



basic education

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**NATIONAL
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HISTORY P1

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ADDENDUM

This addendum consists of 14 pages.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID BERLIN BECOME A FOCAL POINT OF COLD WAR TENSION BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION (USSR) AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) IN 1948?

SOURCE 1A

The source below is an extract from a book titled *The Berlin Wall: How It Rose and Why It Fell* (1992). It highlights the agreements that were reached by the victorious powers regarding the administration of Germany after the Second World War.

Even before the guns of war were silenced, the European Advisory Commission – a group formed by the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union – had begun to plan for the occupation of Germany. At that time, it was decided that Germany would be divided into three zones, one for each country, except France.

Later at a conference held in February 1945 at Yalta, US President, Franklin D Roosevelt and the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, were able to convince Joseph Stalin, the Soviet leader, to create a zone for France, which had suffered three invasions and two defeats at the hands of Germany within seventy years. Each of these four zones would be administered by the country occupying the area.

On 12 April 1945 President Roosevelt died and the presidency of the United States of America passed to Harry Truman. On 17 July 1945 Truman, Churchill and Stalin met at Potsdam near Berlin. It was at this meeting that the final decisions were made regarding how Germany should be organised and where its borders would be drawn. The Allies agreed on a border in the west; a temporary line for the east was to be the Oder and western Neisse rivers. Each occupying country had to ensure that the Germans were not able to build up a military force again.

The city of Berlin, 110 miles inside the eastern zone of the Soviets, became a special area for joint four-power control ... Before the Soviet Army officially took control of its zone, there was a last-minute rush of people from east to west. They feared that the Russians would establish a more secure border, one that would be impossible to get through.

[From *The Berlin Wall: How It Rose and Why It Fell* by DM Epler]

SOURCE 1B

The source below is an extract from *The Berlin Crisis: A Report on the Moscow Discussions, 1948* by the US Department of State delivered to the representatives of the USSR in Washington, London and Paris on 6 July 1948. It indicates the US's reaction to the Berlin Blockade.

The Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France decided to make formal representations to the government of the USSR. The Soviet Government was informed that the United States regarded the blockade measures as a 'clear violation of existing agreements concerning the administration of Berlin by the four occupying powers'.

The United States Government categorically (firmly) asserted that it was in occupation of its sector of Berlin with free access thereto 'as a matter of established right derived from the defeat and surrender of Germany and confirmed by formal agreements among the principal Allies'.

The United States also emphatically (forcefully) declared that it would 'not be induced (pushed) by threats, pressures or other actions to abandon these rights'.

This consideration, together with responsibility for the physical well-being of the population of its sector of Berlin, including hundreds of thousands of women and children, obliged (forced) the United States to insist that 'in accordance with existing agreements the arrangements for the movement of freight and passenger traffic between the western zones and Berlin be fully restored'.

The United States emphasised again its willingness to settle by negotiation, or by any of the other peaceful methods provided for in article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Specifically, the United States offered, once blockade measures were lifted, to participate in negotiations in Berlin among the four allied occupying authorities.

[From *The Berlin Crisis: A Report on the Moscow Discussions, 1948*]

SOURCE 1C

The source below, dated 14 July 1948, is a Soviet Union response to the United States' note sent to the Soviet Union representative on 6 July 1948. It outlines the steps the Soviet Command would take to protect its control of Berlin.

Berlin lies in the centre of the Soviet zone and is part of that zone. The interests of the Berlin population do not permit a situation in which, in Berlin or only in the western sectors of Berlin, there shall be introduced special currency which has no validity in the Soviet zone. Moreover, the carrying out of a separate monetary (financial) reform in the western zones of Germany has placed Berlin and the whole Soviet zone of occupation in a situation in which the entire mass of currency notes, which were cancelled in the western zone, threatened to pour into Berlin and the Soviet zone of occupation of Germany.

