SUBJECT & GRADE	**HISTORY GRADE 12**	
TERM 1	***Week 4***	
TOPIC 2	**Independent Africa: Case study-Angola**	
AIM OF LESSONS 	**Section 1: Angola: Colonialism and Independence (broad overview)** Section 2: Outbreak of Civil War in 1974- MPLA and UNITA Section 3: Reasons for and nature of involvement in Angola (USSR, USA, Cuba, South Africa and China) Impact on stability in the region Section 4: Importance of the Battle of Culto Cuanavale in 1987 and 1989	
RESOURCES 	***Hard copies***	***Digital Sources***
	Learners must make use of their textbook (Term 1 - Theme 2 (Case study Angola) ***Use slides 1-8 of the PPT*** ***Learners must make use of their textbook (Term 1 - Theme 2 (Case study Angola)*** ***Use slides 1-8 of the PPT***	Refer to the relevant digital source: *https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oSfHoP78ziA*
INTRODUCTION	African states became independent from colonial rule in the 1950s and 1960s. The Cold War was at its height and the superpowers hoped to recruit new allies by providing aid and weapons. The involvement of the Cold War opponents had a negative effect on Africa.	
CONCEPTS AND SKILLS	**Colonialism:** Defined as a practice in which a state sets up colonies or settlements in other countries or territories for the political and economic benefit. **Superpowers:** A superpower is a state with a dominant position characterized by its extensive ability to exercise influence or power on a global scale. **Organization of African Unity:** The Organization of African Unity (OAU) was established on 25 May 1963 in Addis Ababa with thirty-two governments signing the OAU Charter.	**SKILLS** Extract information from sources Simple interpretation of sources Explain historical concepts Interpretation of information

INFORMAL ASSESSMENT



Read the description/ contextualizing the source; This explains what the source is about. Underline definitions / concepts such as e.g.
arms race.

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ACTIVITY 1:
Complete the following activity in your workbook.

KEY QUESTION: HOW DID THE FOREIGN INTERVENT IN THE FIRST PHASE OF THE ANGOLAN CIVIL WAR FROM 1975 TO 1976? NOV 2014)

SOURCE 1A
The following source on the Angolan peace negotiations was written by a United Nations consultant, dr. Fernando A Guimaraes. It focuses on how various freedom movements in Angola have been supported abroad.

When the end of the anti-colonial war came, the MPLA, the FNLA and UNITA did not have sophisticated fighting machines. As they emerged from exile and the hinterland (surrounding areas) in the latter half of 1974, they were little more than a collection of small guerrilla units that had rarely seen their comrades let alone fought alongside them … barely one year later, however, columns of motorised armoured carriers, large mortars, rocket launchers, tanks and jet fighters were all in action as the MPLA faced the combined forces of the FNLA and UNITA in a short but furious war for power in Angola. In that short time, a rapid arms race took the rivals from anti-colonial movements to civil war adversaries (enemies). Foreign intervention in the Angolan civil war is revealed to be the cause of that arms race …

The strength of the FNLA was further enhanced when the US began a covert (secret) programme of support in January 1975. Earlier in 1974, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had secretly begun making payments to the FNLA and felt that that movement best represented the interest of the US in Angola … a CIA proposal to endow (give) the FNLA with 300 000 US dollars … was approved by the Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger …

By March 1975, the MPLA began to receive major arms shipments from the Soviet Union. According to official US estimates, between April and October 1975, 27 shiploads arrived and 30 to 40 air missions were flown to deliver war equipment …

According to one source quoting Luanda Radio, the first Cuban military advisors began to arrive in Angola around 7 May 1975. The primary task of this contingent (group) was to set up and run training camps for the MPLA's military arm, FAPLA …

The intervention of South Africa marked a new phase in the escalation (increase) of the conflict … both UNITA and the FNLA had established contact with Pretoria, and South Africa was providing weapons to the hitherto (previously) poorly armed UNITA. By late August (1975), South Africa had set up training camps for both movements …

[From: *The Origins of the Angolan Civil* War by FA Guimarães]

