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**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

# SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN/
# NASIONALE SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN

## GESKIEDENIS V1

## MEI/JUNIE 2026

## ADDENDUM

**Hierdie addendum bestaan uit 14 bladsye.**

*Kopiereg voorbehou*



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## VRAAG 1: HOE HET DIE NOORD-ATLANTIESE VERDRAG EN DIE WARSKOU-VERDRAG IN DIE 1940's EN 1950's DIE KOUE OORLOG TUSSEN DIE VSA EN DIE SOWJETUNIE VERERGER?

### BRON 1A

Die bron hieronder is geneem uit 'n artikel 'NATO and the Warsaw Pact' deur Luitenant N Wagner en dit het in 1978 in die *Scientia Militaria* verskyn. Dit gee redes vir die sluit van die Noord-Atlantiese Verdrag in 1949.

Rusland se willekeurige (onvoorspelbare) gebruik van die veto in die Veiligheidsraad van die Verenigde Nasies, oënskynlik (blykbaar) om haar eie oogmerke te bevorder, het gelei tot die onvermoë van hierdie organisasie om konflik op te los en voldoende wapenbeheer in te stel. Dit het vir die Weste duidelik geword dat die instrument van wêreldvrede en sekuriteit dus ten opsigte van hulle taak uiters beperk was. Boonop het die Sowjetunie se verwerping van Marshall se Ekonomiese Hulpplan, wat in Junie 1947 deur Amerika bekend gestel is, en die geforseerde nakoming van hierdie beleid deur hulle satellietstate, daartoe gelei dat die Weste se agterdog wel gegrond was, veral ná die Sowjet-bekendstelling van die Kominform – hulle eie antwoord op die Marshall-plan.

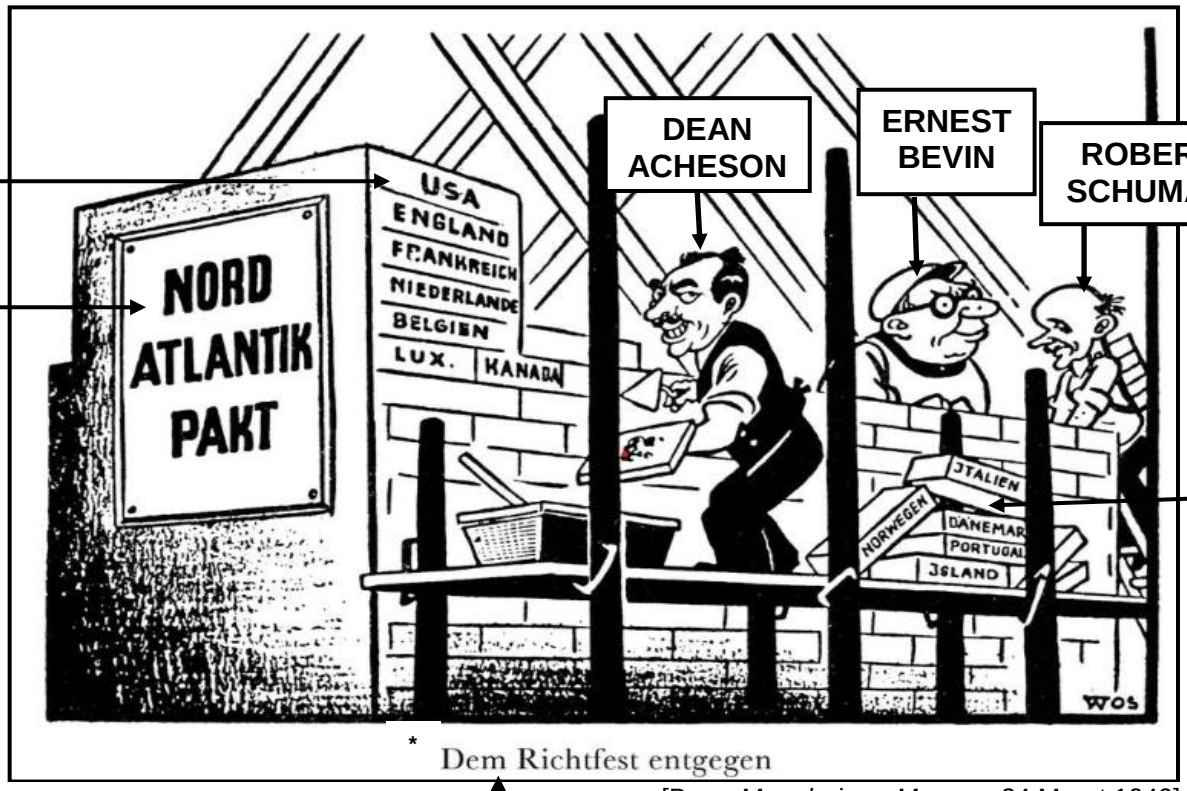
Dit het kritiek (belangrik) geword dat die Weste kennis neem van die Sowjetblok se bedoelings. Die idee van 'n defensiewe alliansie onder die Westerse nasies binne die raamwerk van die Verenigde Nasies is aanvanklik in 1946 deur Churchill voorgestel en 'n jaar later deur mnr. Louis St. Laurent, Kanadese Minister van Eksterne Sake, opgeneem. Die meer konkrete vorm van 'n voorstel vir 'n tipe Westerse Unie is in Januarie 1948 in 'n toespraak deur mnr. Ernest Bevin in die Laerhuis voorgestel. Hy het die Dunkirk-verdrag van Maart 1947 genoem waarin 'n sterk basis gelê is vir gemeenskaplike hulp tussen Frankryk en Brittanje, primêr vir hulle beskerming teen 'n herrysde (opkomende) Duitsland, en het gepraat oor die behoefte daaraan om soortgelyke verdrae (ooreenkomste) met die Benelux-lande (d.i. België, Nederland en Luxemburg) aan te gaan.

