

# History

CLASS TEXT & STUDY GUIDE

Geoff Olivier & Jeanne Maclay-Mayers

GRADE

# 12

CAPS

3-in-1



THE  
**ANSWER**  
SERIES *Your Key to Exam Success*





# Grade 12 **History** 3-in-1 CAPS

## CLASS TEXT & STUDY GUIDE

This Grade 12 History 3-in-1 study guide uses the Cold War and its aftermath as the thread to link all 6 matric topics. It provides a comprehensive view of course subject matter, using differing perspectives to portray a balanced view of events.

### **Key Features:**

- Comprehensive notes with revealing quotations and useful definitions
- Informative illustrations and visual summaries
- Source-based questions and answers
- Essay questions with notes and sample essays
- Exam guidance and study tips for exams
- Sample exam papers with answers

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# History

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## THIS CLASS TEXT & STUDY GUIDE INCLUDES

- 1 Comprehensive Notes
- 2 Questions and Answers per Topic
- 3 Exam Papers and Answers

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- The prices paid for commodities on the world market went up and down, affecting the countries producing these commodities. Mono-economies - countries which relied on one specific crop or mineral resource to generate revenue, e.g. Congo and copper - were much more vulnerable when the international price went up or down.
- Colonial powers had only laid railways between production centres and harbours; this meant the majority of transport in Africa was by road, and this too made the countries very vulnerable to an increase in the oil price.
- In 1973 the worldwide oil crisis hit the oil-importing countries in Africa very hard, as the oil price rocketed from \$2 per barrel to \$12 per barrel. By 1980 it had gone up to \$34 per barrel.
- African nations which had turned to foreign aid, were then forced into massive debts, except for Algeria, Libya, Nigeria and Tunisia, who all had oil as a natural resource.
- Tanzania was one of the countries that was hardest hit, as it relied on its tea crop to bring in the revenue to purchase oil. A ton of tea had been worth 60 barrels of oil, but then became worth 4½ barrels of oil. The situation was similar for coffee, another of its important exports.

- From the 1960s, newly independent African states became a focus point of Cold War politics, as potential allies/extensions of each side's competition to expand their global sphere of influence.
- The USSR, Cuba and China wanted African countries to align with communism; the USA and its Cold War allies in Europe wanted African countries to align with capitalist democracy.
- When there was a civil war in a country, these powers often intervened to help the side that had political views that were close to their own.
- They often gave money and weapons to help this chosen side or even got involved in the war themselves.
- In many instances, the USSR supported one side and the USA supported another side, exaggerating, increasing and thereby prolonging the conflict. (See *Congo under Mobutu*, and the *Angola Civil War*.)



- Foreign loans from the IMF, World Bank and individual countries were sometimes invested effectively and this helped economic development.
- But sometimes the money was wasted through mismanagement and was lost in corruption, which did not help economic development.
- Foreign aid may have provided immediate relief to African countries, particularly in crisis years of drought, civil war, market fluctuations.
- However, foreign loans also helped some dictators to stay in power, for example, Mobutu and Idi Amin.
- Moreover, this aid almost always came with strict conditions which frequently bound countries into a cycle of debt.
- For example, after the oil crisis, many African states' debt spiralled out of control. Foreign aid demanded structural adjustment of economies, which almost always benefitted the loaner.
- Whilst some international loans have been written off because of the negative effects they were having on the self-sufficiency of African states, their legacy remains.



Source: <https://scholarblogs.emory.edu/violencein africa/wikiround-2-causes-of-conflict/economic-underdevelopment-in-africa/>

- Countries that had previously held colonies in Africa were often determined to do business with the same regions after they had become independent. They still wanted to import crops and minerals from African countries, and to export products to African countries.
- Many foreign businesses also wanted to run operations in African countries, where higher profits could be made due to lower labour costs and reduced overheads.
- While this did provide employment for locals, the foreign companies were the ones that benefitted the most. This made many African leaders wary of neo-colonialism.
- Some African leaders tried to encourage industrial and agricultural growth to rectify neo-colonial patterns.

