Downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com CLICK HERE

basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12



HISTORY P1

NOVEMBER 2022

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

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

Copyright reserved

Downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com

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 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.

downloaded from stanmorephysics.com

Downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

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

QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE CONTRIBUTE TO COLD WAR TENSIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) AND THE SOVIET UNION (USSR) FROM 1947?

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

1.1 Refer to Source 1A.

1.1.1 Give TWO reasons in the source why Truman was determined to take a hard line with the Soviets. (2 x 1) (2)

1.1.2 Define the concept *containment* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.3 Explain what is implied by the statement, 'Truman decided it was time for the United States to step into the role of world leader' in the context of the Truman Doctrine. (2 x 2) (4)

1.1.4 Comment on why you think communism was regarded as a threatening 'unstoppable virus' to neighbouring European nations. (1 x 2) (2)

1.2 Read Source 1B.

1.2.1 State FOUR requests in the source that Truman asked Congress to authorise in order to assist Greece and Turkey. (4 x 1) (4)

1.2.2 Explain the concept *totalitarian regimes* in the context of the Truman Doctrine. (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.3 What do you think Truman meant by the statement, 'The seeds of totalitarian regimes are nurtured by misery and want', regarding the spread of communism to Europe? (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.4 Quote TWO reasons from the source why the United States of America could not falter (fail) in supporting the 'free peoples of the world'. (2 x 1) (2)

1.3 Use Source 1C.

1.3.1 Explain the messages that are conveyed in the cartoon regarding Cold War tensions between the USA and the Soviet Union from 1947. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.2 Comment on the limitations of this source for a historian researching communism. (2 x 2) (4)

downloaded from stanmorephysics.com

Downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com

1.4 Study Sources 1B and 1C. Explain how the evidence in Source 1B supports the information in Source 1C regarding the assistance that the United States of America had given to Europe in order to contain the spread of communism. (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 Consult Source 1D.

1.5.1 Name any TWO countries in the source whose parties were members of Cominform in 1947. (2 x 1) (2)

1.5.2 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why, by the summer of 1947, the Truman Doctrine had become a threat to Cominform. (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.3 In the context of the Cold War, who, according to the Cominform, represented the following two hostile camps?

(a) Imperialist, anti-democratic camp (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Anti-imperialist, democratic camp (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.4 What, according to the source, did an editorial in the *Pravda* newspaper confirm regarding the Cominform? Give TWO responses. (2 x 1) (2)

Stanmorephysics.com

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 Truman Doctrine contributed to Cold War tensions between the United States of America and the Soviet Union from 1947. (8)
[50]

Downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com

QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE STATISTICS (INFORMATION SHOWN IN NUMBERS) CREATE DEBATES AND CONTROVERSIES ABOUT THE OUTCOME OF THE BATTLE OF CUITO CUANAVALE (1987–1988)?

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

2.1 Use Source 2A.

2.1.1 What, according to the source, were the TWO purposes of Operation Modular during the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale? (2 x 1) (2)

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

2.1.3 Name TWO forces in the source which clashed at the battle on the Lomba River. (2 x 1) (2)

2.1.4 Explain the implication of the statement, '... the Angolans retreated to Cuito Cuanavale and the South African Defence Force (SADF) laid siege', in the context of the battle on the Lomba River. (2 x 2) (4)

2.1.5 Why do you think the Angolan government requested the Cubans to assist them in defending Cuito Cuanavale? (2 x 2) (4)

2.2 Study Source 2B.

2.2.1 Identify in the source the number of tanks destroyed on the side of the following:

(a) Cuba/FAPLA (1 x 1) (1)

(b) SADF (1 x 1) (1)

2.2.2 What does the number of logistical vehicles destroyed (389 for FAPLA and only 1 for the SADF) suggest regarding the outcome of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale? (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.3 Explain whether a historian might consider this source reliable when researching the losses suffered by the Cuban/FAPLA and SADF forces during the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale. (2 x 2) (4)

Copyright reserved

Downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com

2.3 Read Source 2C.

2.3.1 Quote TWO reasons from the source that Vladimir Korolkov gave for rejecting General Geldenhuys's statistics about the losses suffered by South Africans. (2 x 1) (2)

2.3.2 Using the source and your own knowledge, comment on why Korolkov was convinced that General Geldenhuys minimised the threat of Fidel Castro in the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale. (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.3 Explain the term *accord* in the context of ending the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale. (1 x 2) (2)

2.4 Refer to Sources 2B and 2C. Explain how the information in Source 2B differs from the evidence in Source 2C regarding losses suffered during the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5 Consult Source 2D.