1.1 Read Source 1A.

1.1.1 Explain the following historical concepts in your own words:

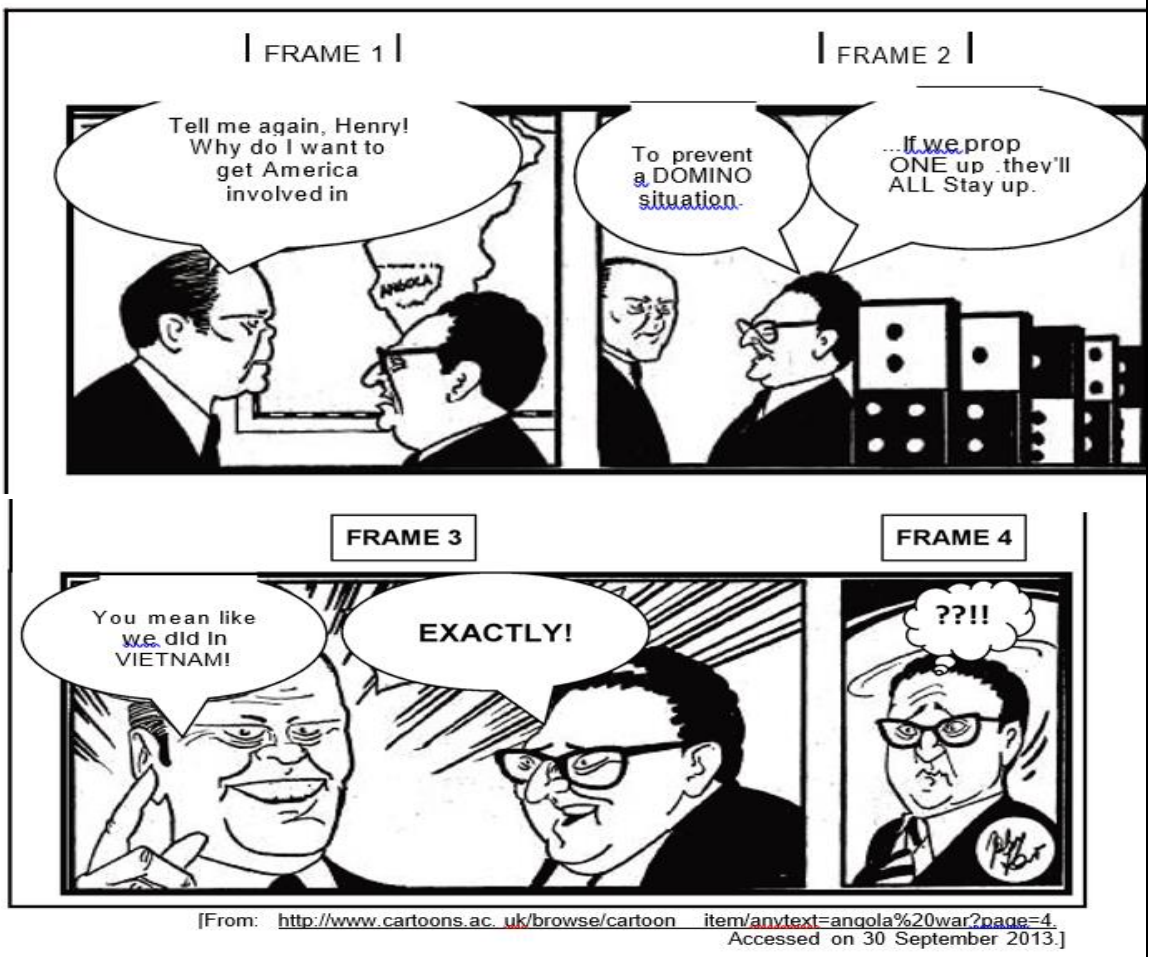
(a) Anti-colonial war (1 X 2) (2)
(b) Civil war (1 X 2) (2)

1.1.2 What, according to Guimaraes, was the reason for the 'arms race' In Angola between 1974 and 1975 (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.3 Name the foreign countries that supported

	each of the following Angolan liberation movements: (a) MPLA (1 x 1)(1) (b) FNLA (1 x 1)(1) (c) UNITA (1 x 1)(1) 1.1.4 Using the source and your own knowledge, explain why the USA became involved in the Angolan civil war. (2 x 2) (4)
CONSOLIDATION	The war for the liberation of Portugal became a bitter power struggle.