## 2 THE THREE NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS IN THE ANGOLA CIVIL WAR

### THE MPLA

- In 1956 the Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA) (People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola) was formed.
- This party had strong communist roots.
- It received a lot of support from the Ambundu people, as well as the educated Angolans in Luanda.
- In 1962 Agostinho Neto became the leader of the MPLA.
- The USSR, Cuba, East Germany, Romania and Tanzania supported the MPLA. The liberation movement in South-West Africa, called the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO), also supported the MPLA.

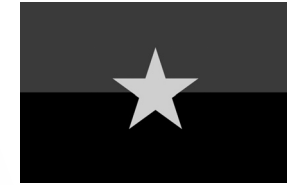


Agostinho Neto,  
leader of the MPLA

Source: Mieremet, Rob / Anefo.  
Fotocollectie Anefo, Nationaal Archief,  
Den Haag, bestandsnummer 927-  
8518. Wikimedia Commons.



Neto was born in Luanda, and studied medicine in Portugal, where he was also arrested for his political activism.

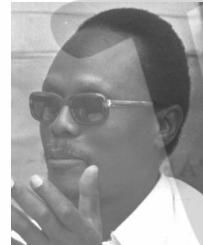


The MPLA's flag

Source: E2m.  
Wikimedia Commons.

### THE FNLA

- In 1954 Holden Roberto founded a political party.
- Later, in 1962, this party became known as the Frente Nacional de Libertação de Angola (FNLA) (National Front for the Liberation of Angola).
- This organisation was initially based on Bakongo nationalism, but soon tried to become a national liberation organisation. However, it continued to focus on gaining control of northern Angola.
- Roberto looked for support from Mobutu in the DRC/Zaire, which also led him to look for support from the West.
- The DRC/Zaire, the USA, China, France and Israel supported the FNLA during the Angolan War of Independence.



Holden Roberto,  
leader of the FNLA

Source: Mieremet, Rob / Anefo.  
Fotocollectie Anefo, Nationaal Archief,  
Den Haag, bestandsnummer 926-  
7765. Wikimedia Commons.



Roberto was descended from the Kongo monarchy and had spent many years in the Belgian Congo before this colony became independent.



The FNLA's flag

Source: E2m. Wikimedia  
Commons.

### UNITA

- Jonas Savimbi had tried to become part of the MPLA and the FNLA. The MPLA leadership team had not been interested in incorporating him, but Savimbi did spend some time as part of the leadership team of the FNLA. However, he became frustrated with its focus on northern Angola.
- In 1966 Jonas Savimbi founded the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola).
- This party had a lot of support in the south-east of Angola, particularly among the Ovimbundu people, which was the ethnic group that Savimbi came from.
- Initially UNITA's anti-colonial stance was very influenced by Chinese communism, although this changed and it later became very influenced by American capitalism.
- China, the USA, Egypt and South Africa supported UNITA during the Angolan War of Independence.



Jonas Savimbi,  
leader of UNITA

Source: E2m.  
Wikimedia Commons.



Savimbi was born in a rural area of central Angola, and later studied in Portugal. Initially he had links with China but he soon turned to the USA for aid.



UNITA's flag

Source: Ceresnel.  
[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Flag\\_of\\_Unita.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Flag_of_Unita.jpg)

However, by the late 1960s the policy of self-reliance was noticeably ineffective. Agricultural productivity had decreased significantly as a consequence of the villagisation policy, which forcibly moved agricultural workers into villages (sometimes in remote areas) with insufficient agricultural infrastructure and support.

In 1973 the decline in agricultural production led to the possibility of famine. Owing to a lack of development in the secondary sector, there was also a lack of basic consumer goods. The small private sector was so heavily taxed that it was also struggling, and thus was not a big source of government revenue. In addition, the inefficient state companies were earning little wealth for the country, and were managing the exports of cash crops particularly badly. The result was that Tanzania could not feed its own people, and was also not earning enough through its imports to buy food for its people.

In order to prevent famine Nyerere applied for aid from the IMF and the World Bank. The fact that he had to do this showed that Tanzania's economic policies, however well-intentioned, were a failure. This can be seen as a failure of economic policies introduced following independence.

