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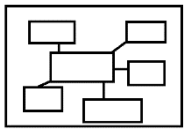
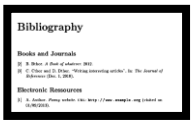
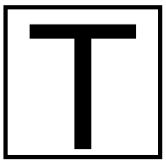
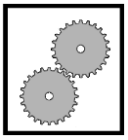
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TEACHER AND LEARNER CONTENT MANUAL

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INDEPENDENT AFRICA: CASE STUDY: ANGOLA

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

1. FNLA – National Front for Liberation of Angola
2. MPLA – Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola
3. UNITA – National Union for the Total Independence of Angola
4. SADF – South African Defence Force
5. FAPLA -People's Armed Forces for Liberation of Angola. (National army of Angola)
6**. USSR**-Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
7.**USA**- United States of America

Key Concepts relevant to the Case study of Angola

1.**The Cold War**-was an ideological conflict between two super-powers, namely- the United States of America (USA) standing for capitalism and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) supporting communism

2.**Capitalism -**an economic system where individuals own their own enterprises/businesses which produce wealth and make profit through owning factories, industries, mines, farms etc.

3. **Communism- is** a political and economic system whereby all the means of production like mines, factories, industries and land is owned by the state. The economy is centrally controlled unlike in a capitalist economy

4.**Civil War-**war between civilians of the same country

WHERE IS ANGOLA?

Angola is a country located in the African continent. It is found in the south west of Africa. Its neighbours are the DRC-Congo in the north, Namibia on its south and Zambia to the West. The capital city of Angola is Luanda which lies on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean.



ANGOLA: COLONIALISM AND INDEPENDENCE

Angola was colonised by Portugal. Portugal had always rejected calls for independence preferring to rule Angola as though its one of its provinces. **War of Independence** against Portuguese thus started in 1961.It was to last until 1975.It was during this War of Independence that three liberation movements were formed.

These Liberation Movements were the MPLA, UNITA and FNLA.The MPLA was led by Agostinho Neto, Unita was led by Jonas Savimbi and FNLA by Holden Roberto. In 1974 the Portuguese dictator Antonio Salazar was overthrown due to an army mutiny. The new government was no longer prepared to hold on to its previous colonies, and it was prepared to negotiate for their independence. Therefore, following the coup, the new government was prepared to negotiate with the three liberation movements in Angola

In January 1975 the Alvor agreement was signed between Portugal and the three liberation movements. It was agreed that an interim government would be formed while the date of the new elections in 1975 would be announced. The Agreement provided for a three-way power sharing (take over by three liberation movements).Elections were set for the 11th November 1975 but they never took place

Mistrust quickly began to set in amongst the three liberation movements. All of them believed they were the genuine liberation movements and each one of them believed they had the right to govern alone. This division quickly descended into civil war in Angola

POPULAR MOVEMENT FOR LIBERATION OF ANGOLA (MPLA)





NATIONAL UNION FOR TOTAL INDEPENDENCE OF ANGOLA (UNITA)



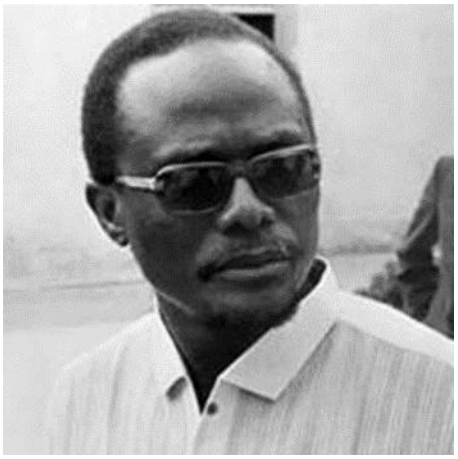


UNITA FLAG **JONAS SAVIMBI**

NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION OF ANGOLA (FNLA)



FNLA FLAG



Holden Roberto

REASONS AND NATURE OF FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT IN THE ANGOLAN CIVIL WAR

Soon major foreign powers became involved in the Angolan civil war. They all displayed keen interest in the Angolan civil war. This was due to the fact that the Angolan liberation movements had different ideologies.This in turn made Angola to be drawn into the civil war as each superpower supported the party that was ideologically linked to it.Another fact was that Angola was rich in mineral resources especilally oil.Foreign powers therefore gave their support with the hope of benefitting in the future.

THE USA:



Feared the spread of communism in the region under its policy of containment. The USA therefore wanted to prevent the USSR from gaining military advantage in the Cold War. The USA thus gave military and financial aid to both UNITA and the FNLA.The USA justified its involvement to the intervention of the USSR and Cuba in the region.