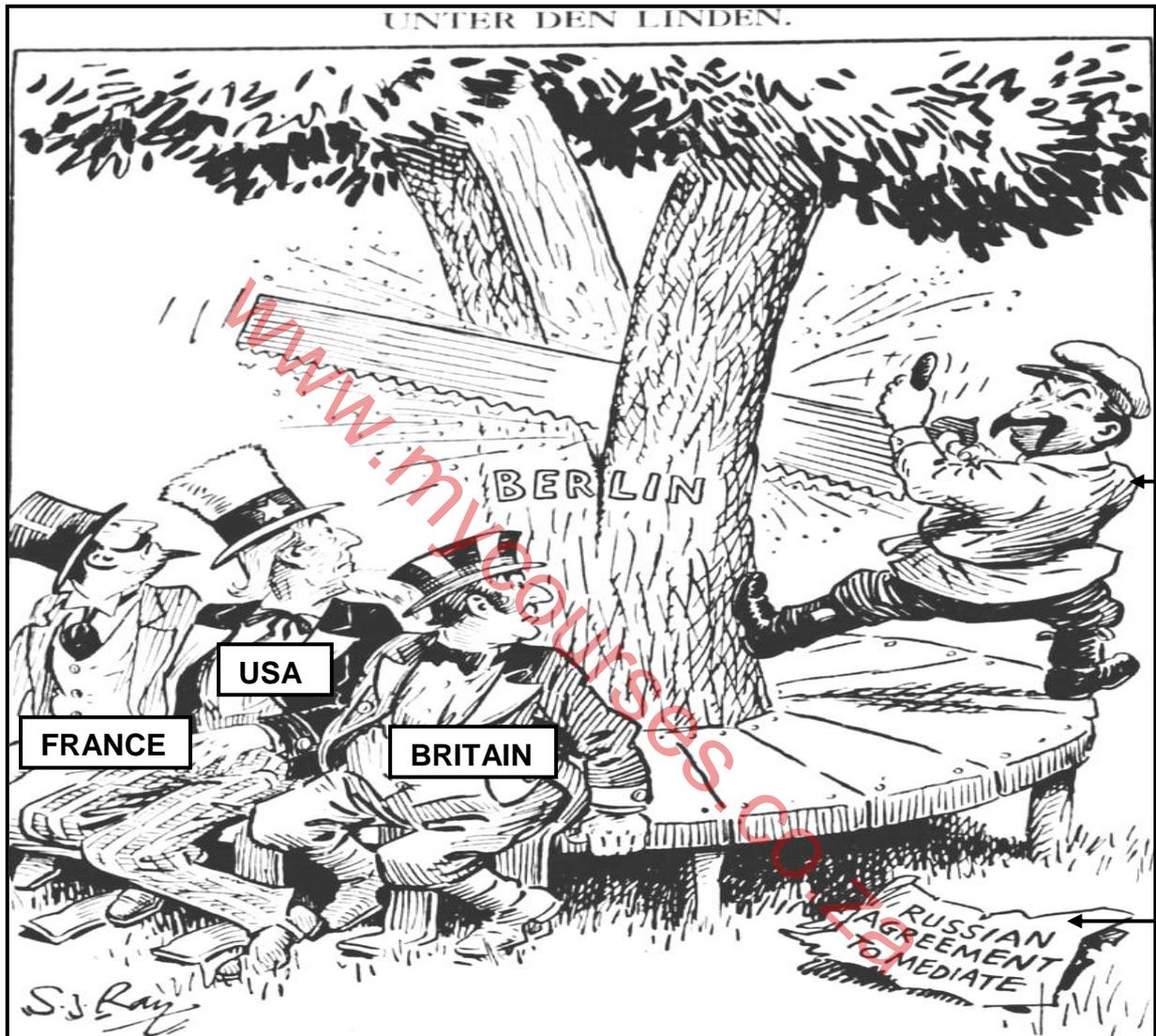
The Soviet Command has been forced, therefore, to adopt certain urgent measures for the protection of the interests of the German population and also of the economy of the Soviet zone of occupation and the area of 'Greater Berlin'. The danger of the disruption of the economic activity of the Soviet zone and of Berlin has not been eliminated even at the present time, in as much as the United States, Great Britain and France continue to maintain in Berlin their special currency.