[Bron: 'NATO and the Warsaw Pact', *Scientia Militaria*, *Suid-Afrikaanse Joernaal van Militêre Studies*, Vol. 8, Nr. 4, 1978]


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**BRON 1B**

Die spotprent hieronder, met die titel 'Heading for the topping-out ceremony' ('Op pad na die hoogtepunt-seremonie'), is deur 'n Duitse spotprentkunstenaar, Wos, geteken en het op 24 Maart 1949 in die Duitse koerant, *Mannheimer Morgen*, verskyn. Dit illustreer die rol van Amerika in die totstandkoming van 'n defensiewe alliansie onder die Westerse lande. Van links na regs: Dean Acheson – Amerikaanse Minister van Buitelandse Sake, Ernest Bevin – Britse Minister van Buitelandse Sake en Robert Schuman – Franse Minister van Buitelandse Sake.




[Bron: *Mannheimer Morgen*, 24 Maart 1949]

***DEM RICHTFEST ENTGEGEN: 'Op pad na die hoogtepunt-seremonie'**

**NORD ATLANTIK PAKT:**
**NOORD-ATLANTIESE VERDRAG****

**USA – VSA**
**ENGLAND – ENGELAND**
**FRANKREICH – FRANKRYK**
**NIEDERLANDE – NEDERLAND**
**BELGIEN – BELGIË**
**LUX – LUXEMBURG**
**KANADA**

**ITALIEN – ITALIË**
**NORWEGEN – NOORWEË**
**DÄNEMARK – DENEMARKE**
**PORTUGAL**
**ISLAND – YSLAND**

****PAKT = VERDRAG/OOREENKOMS**



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**BRON 1C**

Die uittreksel hieronder is uit 'n toespraak wat op 4 April 1949 gedurende die ondertekening van die Noord-Atlantiese Verdrag in Washington deur die Amerikaanse President, Harry Truman, gelewer is. Dit het op 5 April 1949 in *The New York Times* verskyn. Dit beskryf kortliks hoe lidlande van die Noord-Atlantiese Verdrag volgens die bepalings van die Handves van die Verenigde Nasies moes optree.

Hierdie Verdrag is 'n eenvoudige dokument. Die nasies wat dit onderteken, kom ooreen om die vreedsame beginsels van die Verenigde Nasies na te kom; om vriendskaplike verhoudings en ekonomiese samewerking met mekaar te handhaaf; om met mekaar te konsulteer wanneer die grondgebied of onafhanklikheid van enigeen van hulle bedreig word; en om hulp te verleen aan enige van hulle wat aangeval sou word.

Deur hierdie Verdrag onderneem ons om ons internasionale sake in ooreenstemming met die voorwaardes van die Handves van die Verenigde Nasies te bestuur. Volgens Artikel 51 van die Handves onderneem ons om ons reg op kollektiewe of individuele selfverdediging teen 'n gewapende aanval uit te oefen en om ons te onderwerp aan sodanige (sulke) maatreëls as wat 'n Veiligheidsraad sou kon tref om internasionale vrede en sekuriteit in stand te hou en te herstel.

In hierdie Verdrag wil ons vryheid van aggressie en van die gebruik van geweld in die Noord-Atlantiese gemeenskap skep. Dit is die gebied wat die middelpunt van die laaste twee wêreldkonflikte was. Om hierdie gebied teen oorlog te beskerm, sal 'n groot stap na permanente vrede in die hele wêreld wees. Daar is diegene wat beweer dat hierdie Verdrag 'n aggressiewe daad is aan die kant van die nasies wat die Noord-Atlantiese gebied omring. Dit is absoluut onwaar. Hierdie Verdrag sal 'n positiewe invloed, nie 'n negatiewe invloed nie, vir vrede wees en die invloed daarvan sal nie slegs in die gebied wat dit spesifiek dek, gevoel word nie, maar deur die hele wêreld. Die aangaan hiervan beteken nie 'n beperking van die belange van hulle lede nie.

Die nasies hier verteenwoordig, word deur langdurige bande saamgebind. Ons word verbind deur 'n gemeenskaplike erfenis van demokrasie, individuele vryheid en die oppergesag van die reg. Dit is die bande van 'n vreedsame manier van lewe.

[Bron: *The New York Times*, 5 April 1949]



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**BRON 1D**

Die bron hieronder, met die titel 'The Warsaw Pact in Evolution', is uit 'n artikel geneem wat deur TW Wolfe geskryf is en in die joernaal *The World Today* verskyn het. Dit gee redes hoekom Oos-Europese lande in 1955 die Warskou-verdrag aangegaan het.

Die Warskou-verdrag is in 1955 aangegaan, wat verskeie Oos-Europese lande in reaksie op die geopolitieke landskap van daardie tyd byeengebring het. Die stigterslede het die Sowjetunie, Pole, Oos-Duitsland, Tsjeggo-Slowakye, Hongarye, Roemenië en Bulgarye ingesluit. Elke nasie wou sy militêre en politieke bande versterk met die oog op waarneembare (klaarblyklike) bedreigings uit die Weste.

Hierdie nasies is deur 'n gemeenskaplike ideologie van Marxisme-Leninisme verenig, wat 'n gevoel van solidariteit onder hulle bevorder het. Die Sowjetunie, as die dominante mag, het 'n kritieke rol gespeel in die koördinering van die Verdrag se aktiwiteite en om die nakoming (gehoorsaamheid) van sy bondgenote te verseker.

Die insluiting van Oos-Duitsland het 'n betekenisvolle uitbreiding van Sowjet-invloed in Sentraal-Europa gekenmerk. Roemenië en Hongarye, met hulle historiese bande met die Sowjetunie, het die militêre alliansie verder verstewig. Die Warskou-verdrag het dus 'n kollektiewe verdedigingsmeganisme gevorm, wat 'n teenwig vir NAVO se teenwoordigheid in Europa was en die heersende spanning van die Koue Oorlog-tydperk weerspieël het. Die totstandkoming van die Warskou-verdrag in 1955 is deur verskeie deurslaggewende gebeure gevorm, wat spanning in Europa verhoog het. Die belangrikste katalisator (beweegkrag) was die herbewapening van Wes-Duitsland, wat in 1955 by NAVO aangesluit het en Oosbloklande verontrus het. Hierdie skuif het die behoefte aan 'n samehangende (verenigde) militêre reaksie onder kommunistiese nasies aangespoor. In reaksie op NAVO se stigting in 1949 wou die Sowjetunie 'n teenwig skep wat hulle invloed oor Oos-Europa sou konsolideer.