THE USSR:

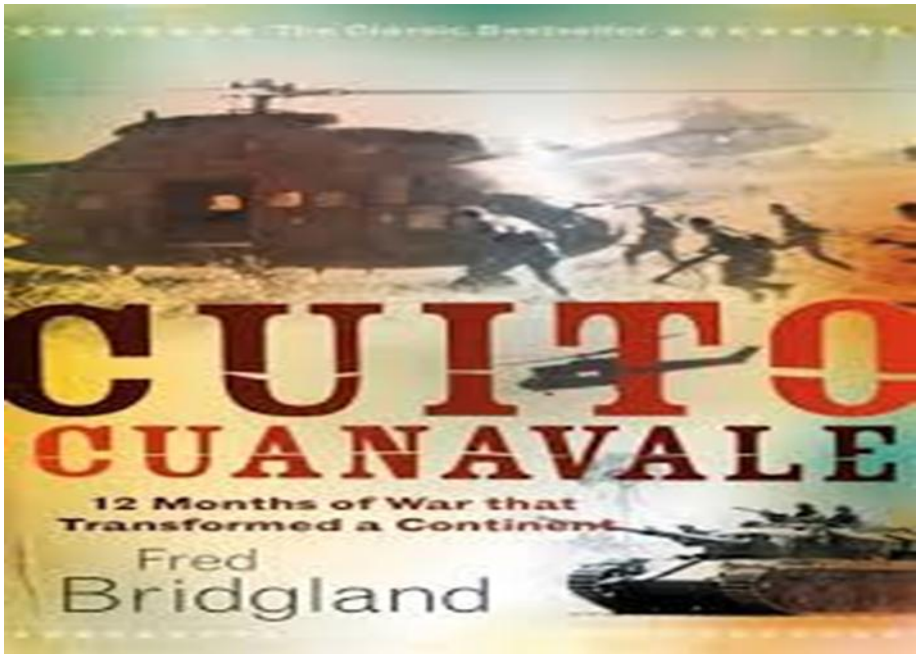


The USSR supported the MPLA IN Angola as it sought to spread world communism. Its aim was to defeat the American interest and influence in Angola. The USSR supported the MPLA both financially and militarily, which also included infrastructure building.MPLA soldiers also underwent military training in the USSR.

CUBA



Under its leader Fidel Castro, Cuba wished to spread the revolution. Cuba sent military assistance to Angola. This was also in response to the invasion of Angola by the South African Defence Force (SADF). Its most important contribution was in the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale against the SADF.



SOUTH AFRICA



The anti-communist South Africa did not want communism on its borders.The South African government feared that if the MPLA came into power it might help the ANC to take over power in South Africa and thereby create a communist government.South Africa like the USA supported UNITA and the FNLA.

CHINA





China supported the FNLA as it was in competition with the USSR for influence in Africa. It gave arms and ammunition and also provided military instructors

ACTIVITY 1: WHY DID ANGOLA BECOME THE FOCAL POINT OF THE COLD WAR IN AFRICA IN THE 1970s?

SOURCE 2A

This source focuses on the origins of the Angolan War of Independence.

Rich in diamonds and oil, Angola was one of the last African nations to receive independence from a European power. On 25 April 1974, a Portuguese military coup d'état protesting the country's colonial practices successfully overthrew the regime. The combined forces of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the National Front for the liberation of Angola (FNLA), and the National Union for Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) created a transitional government with the Alvor Accord of 1974.

Within a year the government had disintegrated (collapsed), and with aid from the USSR and the Cuban military, the Marxist-oriented MPLA under Jose dos Santos had wrested (taken) control of most of Angola. The United States, Brazil and South Africa funded UNITA, providing ammunitions, intelligence reports and mercenaries.

Heavy fighting continued until 1991 when a temporal (non-permanent) agreement known as the Bicesse Accords was reached. Calling all for an immediate ceasefire and the removal of both South African troops, the agreement mandated a new national government and army, along with Angola's first multi-party elections.

[From www.blackpast.org>angolan-civil-war1975-2002. Accessed on 7 February 2021.]

Refer to Source 2A

2.1

2.1.1 List two natural resources in the source that made Angola susceptible (vulnerable) for foreign intervention (2x1) (2)

2.1.2 Define ceasefire in your own words (1x2) (2)

2.1.3 Which country, according to the source, colonised Angola before 1975? (1x1) (1)

2.1.4 Mention the THREE liberation movements in the source that created a transitional government to govern Angola in 1974 (3x1) (3)

2.1.5 Explain why think Russia decided to support the MPLA during the Angolan civil war of 1975 (2x2) (4)

2.2 Read Source 2B

This source below explains the involvement of the superpowers in the Angolan Civil War of 1975

The crisis in Angola developed into a Cold War battleground as the superpowers and their allies delivered military assistance to their preferred clients. The United States supplied aid and training for both the FNLA and UNITA, while troops from Zaire assistedHolden Roberto and his fighters. China, also, sent military instructors to train the FNLA. The Soviet Union provided military training and equipment for the MPLA. During the summer of 1975, the Soviet-supported MPLA was able to consolidate (establish) power in Luanda and oust (overthrow) the USA-supported FNLA from the capital, but the FNLAcontinued to attack. The remaining Portuguese troops failed to stem (stop) the violence.When MPLA leader Agostino Neto announced 11 November 1975 as the day of Angolanindependence, Lisbon decided to withdraw its troops on that day.