SUBJECT & GRADE	**HISTORY GRADE 12**	
TERM 1	**Week 4**	
TOPIC 2	**Independent Africa: Case Study-Angola**	
AIM OF THE LESSON	**Section 2: Outbreak of civil war in 1974 -MPLA and UNITA**	
SOURCE	***Hard Copy***	***Digital Sources***
	Learners must make use of their textbook (Term 1 - Theme 2 (Case study Angola) Use slides 9-14 of the PPT	Refer to the relevant digital source: *https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mZpjk_QWpac* https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QxmRLZf2pGc https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=22CAV4rkmsQ
INTRODUCTION	Our previous lesson focused on Angola: colonialism and independence. This section will focus on the outbreak of civil war in 1974. The competition between the various liberation movements has become more intense. The war for the liberation of Portugal was a power struggle between the FNLA, the MPLA and UNITA.	
CONCEPTS AND SKILLS	**Civil war**: A violent conflict within a country fought by organized groups aimed at seizing power in a region, or changing government policies	SKILLS Extract information from sources Simple interpretation of sources Explain historical concepts Interpretation of information What are the opinions or opinions on an issue that appear in the source.
INFORMELE ASSESSERING 	**SOURCE-BASED ACTIVITY 2:** **Complete the following activity in your workbook.** **KEY QUESTION: HOW DID THE FOREIGN INTERVENT IN THE FIRST PHASE OF THE ANGOLESAN CIVIL WAR FROM 1975 TO 1976? NOV 2014** **SOURCE 2A**	

Read the description/ contextualizing the source; This explains what the source is about. Underline definitions / concepts **According to the source: Use the information from the source to answer the question.** **Write 2 short answers from the source (extract of information)** **Answer 1….** √ **Answer 2…** √ **Answer 2…** √ **(2 x 1) (2)**	The cartoon below appeared in a British newspaper, the Daily Mail, on 31 December 1975. It depicted US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger explaining to US President Gerald Ford why he wanted the US to get involved in the civil war  [From: http://www.cartoons.ac. uk/browse/cartoon item/anytext=angola%20war?page=4. Accessed on 30 September 2013.] **Refer to Source 2B** 2.1.1 What reason did Henry Kissinger put forward to justify the involvement of the USA in the Angolan civil war? Refer to Frames 1And 2 in the cartoon to support your answer. (1 x 2) (2) 2.1.2 Explain how President Ford responded to Kissinger's suggestion. (1 x 2) (2) 2.1.3 Comment on why you would consider the evidence in the source useful when researching the USA's involvement in the Angolan war 2 x 2)(4)

	SOURCE 2C **This is an excerpt from an interview with Fidel Castro done by a Swedish camera crew. This broadly explains the reasons why Cuba intervened in Angola. The interview was conducted on July 23, 1977 in Havana, Cuba.** When South African regular troops invaded Angola on 23 October (1975), we could n sit with our arms folded. And when the MPLA requested our assistance, we offered t necessary assistance to prevent people who had struggled for their independence f almost 14 years from being crushed, to prevent the assassination of tens of thousan of revolutionaries, to prevent apartheid from being installed in Angola, the CIA fro installing itself in Angola, and neo-colonialism and imperialism from being installed Angola. It was our elemental (basic) duty, our revolutionary duty and o internationalist duty to offer our support to the MPLA at any cost. There is no reas for our country to regret that sacrifice and that effort. Look, I can assure you of one thing. Given the type of relations that exist between t Soviet Union and Cuba and given the policy practised by the Soviet Union, the Sov government and the Soviet Party would never have asked Cuba to send a single m to Angola. A decision of that nature could only have been made by our party and our governme Those who can claim such a thing do not know Cuba, do not know the Soviet Uni and do not know the relations that exist between the Soviet Union and Cuba. . . . the duty of the revolutionary peoples of the world is to help countries that a struggling for their liberation. In this sense, we will fulfil our internationalist duty towa the peoples of Africa. [From: http://llanic.utexas.edu/pro jecUcastro/db/1977/19770723.htm Accessed on 3 October 201 **2.1 Consult Source 2 C.** **2.1.1 Give FOUR reasons why Cuba intervened in Angola. (4 x 1) (4)** **2.1.2 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain the relationship between Cuba and the Soviet Union in Angola. (2 x 2)(4)**
CONSOLI-DATION	**The war was the longest conflict in Africa and claimed the lives of a million people. The conflict was between the communist MPLA and Cuba against FNLA and UNITA, which in turn received support and assistance from the USA via South Africa and Zaire.**

