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KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

EDUCATION REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

HISTORY P1

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

SEPTEMBER 2023

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MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 9 pages and an addendum of 14 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

 This question paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B based on the prescribed content framework in the CAPS document.

SECTION A: SOURCE- BASED QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1: THE COLD WAR: THE ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR

QUESTION 2: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: CASE STUDY- ANGOLA

QUESTION 3: CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS FROM THE 1950s TO THE 1970s: THE US CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

QUESTION 4: THE EXTENSION OF THE COLD WAR: CASE STUDY- VIETNAM

QUESTION 5: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: CASE STUDY - THE CONGO

QUESTION 6: CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS FROM THE 1950s TO THE 1970s: THE BLACK POWER MOVEMENT

- 2. SECTION A consists of THREE source-based questions. Source material that is required to answer these questions will be found in the ADDENDUM.
- SECTION B consists of THREE essay questions.
- Answer THREE questions as follows.
 - 4.1 At least ONE must be a source-based question and at least ONE must be an essay question.
 - 4.2 The THIRD question may either be a source-based question or an essay question.
- You are advised to spend at least ONE hour per question.
- When answering questions, candidates should apply their knowledge, skills and insight.
- You will be disadvantaged by merely rewriting the sources as answers.
- Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this
 question paper.
- Write clearly and legibly.

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE DIVISION OF BERLIN INTENSIFY THE COLD WAR TENSION BETWEEN THE USA AND THE USSR?

Study Sources 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D to answer the questions that follow.

1.1 Study Source 1A.

- 1.1.1 What decision, according to the source, was made at the Yalta Conference regarding Germany in February 1945? (1 x 1)(1)
- 1.1.2 Explain the concept *Iron Curtain* in your own words. (1 x 2)(2)
- 1.1.3 Quote FOUR pieces of evidence from the source indicating that the relationship between the Soviet Union and the West had deteriorated after the Yalta Conference. (4 x 1) (4)
- 1.1.4 State the step that the USSR army took ten days after their withdrawal from the Allied Control Council regarding Berlin. (1 x 1)(1)
- 1.1.5 Using the source and your own historical knowledge, explain how the Soviet Union responded to the decision of the USA to create West Germany. (2 x 2)(4)

1.2 Read Source 1B.

- 1.2.1 What step, according to the source, did Stalin take to limit the western influence in East Germany? (1 x 2)(2)
- 1.2.2 Explain the significance of the Berlin Blockade to the Soviets. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.3 Why, do you think, the Airlift was the best option for the Allies in the context of the post-world war relations between the Soviet Union and western powers? (2 x 2) (4)

- 1.3 Refer to Source 1C.
 - 1.3.1 Which TWO structures in the source urged the US chamber of commerce to take a decision regarding the Berlin crisis? (1 x 2)(2)
 - 1.3.2 Use your own knowledge to explain Scott's words to Truman, 'to take a strong stand in the present Berlin and German crisis'. (2 x 2) (4)
 - 1.3.3 How, according to the source, did the US organisations justify the defence of West Berlin against the communist influence in East Germany? (2 x 1)(2)
 - 1.3.4 Explain the reliability of the source to a historian researching the rising Cold War tension after 1945. (2 x 2)(4)
- 1.4 Consult Source 1D.
 - 1.4.1 What messages are conveyed in the photograph regarding the US aid to West Berlin? (2 x 2) (4)
 - 1.4.2 Comment on why the USA deemed it necessary to assist West Berlin. (1 x 2)(2)
- 1.5 Compare Sources 1D and 1C. Explain how these sources support each other regarding the USA's intervention in West Berlin. (2 x 2) (4)
- Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how the division of Berlin intensified the Cold War tension between the USA and the USSR.

QUESTION 2: WHY DID FOREIGN COUNTRIES BECOME INVOLVED IN THE ANGOLAN CIVIL WAR FROM 1975?

Study Sources 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D and answer the questions that follow.