Furthermore, the Soviet Command has consistently displayed and is displaying concern for the well-being of the Berlin population and is assuring them of normal supply in all essentials and is striving for the speediest elimination of the difficulties which have arisen recently in this matter. In this connection, if the situation requires, the Soviet Government would not object to assuring by its own means adequate supply for all 'Greater Berlin'.

[From *The Berlin Crisis: A Report on the Moscow Discussions, 1948*]

SOURCE 1D

This source below titled *UNTER DEN LINDEN (Under the Linden Trees)* by SJ Ray was published in the US *Kansas City Star* newspaper on 2 December 1948. It depicts Stalin cutting Berlin into two parts.



[From *Kansas City Star*, 2 December 1948]

STALIN

RUSSIAN AGREEMENT TO MEDIATE – Refers to Russia (Stalin) having the final say in ending Allied joint administration of Berlin

QUESTION 2: WHAT FACTORS LED TO THE THREE NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS (MPLA, FNLA AND UNITA) BECOMING INVOLVED IN THE ANGOLAN CIVIL WAR IN 1975?

SOURCE 2A

The source below outlines how Agostinho Neto under the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) took control of Angola after the country achieved full independence from Portugal on 11 November 1975.

Following the Carnation Revolution in Portugal during April 1974 (which deposed of Salazar's successor Marcelo Caetano), three political factions vied (contested) for Angolan power. One of the three was the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), to which Agostinho Neto belonged. On 11 November 1975, Angola achieved full independence from the Portuguese, and Neto became the nation's ruler after the MPLA seized Luanda at the expense of the other liberation movements. He established a one-party state and his government developed close links with the Soviet Union and other nations in the Eastern bloc and other communist states, particularly Cuba, which aided the MPLA considerably in its war with the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and South Africa.

... As a consequence, he violently repressed (suppressed) a movement later called Fractionism, which in 1977 attempted a coup d' état (overthrowing an existing government) inspired by the Organização dos Comunistas de Angola. Tens of thousands of followers (or alleged followers) of Nito Alves were executed in the aftermath of the attempted coup, over a period that lasted up to two years.

[From <https://kwekudee-tripdownmemorylane.blogspot.com/2014/01/agostinho-neto-pan-african-culturalist.html?m=1>. Accessed on 22 March 2023.]

SOURCE 2B

The photograph below, titled 'Angola's Brutal History and the MPLA's Role in it', appeared in the *Guardian* newspaper, 5 May 2014. It was taken in December 1975 and depicts soldiers of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) who fought in the Angolan Civil War.



[From the *Guardian* newspaper, 5 May 2014]

SOURCE 2C

The source below is taken from a book by a historian, M Meredith, titled *The First Dance of Freedom: Black Africa in the Post-War Era*. It outlines the crisis created by Portugal during the transition of power to Angola.

The transition (change) from Portuguese rule in Angola turned into a disaster on a far greater scale. The withdrawal of the Portuguese abandoned all attempts to control the transition. On the eve of independence in November 1975, with much of the country engulfed (destroyed) in violence, the Portuguese High Commissioner, Admiral Leonel Cardoso, held a brief ceremony in Luanda at which he announced [that] he was transferring power to the 'Angolan people'. Not a single Angolan was present to witness the proceedings.

No serious effort was ever made by the nationalists to reconcile their differences. The race for power in Angola from the outset was conducted more in terms of an armed struggle than through political bargaining. At every stage in the conflict, each faction tried to gain advantage by appealing for support from foreign interests. The two principal foreign powers involved in the conflict, the United States and the Soviet Union, had no direct strategic interest in Angola. But both were determined for reasons of their own prestige and because of their preoccupation (concern) with the global balance of power, to ensure that the Angolan factions they supported were triumphant (successful).