2.5.1 Give any TWO arguments in the source regarding the outcome of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale. (2 x 1) (2)

2.5.2 Explain why objective observers believed that the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale ended as a tactical military stalemate. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.3 Why, according to the source, did Nelson Mandela thank Fidel Castro during his visit to Cuba in 1991? (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 statistics (information shown in numbers) created debates and controversies about the outcome of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale (1987–1988). (8)
[50]



Copyright reserved

Downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com

QUESTION 3: WHAT WERE THE CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED BY CIVIL RIGHTS PROTESTORS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE SELMA TO MONTGOMERY MARCHES IN MARCH 1965?



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

3.1 Refer to Source 3A.

3.1.1 List THREE organisations in the source that participated in the voting rights campaign in Selma on 2 January 1965. (3 x 1) (3)

3.1.2 Define the term *voting rights campaign* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)



3.1.3 Why do you think only two per cent of the local blacks appeared on the voters' roll in Selma? (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.4 Name the TWO leaders in the source that led the march from Selma to Montgomery on 7 March 1965. (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.5 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain how demonstrators benefitted from media coverage of the 'Bloody Sunday' incident. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2 Consult Source 3B.

3.2.1 Give TWO reasons in the source that Major Cloud provided as to why the demonstration on 7 March 1965 could not occur. (2 x 1) (2)

3.2.2 Explain the implication of the statement, 'There will be no word', in the context of Major Cloud's attitude towards the activists. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.3 Comment on why you think the State Troopers used derogatory words when they addressed the demonstrators during the first march from Selma to Montgomery. (2 x 2) (4)

3.2.4 State THREE effects in the source that the tear gas, which was thrown by the State Troopers, had on the marchers. (3 x 1) (3)

3.3 Use Sources 3A and 3B. Explain how the evidence in Source 3A supports the information in Source 3B regarding how the State Troopers dealt with the demonstrators at the Selma to Montgomery March on 7 March 1965. (2 x 2) (4)

Copyright reserved

Downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com

3.4 Read Source 3C.

3.4.1 Why, according to the source, did the Alabama papers criticise the State Troopers? (1 x 2) (2)

3.4.2 Explain the concept *civil rights* in context of the Selma to Montgomery March in 1965. (1 x 2) (2)

3.4.3 Comment on the usefulness of this source for a historian researching on the preparations for the second Selma to Montgomery March on 9 March 1965. (2 x 2) (4)

3.5 Study Source 3D.

3.5.1 Explain the messages conveyed by this photograph. (2 x 2) (4)

3.5.2 Why would you regard this photograph to be iconic (symbolic) regarding the civil rights protests? (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 that were encountered by civil rights protestors who participated in the Selma to Montgomery marches in March 1965. (8)

[50]

Copyright reserved

Downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com

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

The United States of America lost the war in Vietnam (1962 to 1975) due to unconventional strategies of guerrilla warfare and environmental factors on the battlefield.

Do you agree with the statement? Use relevant evidence to support your line of argument. **[50]**

QUESTION 5: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: CASE STUDY – THE CONGO

Critically discuss the effectiveness of Mobutu Sese Seko's socio-economic and political policies in developing the Congo after attaining independence from Belgian colonial rule in the 1960s. **[50]**

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

Explain to what extent various role-players were successful in using the Black Power philosophy to end discrimination against African Americans in the United States of America in the 1960s. **[50]**

TOTAL: 150

Copyright reserved

Downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com

basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12



HISTORY P1

NOVEMBER 2022

ADDENDUM

This addendum consists of 14 pages.

Copyright reserved

Downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com

QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE CONTRIBUTE TO COLD WAR TENSIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) AND THE SOVIET UNION (USSR) FROM 1947?

SOURCE 1A

The source below is an extract from an article titled 'Truman Doctrine for APUSH' by Dr J Roy, a History teacher for the Advanced Placement US History Programme (APUSH). It was published on 22 February 2019. The extract explains how the Truman Doctrine came into existence in 1947.