[Bron: *The World Today*, Vol. 22, Nr. 5, 1996]



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## VRAAG 2: WAAROM HET DIE SOWJETUNIE VANAF 1975 DIE ANGOLESE VOLKSBEVRYDINGSBEWEGING (MPLA) IN DIE ANGOLESE BURGEROORLOG ONDERSTEUN?

### BRON 2A

Die bron hieronder is geneem uit 'n artikel, 'A Clandestine Civil War: How the secret U.S. involvement in the Angolan Civil War had a hidden agenda', wat in 2022 deur S Floyd geskryf is en in die *Menlo Round Table Journal* verskyn het. Dit verduidelik die redes waarom die USSR vanaf 1975, tydens die Angolese Burgeroorlog, die MPLA ondersteun het.

Teen die 20ste eeu het ideologieë wat in Europe ontstaan het, vinnig deur die hele koloniale wêreld versprei. Kommunisme was, natuurlik, besonder kommerwekkend … Die vrees was dat kommunisme soos 'n veldbrand na ander Afrikalande sou versprei. Dit was slegs een rede waarom Angola 'n perfekte storm vir 'n volmagoorlog (oorlog namens 'n ander land) was.

Nie net was Amerika besig om by Angola betrokke te raak nie, maar so ook die Sowjetunie, Kuba, Portugal, Suid-Afrika, China en Zaïre, om nie eens te praat van die plaaslike kante (groepe), die National Liberation Front of Angola (FNLA), die Angolese Volksbevrydingsbeweging (MPLA) en die National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) nie. Al hierdie buitelandse en binnelandse groepe was besig om te baklei vir die politieke en ekonomiese mag wat met beheer oor Angola gepaard gegaan het. Angola was, om meer spesifiek te wees, 'n poort na Suidelike Afrika, 'n meer diplomatiek geïsoleerde gebied wat ook een van die grootste oliereserwes in Afrika en 'n skynbaar eindelose voorraad onontginde natuurlike hulpbronne het wat gebruik kon word om kernwapens te produseer.

Wat die USSR betref, was hulle, na wat berig word, gewillig om tot die uiterste te gaan om die Angolese Volksbevrydingsbeweging (MPLA) vir 'n oorwinning te ondersteun, ten spyte daarvan dat hulle gesê het dat hulle ondersteuning nie met die nuwe Amerikaans-bemiddelde (onderhandelde) beleid van détente (ooreenstemming) sou inmeng nie. Die Sowjetunie se aksies het gelyk asof hulle hul kommunistiese agenda heeltemal verontagsaam het, omdat hulle nie oor die politieke ideologie van die MPLA omgegee het nie. In plaas daarvan het hulle die agenda bevorder dat hulle rol in Angola as 'n wettige wêreldmag in 'n ná-oorlogse tydperk was.

[Bron: *Menlo Round Table Journal*, Lente 2022]



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**BRON 2B**

Die bron hieronder is geneem uit 'n artikel, 'Angola, National Liberation and the Soviet Union', wat deur D Papp geskryf is. Dit het in 1978 in die *US Army War College Journal* verskyn. Dit ondersoek hoe die Sowjetunie die MPLA in Angola ondersteun het.

Op 7 November 1975, vier dae voor Angolese onafhanklikheid toegeken sou word, het Arvid Pelshe, Sowjet-Kommunisteparty-Politburo-lid en voorsitter van die Partybeheerkommissie ('Party Control Commission'), 'n toespraak gelewer wat die 58ste herdenking van die Sowjet-rewolusie gevier het. In sy toespraak het Pelshe volgehoue Sowjet-ondersteuning vir 'vegters vir vryheid' en 'die patriotte in Angola' bevestig.

Die Sowjetunie het onmiddellik ná Angolese onafhanklikheid hulle militêre ondersteuning aan die MPLA geweldig vermeerder. Sommige beramings van Sowjet-hulp aan die Angolese Volksbevrydingsbeweging (MPLA) oorskry $300 miljoen. Lugafweergewere, 120 millimeter- en 144 millimeter-artillerie, 122 millimeter-vuurpyle, pantservoertuie, T-34- en T-54-tenks en Mig 21-vegvliegtuie is by MPLA-beheerde hawens en lughawens aan boord van Kubaanse en Sowjetvaartuie en langafstand-Sowjet-Antonov 22's afgelewer. Volgens berigte het Sowjet-amptenare vir beheer van Luanda se lughawe gevra om die vervoer beter te beskerm, maar die MPLA-leierskap het geweier.

Die MPLA se Peoples' Republic of Angola was nie die enigste verklaarde regering in Angola nie. Die Portugese Hoë Kommissaris, Cardoso, het sy belofte uitgevoer dat indien hy nie mag aan 'twee of drie' van die Angolese bewegings kon oordra nie, hy 'eenvoudig op die vliegtuig sou klim en gaan'. Daar is dus nie amptelik mag aan Neto se regering in Luanda gegee nie. Jonas Savimbi, in Huambo (voorheen Nova Lisboa), het 'n koalisie-FNLA-UNITA-staat verklaar, die Peoples' Democratic Republic of Angola.

Vir die Kremlin het die MPLA die 'voorhoede' (voorste linie) en leier van die Angolese mense gebly.

[Bron: *US Army War College Journal*, Vol. 8, Nr. 1, 1978]


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**BRON 2C**

Die spotprent hieronder, deur CP Thomas, het op 18 November 1975 in die *Milwaukee Sentinel* in Amerika verskyn. Dit beeld die Sowjet-leier, Leonid Brezhnev, saam met Fidel Castro van Kuba uit, wat 'n militêre tenk waarneem wat gedurende die Angolese Burgeroorlog in 1975 na Angola op pad is.




[Bron: *Milwaukee Sentinel,* 18 November 1975]

**FIDEL CASTRO – KUBAANSE LEIER**

**SOWJET-INGRYPING IN ANGOLA**

**LEONID BREZHNEV – SOWJET-LEIER**



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**BRON 2D**

Die bron hieronder is geneem uit 'n artikel, 'The Real Nature of the Soviet-Cuban Occupation of Angola', wat in Desember 1978 deur JK Chitunda, UNITA se inligtingsamptenaar, geskryf is en in *Ikwezi*, 'n politieke nuusbrief, verskyn het. Dit besin oor UNITA se amptelike posisie teen die MPLA en hulle buitelandse bondgenote.