SUBJECT & GRADE	**HISTORY GRADE 12**	
TERM 1	**Week 4**	
TOPIC 2	**INDEPENDANT AFRICA: CASE STUDY - ANGOLA**	
AIM OF LESSONS 	**Section 3 Reasons for and nature of involvement in Angola (USSR, USA, Cuba, South Africa and China)** **Impact on stability in the region**	
SOURCES 	***Hard copy***	***Digital source***
	*Learners must make use of their textbook (Term 1 - Theme 2 (Case study Angola) Use slides **15- 22** of the PPT*	Refer to the relevant digital sources: *https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZDX5e6S8E58*
INTRODUCTION	One of the main reasons for the interest in Angola was that the country had natural resources such as oil and diamonds. Involvement by Cuban and South African forces turned Angola into a battlefield	
CONCEPTS AND SKILLS	**Balance of power:** Equilibrium between parties that keep each other in check. **Guerrilla Warfare**: Use military tactics, including ambush, sabotage, raids, small-scale warfare, hit-and-run tactics, and mobility, to fight a larger and less mobile traditional army.	SKILLS Extract information from sources Simple interpretation of sources Explain historical concepts Interpretation of information Comment on the usefulness of a resource
INFORMAL ASSESSMENT 	*SOURCE-BASED ACTIVITY 3: Complete the following activity in your workbook.* ***KEY QUESTION: HOW DID THE FOREIGN INTERVENT IN THE FIRST PHASE OF THE ANGOLESAN CIVIL WAR FROM 1975 TO 1976?*** ***SOURCE 3A*** It is part of an interview with former South African Prime Minister BJ Vorster on 13 February 1976 by Clarence Rhodes of UPITN-TV ('United Press International Television News'). Rhodes asked Vorster about the South African Army's involvement in the Angolan civil war. Rhodes: This Angolan episode is being seen in some quarters as a blunder (mistake) on South Africa's part: that you got involved in it; that you had to withdraw without achieving your objectives. Is that the case? Prime Minister: When you make this assertion (claim) I take it that what you have in your mind, is that we were involved in the civil war in Angola. I made that very plain when I spoke in Parliament that we were never involved in the civil war as such … Rhodes: When you say that South Africa was not involved in the civil war in Angola which has heavy Cuban support – would you care to amplify (explain) that, Sir?	

	Prime Minister: … (South African involvement in Angola) came about as I tried to explain to you, because they occupied the Calueque dam site ... this dam is of no benefit to South Africa whatsoever; the dam supplies water to the Ovambo people … I want to make it perfectly plain that South Africa's involvement was the effect of Russian and Cuban intervention and not the cause of Russian and Cuban intervention – that was also made plain by Dr Kissinger and his Assistant Secretary of State. Rhodes: … How seriously do you take this extension of the communist influence in Africa? *[From: http://www.sahistory.org.za/archive/interview-south-african-prime-minister-mr-b-j-vorster-mr-clarence-rhodes-upitn-tv-13-february. Accessed on 13 May 2013.]* **3.1 Refer to Source 3A.** 3.1.1 Why, according to Rhodes, was South Africa's involvement in Angola a 'blunder'? (1X2) (2) 3.1.2 Vorster stated that 'we were never involved in the civil war as such ...'. Explain to what extent you would consider this statement to be valid. (2 x 2) (4) 3.1.3 Comment on how Vorster defended his decision to send South African troops to Angola in 1976 in the context of the Cold War in Africa? (2 x 2) (4) 3.2 Explain how the information in Sources 2C and 2D differs regarding the involvement of both Castro and Vorster in the Angolan civil war. (2 x 2) (4) 3.3 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how foreign countries intervened in the first phase of the Angolan civil war from 1975 to 1976. [8]
CONSOLIDATION	The war was a power struggle between two former anti-colonial guerrilla movements, the MPLA and UNITA. The Cold War moved to Africa and Angola would become the battlefield for foreign involvement.