Once a Second World War ally (friend) of the United States, the Soviet Union was quickly becoming a real threat to democracy around the world. The spread of communism was seen as the most dangerous threat to world stability and Truman was determined to take a hard line with the Soviets. American diplomat and historian, George Kennan, proposed the idea of containment; this concept would become the centrepiece of the Truman Doctrine. Containment was the concept of applying counterpressure to every political, military or economic advance wherever and whenever the Soviets tried to make them.

While not an entirely new idea, it was never seriously envisioned (intended) as a foreign policy until March of 1947 after a presidential address to Congress by Truman. Due to their own domestic hardships, England announced that they would be unable to continue to militarily and economically support the democratic and strategically located nations of Greece and Turkey. Truman decided it was time for the United States to step into the role of world leader, a role left vacant by the declining British Empire.

The Truman Doctrine was based on the principle of containing communism where it already existed and not allowing it to spread to neighbouring European nations like an unstoppable virus.

[From https://apprend.io/apush/period-8/Truman-doctrine. Accessed on 11 February 2022.]



Downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com

SOURCE 1B

The source below is an extract from a speech delivered by Sir Harry Truman (President of the United States of America) to Congress on 12 March 1947. It outlines how the USA wanted to contain the spread of communism in Eastern Europe by financially and militarily supporting Greece and Turkey.

In addition to funds, I ask Congress to authorise (approve) the detail of American civilian and military personnel to Greece and Turkey, at the request of those countries, to assist in the tasks of reconstruction, and for the purpose of supervising the use of such financial and material assistance as may be furnished. I recommend that authority also be provided for the instruction and training of selected Greek and Turkish personnel.

Finally, I ask that the Congress provide authority which will permit the speediest and most effective use, in terms of needed commodities, supplies and equipment, of such funds as may be authorised.

The assistance that I am recommending for Greece and Turkey amounts to little more than 1 tenth of 1 per cent of this investment. It is only common sense that we should safeguard this investment and make sure that it was not in vain.

The seeds of totalitarian regimes are nurtured (supported) by misery and want. They spread and grow in the evil soil of poverty and strife (conflict). They reach their full growth when the hope of a people for a better life has died. We must keep that hope alive.

The free peoples of the world look to us for support in maintaining their freedoms.

If we falter (fail) in our leadership, we may endanger the peace of the world – and we shall surely endanger the welfare of our own nation.

Great responsibilities have been placed upon us by the swift movement of events.

I am confident that the Congress will face these responsibilities squarely.