In contrast to Tanzania, the Congo was blessed with significant mineral wealth and much better agricultural conditions. However, the leader who rose to power soon after independence, Joseph Mobutu, did not have Nyerere's moral integrity nor much grasp of economics. He was a military leader who took power in a 1965 coup, and who tried to run the Congo in an authoritarian manner for his own enrichment.

Mobutu's takeover had been supported by the West because he was anti-communist. Mobutu then continued to manipulate the West throughout the rest of the 1960s, the 1970s and the 1980s. To achieve financial support, Mobutu claimed to be applying a capitalist model to the Congo's economy. However, he did not have an inherent belief in capitalism, and did little to help the growth of businesses or to diversify the economy. The country continued to depend on its primary sector (cash crops), while the secondary (commercial farming/mining) and tertiary (industry/manufacturing) sectors remained underdeveloped.

In the early 1970s Mobutu adopted a policy called 'zairianisation', which involved nationalising foreign businesses and giving them to high-ranking officials in an attempt to reward the elite and maintain his power. This cronyism led to the mismanagement of the businesses concerned, and many closed down. The results were unemployment, poverty, and ultimately, an economic collapse.

By 1975 Mobutu tried to return to a capitalist economic model through his policy of retrocession, which offered the ex-owners of zairianised businesses a share in their businesses if they returned to run them. Not many people took up this offer. In the years that followed the situation became desperate, and in 1977 a part of the country also suffered from famine.

It was clear that the Congo needed foreign aid. So in 1981, the IMF granted it a huge loan. As in the case of Tanzania, the need for this loan was a sign that the country's economic policies had failed.

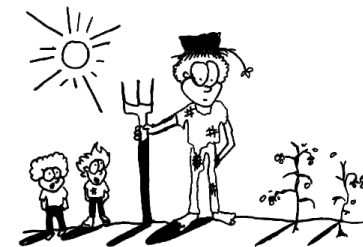
The economic choices made by Julius Nyerere and Joseph Mobutu resulted in the collapse of their respective economies, and left them in need of foreign aid and investment.

This essay would score highly because:

- The essay is well planned, well structured, and the same view is sustained throughout the essay.
- The introduction clearly shows what position the writer is taking on the topic.
- While each country is discussed separately, a comparison is then made.
- The line of argument has an individual slant that views famine, the threat of famine and a reliance on foreign aid as clear signs of economic failure.
- The argument is well-balanced and draws on plenty of evidence.
- The conclusion neatly sums up the writer's position, which has been proved in the body of the essay.
- The information that is selected is completely relevant.
- The question has been fully answered.



**Note:** The marking rubric is given on p. vii in the 'Exam tips' section at the front of the book.





### SUMMARY: REASONS FOR THE BLACK POWER MOVEMENT

- White discrimination
- Violence and intimidation by white supremacists
- Police brutality by a white-dominated police force
- Defiance of the draft
- Belief that violence was justified in the face of violence
- Widespread poverty in Black communities
- Lack of job opportunities for Black people
- Dissatisfaction with the education provided for Black people
- Desire for free healthcare
- Impatience with the slow rate of change achieved by the Civil Rights Movement
- Embracement of Black culture and heritage
- Black people's desire for their constitutional rights



A Black Panther at a 1970 Black Panther Party convention at the Lincoln Memorial

Source: Thomas J. O'Halloran and Warren K. Leffer. For US News and World Report. Library of Congress. Wikimedia Commons.



### SUMMARY: SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM GAINS OF THE BLACK POWER MOVEMENT

- The Black Power Movement encouraged political participation, and supported many Black candidates who were running for elected positions such as mayor.
- It encouraged Black communities to pull together in grassroots upliftment projects and it also encouraged entrepreneurship.
- It helped to make the police more accountable for their actions, and highlighted the small proportion of Black people in the police force.
- It encouraged young Black men who did not believe in the Vietnam War to stand up against the draft.
- It increased the self-esteem of Black people, and encouraged people to take more of an interest in Black culture.
- The Black Arts Movement emerged, which was made up of politically motivated Black artists, writers and performers.
- It also led to an increase in Black feminism (partly in reaction to the sexism of some male members).
- Universities employed more Black staff, created courses in African American Studies, and some universities had Black student unions.
- The Black Power Movement also gained a lot of media attention for the frustrations of Black Americans, and probably influenced the reforms that were slowly being introduced to combat poverty and lack of opportunity.
- In addition, and unintentionally, it made the US Civil Rights Movement look very moderate in comparison (to itself).

