



basic education

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HISTORY P1

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ADDENDUM

This addendum consists of 14 pages.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA RESPOND TO THE DEPLOYMENT OF MISSILES TO CUBA IN 1962?**SOURCE 1A**

The source below explains how President JF Kennedy and President N Khrushchev reacted to the deployment of missiles in Cuba.

President Kennedy summoned a crisis management team, the Executive Committee (ExComm), to deal with the threat of missiles in Cuba. Kennedy rejected calls from the military for an immediate air strike followed by an invasion of Cuba and ordered instead a naval quarantine (blockade) of the island. Khrushchev ignored the quarantine and Soviet ships containing missiles headed for Cuba. However, on 24 October, six Soviet ships turned back towards the Soviet Union. At this point Dean Rusk, the US Secretary of State, commented, 'We're eyeball to eyeball and I think the other fellow just blinked.' Nevertheless, the crisis continued as the missile sites still remained in Cuba.

On 26 October, Khrushchev sent a telegram to Kennedy saying that the Soviet Union would remove the missiles in return for a US pledge not to invade Cuba. At this point, he was convinced that the United States was on a verge of attacking Cuba. Before Kennedy could respond to this telegram, Khrushchev sent a second, more demanding letter to the US government insisting on the inclusion of the removal of Turkish missiles in any deal over Cuba ...



Kennedy continued to see military action as a last resort and on the advice of Llewellyn Thompson, who had been the US ambassador to the Soviet Union, he decided to accept Khrushchev's first offer and ignore the second. At the same time, however, Kennedy's brother and then Attorney General, Robert Kennedy, met with Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador, in Washington DC to agree that the United States would remove missiles from Turkey.

[From *History 20th Century World, The Cold War* by K Rogers and J Thomas]

SOURCE 1B

The source below is part of a speech that President Khrushchev delivered on Radio Moscow on 27 October 1962. It focuses on his decision to remove Soviet missiles from Cuba.

I therefore make this proposal: We are willing to remove the missiles from Cuba which you regard as offensive. We are willing to carry this out and to make this pledge (promise) to the United Nations. Your representatives will make a declaration to the effect that the United States, for its part, considering the uneasiness and anxiety of the Soviet State, will remove similar missiles from Turkey.

We, in making this pledge, in order to give satisfaction and hope to the peoples of Cuba and Turkey and to strengthen their confidence in their security, will make a statement within the framework of the Security Council to the effect that the Soviet government gives a solemn assurance (promise) to respect the inviolability (safety) of the borders and sovereignty of Turkey, not to interfere in its internal affairs, not to invade Turkey, not to make available our territory as a bridgehead (position) for such an invasion ...

The United States government will make a similar statement within the framework of the Security Council regarding Cuba.

Why would I like to do this? Because the whole world is now apprehensive (worried) and expects sensible (workable) actions of us. The greatest joy for all peoples would be the announcement of our agreement and of the eradication (suppression) of the controversy that has arisen. I attach great importance to this agreement in so far as it could serve as a good beginning and could in particular make it easier to reach agreement on banning the tests of nuclear weapons.

These are my proposals, Mr President.

Respectfully yours,

N Khrushchev

[From <https://www.marxistorg/archive/khrushchev/1962/10/27.htm>.
Accessed on 20 September 2017.]

SOURCE 1C

The aerial photograph below shows a convoy of trucks transporting the dismantled Soviet missiles to a cargo ship that was docked at Port of Mariel, Cuba, in November 1962.



[From <http://usarchives2.gwu.edu/nsa/cuba-mus-cn.cri/photos.htm>.
Accessed on 21 September 2017.]

**A convoy of trucks transporting
dismantled Soviet missiles to be
loaded onto a cargo ship.**

SOURCE 1D

The following is part of a speech that JF Kennedy, the President of the United States of America (USA), delivered from the White House on 2 November 1962. It focuses on the removal of Soviet missiles from Cuba.

My fellow citizens: I want to take this opportunity to report on the conclusions which this government has reached on the basis of yesterday's aerial photographs, which will be made available tomorrow, as well as other indications, namely that the Soviet missile bases in Cuba are being dismantled, their missiles and related equipment are being crated (put in boxes), and the fixed installations at these sites are being destroyed.

The United States intends to follow closely the completion of this work through a variety of means, including aerial surveillance, until such a time as an equally satisfactory international means of verification (proof) is affected.

While the quarantine (blockade) remains in effect, we are hopeful that adequate procedures can be developed for international inspection of Cuba-bound cargoes. The International Committee of the Red Cross, in our view, would be an appropriate agent in this matter.

The continuation of these measures in air and sea, until the threat to peace posed by these offensive weapons is gone, is in keeping with our pledge to secure their withdrawal or elimination (removal) from this hemisphere. It is in keeping with the resolutions of the Organisation of American States (OAS), and it is in keeping with the exchange of letters with Chairman Khrushchev of 27 and 28 October.

Progress is now being made towards the restoration of peace in the Caribbean and it is our firm hope and purpose that this progress will go forward. We will continue to keep the American people informed on this vital matter.