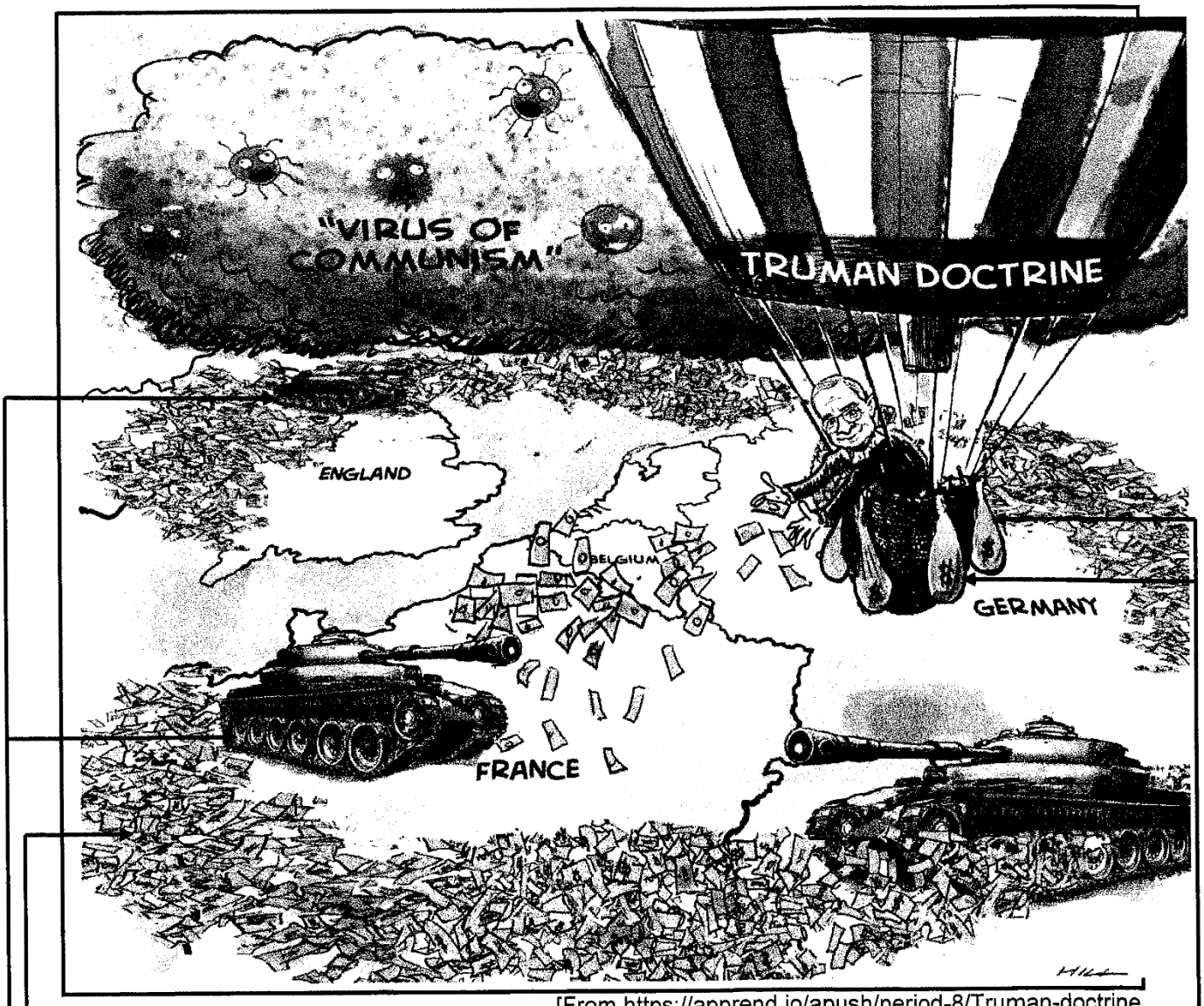
stanmorephysics.com

[From *Proclaiming the Truman Doctrine: The Cold War Call to Arms* by DM Bostdorff]

Downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com

SOURCE 1C

The cartoon below is by Mark Hill, a USA cartoonist, and it depicts President Truman of the United States of America supporting Europe financially and militarily against a threat posed by the 'VIRUS OF COMMUNISM'.



[From https://apprend.io/apush/period-8/Truman-doctrine. Accessed on 11 February 2022.]

Downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com

SOURCE 1D

The source below is an extract from an article titled 'The Stalinist Image of Canada: The Cominform and Soviet Press, 1947–1955' and was published in the *Labour/Le Travailleur Journal* (Spring 1988). It highlights why the Cominform was established and how it reacted against the Truman Doctrine.

During meetings in Szlarska Poreba, Poland, 22–27 September 1947, the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers' Parties (Cominform) was established. It had nine founding parties from the USSR, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy and France. The Cominform, as the organisation came to be called, held only five conferences for public record …

The occasion of the meeting in September 1947 was a striking shift in the fortunes of communist parties in Western Europe. Until early 1947 Communists had access to power within coalition governments in France, Italy and Belgium, a fact which had augured (meant) well for the united front policies …

By the summer of 1947, however, the … Truman Doctrine … had been announced, and the powerful French, Italian and Belgium parties were removed from coalition governments. Some reorganisation was necessary. Some of the delegates to the Cominform meetings had been prominent in the Comintern; others were well-known from activities in their own countries or had known each other while in exile in the USSR.

… The essence of the Cominform position was presented in several notices in the fall of 1947. The first was a communiqué of 4 October 1947 which divided the world into two immutably (firm) hostile camps: the 'imperialist, anti-democratic camp' and the 'anti-imperialist, democratic camp'. The second took the form of an editorial in *Pravda* (10 October 1947), which confirmed the establishment of the Cominform and its role as an organisational bastion (defender) against an aggressively hostile, American-led, anti-socialist campaign.