Die Sowjet-Kubaanse besetting van Angola was sover ontsaglik vernietigend in ons land. Dit het die triomf van demokrasie gedwarsboom (vooruitgang voorkom of verhinder); dit het 'n regime van 'n eensame, onpopulêre pro-Sowjet-kliek (groep) op Angola afgedwing; dit het die produktiewe magte verlam en die ekonomie van die land vernietig; dit bedryf oorlog, geweld en bloedvergieting; dit eis 'n uitermate hoë prys van die Angolese mense vir hulle vryheid, waardigheid en nasionale onafhanklikheid; dit moedig onenigheid onder die mense aan.

Die Sowjet- sosiale imperialiste voer 'n wrede, intensiewe propaganda-veldtog regdeur die wêreld uit om hulle ekspansionistiese imperialistiese avonture te regverdig en om verwarring oor ons weerstand teen hulle aggressie te skep. En die wonde van bitterheid en onenigheid wat op alle lewensterreine deur hierdie Sowjet-Kubaanse besetting in Angola toegedien word, sal lank nadat hierdie besettingsmagte weg is, steeds bloei en pyn, wat dus Angola se taak van nasionale rekonstruksie (heropbou) uiters moeilik maak.

Maar 'n historiese presedent (voorbeeld) is nou in Angola geskep: vir die eerste keer in die geskiedenis daag 'n goed gestruktureerde, hoogs doeltreffende revolusionêre guerillamag die Sowjet-Kubaanse ekspedisionêre (militêre magte wat weg van hulle tuiste ontplooi word) magte uit; 'n ware gewapende volksweerstandsbeweging is besig om die mite van die onoorwinbaarheid van hierdie Sowjet-Kubaanse ekspedisionêre weermagte te vernietig; die masker is besig om af te val en die ware imperialisties-fascistiese aard van die USSR en Kuba word blootgestel.

[Bron: *Ikwezi*, Nr. 10, Desember 1978]


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## VRAAG 3: VOOR WATTER ERVARINGS HET ELIZABETH ECKFORD IN 1957 TE STAAN GEKOM TYDENS 'N POGING OM CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL IN LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, TE DESEGREGEER?

### BRON 3A

Die bron hieronder is geneem uit die Amerikaanse Hooggeregshof-beslissing, die *Brown vs. Raad van Onderwys van Topeka*, *347 VSA 483*, wat in 1954 aangeneem is. Dit verduidelik hoekom die doktrine van 'apart maar gelyk' onkonstitusioneel verklaar is op grond daarvan dat dit minderwaardige onderwys aan Swart Amerikaners verskaf het.

Deesdae is dit (onderwys) 'n belangrike instrument om kulturele waardes by die kind aan te wakker in sy voorbereiding vir latere professionele opleiding, en om hom te help om normaal by sy omgewing aan te pas. Dit is tans twyfelagtig dat daar op billike wyse van enige kind verwag kan word om sukses in die lewe te behaal as hy die geleentheid tot onderwys ontneem word. Só 'n geleentheid, waar die regering onderneem het om dit te verskaf, is 'n reg wat aan almal volgens gelyke voorwaardes beskikbaar gestel moet word.

Ons kom dan by die vraag wat gestel word: Ontneem segregasie van kinders in openbare skole, slegs op grond van ras, al is die fisiese fasiliteite en ander tasbare (werklike) faktore gelyk (dieselfde), die kinders van die minderheidsgroep van gelyke onderwysgeleenthede? Ons glo dit doen. […]

Om [swart kinders] van ander van dieselfde ouderdom en met dieselfde kwalifikasies te skei, slegs oor hulle ras, ontwikkel 'n gevoel van minderwaardigheid met betrekking tot hulle status in die gemeenskap wat hulle harte en verstand op 'n manier kan affekteer wat waarskynlik nooit weer ongedaan gemaak sal kan word nie. […]

Ons kom tot die gevolgtrekking dat die doktrine 'apart maar gelyk', op die terrein van openbare onderwys, geen plek het nie. Aparte onderwysfasiliteite is inherent (wesenlik) ongelyk. Daarom beslis ons dat die eisers (klaers) en ander in soortgelyke posisies vir wie die aksies ingestel is, as gevolg van die segregasie waaroor daar gekla word, ontneem word van die gelyke beskerming van die wette wat deur die Veertiende Amendement* gewaarborg word.

[Bron: *Brown vs. Raad van Onderwys van Topeka, 347 VSA 483*, 1954]

***Veertiende Amendement:** 'n Wet in Amerika wat verklaar dat alle Amerikaanse burgers op dieselfde regte en beskerming geregtig is



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**BRON 3B**

Die bron hieronder is 'n persoonlike beskrywing van Elizabeth Eckford se ervarings toe sy op 4 September 1957 probeer het om Central High School binne te gaan. Dit het op 16 April 2025 in die *Facing History & Ourselves*-tydskrif verskyn.

Ek is deel van 'n groep wat as die Little Rock Nege bekend geword het. Voor die segregasie van Central was daar een hoërskool vir wittes, Central High School, en een hoërskool vir swartes, Dunbar. Ek het verwag dat daar miskien iets meer vir my by Central beskikbaar sou wees wat nie by Dunbar beskikbaar was nie, dat daar dalk meer kursusse was wat ek kon volg, dat daar meer opsies beskikbaar was. Ek was nie voorbereid op wat werklik gebeur het nie.

Die vorige nag het die goewerneur op televisie verskyn en aangekondig dat hy die Arkansas Nasionale Garde ingeroep het. Ek het gedink dat hy dit gedoen het om te verseker dat alle studente beskerm is. Ons het nie 'n telefoon gehad nie. So, onopsetlik (per ongeluk), is ons nie gekontak nie om ons te laat weet dat Daisy Bates, van die NAACP*, reëlings getref het dat 'n paar predikante die studente in 'n groep vergesel, en so het dit gebeur dat ek alleen opgedaag het. Toe ek van die bus afklim, het ek opgelet dat daar baie meer motors as gewoonlik langs die straat was, en ek onthou dat ek die geruis (gemompel) van 'n skare gehoor het.