The MPLA also had long-established relations with Fidel Castro's Cuba. Before 1 November the MPLA had negotiated with Castro for Cuban assistance. At the same time, UNITA, which enjoyed US support, approached the apartheid government in South Africa for military reinforcement. Pretoria, with the aim to end the use of Angola as a base for rebels fighting for the independence of South Africa-occupied Namibia, contributed forces that entered Southern Angola in October and made rapid progress toward the capital. In response, Castro sent Cuban Special Forces to halt the South African advance and succeeded in drawing attention to the fact that the United States had provided support to a group that now accepted assistance from an apartheid government.

[From https://history.state.gov/milestones/1969-1976/angola. Accessed on 8 February 2021.]

Read Source 2B

2.2.1 Why according to the source, did the crisis in Angola develop into a Cold War battleground after independence (1x2) (2)

2.2.2 Explain why think the United States of America decided to support the FNLA and UNITA during the Angolan civil war of 1975 (1x2) (2)

2.2.3 What is implied by the statement, 'The MPLA also had long-standing relationship with Fidel Castro's Cuba'? (1x2) (2)

2.2.4 Explain the term independence in the context of the Angolan civil war of 1975 (1x2) (2)

SOURCE 2C

The source below explains the reasons for South Africa's involvement in the Angolan Civil War in 1975

In the House of Assembly in January 1976 Vorster (South African Prime Minister) placedthe blame for South Africa's intervention in Angola squarely on the shoulders of the Russians and Cubans: 'Our involvement was the effect of Russian and Cuban intervention. If they did not enter Angola, if they did not take part in this affair, if they did not try to subvert (undermine) the whole of Angola and to suppress (contain) its people,South Africa would never have entered Angola at all … We went in to chase Cuba and the MPLA away from the dams (Ruacana and Calueque)'.

It can hardly be doubted that the support which the Russian and the Cubans gave to the MPLA in the form of arms and training contributed in some measure to motivating South Africa's intervention, but it is unlikely that it was as crucial a reason as Vorster implied. Itwas SWAPO, not the Cubans and the MPLA, who threatened the two dams between Ruacana and Calueque. The main reason for South Africa's intervention in Angola was not the presence of Russians and Cubans, but the desire (longing) to prevent a hostile MPLA government from taking control. When South African troops began to invade Angola early in October, there were hardly any Russians and very few Cubans in the country.

There is also evidence that President Kaunda of Zambia and President Mobutu of Zaire, neither of whom favoured the MPLA, welcomed South Africa's support for the FNLA and UNITA.

… South Africa's actions drew her progressively (more and more) deeper into the Angolan war … General Hendrik van den Bergh was sent to France to purchase weaponsto the value of R20 million for the FNLA and UNITA … South African instructors began to train FNLA and UNITA soldiers in Southern Angola.

[From *South Africa in the 20th Century* by BJ Liebenberg and SB Spies]

2.3 Consult Source 2C

2.3.1 Who according to the source, did Vorster blame for South Africa's intervention in Angola? (2x1) (2)

2.3.2 Name the TWO dams in the source that South Africa protected from the MPLA and Cuban intervention (2x1) (2)

2.3.3 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why South Africa wanted to prevent a hostile MPLA government from taking control of Angola (2x2) (4)

2.3.4 Explain the Usefulness of this source for historians researching the reasons for South Africa's involvement in the Angolan Civil War of 1975 (2x2) (4)

SOURCE 2D

This photograph below appeared in the *The Observation Post* and is titled 'The *enemy of my enemy is my friend*,'. It depicts Magnus Malan, PW Botha and Jonas Savimbi on the Angolan border during the Angolan Civil War of 1975



2.4 Stuy Source 2D

2.4.1 Explain the messages the photograph wishes to convey about the relationship between South Africa and UNITA (2x2) (4)

2.4.2 Explain what you think is implied by the statement, '*The enemy of my enemy Is my friend'*

2.5 Refer to Source 2C and Source 2D.Explain how the information in Source 2C supports the evidence in Source 2D regarding South Africa's involvement in the Angolan Civil War of 1975 (2x2) (4)

TOPIC 4: ESSAY-WRTING: PAPER 1 (NOTES)

EXTENSION OF THE COLD WAR: THE CASE STUDY OF VIETNAM

REASONS WHY THE USA BECAME INVOLVED IN VIETNAM

- Fear of Domino Effect

- ✓ The domino theory suggested that if one Asian country fell to communism then others would quickly follow
- ✓ The USA believed that by helping one group, the South Vietnamese who were capitalist oriented against the North Vietnamese, who were communist oriented they would be helping to stop the spread of communism both in Asia and throughout the world
- ✓ The USA was therefore of the opinion that if South Vietnam fell to communist North Vietnam, other countries in the region like Laos, Cambodia and even Thailand would also become communist
- ✓ It was this theory of Domino Effect that justified the US intervention in Vietnam as part of the policy of containment

WHAT THEN SPARKED OFF THE AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN VIETNAM

