Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

Iphondo leMpuma Kapa: Isebe leMfundo
Provinsie van die Oos Kaap: Department van Onderwys
Porafensie Ya Kapa Botjahabela: Lefapha la Thuto

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

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HISTORY P1 ADDENDUM

This addendum consists of 14 pages.

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QUESTION 1: WHY DID COLD WAR TENSIONS OVER BERLIN BETWEEN 1958 AND 1961 RESULT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BERLIN WALL?

SOURCE 1A

The source below explains rising Cold War tensions over Berlin between 1958 and 1960.

Looking for a way to stop the flow of people from east to west and a means to check the growing military power of West Germany, Khrushchev insisted in his November 1958 speech that it was time for the United States to pull out of the city.

The West interpreted his speech as an ultimatum, and U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower became determined not to give in to Soviet demands. Instead, the two sides opened a foreign minister's conference at Geneva in the summer of 1959 and made an attempt to negotiate a new agreement on Berlin. Khrushchev wanted the Western garrisons (troops) out of West Berlin as a precursor (forerunner) to reunifying the city, but Eisenhower believed that protecting the freedom of West Berlin required an ongoing U.S. presence.

Although Khrushchev and Eisenhower made some progress toward mutual understanding during talks at Camp David in the United States in 1959, relations became tense after the Soviet Union shot down an American U-2 spy plane canvassing (surveying) Soviet territory in 1960. In the wake of this incident, there appeared to be little hope for accommodation. At that point, talks ceased (stopped), and the Soviet premier appeared willing to wait for the U.S. presidential elections to take place so he could begin anew with the incoming administration.

[From https://history.state.gov/milestones/1953-1960/berlin-crises?utm. Accessed on 26/01/2026]

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SOURCE 1B

This source is an extract from an address by Nikita Khrushchev on the German Democratic Republic and Berlin, in Moscow on the 10 November 1958.

The imperialists have turned the German question into an abiding (main) source of international tension. The ruling circles of Western Germany are doing everything to whip up military passions against the German Democratic Republic and all the socialist countries. Speeches by Chancellor Adenauer and Defence Minister Strauss, the atomic arming of the Bundeswehr* and various military exercises all speak of a definite trend in the policy of the ruling circles of Western Germany.

We want to warn the leaders of the Federal Republic of Germany: The road followed by Western Germany today is a road dangerous to peace in Europe and fatal to Western Germany herself. Indeed, can realistically minded politicians today hope for the success of a new "march to the East"?

No speeches by Chancellor Adenauer or his Minister Strauss can change the balance of forces in favour of imperialism. To march against the East would mean marching to death for Western Germany. It is high time to realise that the times when the imperialists could act from "positions of strength" with impunity have gone never to return. Nor should they forget the geographical position of Western Germany which — with military techniques as they are today — would not survive a single day of modern warfare.

We do not want another military conflict. It would be fatal to Western Germany and would bring untold calamities to the peoples of other countries.

[From United States-Department of State. Documents on Germany 1944-1985. Washington: Department of State,[s.d.]. 1421 p. (Department of State Publication 9446). p. 542–546]

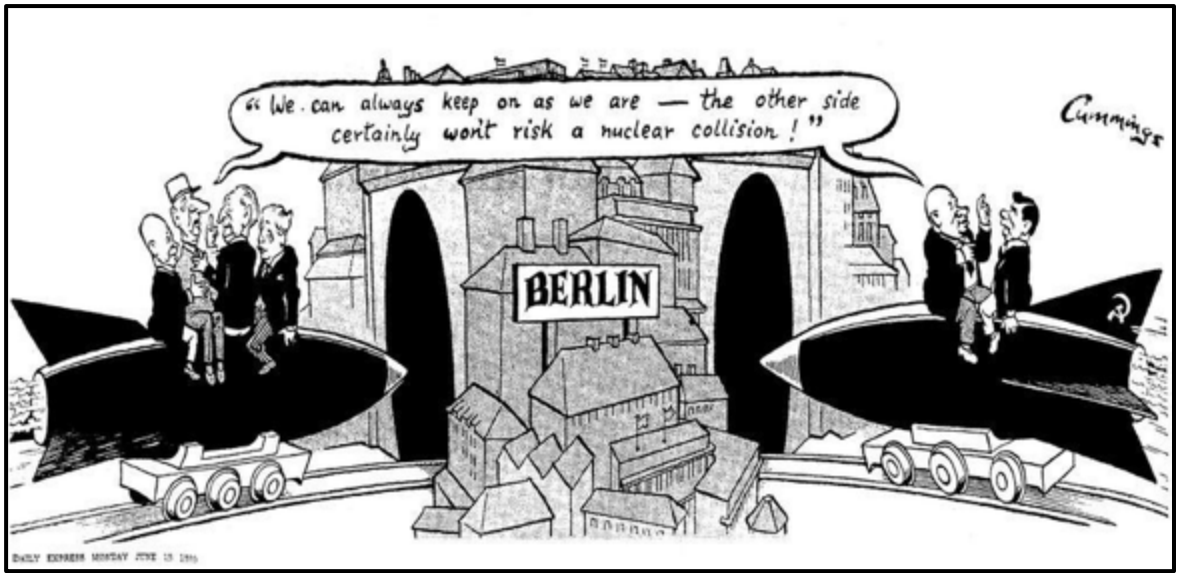
***Armed forces of the Federal Republic of Germany**

