The New York Times* on 29 August 1963. It highlights how President Kennedy was impressed with the manner in which the March on Washington unfolded.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE **28 AUGUST 1963**

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

We have witnessed today in Washington tens of thousands of Americans ... both Negro* and white ... exercising their right to assemble peaceably and direct the widest possible attention to a great national issue. What is different today is the intensified and widespread public awareness of the need to move forward in achieving these objectives ... objectives which are older than this nation.

One cannot help but be impressed with the deep fervour (passion) and the quiet dignity that characterises the thousands who have gathered in the Nation's Capital from across the country to demonstrate their faith and confidence in our democratic form of government. The leaders of the organisation sponsoring the March and all who have participated in it deserve our appreciation for the detailed preparations that made it possible and for the orderly manner in which it has been conducted.

The Executive Branch of the Federal Government will continue its efforts to obtain increased employment and to eliminate discrimination in employment practices, two of the prime goals of the March. In addition, our efforts to secure the enactment (passing) of the legislative proposals made to the Congress will be maintained, including not only the Civil Rights Bill, but also proposals to broaden and strengthen the Manpower Development and Training Program, the Youth Employment Bill, amendments to the vocational education program, the establishment of a work-study program for high-school age youth and strengthening of the adult basic education provisions.

[From *The New York Times*, 29 August 1963]

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***Negro:** A derogatory name used in the USA in the past to refer to African (black) Americans

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