- ✓ It was the Gulf of Tonkin incident in August 1964
- ✓ On 07 August 1964 the North Vietnamese gunboats attacked the American warships in the Gulf of Tonkin, accusing them of spying on North Vietnam
- ✓ As far as the USA was concerned this was an act of provocation by North Vietnam
- ✓ The American congress then took a resolution known as the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

- ✓ This gave the American government broad powers to get involved in Vietnam and to attack North Vietnam

ESCALATION OF THE WAR BY THE USA

- ✓ March 08th 1965 the first official American troops arrive in Vietnam
- ✓ Most of these troops were very much inexperienced soldiers some even students from universities
- ✓ Meanwhile the National Liberation Front (NLF) later known as the Vietcong were well experienced guerilla fighters having fought many guerilla warfares against the Japanese and the French in Vietnam
- ✓ Unlike the inexperienced American soldiers the Vietcongs knew their terrain very well

THE STRATEGY OF SAFE VILLAGES/STRATEGIC HAMLETS

- ✓ This was a strategy aimed at isolating the peasant villagers from the so-called Vietcongs
- ✓ Peasant villagers were forcibly relocated to safe villages or strategic hamlets
- ✓ By doing this the Americans hoped to easily identify Vietcongs from ordinary Vietnamese peasants
- ✓ The strategy was a failure as many peasants resented being forcibly removed from their ancestral land
- ✓ These new hamlets or safe villages pushed many villagers to sympathise with the Vietcongs

❖ THE IMPACT OF SAFE VILLAGES

- The Vietcong continued to safely operate inside the safe villages as they wore no uniforms and did not carry guns and thus could not be identified
- The weapons given to the villagers by the Americans to guard against the Vietcongs were instead delivered to the Vietcongs
- Many villagers joined the ranks of the Vietcongs

OPERATION ROLLING THUNDER

- ✓ It was a sustained aerial bombardment campaign conducted by the United States against the Vietcong guerillas from 1965 to 1968

- ✓ Its aim was to cut off the supply route of weapons and medicine used by the guerillas from North Vietnam to South Vietnam

- ✓ This supply route were paths of roads through a thick bush known as the Ho Chi Minh trail

- ✓ By bombing this route the Americans hoped to expose the Vietcongs

- ✓ Targets included military installations,industrial complexes,bidges,railways and roads

❖ THE IMPACT OF OPERATION ROLLING THUNDER

- Operation Rolling Thunder was a complete failure as often wrong targets were hit like schools, clinics etc
- This further drove the Vietnamese villagers into the hands of the Vietcongs
- Globally critics started to question the effectiveness of this bombing campaign and its impact on the civilian population

OPERATION RANCH HAND (THE CHEMICAL WARFARE)

- ✓ Having realised the failure of Operation Rolling Thunder, the Americans resorted to yet another aerial bombing campaign known as Operation Ranch Hand
- ✓ In this case two types of chemicals were used e.g. Agent Orange which was a defoliant which destroyed leaves and forests so as to locate and expose the Vietcong guerillas
- ✓ Agent Blue was another herbicide which destroyed crops and vegetation to starve the Vietcongs
- ✓ The Americans also used Napalm, a chemical which was a mixture of petrol and gas and upon coming into contact with humans it would eat into their flesh

❖ THE IMPACT OF OPERATION RANCH HAND

- ✓ The use of chemical warfare resulted int widespread deforestation and contamination of soil and water
- ✓ It caused various health problems including cancer, birth defects and other illnesses
- ✓ It led to many peasants joining the ranks of the Vietcongs

OPERATION SEARCH AND DESTROY

- ✓ This was a US military tactic to go into enemy territory to find and eliminate it
- ✓ To inflict as much causalities on the enemy and disrupt their operations

❖ IMPACT OF OPRATION SEARCH AND DESTROY

- ✓ American soldiers were inexperienced and unfamiliar with guerilla tactics
- ✓ The Vietcongs made effective use of their guerilla tactics such as booby traps
- ✓ They divided themselves into small groups of combatants instead of engaging into a large scale warfare
- ✓ They engaged the Americans in hit and run attacks and by so doing they wore them down
- ✓ US soldiers were emotionally, physically and psychologically affected by the growing number of dead American soldiers
- ✓ This led to the growing number of anti-war sentiments inside the USA

THE TET OFFENSIVE

- ✓ This was a series of surprise attacks by the Vietcongs and North Vietnamese forces on the US soldiers inside South Vietnam
- ✓ This attack launched during the religious Tet Offensive came to be known as the Tet Offensive
- ✓ It started with unusually high numbers of funerals taking place
- ✓ The coffins were just a camouflage to carry coffins for the Vietcongs
- ✓ As a result of this offensive the Vietcongs were able to capture about 80% of all towns and villages
- ✓ The American troops however retaliated recapturing almost all the towns and villages captured

❖ IMPACT OF THE TET OFFENSIVE

- ✓ The Tet Offensive is considered a turning point in the Vietnam war because the USA finally realised it would never win the Vietnam war
- ✓ It had a big impact on American public opinion and it led to more anti-war protests
- ✓ The Tet Offensive was also a big blow to American prestige as a superpower