… toe ek omtrent in die middel was en ek die wag genader het, het hy my oor die straat in die skare ingestuur. Dit was eers toe dat dat ek besef het dat hulle besig was om my te keer (verhinder) en dat ek nie skool toe sou gaan nie. Soos wat ek in die straat inbeweeg het, het die mense wat oorkant die straat was, begin om agter my vorentoe te beweeg, en so het ek in die teenoorgestelde rigting beweeg na waar daar nog 'n bushalte was. Vir my het veiligheid beteken om by daardie bushalte uit te kom. Ek voel asof ek vir 'n lang tyd daar gesit het voordat die bus gekom het. Mense het intussen agter my geskree; wat ek voorheen as 'n skare sou beskryf, het vir my ore soos 'n bende geklink.

[Bron: *Facing History & Ourselves,* 16 April 2025]

***NAACP:** National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People



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**BRON 3C**

Die bron hieronder is 'n foto geneem deur L Dinkins, wat in 'n boek verskyn het met die titel *Elizabeth and Hazel: Two Women of Little Rock*, geskryf deur D Margolick. Dit beeld Elizabeth Eckford by die bushalte uit nadat sy verhinder is om op 4 September 1957 Central High School binne te gaan.




[Bron: *Elizabeth and Hazel: Two Women of Little Rock* deur D Margolick]



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**BRON 3D**

Die bron hieronder is deel van 'n toespraak wat op 25 September 1997 deur voormalige President Bill Clinton by Little Rock Central gelewer is om die 40ste herdenking van die integrasie van die skool te vier. Dit het in die boek *Eyes on the Prize: America's Civil Rights Movement 1954–1985* verskyn. Dit het die impak geëvalueer wat die insident by Central High School veertig jaar later op Amerika gehad het.

Elizabeth Eckford het vir haar eerste dag op 4 September 1957 heeltemal alleen deur hierdie deur gestap. Sy is deur mense, wat vir verandering bang was, weggewys; mense wat deur onkundigheid ingelig is om dít wat hulle eenvoudig nie kon verstaan nie, te haat. Elizabeth Eckford, saam met haar agt skoolmaats, is op 4 September weggewys, maar die Little Rock Nege het nie teruggedraai nie.

Vandag, veertig jaar gelede, het hulle hierdie trappe geklim, deur hierdie deur gegaan en ons nasie geroer. Wel, 40 jaar later weet ons dat ons almal voordeel trek, almal van ons, wanneer ons saamleer, saamwerk en saamkom. Dit is, ná alles, tog wat dit beteken om 'n Amerikaner te wees. Veertig jaar later weet ons dat, nieteenstaande sommige sinici (agterdogtiges), al ons kinders kan leer, en hierdie skool bewys dit.

Veertig jaar later weet ons dat wanneer die konstitusionele regte van ons burgers bedreig word, die nasionale regering dit moet waarborg. Veertig jaar later weet ons dat daar nog deure is wat oopgemaak moet word, deure wat wyer oopgemaak moet word, deure wat ons moet keer dat dit nou weer toegemaak word.

Veertig jaar later weet ons dat vryheid en gelykheid nie verwesenlik kan word sonder verantwoordelikheid vir jouself, familie en die pligte van burgerskap of sonder toewyding aan die bou van 'n gemeenskap met 'n gedeelde bestemming en 'n werklike gevoel van saamhoort nie.

Veertig jaar later weet ons dat die rassevraag meer kompleks en belangriker as ooit is; dit behels nie meer slegs swartes en wittes nie, of swartes en wittes en Spaans-Amerikaners en Inheemse Amerikaners nie, maar nou kom mense van oral op die aarde hiernatoe om die belofte van Amerika te vervul.

[Bron: *Eyes on the Prize: America's Civil Rights Movement 1954–1985* deur J Williams]



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**ERKENNINGS**

Visuele bronne en ander historiese bewyse is uit die volgende geneem:

*Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka, 347 VSA 483*, 1954

*Facing History & Ourselves*, 16 April 2025

*Ikwezi*, 10 Desember 1978

*Mannheimer Morgen*, 24 Maart 1949

Margolick, D. 2011. *Elizabeth and Hazel: Two Women of Little Rock* (Yale University Press, New Haven en Londen)

*Menlo Round Table Journal*, Lente 2022

*Milwaukee Sentinel*, 18 November 1975

'NATO and the Warskou Pact', *Scientia Militaria*, Vol. 8, Nr. 4, 1978

*The New York Times*, 5 April 1949

*The World Today,* Vol. 22, Nr. 5, Mei 1996

*US Army War College Journal*, Vol. 8, Nr. 1, 1978

Williams, J. 2006. *Eyes on the Prize: America's Civil Rights Movement 1954–1985* (Penguin Books, New York)

*Kopiereg voorbehou*

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**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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

*Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, 347 U.S. 483*, 1954

*Facing History & Ourselves*, 16 April 2025

*Ikwezi*, 10 December 1978

*Mannheimer Morgen*, 24 March 1949

Margolick, D. 2011. *Elizabeth and Hazel: Two Women of Little Rock* (Yale University Press, New Haven and London)

*Menlo Round Table Journal*, Spring 2022

*Milwaukee Sentinel*, 18 November 1975

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*The New York Times*, 5 April 1949

*The World Today,* Vol. 22, No. 5, May 1996

*US Army War College Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 1, 1978

Williams, J. 2006. *Eyes on the Prize: America's Civil Rights Movement 1954–1985* (Penguin Books, New York)

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## SOURCE 3D

The source below is part of a speech delivered by former President Bill Clinton at Little Rock Central on 25 September 1997 to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the integration of the school. It was published in the book *Eyes on the Prize: America's Civil Rights Movement 1954–1985.* It evaluated the impact that the incident at Central High School had on the US forty years later.

On 4 September 1957, Elizabeth Eckford walked through this door for her first day utterly alone. She was turned away by people who were afraid of change, instructed by ignorance, hating what they simply could not understand. Elizabeth Eckford, along with her eight schoolmates, (was) turned away on 4 September, but the Little Rock Nine did not turn back.