SUBJECT & GRADE	**HISTORY GRADE 12**	
TERM 1	**Week 4**	
TOPIC 2	**Independant Africa: Case Study-Angola**	
AIM OF LESSON	**Section 4: Importance of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale in 1987 in 1989**	
SOURCES 	***Paper based resources***	***Digital Sources***
	Learners must make use of their textbook (Term 1 - Theme 2 (Case study Angola) Use slides 23-24 of the PPT	*Refer to the relevant digital sources:* https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LHHxM1OLOwE *https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=29wh--xPfBY* https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mfrcjKr96TA https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DrSxl8Wi720 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ctpgJOPqSRk
INTRODUCTION	The battle at Cuito Cuanavale was the largest battle in Africa since World War II. The South African army could not succeed in taking over the town and was forced to withdraw.	
SKILLS	SKILLS Extract information from sources Simple interpretation of sources Interpretation of information What message is conveyed by the creator?	
INFORMAL ASSESSMENT  ***Read the source with understanding.***	SOURCE-BASED ACTIVITY 4: Complete the following activity in your workbook. KEY QUESTION: WHY DID THE BATTLE OF CUITO CUANAVALE IN 1987 AND 1988 BECAME THE FOCUS OF THE COLD WAR IN ANGOLA? (Nov 2015) SOURCE 4A The following excerpt describes the involvement of Angola, Cuba, South Africa and the Soviet Union in the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale that took place between 1987 and 1988.	

Read the description / contextualizing the source; it explains what the source is about. Underline definitions / concepts such as 'reconciliation'

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 to the north of Mavinga 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: South Africa in the 20th Century by BJ Liebenberg and SB Spies (eds.)]

4.1 Read Source 4A.

4.1.1 Identify the TWO countries whose brigades were involved in launching an attack on UNITA in August 1987. (2 x 1) (2)

4.1.2 Why, according to the source, did South Africa become involved in the Angolan war in 1987? (1 x 2) (2)

4.1.3 Quote evidence from the source that suggests that the SADF was unsuccessful in capturing Cuito Cuanavale. (2 x 1) (2)

4.1.4 Explain why the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale became a turning point in the history of Southern Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

4.1.5 Why did it become necessary for peace to be restored in Angola after the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale? (2x1) (2)

Source 4B

This extract outlines General Jannie Geldenhuys' s views about the South African Defence Force's (SADF's) involvement in the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale.

General Geldenhuys said that the South African Defence Force (SADF) had strictly limited objectives when its forces became substantially engaged with UNITA in south- eastern Angola in July 1987. 'It was not our intention to start a war that might end in Luanda and go on forever. We did not want to make Angola our Vietnam. Our aim, after crossing into Angola, was to achieve certain limited tasks and then get out.'

Geldenhuys denied that Cuito Cuanavale was ever an objective of strategic importance for the SADF. 'Cuito Cuanavale was put into the limelight by the Cubans. I actually forbade the Chief of the Army [Kat Liebenberg] to take Cuito Cuanavale. I made just one concession: If our operations so developed that Cuito Cuanavale fell into our lap and we could capture it without fighting for it, then our troops could occupy it.

'Additionally, we had to be sure we would be able to defend it, because there is no point in capturing a place if you cannot hold it.'

Geldenhuys said there were several ways in which to argue about who won the war for Africa. The best way was to look at the initial objectives of each side. 'The Cuban- FAPLA objective was to capture Mavinga and Jamba. They didn't accomplish it. Our objective was to prevent them from taking Mavinga and Jamba. We succeeded.'