## UNIT 4: PROGRESS IN THE USA TOWARDS RACIAL EQUALITY



Martin Luther King Jr. (of the US Civil Rights Movement) meeting Malcolm X

Source: Marlon S. Trikosko. Library of Congress. ID qn1.3d01847. Wikimedia Commons.

- The US Civil Rights Movement and the Black Power Movement did make significant progress towards achieving civil rights for all Americans. Racial segregation was made illegal in public facilities, and this was enforced by the federal government. The voting rights of all people also became protected by the federal government, and the political participation of Black Americans increased.
- While racism continues to exist, it has lost some of its influence, because increased integration allowed people from different groups to recognise each other's humanity. Whilst it is true that a disproportionate number of Black Americans still live in poverty, to some extent there has nevertheless been an increase in equality of opportunity and freedom for Black Americans.
- We can debate about which of the two movements had more influence in the USA. However, the fact that the American people elected their first Black president, President Barack Obama, in 2009, is a clear symbol of the progress that was made by these movements.



President Barack Obama of the USA

Source: U.S. Navy photo by Petty Officer 1st Class Leah Siles. <http://www.defenseink.mil/photos/Photos/PhotoDisplay.aspx?ID=4462>. Wikimedia Commons.



## PW BOTHA'S 'RUBICON SPEECH' (AUGUST 1985)

- In August 1985 PW Botha made his 'Rubicon speech' where he made it clear that he would only consider releasing Nelson Mandela if Mandela agreed to give up the armed struggle. PW Botha also said that he would negotiate with peaceful protestors, but he would not lead whites and the other racial minorities to give up their power in South Africa.

### PW Botha's 1985 'Rubicon Speech'

- Pik Botha, who had been South Africa's minister of foreign affairs since Vorster's premiership, had written the earlier draft of the speech.
- Pik Botha's views were more moderate than PW Botha's. In his draft of the speech, Pik Botha had announced the release of Mandela and the ending of apartheid.
- To 'cross the Rubicon' is a phrase used to signal a decisive political change from which there is no return. Pik Botha used this phrase in his draft.
- PW Botha did not want to announce the release of Mandela or the end of apartheid. Therefore he changed the speech, removing these announcements. However PW Botha kept the phrase 'cross the Rubicon' even though he was really only announcing a refusal to change the current regime.
- Because Pik Botha had given rise to rumours that the speech would announce groundbreaking reforms, people (both in South Africa and abroad) who were hoping for these reforms were very disappointed with PW Botha's speech.

- In early 1986, PW Botha seemed to be considering more reforms, as he announced the government's plan to give South African citizenship back to Black people. (However, he did not say that he would give Black people the vote.)
- In March 1986 the partial State of Emergency was lifted (stopped).

## STATE OF EMERGENCY AGAIN DECLARED, 1986

- After a huge May Day strike by a new union of trade unions called COSATU, the government felt that its power was threatened. In June 1986 another State of Emergency was declared, and this time it applied to the whole country.