Forty years ago today, they climbed these steps, passed through this door and moved our nation. Well, 40 years later, we know that we all benefit, all of us, when we learn together, work together and come together. That is, after all, what it means to be an American. Forty years later, we know, notwithstanding some cynics, that all our children can learn, and this school proves it.

Forty years later, we know when the constitutional rights of our citizens are threatened, the national government must guarantee them. Forty years later we know there are still more doors to be opened, doors to be opened wider, doors we have to keep from being shut again now.

Forty years later, we know freedom and equality cannot be realised without responsibility for self, family and the duties of citizenship, or without a commitment to building a community of shared destiny, and a genuine sense of belonging.

Forty years later, we know the question of race is more complex and more important than ever, embracing no longer just blacks and whites, or blacks and whites and Hispanics and Native Americans, but now people from all parts of the earth coming here to redeem the promise of America.

[Source: *Eyes on the Prize: America's Civil Rights Movement 1954–1985* by J Williams]

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**SOURCE 3C**

The source below is a photograph taken by L Dinkins that appeared in a book titled *Elizabeth and Hazel: Two Women of Little Rock*, written by D Margolick. It depicts Elizabeth Eckford at the bus stop after she had been prevented from entering Central High School on 4 September 1957.




[Source: *Elizabeth and Hazel: Two Women of Little Rock* by D Margolick]

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**SOURCE 3B**

The source below is a personal account of Elizabeth Eckford's experiences when she attempted to enter Central High School on 4 September 1957. It appeared in the *Facing History & Ourselves* magazine on 16 April 2025.

I am part of a group that became known as the Little Rock Nine. Prior to the segregation of Central, there had been one high school for whites, Central High School, and one high school for blacks, Dunbar. I expected that there may be something more available to me at Central that was not available at Dunbar, that there might be more courses I could pursue, that there were more options available. I was not prepared for what actually happened.

The night before, the governor went on television and announced that he had called out the Arkansas National Guard. I thought that he had done this to ensure the protection of all the students. We did not have a telephone. So inadvertently (accidentally), we were not contacted to let us know that Daisy Bates of the NAACP* had arranged for some ministers to accompany the students in a group, and so it was that I arrived alone. Got off the bus, and I noticed along the street that there were many more cars than usual, and I remember hearing the murmur (mumble) of a crowd.

… when I got to about the middle and I approached the guard, he directed me across the street into the crowd. It was only then that I realised that they were barring me, that I wouldn't go to school. As I stepped out into the street, the people who had been across the street started surging (moving) forward behind me, and so I headed in the opposite direction to where there was another bus stop. Safety, to me, meant getting to that bus stop. I feel like I sat there for a long time before the bus came. In the meantime, people were screaming behind me; what I would have described as a crowd before, to my ears sounded like a mob.

[Source: *Facing History & Ourselves,* 16 April 2025]

***NAACP:** National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People

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## QUESTION 3: WHAT EXPERIENCES DID ELIZABETH ECKFORD FACE DURING AN ATTEMPT TO DESEGREGATE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL IN LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, IN 1957?

### SOURCE 3A

The source below has been taken from the US Supreme Court ruling, the *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka 347 U.S. 483*, passed in 1954. It explains why the doctrine of 'separate but equal' was declared unconstitutional on the grounds that it provided inferior education to African Americans.

Today it (education) is a principal instrument in awakening the child to cultural values, in preparing him for later professional training, and in helping him to adjust normally to his environment. In these days, it is doubtful that any child may reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he is denied the opportunity of an education. Such an opportunity, where the state has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms.

We come then to the question presented: Does segregation of children in public schools, solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other 'tangible' (touchable) factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe that it does. […]

To separate [black children] from others of similar age and qualifications, solely because of their race, generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone. […]

We conclude that in the field of public education, the doctrine of 'separate but equal', has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently (essentially) unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs (complainants) and others similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment*.

[Source: *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, 347 U.S. 483*, 1954]

***Fourteenth Amendment:** A law in America that states that all American citizens are entitled to the same rights and protections

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## SOURCE 2D

The source below has been taken from an article, 'The Real Nature of the Soviet-Cuban Occupation of Angola', written by JK Chitunda, UNITA's information officer in December 1978, and it appeared in *Ikwezi*, a political newsletter. It reflects on UNITA's official position against the MPLA and its foreign allies.

The Soviet-Cuban occupation of Angola has been profoundly destructive in our country. It has thwarted (prevented or hindered progress) the triumph of democracy; it has imposed on Angola a regime of a lonely, unpopular pro-Soviet clique (group); it has paralysed the productive forces and destroyed the economy of the country; it is perpetrating war, violence and bloodshed; it has demanded of the Angolan people a price that is extraordinarily high for their liberty, dignity and national independence; it has been promoting disunity among the people.

The Soviet social imperialists have been orchestrating a vicious, intensive propaganda campaign throughout the world to justify their expansionist imperialist adventures and to mystify (confuse) our resistance to their aggression. And the wounds of bitterness and disharmony inflicted in all walks of life by this Soviet-Cuban occupation in Angola will bleed and pain still long after these forces of occupation are gone, thus rendering extremely difficult Angola's task of national reconstruction.

But a historical precedent (example) has now been established in Angola: for the first time in history, a well-structured, highly effective revolutionary guerrilla army is challenging the Soviet-Cuban expeditionary (military forces deployed away from home) forces; a truly people's armed resistance movement is destroying the myth of the invincibility of these Soviet-Cuban expeditionary armies; the mask is falling and the real imperialist-fascist nature of the USSR and Cuba is being exposed.

[Source: *Ikwezi*, No. 10, December 1978]

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**SOURCE 2C**

The cartoon below, by CP Thomas, was published in the *Milwaukee Sentinel* on 18 November 1975 in the US. It depicts the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, with Fidel Castro from Cuba, observing a Soviet military tank heading towards Angola, during the Angolan Civil War in 1975.




[Source: *Milwaukee Sentinel,* 18 November 1975]

**FIDEL CASTRO – LEADER OF CUBA**

**LEONID BREZHNEV – SOVIET LEADER**

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**SOURCE 2B**

The source below has been taken from an article, 'Angola, National Liberation and the Soviet Union', written by D Papp. It appeared in the *US Army War College Journal* in 1978. It examines how the Soviet Union supported the MPLA in Angola.