[From *Thirteen Days: A Memoir of the Cuban Missile Crisis* by RF Kennedy]

QUESTION 2: WHAT ROLE DID FOREIGN POWERS PLAY IN THE BATTLE OF CUITO CUANAVALÉ?**SOURCE 2A**

The source below focuses on the reasons for South Africa's involvement in the Cold War in Angola.

John Vorster (South Africa's Prime Minister) placed the blame for South Africa's intervention in Angola squarely on the shoulders of Russia and Cuba: '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 (contain) 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, not the Cubans and the MPLA, who threatened the two dams between Ruacana and Calueque. The main reasons for South Africa's intervention in Angola was not the presence of Russians and Cubans, but the desire (longing) to prevent the MPLA government from taking control and preventing the spread of communism.



There is also evidence that President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and President Mobutu Sese Seko 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 (editors)]

SOURCE 2B

The extract below focuses on the involvement of Angola, Cuba, South Africa and Russia in the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale.

In August 1987 Angolan and Cuban brigades (units of soldiers) under a Russian commander began a large-scale attack on UNITA. The South African troops who were rushed to the rescue made use of tanks for the first time since World War II. The fighting that raged in Cuito Cuanavale has been called the greatest battle to date in Africa south of the Sahara. The South Africans, supported by UNITA, halted the Angolans' advance on the Lomba River and then drove them back towards Cuito Cuanavale, where the Angolan soldiers dug in and resisted obstinately (stubbornly). They also began to get increasing support from their air force while the South African air force began to lose air control. The Chief of the South African Defence Force (SADF) thought that Cuito Cuanavale could be taken, but that it would cost the lives of about 300 white soldiers as well as a great number of black soldiers from the South West African Territorial Force and UNITA. Such a price was regarded as too high and it was decided to leave Cuito Cuanavale in Angolan possession ...

... Cuito Cuanavale was a turning point in the history of Southern Africa. The stalemate there led all parties to think again. It was clear to all that victory was not in sight and that to continue the war would lead to continually greater losses. South Africa found it ever more difficult to justify the enormous (huge) cost of the war in Angola, amounting to over R1 million a day. Above all, the lengthening list of young men dying in Angola and the increasing militarisation of South Africa was arousing opposition. At the same time Angola yearned (desired) for peace so that her war-damaged economy, infrastructure and human relations might be repaired.

[From http://www.defenceweb.co.za/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=51193.
Accessed on 18 April 2018.]

SOURCE 2C

The photograph below shows a convoy of South African Defence Force military vehicles leaving Angola and entering Namibia in 1988.



[From <https://www.historytoday.com/gary-baines/replaying-cuito-cuanavale>.
Accessed on 18 April 2018.]

SOURCE 2D

This extract was taken from a speech that was delivered by Rodolfo Benítez Verson, the Cuban ambassador in South Africa, on 23 March 1988. He outlines how Cuba won the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale.

On 23 March 1988, the South Africans and the puppet armed group, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), supported by the United States of America, launched their last major assault on Cuito Cuanavale.

But they were definitely stopped by the communist forces of Angola, Cuba and the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), with support from members of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa.

Fidel Castro emphasised the importance of the battle and stated: 'In Cuito Cuanavale the Cuban Revolution played everything, played its own existence, risked a large-scale battle against one of the strongest powers of those located in the Third World, against one of the richest powers with an important industrial and technological development, armed to the teeth, at that distance from our small country and with our resources, with our weapons.'

The apartheid regime tried to present its defeat in Cuito Cuanavale as a tactical retreat. Throughout these years, some dubious authors have also tried to rewrite history, minimising and even ignoring the relevance of the fight in Cuito Cuanavale. But the African revolutionaries never had doubts about who won the battle and its relevance.

Nelson Mandela said the following about Cuba's participation in Angola, 'Your presence and the reinforcements sent to the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale have a truly historic importance. The crushing defeat of the racist army in Cuito Cuanavale was a victory for all of Africa!'

[From <https://www.iol.co.za/capetimes/opinion/cuito-cuanavale-the-turning-point-14003886>.
Accessed on 18 April 2018.]

QUESTION 3: WHAT INFLUENCE DID THE PHILOSOPHY OF BLACK POWER HAVE ON AFRICAN AMERICANS IN THE 1960s AND 1970s?**SOURCE 3A**

The source below explains the role that television played in motivating young African Americans to be proud of their black identity.

Televised coverage of the movement heightened the importance of an embodied (in person) image of black militancy. Emory Douglas, who became minister of culture of the Black Panther Party, described how his thinking was shaped by this medium: 'I was very inspired by Stokely [Carmichael] and Rap [H Rap Brown]. I used to see them on TV all the time. And they were fearless in that time. I identified with them. [Stokely] was talking about Black Pride and Black Power.' Pearl Marsh, who at the time was a student at a historically black college, decided to stop straightening her hair after seeing militants on television. In these militants she saw something that seemed to be her authentic (real) self.