[From 'The Stalinist Image of Canada: The Cominform and Soviet Press, 1947–1955', *Labour/Le Travailleur Journal*, Vol. 21 (Spring 1988) by JL Black]

Copyright reserved

Downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com

QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE STATISTICS (INFORMATION SHOWN IN NUMBERS) CREATE DEBATES AND CONTROVERSIES ABOUT THE OUTCOME OF THE BATTLE OF CUITO CUANAVALE (1987–1988)?

SOURCE 2A

The source below is from a book titled *The Siege of Cuito Cuanavale* by H Campbell. It sheds light on rival encounters between the People's Armed Forces of Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola/South African Defence Force (UNITA/SADF) during the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale (1987–1988).

The purpose of Operation Modular was to capture (control) the military stronghold of the Angolans at Menongue and to set up a provisional government of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) in Angola. This was supposed to boost (increase) the image of UNITA in the USA and to give credence (belief) to the idea that UNITA had over two-thirds of Angola under its control.

A major battle took place on the Lomba River when the South African Defence Force (SADF) clashed with the forces of the People's Armed Forces of Liberation of Angola (FAPLA), both with offensive weapons. After a fierce (powerful) battle the Angolans retreated (withdrew) to Cuito Cuanavale and the South African Defence Force (SADF) laid siege (guard). The commanders of the SADF had expected to overrun FAPLA in retreat but by the end of December the South Africans had lost more than 230 soldiers and UNITA over 1 000. The South Africans lost over 41 aircraft, three helicopters and over 31 vehicles.

As it turned out, the generals had to fight with the 9 000 troops who were on the banks of the Cuito River while the Angolans organised to fight a defensive war. More significantly, when the President of South Africa travelled to the front inside Angola, the Angolans requested the Cubans to assist in defending Cuito Cuanavale. The Angolans were holed up (stuck) in Cuito Cuanavale while the SADF carried out tremendous shelling (bombing). But in this instance the radar (system of detecting the presence, direction, distance and speed of aircrafts) defensive line of the Angolans was operational and the South Africans were on the banks of the Cuito River shelling Cuito Cuanavale without air cover.

[From *The Siege of Cuito Cuanavale* by H Campbell]

 Downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com

SOURCE 2B

The table below is from a book titled *THE SADF IN THE BORDER WAR 1966–1989* by an academic, Leopold Scholtz. It contains statistics provided by General Jannie Geldenhuys, an SADF army leader. It outlines a comparison of damages to the artillery suffered by the two warring (fighting) factions (SADF and CUBA/FAPLA) during the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale.

*ARTILLERY	CUBA/FAPLA	SADF
Tanks destroyed	94	3
Armoured vehicles	100	5
Rocket launchers	34	0
Artillery guns	9	0
Logistical vehicles destroyed	389	1
Missile systems	15	0
Soldiers killed	4 785	31
Wounded	10 070	90
Aircrafts shot down	18	2
Helicopters	9	0

[From *THE SADF IN THE BORDER WAR 1966–1989* by L Scholtz]

*In this context artillery includes the soldiers killed and wounded.

Copyright reserved

Downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com

SOURCE 2C

This account of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale by Vladimir Anatoliyevich Korolkov, a Russian soldier who served in the south of Angola between 1986 and 1988, is taken from the book, *The Bush War: The Road to Cuito Cuanavale,* by G Shubin. It focuses on the views about General Geldenhuys and the statistics of damaged artillery during the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale.

I don't wish to insult General Geldenhuys (who is respected not only by his compatriots but also by his former enemies), but he cites (quotes), to put it mildly, incorrect data about the losses of the South Africans, in particular the aircraft. He does not mention the heavy losses of UNITA troops (hundreds of them died every day during major battles near Cuito Cuanavale in March 1988) and the South West African Territorial Force (SWATF), but only those of the SADF, a formation of only 40 men.

Moreover, he intentionally or unintentionally lumps (combines) together FAPLA with the Cubans, and, furthermore, he doesn't even remember SWAPO – three armies with very big differences concerning their levels of preparation and ability to fight. He also minimises the threat of Fidel Castro to seize the whole of Namibia to resolve the outcome of the war. Castro held, by March 1988, overwhelming military superiority in terms of numbers and capability, both on land and in the air.