[From: The War for Africa – Twelve Months that Transformed a Continent by F Bridgland]

4.2 Consult Source 2B.

4.2.1 What evidence in the source suggests that the SADF did not want to wage full-scale war in Angola? (2 x 1) (2)

4.2.2 Explain whether you agree with General Geldenhuys' s viewpoint that Cuito Cuanavale was not an 'objective of strategic importance' to the SADF. (2 x 2) (4)

4.2.3 Comment on the validity of General Geldenhuys' s claim that the SADF 'won the war for Africa'. Support your answer with TWO reasons. (2 x 2) (4)

SOURCE 4 C

The following statistics were provided by General Geldenhuys. It shows the military losses that Cuba/FAPLA and the SADF suffered during the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale (1987 to 1988). No figures were available for the UNITA forces that, at the time, fought alongside the SADF.

Cuban/FAPLA and SADF losses during the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale (1987 to 1988)

	CUBAN/FAPLA LOSSES	SADF LOSSES
Tanks	94	3
Armoured vehicles	100	11
Rocket launchers	34	0
Artillery guns	9	0
Mobile bridges	7	0
Logistical vehicles	389	0
Missile systems	15	0
Radars	5	0
23 mm anti-tank guns	22	n/a
Fighter aircraft	9	2 (1 shot down; accident)
Light aircraft	0	1
Helicopters	9	0
Lives lost	4 785	31

[From: *The SADF in The Border War: 1966–1989* by L Scholtz]

4.3 Study Source 4C.

4.3.1 After analysing the statistics provided by General Geldenhuys, who do you think won the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale? Support your answer with evidence from the source. (2 x 2)(4)

4.3.2 Explain whether you would regard the statistics provided in the source about the losses in the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale, as reliable. (2 x 2)(4)

SOURCE 4 D

The following extract is taken from an article, 'Cuito Cuanavale, Angola – 25th Anniversary of a Historical African Battle', that was written by Ronnie Kasrils on 24 April 2008. Kasrils was a member of the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress (ANC) during the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale.

A master stroke was the rapid construction of airstrips by Cuban engineers at Cahama and Xangongo, within 300 kilometres of the Namibian border, which brought the strategic Ruacana and Calueque hydroelectric dam systems on the Cunene River within striking distance. Soviet MIG-23s (war planes), flown by Cuban pilots, had demonstrated their superiority over

	South Africa's aged Mirage fighters (war planes) and now that they commanded the skies the network of SADF bases in northern Namibia was at their mercy ... The end for the SADF was signalled on 27 June 1988. A squadron of (Soviet) MIGs bombed the Ruacana and Calueque installations, cutting the water and power supply to Ovamboland and its military bases, and killing eleven young South African conscripts (recruits) ... The Cubans could have marched into Namibia but exercised restraint (self-control). All parties, including the United States and Soviet Union, were looking for compromise and a way forward in negotiations that had previously been going nowhere. Castro was not looking for a bloody encounter which would have cost many lives on both sides, and neither were apartheid's generals and political leaders. They could afford casualties even less than the Cubans, considering the popular mass struggle, escalating armed operations within South Africa by the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), and a growing resistance amongst white conscripts against military service. [From: http://monthlyreview.org/2013/04/01/cuito-cuanavale-angola/. Accessed on 12 November 2014.]
	4.4 Read Source 2D. 4.4.1 Name TWO roles that the Cubans played during the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale. (2 x 1) (2) 4.4.2 Explain to what extent Ronnie Kasrils was justified in his claim that 27 June 1988 signalled the end for the SADF. (2 x 2) (4) 4.4.3 Give TWO reasons why the SADF decided to abandon its military involvement in Angola. (2 x 1) (2) 4.5 Consult Sources **4C and 4D** and explain how the information in these Sources differs regarding the SADF's role in the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale. (2 x 2) (4) 4.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) evaluating why the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale became the focal point of the Cold War in Angola in 1987 and 1988. (8)
CONSOLIDATION	The Battle of Cuito Quanavale was a turning point in the history of Southern Africa and led to peace negotiations. The withdrawal of the South African army from Angola followed.