... the faction that was strongest in military terms was Roberto's National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA). His guerrilla army had been reorganised and retrained with the help of President Mobutu's army. The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) ... was on the verge of collapse.

[From *The First Dance of Freedom: Black Africa in the Post-War Era* by M Meredith]

SOURCE 2D

The source below, titled *Africa since 1940: The Past of the Present*, was written by a historian, F Cooper. It explains how ideological differences among the three nationalist movements in Angola were shaped by ethnic differences as well as by support from foreign powers.

The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), led by Agostinho Neto, looked upon politics through nationalist and socialist lenses. Others, however, saw its leaders as mulattos* who were removed from the social institutions and networks in which most people lived. Meanwhile, Bakongo living on the Angolan side of the border with the Belgian Congo, also moved from exile in Angola. At the centre of a rural insurrection (revolt) they eventually organised the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) under Holden Roberto. Then came the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola (UNITA), organised by Jonas Savimbi, who was from the Ovimbundu-speaking region. His small cadre of followers, mostly from Protestant mission schools, had a thoroughly rural base. Conflict became ethnicised (culturally based).

The FNLA was supported by Zaire and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), which saw it as the least Marxist of the three ... UNITA had support from Zambia and then from South Africa. Savimbi flipped (reversed) his ideological stance from Maoism** to Reaganism*** with scarcely the blink of an eye and the United States added its support to UNITA ...

The MPLA combined the features of a Soviet party and the African gatekeeper state. Its real source of power was oil revenue coming from militarised enclaves (areas) and after gestures at revolutionising agriculture, it did little in the countryside other than recruit soldiers. Education, health and other services in the cities languished (suffered). The MPLA with its oil revenues and UNITA continued their war.

[From *Africa since 1940: The Past of the Present* by F Cooper]

*Mulattos are people of mixed ancestry from the Portuguese (white Europeans) and Angolans (blacks) in Angola.

**Maoism is also referred to as the Mao Zedong thought. It is a form of communism developed by Mao Zedong (Mao Tse Tung) as a doctrine to capture state power through a combination of armed insurgency (violence), mass mobilisation and strategic alliances. It also used propaganda and disinformation to promote its doctrine.

***Reaganism refers to an American economic policy based on economic individualism as propagated by Ronald Reagan.

QUESTION 3: WHAT CHALLENGES WERE ENCOUNTERED BY CIVIL RIGHTS PROTESTORS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE FREEDOM RIDES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) IN THE 1960s?**SOURCE 3A**

The source below was taken from a book, *Freedom Riders: 1961 and the Struggle for Racial Justice*, written by R Arsenault, a civil rights activist and militant student leader. It highlights the commitment of the Freedom Riders during the 1960s.

In 1961, the Freedom Riders set out to change the world. They did so by simply boarding a bus, not as Blacks or Whites restricted by an outmoded system of racial discrimination, but as free and full citizens of a democratic nation.

The Freedom Riders knew that federal law and the Constitution of the United States of America protected their right to travel together, even in the Deep South where the local law and custom mandated (authorised) racial separation. They also knew that they might be injured or even killed for trying to exercise that right. When riots ensued, the potential violence became too real, and a nation recoiled (reacted) in horror. Unfazed (not discouraged), the Freedom Riders kept coming, more than four hundred in all, filling the freedom buses and marching into jails of the Jim Crow South.

The resolute (determined) courage and commitment of the Freedom Riders had brought non-violent direct action and grassroots' insurgency (uprising) to the centre stage of American public life, prompting an unprecedented (unique) governmental response to unconstitutional infringements (violations) of freedom and civic equality. This interracial, non-violent army forced John F Kennedy's administration to confront the immediacy (closeness) of a civil rights struggle that had captured the world's attention. By the end of 1961 a sweeping desegregation order was in effect and the federal government was moving towards active involvement in the struggle for racial justice.