THE MY-LAI MASSACRE

- ✓ It was a reaction to the Tet Offensive events of March 1968
- ✓ At this small village of My Lai buildings were destroyed, old men, women and children were killed
- ✓ Initially the American government tried to cover up this massacre but it was the media in the USA that were able to expose it

❖ IMPACT OF THE MY-LAI MASSACRE

- ✓ The USA got criticised by the whole world as the pictures of this massacre were shown the whole world

- ✓ President Johnson had to step down in disgrace and was succeeded by Richard Nixon as President

- ✓ The My-Lai massacre further brought a strong opposition to the war in the USA
- ✓ There were widespread antiwar protests in almost all cities of the United States

VIETNAMISATION

- ✓ This was a policy brought about President Nixon in 1968
- ✓ He did not want to be the first president of the US to lose the war
- ✓ Nixon then introduced the policy of Vietnamisation through which American troops would be gradually removed in Vietnam while at the same time aerially bombing the Vietcongs
- ✓ The main aim was to reduce American causalities and public opposition to the war
- ✓ Nixon also launched the policy of WHAM-'Winning the Hearts and Minds' of the Vietnamese people by building schools, clinics and hospitals
- ✓ Its aim was to save face for the United States

❖ IMPACT OF VIETNAMISATION

- ✓ It did very little to win the support of ordinary Vietnamese peasants as most of them had already made their minds to support the Vietcongs
- ✓ The people of Vietnam were united in fighting for the independence of their country from the US
- ✓ Vietnamisation ultimately failed as the fall of Saigon in 1975 led to the Vietcongs taking over South Vietnam
- ✓ This meant that the policy of containment by the United States had failed as North and South Vietnam united under a communist government
- ✓ The USA then finally withdrew from South Vietnam

ACTIVITY 2: EXTENSION OF THE COLD WAR (ESSAYS)

Candidates must answer any of the following essays:

4.1

The tactics and strategies that the United States of America used in 1963 and 1975 against the Vietcong during the war in Vietnam were a dismal failure.

Do you agree with the statement? Use relevant evidence to support your line of argument

4.2 **OR**

Explain to what extent the United States of America was successful in containing the spread of communism in Vietnam in the period 1965 to 1975

4.3 **OR**

The North Vietnamese and the National Liberation Front or the Vietcong were fighting to liberate their country from American interference.This was arguably the main reason why the Americans failed to defeat them.

Critically discuss this statement in the context of the war that was fought in Vietnam between 1973 and 1973

PAPER 2

THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC)

CONCEPTS

Reconciliation	A process during which opposing groups talk to each other again after an argument and settle their differences
Mandate	Command or authorization that the electorate gives to its representatives to act in a particular way on a public issue
Amnesty	It is the official pardon granted to perpetrators of gross humanrights violations
Rehabilitation	Restoration of people to their former state, or a useful state insociety
Restorative Justice	Was considered as a gesture of reconciliation if perpetrators of gross human rights violations were prepared to tell the truth and show remorse for their actions
Perpetrator	a person who committed gross human rights violations during the apartheid era
Reparations:	payment for damages that a person might have sustained: payment for someone who has suffered a loss
Victims	The people that suffered gross human rights violations duringapartheid era

THE FOUR W's AND THE H OF THE TRC

- **The four W'S and the H:** When?
  Who?
  What?
  Why? And the
  How?

- **Concerning the When? When was the TRC formed?**
  - ✓ It was established in 1995 immediately after Nelson Mandela was elected as president of a democratic South Africa
  - ✓ It came into being because of a law known as the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act of 1995
- **Concerning the Who? Who led the TRC?**
  - ✓ Arch-Bishop Desmond Tutu was appointed as chairperson
  - ✓ Dr Alex Boraine appointed as Vice-chairperson
  - ✓ The reason why they were chosen was because they were representatives of both black and white communities
  - ✓ They were also trusted leaders of the country
- **Concerning the What? What were the reasons for the TRC?**
  - ✓ To bring about reconciliation in South Africa after the policy of Apartheid
  - ✓ It was to determine the truth about atrocities of the past or gross human rights violations that took place during Apartheid in South Africa
  - ✓ To bring about healing through restorative justice and closure for the victims
  - ✓ TRC investigations were to take place from 1996-1998 and the mandate of the TRC was to investigate incidents that happened between the years 1960 and 1994
- **Concerning the Why? Why was the TRC formed?**
  - ✓ There was the necessity to address the past, especially gross human rights violations such as killings, torture, poisonings, detentions without trial, disappearances etc
  - ✓ These violations had to be investigated so as to move on and get closure
  - ✓ The new democratic South Africa could not ignore these gross human rights violations that happened in the past because they haunted many people

- **How was the TRC structured? How was it composed?**
  - ✓ It was composed of three committees e.g.
  - ✓ The Human Rights Violations Committee whose duty it was to investigate gross human rights violations of the past, to hear stories and report to the TRC
  - ✓ The Amnesty Committee which granted amnesty to perpetrators. There were only TWO conditions for amnesty 1. Full disclosure of what happened which meant telling the truth and nothing else 2. Proving that the crimes were politically motivated
  - ✓ The Reparations Committee. Victims were offered compensation in terms of money

OTHER RELEVANT QUESTIONS COCERNING THE TRC

HOW DID SOME IN THE WHITE COMMUNITY VIEW THE T.R.C.?