2.1	Study	Source	2A.
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2.1.	1 Identify the country, in the source, that supported the MPLA in	
	the armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism in Angola since the 1960s.	(1 x 1)(1)

that signed the Alvor Accords.	(3 x 1) (3)	

2.1.2 List the THREE Angolan liberation movements, from the source,

2.1.3	Explain the term transitional government in the context of the	
	Angolan independence in 1975.	$(1 \times 2)(2)$

2.2 Consult Source 2B.

2.2.1	Define the concept Cold War in your own words.	$(1 \times 2)(2)$
		(– / (– /

2.2.2	Identity THREE factors in the source that motivated the USA		
_	to get involved in the Angolan Civil War.	$(3 \times 1)(3)$	

- 2.2.3 Comment on the implication of the statement, 'There was no doubting where America stood if they had to choose between apartheid and communism in Southern Africa'. (1 x 2)(2)
- 2.2.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, provide the reasons for the involvement of the USA in the Angolan Civil War. (2 x 2)(4)
- 2.2.5 Explain the usefulness of this source to a historian researching the involvement of foreign countries in the Angolan Civil War. (2 x 2)(4)

)

- 2.3 Read Source 2C.
 - 2.3.1 According to this source, which TWO foreign countries were involved in the Angolan Civil War? (

 $(2 \times 1)(2)$

2.3.2 Explain the messages that are conveyed in this cartoonregarding the involvement of the Soviet Union and Cuba in the Angolan Civil War.

 $(2 \times 2)(4)$

- 2.4 Use Source 2D.
 - 2.4.1 According to the source, what prompted the Americans to start efforts to end the Angolan civil war? (1 x 1) (1)
 - 2.4.2 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain the role played by Jonas Savimbi in the Angolan Civil War. (1 x 2)(2)
 - 2.4.3 Why, do you think, the USA changed her roles in the Angolan Civil War? (1 x 2)(2)
- 2.5 Refer to Sources 2A and 2D. Explain how Source 2D differs from Source 2A regarding USA's role in the Angolan Civil War. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (80 words), explaining why foreign countries became involved in the Angolan Civil War from 1975. (8)

[50]



QUESTION 3: WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE FREEDOM RIDERS FACE WHEN CHALLENGING SEGREGATION ON BUS TRANSPORT IN THE USA IN 1961?

Study Sources 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D and answer the questions that follow.

3.1	Refer to Source 3A.
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3.1	Refer to Source 3A.		
	3.1.1	Name the person in the source who helped to integrate the Montgomery, Alabama bus system.	(1 x 1)(1)
	3.1.2	Quote evidence from the source that shows that the non-violent protest was met with brutality.	(1 x 1)(1)
	3.1.3	Explain the concept <i>Jim Crow Laws</i> in the context of segregation in the Southern States of the USA during the 1950s.	(1 x 2)(2)
	3.1.4	What, do you think, motivated the students to continue with the Freedom Rides regardless of the anticipated vicious attacks from the white supremacists.	(2 × 2)(4)
3.2	Study	Stanmorephysics.com Source 3B.	
	3.2.1	Define the concept desegregation in your own words.	(1 x 2)(2)
	3.2.2	Using the source and your own knowledge, explain the intentions of the Freedom Riders regarding the interstate buses in United State of America during the 1960s.	(2 x 2) (4)
	3.2.3	Mention the THREE accomplishments of the Freedom Riders outlined by Diane Nash, in the source.	(3 x 1)(3)
Ste	3.2.4 nmor	Why, according to the source, did Attorney General Kennedy instruct John Seignthaler to discourage Nash and peers from continuing with the campaign?	(1 x 2)(2)

- 3.3 Consult Source 3C.
 - 3.3.1 Identify THREE pieces of evidence in the source suggesting that the Ku Klux Klansmen were determined to stop the Freedom Riders from passing through Anniston on 14 May 1961.

 $(3 \times 1)(3)$

3.3.2 Using the source and your own knowledge, explain why the police and the FBI colluded with the KKK to brutally attack the Freedom Riders.

 $(1 \times 2)(2)$

3.3.3 List the TWO symbols of resisting racial justice in the Southern States in the 1960s.

 $(2 \times 1)(2)$

3.3.4 Explain the limitations of this source to a historian researching the challenges faced by the Civil Rights Movements activists.

 $(2 \times 2)(4)$

- 3.4 Consult Source 3D.
 - 3.4.1 What messages are depicted by the photograph regarding the Freedom Rides?