POWERPOINTS

Topic 2: Independent Africa

Case Study: Angola



1

Angola: Colonialism and independence (broad overview)



- African states gained independence in the 1950s and 1960s
- Portugal has strengthened its control over the following:
- Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau
- War broke out between Portuguese troops and national liberation organizations

2

Angola:1961

- The liberation struggle begins with uprisings in the capital of Luanda
- The uprisings extend to Northern Angola
- Causes for the uprisings were:
  - dissatisfaction with loss of ground
  - Cruel treatment by Portuguese settlers and traders
- Rebellion is forcibly suppressed
- The beginning of a long nationalist struggle for independence.

Angola 1970s

- Almost half of the Portuguese budget is spent on colonial wars
- More and more soldiers get involved
- In 1974, the government of the Portuguese dictator Antonio Salazar is overthrown.
- Portugal decides to give African colonies their independence
- In Angola there were three liberation groups
- All three claim to represent the Angolan people

3

Three freedom movements: MPLA UNITA FNLA



4

The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)



- Leader: Agostinho Neto
- In favor of the formation of a communist state
- Had the support of the USSR
- Largest support base was in Luanda

5

The Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA)



- Leader: Holden Roberto
- Had ties with China and the US
- Was against Russian support to the MPLA
- Also had Mobutho's loyalty in Zaire
- Its main source of support was in northern Angola

6

The National Union for Total Independence (UNITA)



- Leader: Jonas Savimbi
- Initially supported by China
- Subsequent foreign aid: US and South Africa
- Its main support was in the central highlands and southern Angola

7



Thanks to the intervention of the Organization of African Unity:

- It is agreed that elections will be held
- A shaky coalition is formed between the three leaders
- Before the elections could take place, the following foreign forces became involved:
- USA
- USSR
- Cuba
- South Africa
- China
- Competition between the liberation forces accelerate
- The war for the liberation of Portugal was a bitter power struggle
- Portugal withdraws from Angola in November 1975

8

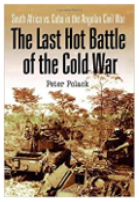
The outbreak of the civil war in 1974: the FNLA, the MPLA and UNITA

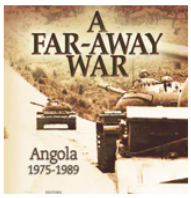
- With the outbreak of the civil war in 1974, the FNLA was in a strong position
- China supplies weapons to UNITA
- UNITA also had support from the largest ethnic group in Angola- the Ovimbundu
- The MPLA was weakened due to internal divisions
- AS a result of Chinese aid to the FNLA, the Soviet Union sent weapons
- Cuba sends military advisers to help MPLA
- The MPLA succeeded in gaining control of Luanda as well as other coastal towns

9

- The US became increasingly concerned that the Soviet-backed MPLA would come to power
- The US provided arms, funds and supplies to the FNLA and UNITA
- In October 1975, South African armed forces invaded Angola (month before Angolan independence)
- South African troops, with the help of UNITA and FNLA forces, occupied large parts of Angola and threatened Luanda.
- Thanks to intensive military aid from the Soviet Union and Cuba, the MPLA was saved from defeat

10





11

Establishment of the People's Republic of Angola

- With the withdrawal of the Portuguese from Angola, Agostinho Neto (MPLA) announced the establishment of the People's Republic of Angola
- At that point, the US Congress decided against further direct involvement.
- The MPLA also gained control of the Cabinda oil wells (main source of revenue)
- Thanks to help from the Soviet Union and Cuba, the MPLA defeated the FNLA
- The MPLA also halted the march of UNITA

12

Activate Windo

Continuation of the civil war

- Following the collapse of the FNLA
- The civil war continued between FAPLA and UNITA
- FAPLA was supported by armed Cubans
- The USSR supplied weapons, ammunition and fighter jets to FAPLA
- UNITA was supported by the South African army
- The civil war would last from 1974-1989
- 1.1 million civilians died
- Thousands of civilians injured in landmine accidents
- Angola's economy destroyed