- ✓ They viewed the TRC as a witch-hunt against the white people in SA

WHAT IS MEANT BY THE TERM WITCH-HUNT?

- ✓ It means a campaign directed at people or groups regarded as a threat to society

HOW DID THE GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGE THE PERPETRATORS TO APPEAR BEFORE THE TRC?

- ✓ Those people who were willing to tell their stories were to be given amnesty which would prevent them from being prosecuted for their crimes

HOW WOULD THEY QUALIFY FOR AMNESTY?

- ✓ They would have to satisfy to the commission that they had told the truth
- ✓ They would have to prove that their crimes were politically motivated

HOW DID THE VICTIMS FEEL ABOUT THE ISSUE OF AMNESTY FOR THE PERPETRATORS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS?

- ✓ They felt that the issue of amnesty was unfair to victims, they felt that they should be punished for their crimes

WHAT DO WE CALL THE TYPE OF JUSTICE THAT WAS BEING ENVISAGED BY THE VICTIMS?

- ✓ They wanted retributive justice which would have seen the perpetrators punished for their crimes

WHAT TYPE OF JUSTICE DID THE T.R.C. BRING FOR THE PERPETRATORS OF VIOLENCE?

- ✓ They were offered restorative justice which promised healing and reconciliation provided of course the perpetrators told the truth

WHAT MADE THE WORK OF THE T.R.C. DIFFICULT?

- ✓ Some political leaders did not want to take responsibility for their actions
- ✓ Many perpetrators of violence did not appear before the TRC

WHY WAS THE A.N.C. RELUCTANT TO APPEAR BEFORE THE T.R.C.?

- ✓ They felt that theirs was a just war as they were fighting Apartheid

WHAT MADE THE T.R.C. SUCCESSFUL?

- ✓ The commission went from town to town listening to testimonies from victims
- ✓ The public confessions revealed how much violence had been carried out
- ✓ The causes of human rights abuses were identified
- ✓ Both sides of the conflict e.g. the perpetrators and the victims came to tell their stories
- ✓ Many unaccounted victims were identified, their graves located and their bodies given to their families
- ✓ The issuing of amnesty led to many people appearing freely in front of the TRC
- ✓ It led to strengthening of race relations
- ✓ It led to the promotion of national unity
- ✓ Amnesty led to many perpetrators becoming willing to testify
- ✓ Many graves and bodies were exhumed and given to families for proper burial
- ✓ It led to reconciliation and national unity

WHAT MADE THE T.R.C. UNSUCCESSFULL?

- ✓ Many perpetrators did not appear before the TRC
- ✓ Leaders like PW Botha refused to appear before the TRC
- ✓ FW De Klerk refused to take responsibility for the 'Third Force' activities
- ✓ Some families refused to accept restorative justice as they preferred that perpetrators receive punitive justice e.g. the cases of Mxenge and Biko families
- ✓ The ANC was opposed to equating the abuse of human rights by apartheid with those committed during the liberation struggle
- ✓ None of the main political parties made a public apology for violence committed during apartheid and the struggle against it
- ✓ Not all the victims received compensation
- ✓ The compensation received was not sufficient for the victims to rebuild their shattered lives
- ✓ Some saw the TRC as a witch-hunt



ACTIVITY 3

QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC) DEAL WITH THE MURDER OF POLITICAL ACTIVISTS SUCH AS, AHMED TIMOL?

Study sources 2A,2B,2C and 2D

SOURCE 2A

The newspaper article below, 'In Cold Blood: The Killing of Ahmed Timol', was written by Ivor Powell and focuses on how the political activist, Ahmed Timol, was murdered

On Friday 22 October 1971, Ahmed Timol, together with his friend, the 21-year-old Wits University medical student, Mohammed Salim Essop, were stopped at a police roadblock. It was about 23:00. In the boot of their yellow Anglia, various pieces of incriminating (implicating) evidence were discovered. These included copies of *Inkululeku*, the 50th anniversary address of the South African Communist Party (SACP) and lists with names and addresses.

They were transported to the Newlands Police Station before being taken to John Vorster Square. At about 03:15 the next morning, Lieutenant Colonel Petrus van Wyk arrived from Pretoria and was joined by a team of specialist interrogators, including Captains JZ van Niekerk, Richard Bean and JH Gloy.

For Timol an interrogation was about to begin which would last until Wednesday afternoon, when he met his death. In the subsequent inquest, police interrogators insisted they had not laid a hand on Timol. The condition of the detainee's body found in the shrubbery (bushes) outside police headquarters, however, told a very different story. It was covered with bruises, abrasions (cuts), scabs; the left eye was sunk back in its socket and gouged (removed) underneath the lid. The death of Ahmed Timol marked a turning point in the struggle against apartheid.