 $(2 \times 2)(4)$

3.4.2 Comment on how supporters of the Civil Rights Movement would consider the safekeeping of this photograph in the Freedom Riders National Monument.

 $(2 \times 2) (4)$

3.5 Compare Sources 3C and 3D. Explain how the evidence in 3D supports the information in 3C regarding the violent response to Freedom Riders who protested against racial segregation on the interstate buses.

 $(2 \times 2)(4)$

3.6 Using the information and relevant evidence from the sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining the problems that the Freedom Riders faced when challenging. segregation on bus transport during the 1960s in the USA.

(8)

[50]

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer at least ONE question, but NOT more than TWO questions, from this section. Your essay should be about THREE pages long.

QUESTION 4: EXTENSION OF THE COLD WAR: CASE STUDY VIETNAM

Critically discuss the effectiveness of the tactics and strategies used by the USA against the Vietcong during the Vietnam War between 1965 and 1973.

Use relevant evidence to support your line of argument.

[50]

QUESTION 5: INDEPENDENT AFRICA: COMPARATIVE CASE STUDY – THE CONGO AND TANZANIA

Explain to what extent Mobutu Sese Seko was successful in bringing about political stability, economic development and a sense of national identity in the Congo after independence in the 1960s.

Use relevant historical evidence to support your line of argument.

[50]

QUESTION 6: CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS FROM THE 1950s TO THE 1970s:

The Black Power Movement was able to address relevant needs for African Americans against discrimination in the USA in the 1960s.

Do you agree with this statement? Support your argument using appropriate evidence. [50]

GRAND TOTAL: 150

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ADDENDUM

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

SEPTEMBER 2023

N.B. This addendum consists of 14 pages including this page.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE DIVISION OF BERLIN INTENSIFY THE COLD WAR TENSION BETWEEN THE USA AND THE USSR?

SOURCE 1A

The following extract explains conditions in Germany that led to the Berlin blockade.

The agreement after World War II to divide Germany and Berlin into occupation zones, with Berlin located deep in the Russian zone, had come out of the Yalta Conference in February 1945 and had included no arrangements for access to Berlin. Since then, the relationship between the Soviet Union and the West had deteriorated steadily, as reflected in disputes at the United Nations, Winston Churchill's Iron Curtain speech in March 1946, growing emphasis in U.S. foreign policy on containment of Russian expansion, Soviet hostility toward the Marshall Plan, and growing Western commitment to establishing a separate capitalist West Germany.

In late 1947, discussions on Germany broke down over Soviet charges that the Allies were violating the Potsdam Agreement, and on March 20, 1948, the Soviets withdrew from the Allied Control Council administering Berlin. Ten days later, guards on the East German border began slowing the entry of Western troop trains bound for Berlin.

On June 7, the Western powers announced their intention to proceed with the creation of West Germany. On June 24, arguing that if Germany was to be partitioned (divided), Berlin could no longer be the single German capital, the Soviets stopped all surface travel between West Germany and Berlin. West Berlin remained under Western control, but it was located deep inside East German territory, and that made its protection from communist takeover a constant challenge for the western powers.

[From: The Reader's Companion to American History edited by E Foner and J Garraty]



SOURCE 1B

The source below describes the Soviet response to the unification of the western zones in Berlin by the Allies in 1948.

Stalin was very aware that the western part of Germany was always going to be more prosperous and secure than the eastern zone. There were considerable differences between the west and the east. On 24 June 1948, Stalin cut all land access to Berlin for the Allies. The decision came after the Western powers had united their zones regarding post war Berlin. This became known as the Berlin Blockade. More likely, his intention was to show that the Soviets also had power in Germany, that could match the demonstrations of economic power and unity that the West had just shown. The Berlin Blockade was the first serious clash between the members of the former Grand Alliance, and from here on it was very clear that the Cold War had begun. As forcing their way into the city by land could have led to another war, the Allies decided that their sectors of Berlin would be supplied by air. This became known as the Berlin Airlift and it lasted for eleven months until the Blockade was lifted in May 1949. At the height of the Berlin Airlift, a plane landed at Berlin's Templehof Airport every minute. Keeping West Berlin supplied in this way cost the USA \$350 million and Britain £17 million.