[From *Freedom Fighters: 1961 and the Struggle for Racial Justice* by R Arsenault]

SOURCE 3B

The newspaper article below was published in the *NEW YORK Amsterdam News* on 20 May 1961. It used a photograph to effectively report on the challenges that Freedom Riders encountered in their demonstration against racial segregation in the United States of America.



[From *NEW YORK Amsterdam News*, 20 May 1961]

The Flames of Hatred!

SOURCE 3C

The source below was taken from a documentary compiled by Stanley Nelson, a writer and filmmaker, who interviewed Jim Zwerg. He was one of only ten white male students of the Freedom Riders, who boarded a bus from Nashville to New Orleans on 14 May 1961.

Q: You got involved in the Freedom Rides ...

Zwerg: Well, we got word on the Congress for Racial Equality (CORE) Freedom Ride, and we knew that John Lewis, a member of our organisation, was going to be involved in it. We got word of the burning of the bus in Aniston ... we had a meeting long into the night as soon as we heard about it. The feeling was that if we let those perpetrators of violence believe that people would stop if they were violent enough, then we would take serious steps backwards.

Right away the feeling was that we needed to ride. We called Dr King, we called James Farmer. There was an awareness that our phones were being tapped, so the feeling was that they knew what we were about to do. Our plan was different from CORE's. Whereas they chartered (hired) their buses, we were just going to get tickets and get on the bus. We felt that was even more important ... It was decided that we would send twelve people. I was one of 18 that volunteered to go. I've been asked why I volunteered to go ... I would have to say, at that moment, it wasn't even a question. It was the right thing for me to do. I never second-guessed it.

Q: What was the journey like?

Zwerg: ... I was going to sit in the front of the bus with Paul Brooks. It was an uneventful ride until we got to the Birmingham city limits. We were pulled over by the police ... They came on the bus and said, 'This is a Freedom Rider bus! Who is from Nashville?' And the bus driver pointed to Paul and me. We were both placed under arrest, taken off the bus, seated in the squad car ... One of the things we agreed on is that if you were jailed, you go on a hunger strike, because in our minds we were jailed illegally. You don't cop (opt for) a plea; you don't pay the bail and jump. You stay. But here I was. And I didn't know what had happened to Paul. I didn't know what had happened to the rest of the people on the bus ...

[From *PBS Home Video Freedom Riders BLU-RAY United States of America*.
Viewed on 12 February 2023.]

SOURCE 3D

The source below is part of an interview conducted by H Raines with H Thomas, a Freedom Rider. It appeared in the book *My Soul is Rested; Movement Days in the Deep South Remembered*. It focuses on the treatment that the injured Freedom Riders experienced in Alabama.

The bus started exploding, and a lot of people were cut by flying glass. We were taken to the hospital, most of us, for smoke inhalation ... I think I was half out of it, half dazed (confused), as a result of the smoke, and, gosh, I can still smell that stuff down in me now. You got to the point where you started having the dry heaves (shivers).

The people at the hospital would not do anything for us. They would not. And I was saying, 'You are doctors, you are medical personnel'. They wouldn't. Governor Patterson got on state-wide radio and said, 'Any rioters in this state will not receive police protection'. And then the crowd started forming outside the hospital, and the hospital told us to leave. And we said, 'No, we're not going out there'. A caravan from Birmingham, about a fifteen-car caravan led by the Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth, came up from Birmingham to get us out ...

For that, they could in part thank Governor John Patterson. A militant segregationist who solicited (asked) Ku Klux Klan support in his election campaign, Patterson once said that integration would come to Alabama only 'over my dead body'. In his inaugural (first) address Patterson declared, 'I will oppose with every ounce of energy I possess and will use every power at my command to prevent any mixing of white and Negro races in the classrooms of this state.' Said he as the Freedom Riders approached: 'The people of Alabama are so enraged (angry) that I cannot guarantee protection for this bunch of rabble-rousers (troublemakers).'

[From *My Soul is Rested: Movement Days in the Deep South Remembered* by H Raines]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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