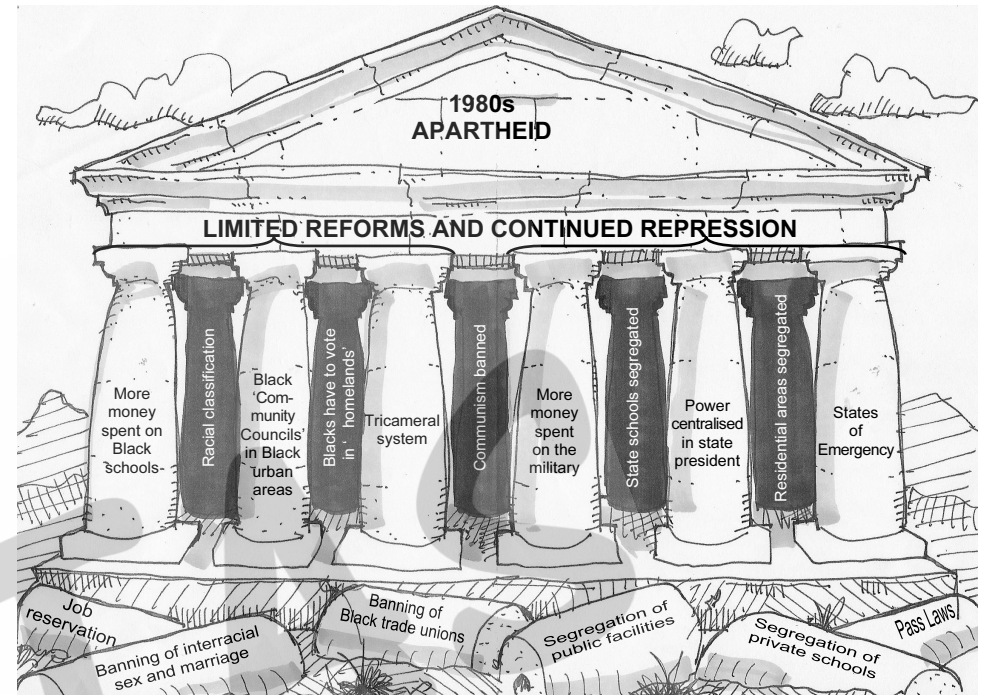
The State of Emergency that began in 1986 was called a 'full' State of Emergency because it was declared in all areas of South Africa.

It lasted for four years.



A police Casspir used to protect security forces in urban areas

Source: Boisgorelik, Wikimedia Commons.



The way in which PW Botha restructured apartheid in an attempt to make it survive



The six broken pillars on the ground represent the aspects of apartheid that the government stopped implementing during the 1980s.

The six pillars that have replaced them at the front of the building represent PW Botha's limited reforms and continued repression.

The pillars remaining at the back of the building represent the aspects of apartheid from previous decades that continued to be applied in the 1980s.

## BEGINNING OF THE END FOR PW BOTHA, 1989

- In the face of the continued violence and economic problems facing South Africa, the NP was divided among those who wanted to continue with the apartheid system and those who wanted to end it. The Afrikaans journalist Willem de Klerk labelled these groups the 'verkramptes' (Afrikaans for the 'narrow-minded ones') and the 'verligtes' (Afrikaans for 'the enlightened ones').

He also influenced his brother FW de Klerk, the Minister of Education, to change from being a 'verkrampste' to being a 'verligte' member of the NP.



- In 1989 PW Botha had a stroke and FW De Klerk replaced him as the head of the NP and became South Africa's acting state president.

It was only after this that the countrywide State of Emergency was ended.



### The violent break-up of Yugoslavia after 1989

- After the fall of communism in Eastern Europe in 1989, the ethnically diverse country of Yugoslavia started to break up into different regions. The Muslim and Catholic minorities did not want to be controlled by the Orthodox majority based in the city of Belgrade.
- Ethnic tensions led to wars, most notably the Bosnian War (1992–1995), where the traditionally Orthodox Bosnian Serbs fought the traditionally Muslim Bosniaks.
- This war included the long Siege of Sarajevo and the 1995 Srebrenica Massacre, where genocide was committed against Muslim people.
- Although UN forces were sent to protect innocent people caught in the conflict, UN Secretary General Kofi Annan said, they were 'not given the mandate or resources by member nations to fully take care of Bosnians or do anything to stop the war'. (<https://www.globalpolicy.org/component/content/article/199/40909.html>)



Bosnian soldiers above Sarajevo (previously part of Yugoslavia)

Source: Michal Huniewicz, Wikimedia Commons.



A mass funeral for Muslim victims of the 1995 Srebrenica Massacre

Source: Emir Klotomanić, Wikimedia Commons.



Kofi Annan, Secretary General of the United Nations (1997–2006)

Source: Rikard Stuckert/ABR, WC.