The SADF were also defeated by the Cubans in several little-known battles after Cuito Cuanavale in April–June 1988. The South Africans started to blow up bridges on the Namibian border after the Cuban offensive towards the Namibian border from Cahama in southern Angola. This offensive was backed by some 700 to 800 Cuban tanks, 40 000 military personnel and 60–70 combat planes. The South Africans had two choices – to be kicked out of Namibia by the Cubans or sign the peace agreement that would herald (show) Namibian independence and allow themselves a face-saving disengagement (withdrawal). South African political and military authorities signed the accord (peace agreement) and declared themselves the political and military winners.

[From *The Bush War: The Road to Cuito Cuanavale* by G Shubin et al.]

Stanmorephysics.com

Downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com

SOURCE 2D

The source below, published in the *Conversation*, explains the controversies (contradicting arguments) concerning the outcome of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale in 1988.

There are still fierce (strong) arguments about how important the battle was, who won and whether the South African Defence Force was really defeated. That those who fought in the battle should have wildly different interpretations of its importance is not surprising.

The African National Congress (ANC) and its leader, Nelson Mandela, the Cubans and the Angolan government claim the South African army was decisively defeated. The objective of the South African government was to weaken the socialist orientated Angolan government, stop it from supporting the ANC and the Namibian South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) guerrillas from entering South African occupied Namibia.

But many South Africans who fought in Angola swear that they were never defeated, as South African author and academic, Leopold Scholtz, noted in his book on the battle.

Objective observers declared the end to have been a tactical military stalemate (deadlock) between the allied forces on either side. But it was a stalemate that led to major strategic realignments (changes) with huge consequences for the whole region; leading to the independence of Namibia, the withdrawal of South African and Cuban forces from Angola and the eventual dismantling (taking down) of apartheid. Nelson Mandela lauded (praised) the result of the battle during a visit to Cuba in 1991 to thank Fidel Castro for supporting liberation struggles in southern Africa.

[From https://theconversation.com/its-30-years-since-cuito-cuanavale-how-the-battle-redefined-southern-africa-78134. Accessed on 3 February 2022.]

Copyright reserved

 Downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com

QUESTION 3: WHAT WERE THE CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED BY CIVIL RIGHTS PROTESTORS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE SELMA TO MONTGOMERY MARCHES IN MARCH 1965?

SOURCE 3A

The source below outlines reasons for the first Selma to Montgomery march in the United States of America on 7 March 1965. It also highlights why it was referred to as 'Bloody Sunday'.

On 2 January 1965, Martin Luther King Jr and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) joined the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Dallas County Voters League and other local African American activists in a voting rights campaign in Selma where, in spite of repeated registration attempts by local blacks, only two per cent were on the voters' roll. The SCLC had chosen to focus its efforts in Selma because they anticipated that the notorious (shameful) brutality of local law enforcement, under Sheriff Jim Clark, would attract national attention and pressure President Lyndon B Johnson and Congress to enact (pass) new national voting rights legislation ...

In response to Jackson's death (a civil rights activist), activists in Selma and Marion set out on 7 March to march from Selma to the state capitol in Montgomery. While King was in Atlanta, his SCLC colleague, Hosea Williams, and SNCC leader, John Lewis, led the march. The marchers made their way through Selma across the Edmund Pettus Bridge where they faced a blockade of State Troopers and local lawmen commanded by Clark and Major John Cloud, who ordered the marchers to disperse. When they did not, Cloud ordered his men to advance. Cheered on by white onlookers, the troopers attacked the crowd with clubs and tear gas. Mounted police chased retreating marchers and continued to beat them. Television coverage of 'Bloody Sunday', as the event became known, triggered (started) national outrage (anger).

[From https://www.politico.com/story/2018/03/07/this-day-in-politics-march-7-1965-437394. Accessed on 6 February 2022.]



Copyright reserved

Downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com

SOURCE 3B

The extract below is from part of John Lewis' (chairperson of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee – SNCC) testimony in a federal hearing within a week after the 'Bloody Sunday' incident. It gives an account of how the first march from Selma was stopped and the demonstrators were ordered to disperse.

ATTORNEY HALL: Then what happened?

JOHN LEWIS: He said, 'I am Major Cloud, and this is an unlawful assembly. This demonstration will not continue. You have been banned by the Governor. I am going to order you to disperse.' Mr Williams (an SCLC activist) said, 'Mr Major, I would like to have a word, can we have a word?' And he said, 'No, I will give you two minutes to leave.' And again, Mr Williams said, 'Can I have a word?' He said, 'There will be no word.' And in about a minute or more Major Cloud ordered the State Troopers to advance, and at that time the State Troopers took their position, I guess, and they moved forward with their clubs up over their … near their shoulders, the top part of the body; they came rushing in, knocking us down and pushing us.