'It was in Alabama (a Southern State), when I was at Huntsville, and this was a really strict school. We got to watch television every now and then, and I remember seeing militant students being interviewed and seeing their naturals (Afro hairstyles). So one day I washed my hair and stole a fork from the dining commons (dining hall). I mean literally a kitchen fork and did my hair up and went to class. I felt so relieved ... Black is beautiful didn't overcome everything. The one thing it did overcome was shame; that we were ashamed that our hair was kinky (curly). I mean the thought that a white person would ever see your hair not straightened was just inconceivable (unthinkable). And so it was relief. That this was me. My father died when he saw it. He just died. I came home with this hair out there looking like this globe. 'You look like an African!' That was pejorative (disapproving). I said, 'Yeah. So I look like an African. I am an African.'

... The 'militants' on television gave Marsh a new way to be herself. Kinky hair, a feature she had worn with shame, was recast (changed) into a glorious symbol of membership of a proud and beautiful race.

[From *Ain't I a Beauty Queen? Black Women, Beauty, and the Politics of Race* by ML Craig]

SOURCE 3B

The source below focuses on the role that Angela Davis played in the struggle against oppression in the United States of America in the 1960s and 1970s.

Angela Davis, activist, educator, scholar and politician lived in the 'Dynamite Hill' area of Birmingham, Alabama. The area received that name because so many African American homes in this middle-class neighbourhood had been bombed over the years by the Ku Klux Klan.

As a teenager Davis moved to New York City with her mother and attended the Elizabeth Irwin High School, a leftist school, because a number of its teachers were blacklisted during the McCarthy era for their alleged earlier communist activities.

She graduated with a BA (magna cum laude) in 1965. Davis was so moved by the deaths of the four girls killed in the bombing of Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in her hometown in 1963 that she decided to join the Civil Rights Movement. However, by 1967 Davis was influenced by the philosophy of Black Power and joined the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and then the Black Panther Party. She also continued her education. In 1968 she moved further to the left and became a member of the American Communist Party.

In 1969 Angela Davis was hired by the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), as an assistant professor of philosophy, but her involvement in the Communist Party led to her dismissal. During the early 1970s she also became active in the movement to improve prison conditions for inmates. That work led to her campaign to release the Soledad Brothers (from prison). The Soledad Brothers were two African American prisoners and Black Panther Party members, George Jackson and WL Nolen, who were incarcerated (imprisoned) in the late 1960s.

On 7 August 1970, Jonathan Jackson, the younger brother of George Jackson, attempted to free prisoners who were on trial in the Marin County Courthouse. During this failed attempt, Superior Court Judge, Harold Haley, and three others, including Jonathan Jackson, were killed. Although Davis did not participate in the actual break-out attempt, she became a suspect when it was discovered that the guns used by Jackson were registered in her name. Davis fled to avoid arrest and was placed on the FBI's most wanted list.

[From <http://www.blackpast.org/aah/davis-angela-1944-0>.
Accessed on 18 April 2018.]


SOURCE 3C

The poster below was prepared and distributed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in August 1970. It appealed to the public to assist in the arrest of Angela Davis who was on the FBI's most wanted list of fugitives (run-aways).

WANTED BY THE FBI

**INTERSTATE FLIGHT - MURDER, KIDNAPING
ANGELA YVONNE DAVIS**

Photograph taken 1969 Photograph taken 1970 FBI No. 867.615 G



Alias (Also known as): 'Tamu'

IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS PERSON, PLEASE NOTIFY ME OR CONTACT YOUR LEGAL FBI OFFICE.

J EDGAR HOOVER

[From https://www.history.com/Angela_Davis.
Accessed on 21 March 2018.]

SOURCE 3D

The source below focuses on the statement that Edgar Hoover (FBI director) issued regarding the Black Panther Party. It was published in the *Desert Sun*, a Californian newspaper, on 16 July 1969.

BLACK PANTHER GREATEST THREAT TO US SECURITY

WASHINGTON: ... Hoover said in his fiscal (financial) 1969 annual report the increased activity of 'violence-prone black extremists groups' had put more investigative responsibilities on the FBI. 'Of these,' Hoover said, 'the Black Panther Party, without question, represents the greatest threat to the internal security of the country. Schooled in the Marxist-Leninist ideology and the teachings of Chinese Communist leader, Mao ZeDong, its members have perpetrated (done) numerous assaults on police officers, destroyed public property and have engaged in violent confrontations with police in cities throughout the country.' Hoover said, 'Leaders and representatives of the Black Panther Party travel extensively all over the United States preaching their gospel of hate and violence not only to ghetto residents, but also to students in colleges, universities and high schools as well.'

Huey Newton, the Panthers' minister of defence, was arrested for the fatal shooting of a Californian policeman on 8 September 1968. Another Panther, Bobby Seale, was among eight demonstrators at the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago indicted (arrested) on federal charges of 'inciting to riot'. Hoover announced new figures showing student revolutions during the 1968–1969 academic year caused more than \$3 million in damage to educational facilities and led to more than 4 000 arrests. He said the use of 'organised terror and violence' disrupted more than 225 institutions of higher learning. There were 61 cases of arson or bombings on college campuses.

[From <https://cdnc.ucr.edu/cgi-bin/cdnc?a=d&d=DS19690716.2.89>.
Accessed on 17 March 2018.]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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