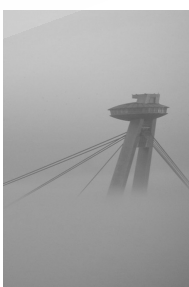
### The peaceful break-up of Czechoslovakia after 1989

- In 1989 Czechoslovakia experienced the Velvet Revolution, where communism was overthrown without bloodshed.
- In 1993 Czechoslovakia peacefully dissolved into two separate states: the Czech Republic and Slovakia. This was called the Velvet Divorce.
- Both new countries became members of the European Union (EU), and have retained a strong political and economic connection.



The Dancing House in Prague, Czech Republic

Source: Yurikane88, Wikimedia Commons.



The UFO Restaurant in Bratislava, Slovakia

Source: Ondrej, Wikimedia Commons.

## UNIT 2.3: How the end of the Cold War was a game-changer for South African politics

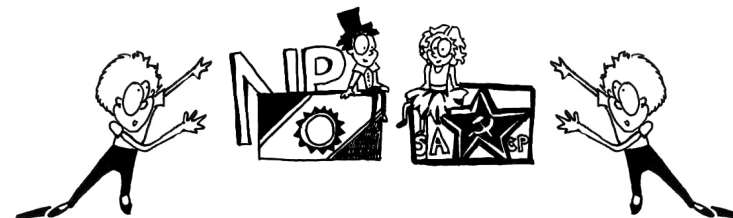
### INTRODUCTION



As you learnt in Topic 4, by late 1990, with the exception of those on the far-right, it became clear to everyone involved in the situation in South Africa that a military solution to the apartheid struggle was no longer a viable option. It was felt by many that a political settlement through negotiation was the only possible solution to achieving stability in the country.

In this section, you will read about the role played by the collapse of the Soviet Union in bringing the National Party (NP) and liberation struggle representatives (ANC, SACP, COSATU) to the negotiating table.

- In March 1990, representatives of the National Party and representatives of the liberation struggle sat down to negotiate the end of apartheid.
- This was a historic moment, for obvious reasons, and was the result of a series of other historic moments.
- The following diagram is a way of visualising the pressure placed on the NP and ANC by the dismantlement of the USSR.
  - The collapse of the USSR meant different things to both the NP and ANC.
  - However, whether they liked it or not, an end to the Cold War pushed both parties to the negotiating table.



The impact of the end of the Cold War on the National Party

The impact of the end of the Cold War on liberation struggle organisations, e.g. ANC & SACP

## USA-China relations

- China remains a communist country with only one political party allowed.
- But despite their political differences, since the 1970s, the USA and China have chosen to do business together, because it benefits both their economies.
- This continued in 1989, despite China's Tiananmen Square Massacre of civilian protesters calling for political reform.
- While the USA is the world's biggest economy, China is the second biggest, and China's economy is growing faster than the USA's economy.
- Bush Sr. tried to reduce the USA's relatively small national debt, but after his presidency this national debt grew much bigger. China is one of the creditor nations to the USA.
- This means that while American people are still consuming many products, their ability to do so in the future is not secure.

## THE USA'S RELATIONSHIP WITH THE MUSLIM WORLD

- Islam was established by the prophet Mohammed in around 610, when (at the age of 40) he began publicly preaching.
- It is the biggest religion in the Middle East, as well as in many countries in North Africa and Western Asia.
- Sunni Islam and Shia Islam are the two major denominations of Islam. They differ in interpretation over the succession line of the prophet Mohammed.
- According to Sunni Islam, leadership of the Muslim community passed to an elder after the death of the prophet Mohammed.
- According to Shia Islam, leadership of the Muslim community passed down through the prophet Mohammed's family line.
- Most Muslims follow Sunni Islam. The country of Saudi Arabia has an overwhelming Sunni majority, and it has the biggest influence on the Sunni faith.



Egypt and Turkey are also largely Sunni countries.

- Iran (previously Persia) has an overwhelming Shia majority, and Iranians have a big influence on the Shia faith.