On 7 November 1975, four days before Angolan independence was to be granted, Arvid Pelshe, Soviet Communist Party Politburo member and chairman of the Party Control Commission, delivered an address commemorating the 58th anniversary of the Soviet revolution. In his address, Pelshe confirmed continuing Soviet support for 'fighters for freedom' and 'the patriots in Angola'.

Immediately after Angolan independence, the Soviet Union massively increased its military aid to the MPLA. Some estimates of Soviet aid to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) exceed $300 million. Anti-aircraft guns, 120-millimetre and 144-millimetre artillery, 122-millimetre rockets, armoured cars, T-34 and T-54 tanks and Mig 21 fighters were delivered to MPLA-controlled ports and airports aboard Cuban and Soviet vessels and long-range Soviet Antonov 22s. Reportedly, Soviet officials asked for control of Luanda airport to better protect the transports, but the MPLA leadership refused.

The MPLA's Peoples' Republic of Angola was not the only proclaimed government in Angola. The Portuguese High Commissioner, Cardoso, had carried out his promise that if he could not hand over power to 'two or three' of the Angolan movements, he would 'just get on the plane and leave'. Neto's government in Luanda was therefore not officially given power. Jonas Savimbi, in Huambo (formerly Nova Lisboa), proclaimed a coalition FNLA-UNITA state, the Peoples' Democratic Republic of Angola.

To the Kremlin, the MPLA remained the 'vanguard' (front line) and leader of the Angolan people.

[Source: *US Army War College Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 1, 1978]

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## QUESTION 2: WHY DID THE SOVIET UNION SUPPORT THE POPULAR MOVEMENT FOR THE LIBERATION OF ANGOLA (MPLA) IN THE ANGOLAN CIVIL WAR FROM 1975?

### SOURCE 2A

The source below has been taken from an article, 'A Clandestine Civil War: How the secret U.S. involvement in the Angolan Civil War had a hidden agenda', written by S Floyd and published in the *Menlo Round Table Journal*, 2022. It explains the reasons why the USSR supported the MPLA during the Angolan Civil War from 1975.

By the time of the 20th century, ideologies originating in Europe spread quickly around the colonial world. Of particular concern, of course, was communism … The fear was that communism would spread to other African countries like wildfire. This was just one reason why Angola was a perfect storm for a proxy (on behalf of) war.

Not only was the US getting involved in Angola, so was the Soviet Union, Cuba, Portugal, South Africa, China and Zaire, not to mention the domestic sides, the National Liberation Front of Angola (FNLA), the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). All of these foreign and domestic groups were fighting for the political and economic power that came with control over Angola. More specifically, Angola was a gateway into Southern Africa, a more diplomatically isolated area that also has one of the biggest oil reserves in Africa and a seemingly endless supply of untapped natural resources that could be used to produce nuclear weapons.

For their part, the USSR was reportedly willing to go to great lengths to support a Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) victory, despite saying their support would not interfere with the new US-brokered (negotiated) policy of détente (agreement). The Soviet Union's actions seemed to show complete disregard for their communist agenda, as they did not seem to care about the political ideology of the MPLA. Instead, they pushed the agenda that their role in Angola was as a legitimate world power in a post-war period.

[Source: *Menlo Round Table Journal*, Spring 2022]

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## SOURCE 1D

The source below, titled 'The Warsaw Pact in Evolution', has been taken from an article written by TW Wolfe and published in the journal *The World Today*. It gives reasons why Eastern European countries formed the Warsaw Pact in 1955.

The Warsaw Pact was established in 1955, bringing together several Eastern European countries in response to the geopolitical landscape of the time. The founding members included the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria. Each nation sought to strengthen its military and political ties in the face of perceived (apparent) threats from the West.

These nations were united by a common ideology of Marxism-Leninism, fostering a sense of solidarity among them. The Soviet Union, as the dominant force, played a crucial role in coordinating the Pact's activities and ensuring compliance (obedience) from its allies.

The inclusion of East Germany marked a significant extension of Soviet influence in Central Europe. Romania and Hungary, with their historical ties to the Soviet Union, further solidified (strengthened) the military alliance. The Warsaw Pact thus formed a collective defence mechanism, counterbalancing NATO's presence in Europe and reflecting the prevailing tensions of the Cold War era. The emergence of the Warsaw Pact in 1955 was shaped by several pivotal events that heightened tensions in Europe. The most significant catalyst (spark) was the rearmament of West Germany, which joined NATO in 1955, alarming Eastern Bloc countries. This move prompted a need for a cohesive (unified) military response among communist nations. In response to NATO's establishment in 1949, the Soviet Union sought to create a counterbalance that would consolidate its influence over Eastern Europe.

[Source: *The World Today*, Vol. 22, No. 5, 1996]

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## SOURCE 1C

The extract below is from a speech delivered by United States President Harry Truman during the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty in Washington on 4 April 1949. It appeared in *The New York Times* on 5 April 1949. It outlines how member states of the North Atlantic Treaty were to conduct themselves in accordance with provisions of the United Nations Charter.

This Treaty is a simple document. The nations who sign it, agree to abide by the peaceful principles of the United Nations; to maintain friendly relations and economic co-operation with one another; to consult together whenever the territory or independence of any of them is threatened; and to come to the aid of any one of them who may be attacked.

Through this Treaty, we undertake to conduct our international affairs in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter. We undertake to exercise our right of collective or individual self-defence against armed attack, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter, and subject to such measures as a Security Council may take to maintain and restore international peace and security.

In this Treaty, we seek to establish freedom from aggression and from the use of force in the North Atlantic community. This is the area which has been at the heart of the last two world conflicts. To protect this area against war will be a long step towards permanent peace in the whole world. There are those who claim that this Treaty is an aggressive act on the part of the nations which ring the North Atlantic. That is absolutely untrue. The Pact will be a positive, not a negative, influence for peace and its influence will be felt not only in the area it specifically covers, but throughout the world. Its conclusion does not mean a narrowing of the interests of its members.

The nations represented here are bound together by ties of long standing. We are joined by common heritage of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law. These are the ties of a peaceful way of life.