Major General CA Buys, chief of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) and the man in charge of the investigation into Timol's death, told *Rapport's* Freek Swart two days after Timol's death, 'Ahmed was sitting calmly on a chair. There were security policemen with him. At one stage two of them went out of the room. Then Timol suddenly jumped up and aimed for the door. A security policeman ran to the door to stop him. But the Indian then dashed for the window and jumped out. Nobody frightened him or touched him. The post mortem will show that,' General Buys concluded …

It all happened 25 years ago. Many of the key role players in the drama have died and the rest have long since left the police force. There is very little real prospect that justice will be done via the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and even less, one might venture, via the courts.

[From Sunday Times Inside Magazine, 9 June 1996]

2.1 Refer to Source 2A

2.1.1 What happened to Ahmed Timol on 22 October 1971? (1x1) (1)

2.1.2 Quote TWO pieces of incriminating evidence that the police found on the boot of Ahmed Timol's boot of the car (2x1) (2)

2.1.3 What evidence in the source suggests that Ahmed Timol was tortured while in police custody? List THREE pieces of evidence (3x1) (3)

2.1.4 Define the following concepts

a) Amnesty in the context of the TRC (1x2) (2)

b) Restorative justice in the context of the TRC (1X2) (2)

SOURCE 2B

The source below explains the reasons for the establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). It focusses on how political activists, like AhmedTimol were murdered

The TRC was a product of the political compromises wrought (produced) during the negotiations that ended apartheid. The Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act, 1995 (Act 34 of 1995) established the TRC to investigate politically motivated gross human rights violations perpetrated (committed) between 1960 and 1994. The intent was to prevent such atrocities from reoccurring and to unify a divided nation scarred by past conflicts. South Africa's TRC was the first truth commission to offer amnesty to individuals who fully disclosed in public their involvement in politically motivated crimes. In doing so, the democratic government embraced the concept of 'restorative justice' instead of the 'retributive justice'.
President Nelson Mandela Desmond Tutu selected a diverse group of 17 TRC commissioners, naming Archbishop, Nobel laureate and anti-apartheid icon, as its chairperson and the deputy chairperson, Alex Borraine. 'Certainly, amnesty cannot be viewed as justice if we think of justice only as retributive and punitive in nature,' said Tutu. 'We believe, however, that there is another kind of justice, a restorative justice which is concerned not so much with punishment, as with correcting imbalances, restoring broken relationships with healing, harmony and reconciliation and to also find out about political killings and disappearance of activists, such as Ahmed Timol.' In this regard 78-year-old Hawa Timol appeared frail and bewildered before the TRC as she relived the horrors of her son's killing in October 1971.
[From http://overcomingapartheid.msu.edu/unit.php?id=65-24E-3&page=1.

2.2 Consult Source 2B

2.2.1 Why according to the source was the TRC established? (1x2) (2)

2.2.2 What were the conditions for perpetrators to receive amnesty (2x1) (2)

2.2.3 Name the following leaders of the TRC

a) The chairperson (1x1) (1)

b) The Deputy chairperson (1x1) (1)

2.2.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge explain why the democratic government opted for restorative justice rather than retributive justice (2X2) (4)

2.2.5 Compare Sources 2A and 2B. Explain how Source 2B supports the evidence in Source 2A regarding how the TRC dealt with the murder of Ahmed Timol (2x2) (4)

SOURCE 2C

This source shows Hawa Timol (mother of Ahmed Timol) giving evidence at the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC).It was held on the 30 April 1996 at the Methodist Church in Johannesburg



2.3

2.3.1 Explain why this photograph was taken (2x2) (4)

2.3.2 Comment on why Hawa Timol decided to appear before the TRC (2X2) (4)

SOURCE 2D

The article below outlines the NPA's intention to reopen the case into the murder of Ahmed Timol.It appeared in News 24 on 26 0ctober 2016 and was entitled 'AHMED TIMOL INQUEST REOPENED BEFORE THE 45th ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH'

On Tuesday the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) informed the Timol Family Trust of its decision to reopen the inquest (investigation). This was as a result of family and political pressureinto Ahmed Timol's murder. Timol's nephew, Imtiaz Ahmed Cajee, paid tribute to Timol's mother,Hawa Timol, who appeared before the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in 1996 to plead for her son's case to be reopened.

'My grandmother has since passed away, but she will be smiling in heaven today,' Cajee said. He said intensive investigations left the family convinced that members of the SAP branch wereresponsible for the death. Information regarding Timol's killing was forwarded to the head of thepriority crimes litigation (prosecution) unit of the National Prosecuting Authority. Cajee saidreopening the inquest would provide details of what transpired in the last days of his uncle's life.Other important outstanding questions related to Timol's movements in the days leading up tohis arrest. 'Was his underground operation compromised by an informer? And, was the policeroadblock at which he was arrested staged to appear that the arrest was accidental?' the TimolFamily Trust asked.

In commemoration of the 45th anniversary of his death, the Ahmed Timol Exhibition will be opened in Ginsberg, King William's Town.

The Timol Family Trust said it hoped the inquest would set a precedent (example) for otherfamilies to follow.