[From: https: Berlin Blockade and airlift, 1948 – 1949 – The Cold War origins, 1941-1948-AQA-GCSE

History Revision-AQA-BBC Bitesize. Accessed 04 February 2023

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SOURCE 1C

This is an extract from a letter sent to President Truman in 1948 by the President of the Chamber of Commerce, CE Scott. It recommended that the USA should not retreat from Germany or Berlin. The letter has been re-typed for clarity.

Dear President Truman

Our National Affairs Committee has given much of its attention to the present international situation. That committee urged and our Board of Directors on October 11 approved a motion placing our Chamber of Commerce on record as backing the federal government in its decision to take a strong stand in the present Berlin and German crisis.

We recommend that the United States not retreat from Berlin in the face of Russian threats since such retreat would ultimately throw all of Western Europe into the Russian sphere of influence. It is also recommended that the federal government continue its present practice of using all reasonable diplomatic means possible to avoid war.

We hope this expression of opinion will be of value to you and we are forwarding similar letters to our congressional representatives and to the Secretary of State. Thus, our presence in West Berlin, and our access thereto, cannot be ended by any act of the Soviet government. The NATO shield was long ago extended to cover West Berlin--and we have given our word that an attack upon that city will be regarded as an attack upon us all.

For West Berlin--lying exposed 110 miles inside East Germany, surrounded by Soviet troops and close to Soviet supply lines, has many roles. It is more than a showcase of liberty, a symbol, an island of freedom in a Communist sea. It is even more than a link with the Free World, a beacon of hope behind the Iron Curtain, an escape hatch for refugees. West Berlin is all of that.

[From the internet website: https://www.trumanlibrary.org/whistlestop/jc/jcpg9.htm. Accessed on 15 February 2023.]

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SOURCE 1D

This photograph taken by *Walter Sanders* depicts residents of Berlin awaiting a USA cargo plane carrying food during the Soviet blockade of the city in 1948–49.



[From: https://kingdomoftots.blogspot.com/2010/06/berlin-blockade-24th-june-1948-12th-may.html Accessed on 9 February 2023.]

QUESTION 2: WHY DID FOREIGN COUNTRIES BECOME INVOLVED IN THE ANGOLAN CIVIL WAR FROM 1975?

SOURCE 2A

This extract describes the reasons and nature of foreign involvement in the Angolan Civil War from 1975 onwards.

The relationship between Cuba and the MPLA go way back to the mid-1960s. Various accounts testify to growing cooperation between the two, as the Cuban instructors trained and infiltrated large numbers of MPLA combatants (fighters) into northern Angola to carry out the armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism during the second half of the 1960. On the eve of the Angolan independence in 1975, Cuba sent high ranking officers to the MPLA leadership to establish the nature of assistance they needed. They were told of the urgent need to train and establish an army of 20 000 troops in time for independence in November 1975.

On 15 January 1975, the Portuguese colonial authorities in Angola, the MPLA, FNLA and UNITA signed the Alvor Accords, which stipulated (specified) the terms of the transitional government that the three movements were going to form on 31 January 1975. Meanwhile the apartheid regime and the USA were engaged in covert (secret) operations that were aimed at stopping the MPLA from becoming the first government of liberated Angola...Pretoria wanted to shore up (support) apartheid at home and in South West Africa (Namibia). It feared that an MPLA government in Angola would provide SWAPO guerrillas, who were fighting for the liberation of Namibia from South Africa's illegal occupation, with military bases.

American Secretary of state, Henry Kissinger, saw Angola as morale booster for the USA, which had just suffered a humiliating defeat in Vietnam. He had hoped to demonstrate the US was at least able to drive the communist out of southern Africa. The apartheid regime supplied weapons to UNITA to wage war against the MPLA. Similarly, the CIA (USA) supplied weapons to FNLA through Mobutu Sese Seko's Zaire (Congo).

[From: An epic tale of Selfless Sacrifices: Cuba's Internationalism in Africa 1962-1991 by J Sithole]

Please Turn Over

SOURCE 2B

This is an extract from the book by an independent investigative journalist R Dowden. It focuses on the involvement of the United States of America in the Angolan Civil War.