13

Destruction of the Angolan economy:

- The country's resources were used to finance weapons
- Foreign businesses did not want to invest money in Angola
- The MPLA government was dependent on the country's oil resources
- Savimbi sells Angola's diamonds and ivory to fund UNITA

14

The reasons for and nature of foreign involvement in Angola:

- Angola's natural resources
- The policies of the Cold War era
- Angola hit the battlefield of the Cold War
- Soviet Union, US and China aid liberation movements
- Cuba and South Africa were also involved



15

The USSR:

- Supports the MPLA - due to its Marxist policies
- Angola has rich resources
- Angola was also strategically important - along with Zaire (US ally
- Send large quantities of weapons and technical advisers because:
- US support was given to the FNLA and UNITA
- South Africa's invasion of Angola - it appeared as if the MPLA would be defeated
- The MPLA government relied more and more on aid from the Soviet bloc

16

The USA

- Wanted to prevent a Soviet-backed communist government in Angola
- Provide weapons, financial support and supplies for the FNLA and UNITA
- The US Government wanted to restore its international position after the defeat against the Communists in Vietnam
- Angola offered the US the opportunity to restore the balance of power between the superpowers
- After Vietnam, US was not willing to get directly involved in the war
- Secretly, the US supported the invasion by the South African army and hoped it would prevent the MPLA from coming to power.

17

Cuba:

- Cuba and Angola had strong historical banded-slaves were shipped from Angola to Cuba during the Atlantic Slave Trade
- Fidel Castro (leader of Cuba) supports the MPLA
- In the mid-1980s, there were 20,000 Cuban troops supporting the MPLA against UNITA
- Thanks to Cuban involvement, the MPLA government remained in power

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China:

- In the 1960s, China supported all three liberation movements
- In 1963, Holden Roberto (FNLA) met the Chinese Foreign Minister in Nairobi
- China has agreed to supply weapons
- In 1964, Jonas Savimbi (UNITA) met Mao in China
- Savimbi receives military training
- China also trains MPLA guerrilla fighters
- China wanted to balance USSR support - so they supported the FNLA and UNITA
- China's foreign support fails after Soviet-backed MPLA comes to power
- China refused to recognize Angola's independence - only after 1983 were diplomatic ties established with Angola

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South Africa:

- South Africa wanted to make sure that the MPLA government did not come to power
- SA feared that white minority governments in South Africa, South West Africa (Namibia) and Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) would be jeopardized
- Afraid that the MPLA government would provide bases for the ANC and SWAPO guerrillas
- SWAPO fought against the South African occupation of Namibia
- South Africa wanted to prove to the USA that he was a good anti-communist ally
- South Africa's involvement prolonged the civil war and contributed to the destruction of the Angolan economy

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The impact on stability in the region:

- Withdrawal of Portugal from Angola (1975) had an impact on the white minority governments in South Africa and Rhodesia
- White minority governments could no longer rely on the Portuguese (Angola and Mozambique) as a buffer with the rest of Africa.
- The Portuguese defeat offered hope to black South Africans that change in SA was possible.

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The independence of Angola meant that:

- Liberation movements (ANC) have established bases closer to SA
- South African attacks on ANC bases in neighbouring countries have contributed to violence and instability in southern Africa.
- The presence of large numbers of South African and Cuban soldiers in the civil war had a destabilizing effect.
- Northern Namibia was the base for military operations in Angola
- - had a negative effect.
- Hundreds of thousands of refugees fled to neighbouring countries (Zaire and Zambia).
- Led to economic problems and instability

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Importance of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale 1987 and 1988:

- November 1987 - Battle of Cuito Cuanavale (southeastern Angola)
- South African troops attacked the town in support of UNITA
- Cuito Cuanavale was defended by Angolan government forces, Cuban pilots in MIG 23 Soviet aircraft

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- It was the biggest battle in Africa since World War II
- South Africa was forced to withdraw after a failed takeover attempt
- The battle was a turning point in the Cuban civil war and led to peace talks
- South African and Cuban forces withdrew from Angola
- The South African government has been forced to reconsider and negotiate a peaceful settlement in Namibia

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