ATTORNEY HALL: Were … was any words said by the State Troopers?

JOHN LEWIS: Well, the State Troopers … most of them kept saying, 'Move back, move back, you niggers, disperse … and things like that …'

ATTORNEY HALL: After you were stopped, at some subsequent time, was tear gas used by the State Troopers, or some form of gas?

JOHN LEWIS: … Well, when we were forced back, most of the people in line knelt in a prayerful manner; they had their backs towards the … Selma, kneeling, the line all the way back was almost a spontaneous reaction on the part of all the people in the line as far back as you could see, and that time the Major ordered the State Troopers to put on their gas masks, and they started throwing gas, and people became sick and started vomiting, and some of us were forced off the highway and behind some buildings in the woods.

[From the National Archives, Southeast Region, Morrow, Georgia, Records of District Courts of the United States. Accessed on 12 February 2022.]

Copyright reserved

Downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com

SOURCE 3C

The extract below is from a writing by Martin Luther King Jr, published in the book *A Testament of Hope, The Essential Writings and Speeches of Martin Luther King, Jr.* It provides a reflection on Martin Luther King's preparations for the Second Selma to Montgomery March on 9 March 1965.

We felt that the State Troopers, who had been severely criticised over their terrible acts two weeks earlier even by conservative Alabama papers, would never again engage in this kind of violence. I shall never forget my agony (pain) of conscience for not being there when I heard of the dastardly (shameful) acts perpetrated (committed) against non-violent demonstrators that Sunday. As a result, I felt that I had to lead a march on the following Tuesday and decided to spend Monday mobilising for it.

The next question was whether the confrontation had to be a violent one; here the responsibility of weighing all factors and estimating the consequences rests heavily on the civil rights leaders. It is easy to decide on either extreme. To go forward recklessly can have terrible consequences in terms of human life and can also cause friends and supporters to lose confidence if they feel lack of responsibility exists.

We determined to seek the middle course. We would march until we faced the State Troopers. We would not disengage until they made clear that they are going to use force. We would disengage (split up) then, having made our point, revealing the continued presence of violence, and showing clearly who are the oppressed and who are the oppressors, hoping, finally, that the national administration in Washington would feel and respond to the shocked reactions with action.

On Tuesday (morning), 9 March 1965, Judge Frank M Johnson of the federal district court in Montgomery issued an order enjoining (ordering) me and the local Selma leadership of the non-violent voting rights movement from peacefully marching to Montgomery.