The Americans did not give up. This was the Cold War and every inch of the globe had to be contested with the Soviet Union. They wanted to deny Angola to the Russians not just because of its oil. Angola has good harbours on the Atlantic seaboard opposite American and the prospect of a Russian naval base there worried Washington. The presence of Cuban and Russian troops in Angola was also seen as a threat to South Africa. There was no doubting where America stood if they had to choose between Apartheid and communism in Southern Africa.

But the main motive and tactic of the Americans was simply to bleed (severely punish) the Soviet Union by making its Angolan venture (project) too expensive. In practice that meant bleeding Angolan peasant civilians the main victims of the war that lasted more than forty years.

Like many small civil wars of the Cold War period that appeared to be ideological, fought by proxies of the Marxist Soviet Union and the capitalist United States, the Angolan civil war was actually the continuation of a local historical conflict. To woo (encourage) powerful allies (friends), both sides MPLA and UNITA/FNLA cheerfully sang the hymns of the Soviet Union or the USA. The superpowers were fooled into believing they had real disciples (followers).

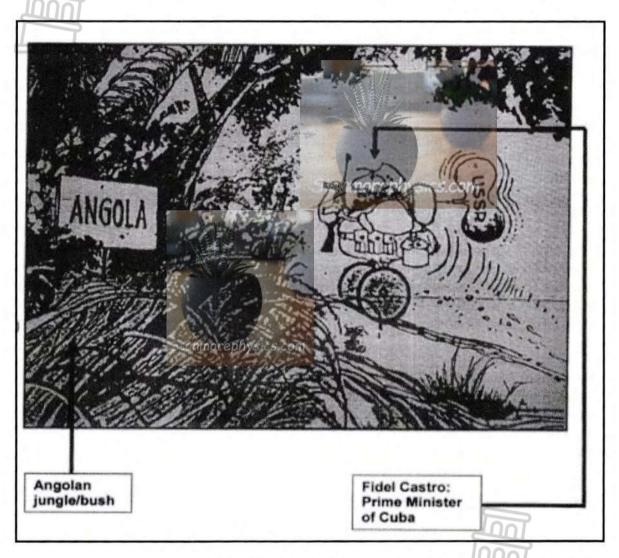
"My enemy's enemy is my friend" argument which was at play in Angola resulted in: A Marxist regime (MPLA) armed by the Soviet Union and protected by Cuban troops was kept going by revenues (profits) from oil extracted by American companies whose operations were attacked by American-backed socialist rebels (UNITA). Angola was one of the most bizarre (unusual) sideshows of the cold war ...

[From: Africa: Altered States, Ordinary Miracles by R Dowden]



SOURCE 2C

The following cartoon by Thomas Wright, an American artist, appeared in the *Washington Post* on 7 December 1975. It depicts the involvement of the Soviet Union (USSR) and Cuba in the Angolan civil war.



From: Washington Post on 7 December 1975, by Thomas Wright: Accessed on 5 January 2023

SOURCE 2D

The extract below highlights the role played by the United States of America in ending Angolan civil war in the 1990s.

In Angola, as soon as the Cold War ended the Americans began efforts to end the Angolan civil war, as if it had simply been an extension of the Cold War. The MPLA dropped the façade (disguise) of Marxist-Leninism, allowed other parties to form and called an election. It was held in December 1992 and America backed UNITA to win. Even at this stage they got it wrong. The MPLA was declared the winner, Savimbi rejected the results and a huge bomb went off (exploded) outside the MPLA headquarters in Luanda...

Having said that he would win a free and fair elections, the Americans must bear some responsibility for what their man (Savimbi) did next but, realizing he could not win they switched sides and began to help the MPLA to win the war...and the new ruling class in Luanda, now freed from the rhetoric of Leninism had a new African commodity to sell to the world: OIL, which was becoming a strategic issue. The newly accessed offshore oil deposits in Angola were becoming vital to the USA economy as 25% of America's imported oil came from West Africa... In the mid- 1990s, anxious to secure Angolan oil. The Americans helped the MPLA government launch an offensive in 1999 to drive UNITA from its heartland in central Angola Eventually the Americans and Israelis with South African and British mercenaries helped the Angolan army track down their former ally.