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SOURCE 1C

The cartoon below, published on 15 June 1959, by British cartoonist, Michael Cummings, considers the risk of military confrontation between the Western powers and the Soviet Union.



[Source: Daily Express. 15.06.1959, London.]

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SOURCE 1D

The source below is an extract from a book, *The Berlin Wall: Its beginnings, its fall and its consequences*. It explains the construction of the Berlin Wall in August 1961 and explores why it was built and how it was viewed differently by the GDR and the Western world.

On August 13, 1961, the GDR began constructing a formidable barrier. The wall effectively cut off West Berlin from the rest of east Germany, including East Berlin, solidifying the physical and ideological separation between the communist East and the Capitalist West.

The structure itself was much more than just a wall: it was an elaborate system of fortifications (defences). It included massive concrete walls, watchtowers and a wide expanse (area) known as the "death strip". The Berlin Wall was not merely a barrier for the sake of separation: it was powerful representation of the GDR's fear of its citizens escaping the supposedly superior socialist state.

The GDR authorities officially referred to the Wall as the "Anti-Fascist Protection Rampart" claiming that it was constructed to protect East Germany from fascist elements who might attempt to undermine the socialist republic. To the GDR leadership, the Wall symbolized the defence of a state they viewed as the true embodiment (symbol) of the people's will to create a just society, free from capitalist influences. However, in the eyes of the Western world, the Wall was a tool of oppression, used to restrict freedom rather than protect it.

In contrast, the West Berlin government, led by Mayor Willy Brandt, coined the term "Wall of Shame" to describe the Berlin Wall. It was a visible, tangible representation of the "Iron Curtain" that divided Europe and separated Eastern Bloc countries from the democracies of Western Europe.

[From Mass, K. (2024). The Berlin Wall: Its beginnings, its fall and its consequences.]

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QUESTION 2: HOW DID COLD WAR SUPERPOWER INVOLVEMENT INFLUENCE THE ANGOLAN CIVIL WAR?

SOURCE 2A

The source below is an extract from a book, *The Origins of the Angolan Civil War: Foreign Intervention and Domestic Political Conflict, 1961–76.* It provides a historical overview of the Angolan Civil War, emphasizing its transformation from a local post-colonial power struggle into a significant Cold War proxy conflict.

One of the Angolan movements fighting Portuguese colonialism promised in 1962 to keep the Cold War out of Angola. As it turned out, his promise was in vain. In 1975, after the collapse of Portuguese colonialism, a civil war broke out between Angolans. Struggling among themselves to determine which movement would take the reins of the newly-independent state, the Angolans brought in external backers. By the time the conflict had come to the general attention of the world in late 1975, early 1976, it had transcended (exceeded) its local origins.

Even today, the Angolan civil war of 1975–76 is still studied as an episode of the Cold War, one which seemed to exceed its relative importance to the state of superpower rivalry but which is, nonetheless, a part of the history of the East-West conflict. The Soviet Ambassador to the United States at the time stated Angola was one of the most acute regional points of confrontation between Moscow and Washington … which had a negative impact on the process of détente between the superpowers. Most notably, Angola was where thousands of Cuban troops disembarked after crossing the Atlantic Ocean and had a decisive impact on the military outcome of the conflict.

Even after the civil war had come to an end in 1976, the general Cold War parameters of the conflict did not change and persistently (continually) overlaid the Angolan struggle for power. A second, long and wasteful civil war began almost immediately and lasted right into the early 1990s. Throughout that period, both the Soviet Union and the United States continued to view the situation in Angola through the prism (viewpoint) of the Cold War.