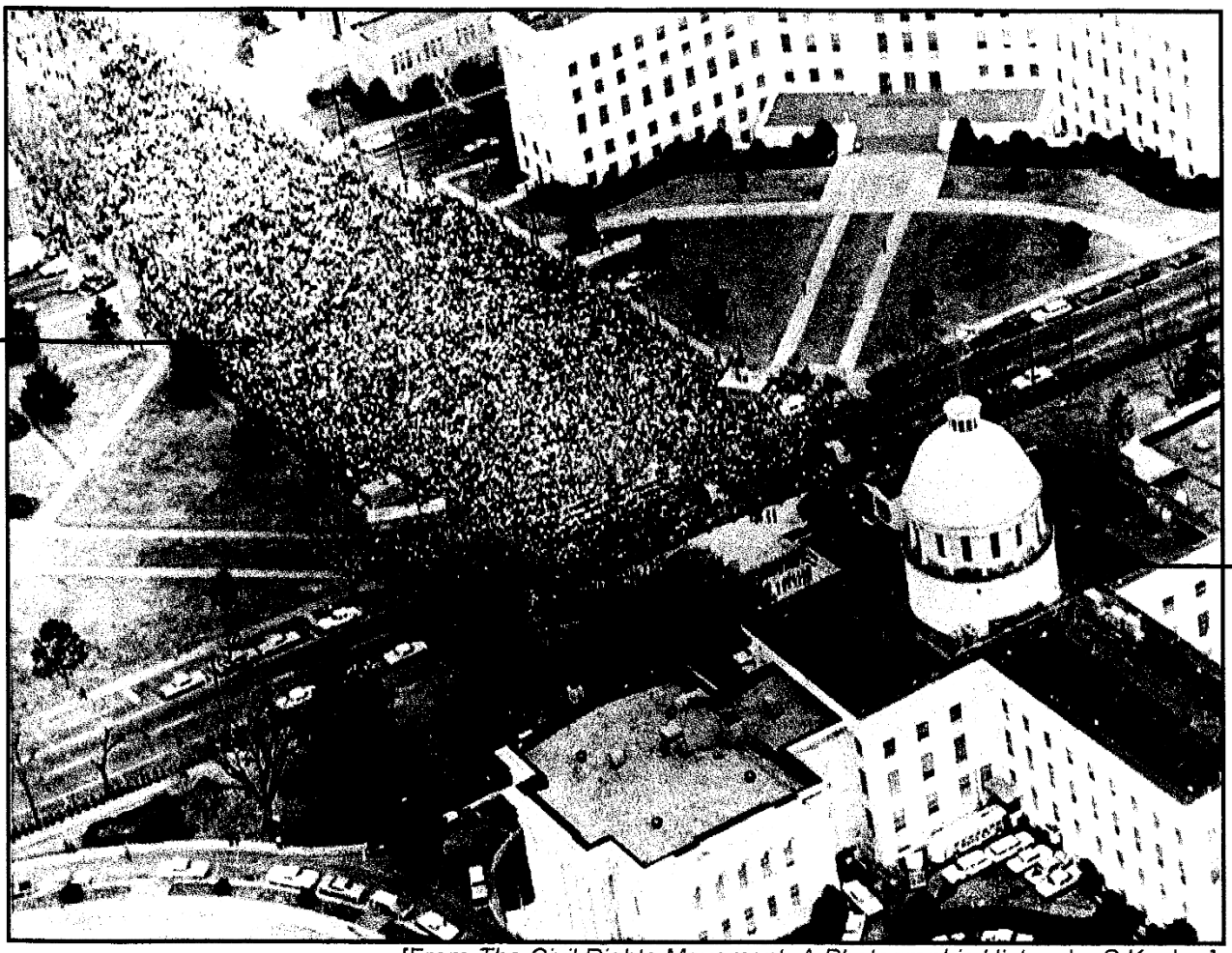
[From *A Testament of Hope, The Essential Writings and Speeches of Martin Luther King, Jr.* by JM Washington]

Copyright reserved

Downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com

SOURCE 3D

This is an aerial photograph taken at Dexter Avenue in front of the Alabama state capitol in Montgomery on 25 March 1965. It shows some 25 000 marchers who managed to arrive at Montgomery on their third attempt after leaving Selma on 21 March 1965.



[From *The Civil Rights Movement: A Photographic History* by S Kasher]

25 000 marchers

ALABAMA STATE CAPITOL BUILDING IN MONTGOMERY

Copyright reserved

Downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

Black, JL. 1998. 'The Stalinist Image of Canada: The Cominform and Soviet Press 1947–1955', *Labour/Le Travailleur Journal,* Vol. 21 (Spring 1988)

Bostdorff, DM. 2008. *Proclaiming the Truman Doctrine: The Cold War Call to Arms* (Texas University Press, USA)

Campbell, H. 1990. *The Siege of Cuito Cuanavale* (HSC Uppsala, Sweden)

https://apprend.io/apush/period-8/Truman-doctrine

https://theconversation.com/its-30-years-since-cuito-cuanavale-how-the-battle-redefined-southern-africa-78134

https://www.politico.com/story/2018/03/07/this-day-in-politics-march-7-1965-437394

Kasher, S. 1996. *The Civil Rights Movement: A Photographic History, 1954–1968* (Abbeville Press, New York)

National Archives, Southeast Region, Morrow, Georgia, Records of District Courts of United States.

Scholtz, L. 2014. *THE SADF IN THE BORDER WAR 1966–1989* (Helion and Company Publishers, Cape Town)

Shubin, G et al. 2011. *The Bush War: The Road to Cuito Cuanavale* (Jacana Media Pty Ltd, South Africa)

Washington, JM. 1991. *A Testament of Hope, The Essential Writings and Speeches of Martin Luther King, Jr.* (Harper Collins Publishers, New York)

Stanmorephysics.com

Copyright reserved