Aircraft equipped with infrared sights, and originally provided to the American oil companies in Angola to patrol their perimeter fences at night, were now allowed to be used all over Angola to find Savimbi... It paid off. On 22 February 2002 the Angolan government announced that Jonas Savimbi was dead and the civil war was over.

[From: Africa: Altered States, Ordinary Miracles by R Dowden]



QUESTION 3: WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE FREEDOM RIDERS FACE WHEN CHALLENGING SEGREGATION ON BUS TRANSPORT IN THE USA in 1961?

SOURCE 3A

The source below is taken from 'Chicago's Very Own News; Remembering the Freedom Riders 60 years later'. It explains how the Freedom Riders Movement in 1961 travelled to the south of America by bus to force desegregation of the interstate transportation facilities regardless of the brutal attacks in the USA.

In 1955, Rosa Parks helped integrate the Montgomery, Alabama bus system when she refused to give up her seat, but interstate bus travel remained segregated in the South until the Freedom Rides of 1961. Blood was shed and lives were nearly lost as their non-violent protest was met with brutal beatings and jail.

On 4 May 1961, a small group of 13 black and white members of CORE, the Congress of Racial Equality, set out from Washington, D.C., heading to New Orleans on what was supposed to be a two-week ride to challenge the Jim Crow Laws of the South. The first few stops were uneventful until they reached Rock Hill, South Carolina. Three riders were viciously (brutally) attacked for trying to use the "whites only" restroom. The further south the Freedom Riders went, the more vicious the attacks became. In Anniston, Alabama, a mob of about 200 Ku Klux Klansmen firebombed the bus as police watched. On the same day, another group of Freedom Riders were brutally beaten by a mob waiting for them at the Birmingham bus station. After the violence in Anniston and Birmingham, CORE announced it was ending the rides. But the SNCC, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, picked up the cause.

The brutal attacks continued as the group rode into Montgomery, Alabama and then headed to Jackson, Mississippi. but this time the bus was loaded with armed troops, followed by patrol cars. As they got off the bus, some still bearing the bandages of the beatings in Alabama, they were arrested for attempting to use "whites only" facilities. The "jail, no bail tactic" put so much pressure on the Mississippi penal system that the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered the white and coloured signs to be taken down in the terminals.

[From: https://wgntv.com/news/cover-story/remembering-the-freedom-riders-60-years-later/ Accessed on 05 January 2023.]

SOURCE 3B

The extract below is taken from the History Today Newsletter, updated on the 27th January 2022 by the investigative journalist, T. Morgan. It focuses on how the students in Nashville, led by Diane Nash, risked all to end segregation through the Freedom Rides in 1961.

The success of the sit-ins made Nashville the first southern city to desegregate lunch counters in the country, but that was only the beginning for the young activists. In 1961, the Nashville Student Central Committee received a notice from the Congress of Racial Equality, CORE, that they were beginning the Freedom Rides who went from one state to another. The participants found themselves in increasing danger from angry communities vehemently (forcefully) against the idea of integration.

The aggression came to a head as the Freedom Rides reached Alabama. The buses were burned, and the activists beaten on May 14, 1961, forcing them to retreat to New Orleans. From there, it was up to Nash to carry the torch with a new group of Freedom Riders. "We recognized that if the Freedom Ride was ended right then after all that violence, southern white racists would think that they could stop a project by inflicting enough violence on it," she says. "And we wouldn't have been able to have any kind of movement for voting rights, desegregation of the buses and public accommodations without getting a lot of people killed first."

So, Nash and her peers continued the Freedom Rides, despite the objections of many powerful people, including Attorney General Robert Kennedy. Kennedy had instructed his assistant, John Seigenthaler, to speak directly with Nash in an attempt to call off the Freedom Rides. With so much bloodshed in Alabama, he urged the chairwoman to back down from the violence that undoubtedly awaited them on the trail.

The Freedom Rides concluded in the fall of 1961 with yet another victory for the Civil Rights Movement; the Interstate Commerce Commission made segregated bus travel and terminals illegal, effective November 1st.

[Adapted from: https://www.history.com/news/diane-nash-freedom-rider-civil-rights movement
Accessed on 05 January 2023.]