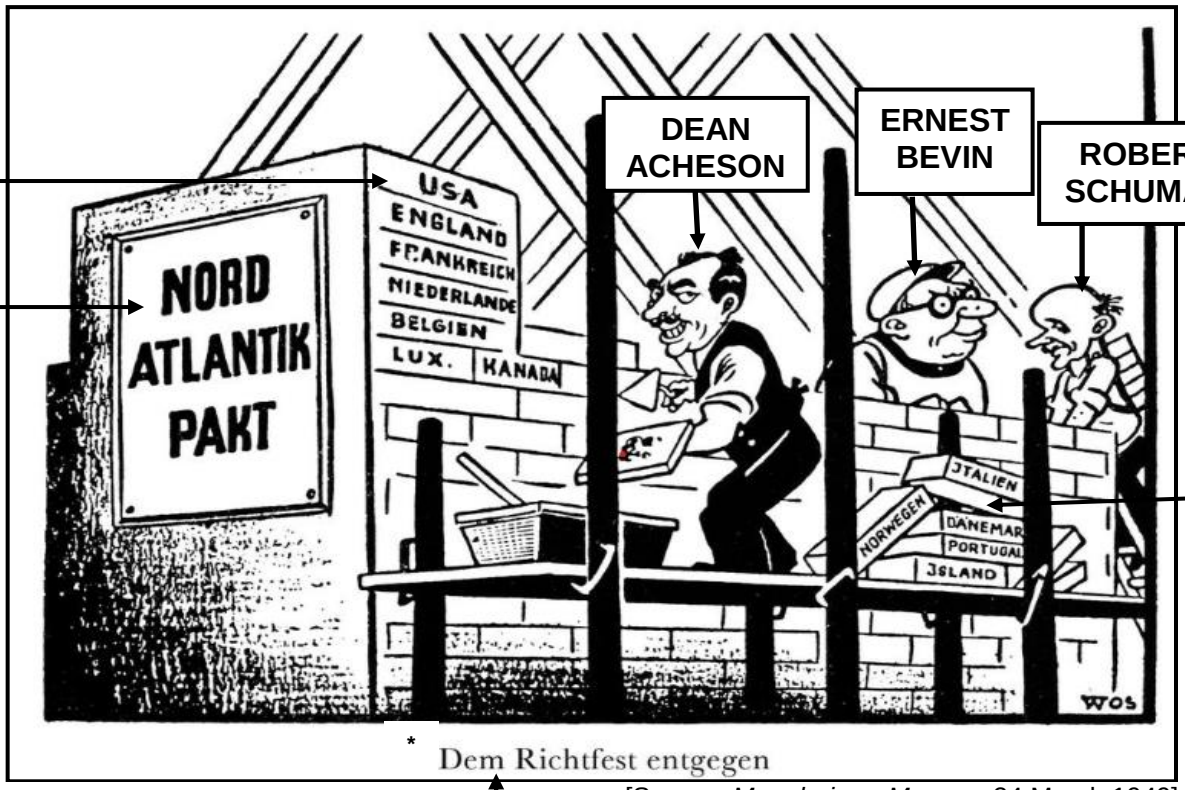
[Source: *The New York Times*, 5 April 1949]

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## SOURCE 1B

The cartoon below, titled 'Heading for the topping-out ceremony', was drawn by a German cartoonist, Wos, and appeared in the German newspaper *Mannheimer Morgen* on 24 March 1949. It illustrates the role of the United States in establishing a defensive alliance among the Western countries. From left to right: Dean Acheson – US Secretary of State, Ernest Bevin – British Foreign Secretary and Robert Schuman – French Foreign Minister.




[Source: *Mannheimer Morgen*, 24 March 1949]

**DEAN ACHESON**

**ERNEST BEVIN**

**ROBERT SCHUMAN**

***DEM RICHTFEST ENTGEGEN: 'Heading for the topping-out ceremony'**

**NORD ATLANTIK PAKT:
NORTH ATLANTIC PACT****

**USA
ENGLAND
FRANKREICH – FRANCE
NIEDERLANDE – NETHERLANDS
BELGIEN – BELGIUM
LUX – LUXEMBOURG
KANADA – CANADA**

**ITALIEN – ITALY
NORWEGEN – NORWAY
DÄNEMARK – DENMARK
PORTUGAL
ISLAND – ICELAND**

****PACT = TREATY**

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## QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY AND THE WARSAW PACT INTENSIFY THE COLD WAR BETWEEN THE USA AND THE SOVIET UNION IN THE 1940s AND 1950s?

### SOURCE 1A

The source below has been taken from an article 'NATO and the Warsaw Pact' by Lieutenant N Wagner and it was published in the *Scientia Militaria* in 1978. It gives reasons for the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty in 1949.

The indiscriminate (unselective) use of the veto in the Security Council of the United Nations by Russia, ostensibly (apparently) to further her own ends, resulted in the inability of this organisation to resolve conflicts and institute adequate arms control. It became obvious to the West that the instrument of world peace and security was thus severely restricted in its task. In addition to this, the Soviet rejection of the American-initiated Marshall Economic Aid Plan in June 1947 and the enforced compliance with this policy by its satellite states, led to the West's suspicions being well founded, especially after the Soviet introduction of the Cominform – its own answer to the Marshall Plan.

It became imperative (important) that the West took cognisance of the Soviet Bloc's intentions. The idea of a defensive alliance amongst the nations of the West within the framework of the United Nations, was initially suggested by Churchill in 1946 and taken up a year later by Mr Louis St Laurent, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs. The more concrete form of a proposal for a type of Western Union was put forward by Mr Ernest Bevin in a speech in the House of Commons in January 1948. He mentioned the Dunkirk Treaty of March 1947, wherein a firm basis had been laid for mutual assistance between France and Britain, primarily for their protection against a resurgent (rising) Germany and spoke of the need to conclude similar pacts with the Benelux countries (i.e. Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg).

[Source: 'NATO and the Warsaw Pact', *Scientia Militaria*, *South African Journal of Military Studies*, Vol. 8, No. 4, 1978]

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# SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/ NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

**HISTORY P1**

**MAY/JUNE 2026**

**ADDENDUM**

**This addendum consists of 14 pages.**

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