[From *Guimarães, F. A. (2001) The Origins of the Angolan Civil War: Foreign Intervention and Domestic Political Conflict, 1961–76. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.*]

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SOURCE 2B

The source below is an extract from a book, *Angola and US–African Foreign Policy: The Unintentional Realist.* It explains how the Angolan Civil War severely harmed Angolan society while simultaneously intensifying tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Angolan Civil War 1975–1976 provides an intriguing insight into one of the most avoidable and unfortunate episodes in Cold War history. The proxy confrontation between the United States (US) and the Soviets for influence in the country led to a catastrophic escalation of the civil war, much to the long-term detriment (disadvantage) of Angolan society.

In a wider context, it contributed to a decline in US–Soviet relations, exposed the fractured US political consensus over the lessons of Vietnam and helped damage the reputation of Henry Kissinger as an imperious (superior) world statesman. The Soviet Ambassador to the US, Anatoly Dobrynin encapsulated (summarised) the scenario when he observed "Angola became a cockpit of international ambition far beyond its importance to anyone, not least the unfortunate people of Angola itself."

Indeed, the events of the Angolan conflict and the role the US played in its escalation (escalating) is a prime example of how Henry Kissinger's lack of regional understanding helped undermine (weaken) US relations with Africa.

[From *O'Sullivan, S. (2019). Kissinger, Angola and US–African Foreign Policy: The Unintentional Realist. Routledge (Taylor & Francis Group*]

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SOURCE 2C

The source below is an extract from an article printed in the Guardian Newspaper and explains the USA's involvement in the Angolan Civil War during the Cold War.

After largely ignoring the continent for years, Henry Kissinger, who shaped US foreign policy from 1969 to 1976 as secretary of state, became involved in successive crises in Ethiopia, Angola and Rhodesia in the 1970s.

The US intervention in Angola complicated the emerging conflict there that followed Portugal's withdrawal from its African colonies after the fascist dictatorship was overthrown in a coup in Lisbon. Concerned that the communist MPLA forces would sweep to power and open the way for Soviet influence, Kissinger led the US into a lengthy involvement in Angola.

The resultant war, which ended in 2002 after 27 years, killed up to 1 million people. A further 4 million people were displaced; about 70,000 lost limbs. At the conflict's conclusion, almost two-thirds of Angolans lacked access to drinking water. The infant death toll was equally shocking.

Nancy Mitchell, a historian of the cold war in Africa, said: "He (Kissinger) misread the situation in Angola from the start."

During the course of the violence, key civil institutions were destroyed: schools, hospitals and government buildings across large parts of the country.

With the war often lacking obvious frontlines amid seasonal offensives, large parts of the population were relegated to "grey zones" where humanitarian agencies struggled to operate and were often exploited by the combatants. Angola is one of the most mined countries in the world, and the heavy use of antipersonnel devices disrupted agriculture and threatened movement in rural areas.

[From Beaumont, P. Kissinger at 100: The 'bloody, dreadful, filthy' Angolan civil war – in pictures.]

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SOURCE 2D

The cartoon by Etta Hulme, titled "Kissinger in Absentia," was published in the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* on August 3, 1976.



[From University of Texas at Arlington Libraries, Special Collections. Available Online: https://sites.libraries.uta.edu/ettahulme/image/20087415. Accessed 30/01/2026]

*** Absentia – not present**
*** Meddling – interfering**

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QUESTION 3: HOW DID FREEDOM SUMMER CHALLENGE RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND VOTER SUPPRESSION IN THE SOUTHERN UNITED STATES IN 1964?

SOURCE 3A

The source below, taken from a book, written by Bruce Watson, highlights the start of the freedom summer in 1964.

College kids from all over the country descended on Mississippi. Organizers called it the Mississippi Summer Project, but the summer of 1964 would come to be known as Freedom Summer.

When word of the summer project leaked, it sparked rage and resentment. Hadn't Northerners flooded into Mississippi after the Civil War? And now they were coming back. An "invasion," some Mississippians called it. Governor Johnson declared, "We are going to see that law and order is maintained, and maintained Mississippi style." Jackson, Mississippi's capital city, beefed up its police force with shotguns, teargas, and a six-ton tank.

White rural Mississippians stockpiled kerosene, shotguns, and dynamite. New life flowed into the Ku Klux Klan, the underground terrorist and racist organization.