The city of Riyadh in Saudi Arabia, the most influential country in the Sunni world



The city of Tehran in Iran, the most influential country in the Shia world

- The central part of the Middle East, around the city of Baghdad (previously Babylon), has a mixed Sunni-Shia population.

## THE MIDDLE EAST, AND WESTERN AND EASTERN EUROPE

- After World War II a French colony in the Middle East became the independent state of Syria, and a British colony in this area became the independent state of Iraq.
- The USSR had good relationships with Syria and Iraq, as well as Egypt, for much of the Cold War, owing to the influence of left-leaning movements that gained control of the countries in the 1950s and 1960s. These governments all became military dictatorships that remained anti-monarchy and anti-Western.



Regional distribution of Sunni and Shia Muslims in countries of the Middle East

## What is corruption?

- When a government is openly oppressive, it is normally just called 'oppressive'.
- The term 'corruption' is used to refer to dishonest behaviour by people in power, and it normally refers to bribery or fraud (such as tax evasion).
- South Africa has a public protector to investigate corruption within the civil service.



Thuli Madonsela, South Africa's public protector (2009–2016)

Source: GovernmentZA  
Wikimedia Commons



## What is hypocrisy?

- Hypocrisy is the practice of pretending to be more moral than one actually is.
- When people exploit more vulnerable people but say they are protecting them, this is hypocrisy.
- When people oppose racism but are racist themselves in certain situations, this is also hypocrisy.
- Through the global banking system, profits made under oppressive regimes are deposited with banks based in Western countries that theoretically support democracy. In this way globalisation facilitates hypocrisy within the capitalist system.



However, the USA and other Western democracies do, to a large extent, have freedom of speech. This allows newspapers, such as *The New York Times* and *The Guardian*, to criticise hypocritical practices.

- Tax avoidance by members of government is usually considered hypocritical even if it is not technically illegal.
- For example, after the 2016 'Panama Papers' leak, journalists revealed that the prime minister of Iceland, Sigmundur Davíð Gunnlaugsson, had used an offshore bank to hide family money so that it could remain untaxed. The citizens of Iceland were outraged, and Gunnlaugsson had to resign as prime minister.

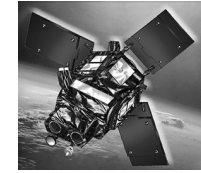


Sigmundur Davíð Gunnlaugsson,  
Prime Minister of Iceland  
(2013–2016)

Source: Fransón,  
Wikimedia Commons

## The IT revolution

- Information technology (IT) refers to the tools we use to record and communicate information. The IT Revolution is the period of change that IT brought about. It started in the 1970s, and it is still continuing. Tools produced during this revolution include cell phones, computers and the internet, which all make international communication quicker.
- The internet is a collection of interconnected computer networks. Satellites have made it easier to connect to the internet all around the world. Originally developed by the American military, the internet now makes it difficult for governments to censor information.
- The IT Revolution has allowed globalisation to happen at a faster rate. It has increased the spread of modern values, as well as the use of English as a world language. IT is also used by the financial industry for investment and foreign-currency transactions.



Satellites receive and send messages using radio waves.

Source: Nisrina,  
Wikimedia Commons

## Globalisation and women's rights

- Some women have benefitted from globalisation, being freed to an extent from repressive traditions. However, Saskia Sassen notes that, as the economy of a country suffers from globalisation, so do female workers (Indiana Global Legal Studies Journal).
- Under globalisation women's working conditions have often become more oppressive, and women have suffered from decreased wages in the textile and clothing industries.
- Most executive positions in multi-national corporations are occupied by men.



A 'cottage industry' weaver, 2006

Source: Shleifer



Mass production facilities are often called 'sweat shops'.

Source: manisson,  
Wikimedia Commons

## Is cultural diversity diminished by globalisation?

- Some religious institutions see globalisation as a threat because it lessens their influence, and often leads to secular (non-religious) values.
- Multi-national corporations promote international brands and consumerism, and often treat Western traditions as cultural norms.
- This does decrease cultural and linguistic diversity, but new sub-cultures and forms of slang also emerge to challenge this dominant global culture.
- The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) produced the World Culture Report in 1995, promoting respect for all tolerant cultures and encouraging the preservation of cultural heritage.