SOURCE 3C

The extract below is taken from the opinions section of the *Los Angeles Times* newspaper. It is Remember the Freedom Riders. The writer explains how the police and the FBI colluded (schemed) in the attacks against the Freedom Riders' protest against segregation in the southern states of the USA in the 1960s.

A 12-year-old girl at the time, watched as one of the two buses carrying the activists from Atlanta arrived on May 14 in Anniston, Alabama. An angry mob of Ku Klux Klansmen forced the Greyhound bus off the road and firebombed the bus. Bloody and brutal beatings left the Freedom Riders and some bystanders groggy (unsteady) and battered. One needed 53 stitches. Nine were hospitalised.

But what the riders did not know was that the plan to meet them — and stop them — had not been hatched by the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) alone, but in conjunction with the Birmingham Police Department. Acting on the orders of Eugene "Bull" Connor, the city's ultrasegregationist public safety commissioner, police officials had held secret meetings with the leaders of the Eastview Klavern of the Klan. Not only did they hand over the Freedom Riders' itinerary, but they promised the Klansmen 15 to 20 minutes to do what they would at the bus station before police arrived. The collusion of the Birmingham police is reprehensible (disgraceful), but perhaps not so surprising.

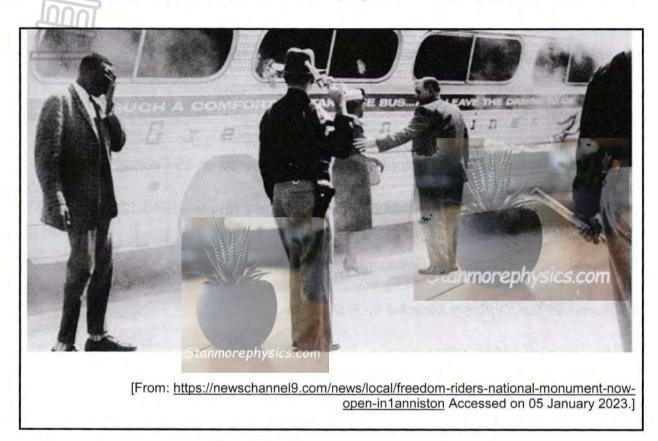
Two years later, fire hoses and police dogs became worldwide symbols of violent southern resistance to racial justice. But what is as troubling, is that J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI were also aware of the plan to turn a blind eye to the violence. The FBI was, in the most charitable (helpful) analysis, dangerously disengaged. This is part of what systemic racism is about. The Freedom Riders set out to awaken the slumbering conscience of the country.

[From: https://www.latimes.com/opinion/story/2021-05-14/freedom-riders-police-fbi-klan Accessed on 05 January 2023.]



SOURCE 3D

The picture below is hung at the Freedom Riders National Monument in Anniston It depicts the burning Greyhound bus that carried Freedom Riders into Anniston on May 14, 1961. They were beaten by white mobs and left severely injured as they alighted from the bus.





ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

The Reader's Companion to American History edited by E Foner and J Garraty

https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/berlin-is-divided Accessed 23 February 2023

http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/coldwar/G3/cs3/s6.htm. Accessed on 18 February 2023

http://www.trumanlibrary.org/whistlestop/jc/jcpg9.htm. Accessed on 15 February 2023]

http://kingdomoftots.blogspot.com/2010/06/berlin-blockade-24th-june-1948-12th-may.html. Accessed on 9 February 20231

An epic tale of Selfless Sacrifices: Cuba's Internationalism in Africa 1962-1991. by J Sithole]

Africa: Altered States, Ordinary Miracles by R Dowden

http://history.state.gov/1969-1976/angolacs.com

Africa: Altered States, Ordinary Miracles by R Dowden

https://wgntv.com/news/cover-story/remembering-the-freedom-riders-60-years-later/ Accessed on 05 January 2023.

https://www.history.com/news/diane-nash-freedom-rider-civil-rights-movement Accessed on 05 January 2023.

https://www.latimes.com/opinion/story/2021-05-14/freedom-riders-police-fbi-klan Accessed on 05 January 2023.

https://newschannel9.com/news/local/freedom-riders-national-monument-now-open-in1anniston Accessed on 05 January 2023.]

Washington Post on 7 December 1975, by Thomas Wright: assessed on 5 January 2023