Before the summer ended, black churches would be torched. Homes and Freedom Houses would be bombed. Violence of all kinds—including murder—would erupt. The violence would indeed turn the nation's attention to Mississippi. But Freedom Summer would be more than just violence.

That summer, America began to change. President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the landmark Civil Rights Act. Slowly, grudgingly (reluctantly), the "Whites Only" signs began to disappear from lunch counters and water fountains across the South. Meanwhile, in Mississippi, several hundred students and their host families showed Americans, black and white, how to treat each other with uncommon decency.

[From Watson, B. (2020) Freedom Summer for Young People. Adapted by R. Stefoff. New York: Triangle Square.]

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SOURCE 3B

This source below explains the Freedom Summer campaign of 1964, focusing on how volunteers were trained and deployed to challenge voter suppression and racial inequality in Mississippi.

On 14 June 1964 the first group of summer volunteers began training at Western College for Women in Oxford, Ohio. Of the approximately 1,000 volunteers, the majority were white northern college students from middle and upper class backgrounds. The training sessions were intended to prepare volunteers to register black voters, teach literacy and civics at Freedom Schools.

Voter registration was the cornerstone (foundation) of the summer project. Although approximately 17,000 black residents of Mississippi attempted to register to vote in the summer of 1964, only 1,600 of the completed applications were accepted by local registrars. Highlighting the need for federal voting rights legislation, these efforts created political momentum for the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

In an effort to address Mississippi's separate and unequal public education system, the summer project established 41 Freedom Schools attended by more than 3,000 young black students throughout the state. In addition to math, reading, and other traditional courses, students were also taught black history, the philosophy of the civil rights movement, and leadership skills that provided them with the intellectual and practical tools to carry on the struggle after the summer volunteers departed.

King visited Greenwood, Mississippi, to show the support of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference for the summer project and to encourage black Mississippians to vote despite acts of violence and intimidation.

[From King Institute at Stanford University. n.d. Freedom Summer. Stanford University. Available from the Martin Luther King, Jr. Research and Education Institute]

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SOURCE 3C

The extract below is from a book written by Rev. Ed King, a prominent civil rights activist and Thomas Watts, describing how civil rights activists challenged racial discrimination and voter suppression in Mississippi through voter registration drives, Freedom Schools, and grassroots community work.

Activists on what became known as the Freedom Summer project canvassed cotton fields and black neighbourhoods urging and instructing people how to register to vote. They lived with local families and built Freedom Schools where black men, women, and children were taught civics, black history, art, music, and drama.

Many white Mississippians saw this as an "invasion." Congressman Thomas Abernathy wrote: "Agitators in the civil rights movement … have for months been carefully mapping strategy and tactics for disorder in our State." Governor Paul B. Johnson Jr. declared: "We are not going to allow a group of outsiders to come in and drive a wedge into the unity of the state." His definition of "unity" excluded black Mississippians.

The threat of violence was constant. One student volunteer admitted: "Mississippi is going to be hell this summer … every member of the Mississippi staff has been beaten up at least once and he who has not been shot at is rare."

Despite intimidation, volunteers pressed on. They canvassed house by house, encouraging black citizens to register, even though registrars often refused them under false claims of "illiteracy." Thirty-five churches were torched, dozens of homes bombed, and murders shocked the nation. Yet Freedom Summer drew national attention: doctors, lawyers, clergymen, and even Martin Luther King Jr. came to Mississippi.

President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the landmark Civil Rights Act, and slowly "Whites Only" signs began to disappear. Freedom Summer showed America that racial discrimination and voter suppression could be challenged through courage, solidarity, and grassroots activism.

[From King, E., & Watts, T. (2014). Ed King's Mississippi: Behind the Scenes of Freedom Summer. University Press of Mississippi.]

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SOURCE 3D

The photograph below was taken and published during Freedom Summer in 1964, as part of national media coverage of the civil rights movement. It was captured by photojournalist Ted Polumbaum, who documented the campaign for Time magazine.



[From https://www.freedomforum.org/freedom-summer-1964/. Accessed on 02/02/2026]

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

https://history.state.gov/milestones/1953-1960/berlin-crises?utm.

[Beaumont, P. Kissinger at 100: The 'bloody, dreadful, filthy' Angolan civil war – in pictures.]

Daily Express. 15.06.1959, London

Guimarães, F. A. (2001) The Origins of the Angolan Civil War: Foreign Intervention and Domestic Political Conflict, 1961–76. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan

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Watson, B. (2020) Freedom Summer for Young People. Adapted by R. Stefoff. New York: Triangle Square.

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