- 3.5.3 • Forged documents  
 • Paid provocateurs  
 • Supplied them with explosives  
 • Incited members to blow up public buildings  
 • Promoted kangaroo courts  
 • Encouraging Panther members to torture suspected informants (any 1 × 1) (1)

- 3.6 Candidates could include the following aspects in their response:
- The Black Power Movement called for African Americans to unite (Source 3A)
  - The Black Power Movement inspired African Americans not to accept being discriminated against (Source 3A)
  - The Black Power Movement influenced African Americans to recognise their heritage, to set their own goals and to lead own organisations (Source 3A)
  - Leaders of the Black Power Movement exposed the limitations of the Civil Rights Movement, which resulted in young African Americans joining the Black Panther Party (Source 3A)
  - The Black Power Movement encouraged African American to stand up against political oppression, economic exploitation and social degradation (Source 3B)
  - The Black Power Movement encouraged African Americans to be militant (Source 3B)
  - The Black Power Movement encouraged African Americans to fight their own battles (own knowledge)
  - The Black Panther Party established different programmes to uplift African American communities (Source 3C)
  - The Black Panther Party published community-based newspapers to keep African American communities informed of their rights and matters which affected them (Source 3C)
  - Black Panther leaders cautioned its members about the possible infiltration by the FBI (Source 3D)
  - The Black Panther Party established legal offices and provided legal advice to African Americans (own knowledge)
  - The Black Panthers monitored the police to ensure that they did not abuse their power (own knowledge) [Any relevant response]

Use the following rubric to allocate a mark:

|         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |           |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Level 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses evidence in an elementary manner, e.g. <b>shows no or little understanding of how the Black Power Movement mobilised African Americans in the 1960s.</b></li> <li>• Uses evidence partially or cannot write a paragraph.</li> </ul>                               | 0-2 marks |
| Level 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence is mostly relevant and relates to a great extent to the topic, e.g. <b>shows some understanding of how the Black Power Movement mobilised African Americans in the 1960s.</b></li> <li>• Uses evidence in a basic manner to write a paragraph.</li> </ul>     | 3-5 marks |
| Level 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses relevant evidence e.g. <b>demonstrates a thorough understanding of how the Black Power Movement mobilised African Americans in the 1960s</b></li> <li>• Uses evidence very effectively in an organised paragraph that shows understanding of the topic</li> </ul> | 6-8 marks |

(8)  
[50]

## SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

### QUESTION 4: EXTENSION OF THE COLD WAR: CASE STUDY – CHINA

#### PLANNING YOUR ESSAY

In writing this essay, you must show that the relationship between China and the USA was very poor until the late 1960s, when the relationship between China and the USSR became publicly acrimonious. You must show that after this the relationship between China and the USA improved, and achieved a functional level in 1973, because of Nixon and Mao's realistic approach to foreign relations.

Remember to follow the general structure of an essay:

**Introduction, Body and Conclusion.**

#### INTRODUCTION

You should take a line of argument and indicate how you intend supporting your standpoint.

#### BODY



The bulleted points that follow show the **basic content** you would be expected to cover in your essay.

- Explain what *realpolitik* is
- Explain the core differences between the political systems of China and the USA

Focus on events that affected the relationship until, and including, 1964:

- USA's refusal to recognise communist China
- USA's military support for Taiwan
- USA's veto of China getting the Chinese permanent seat in the UN Security Council
- Korean War
- USA freezing the assets of China, China seizing American assets in mainland China, the USA placing a trade embargo on China
- Outbreak of the Vietnam War
- USA's lack of understanding about the depth of the Sino-Soviet Split in the early 1960s
- USA's view that China under Mao (with his Cultural Revolution and his 'Little Red Book') was more of a threat than the USSR under Khrushchev
- Successful development of nuclear weapons by China

Focus on events that affected the relationship from 1966 onwards (after the launch of the Cultural Revolution):

- After the launch in 1966, the USA gradually realises that there is great political tension in China, which makes the USA feel less threatened by China
- The desire of China to become more powerful than the USSR
- 1967 China Claims Program