[From http://www.news24.com/SouthAfrica/News/ahmed-timol-inquest-reopened-2-days-before-45th-anniversary-of-his-death-20161026. Accessed on 7 April 2017.]

2.4

2.4.1 Explain why you think Cajee decided to pay tribute to Hawa Timol (2x2) (4)

2.4.2 Comment on what was implied by the statement "----the inquest would set a precedent (example) for other families to follow" in the context of the TRC hearings (2x2) (4)

Total= [40]

TOPIC 4: CIVIL RESISTANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA: 1970s TO 1980s(PAPER 2)

(ESSAY)-NOTES

THE BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS MOVEMENT (BCM)

HOW IT ALL STARTED

- ✓ The Black Consciousness Movement (BCM) had its roots in the ethnic universities, so-called bush universities, which were mostly situated in the rural areas
- ✓ From these campuses the BC ideas spread to the rest of South Africa
- ✓ Steve Bantu Biko and some other black activists had initially joined the predominantly white English-speaking student movement called the National Union of South African Students or NUSAS
- ✓ This was because NUSAS was outspoken against Apartheid
- ✓ The problem started during the NUSAS conference in 1967 when separate accommodation for black students was arranged
- ✓ Instead of boycotting the conference NUSAS agreed with the status quo
- ✓ This led to Steve Biko and other black student activists to immediately break away from NUSAS and to form the South African Student Organisation (SASO) in 1969
- ✓ Out of SASO came the formation of the Black Consciousness Movement (BCM) under the leadership of Steve Biko in 1972
- ✓ SASO promoted the ideas of Black Consciousness among university students

WHAT WERE THE AIMS OF BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS MOVEMENT (BCM)

- ✓ A political vacuum had been created in South Africa with the banning of the ANC and PAC in the 1960s after the Sharpeville Massacre
- ✓ This left black South Africans without strong leadership
- ✓ The BCM re- awakened the struggle against apartheid
- ✓ The BC philosophy aimed to instil self-belief amongst black people so that they could challenge the apartheid state
- ✓ It encouraged black South Africans to develop a strong sense of pride and their identity
- ✓ Because of years of living under apartheid, black South Africans had lost confidence in themselves
- ✓ The BCM rejected skin lightening products and promoted Afro hairstyles
- ✓ The BC philosophy therefore influenced black South Africans to accept themselves and develop the spirit of self-confidence and become self-reliant
- ✓ It empowered black people to reject feelings of self-pity, inferiority complex as well as feelings of self-alienation and domination by external forces
- ✓ Its aim was to inspire collective resistance by influencing students, workers and communities to challenge apartheid

BLACK COMMUNITY PROJECTS

- ✓ To give effect to its ideas of BC, the Black Peoples Convention (BPC) was formed in 1972
- ✓ The BPC became the umbrella body which included students, churches, parents, communities and trade unions
- ✓ The BPC in turn organised workers through the formation of Black Allied Workers Union (BAWU)
- ✓ BAWU was responsible in organising strikes around Durban

THE ROLE OF STUDENTS

- ✓ Students in high schools and the universities played an important part of BCM, hence the formation of the South African Student Movement (SASM)
- ✓ SASM helped to expose black students to the ideology of BC
- ✓ Both SASM and SASO were responsible for organising the VIVO FRELIMO rallies in 1974
- ✓ The main aim of these rallies was to celebrate the achievement of independence by the peoples of Mozambique

HOW THE IDEALS OF BC MOVEMENT WERE IMPLEMENTED

- ✓ Biko and the BC Movement set up black community projects to implement the ideals of BC
- ✓ The main aim was to promote the philosophy of self-reliance
- ✓ Projects like the Zanempilo Health Clinic were established near King Williams Town
- ✓ There was also the Solimpilo Community Health Centre
- ✓ The Zimele Trust Fund and the Ginsburg Educational Trust were established to help children of exiles and to help black learners with winter school projects

THE ROLE OF BC MOVEMENT IN THE 1976 SOWETO STUDENTS UPRISINGS

- ✓ Conditions in black schools in the 1970s were rife for student uprisings
- ✓ The philosophy of BC Movement also inspired high school learners to challenge the inferior Bantu Education system
- ✓ Already in 1973 the South African Student Movement (SASM) had already been formed
- ✓ SASM was to play an important role in the 1976 Soweto uprising
- ✓ The apartheid government spent 15 times more money on white education than on black education
- ✓ There was overcrowding in black schools
- ✓ Many black teachers were under-qualified
- ✓ The final straw came when the apartheid government decided to impose Afrikaans as the medium of instruction in black schools
- ✓ Many teachers did not understand Afrikaans
- ✓ Black parents regarded Afrikaans as the language of the oppressor

- ✓ On the 16th June 1976 students in Orlando, Soweto, began to march to Orlando stadium in protest against Afrikaans as the medium of instruction
- ✓ Soon thereafter there was a nationwide uprising in black schools
- ✓ The march in Soweto started as a peaceful march however the police arrived and started to shoot teargas into the crowd of students thereby provoking them
- ✓ Students then started throwing stones at the police
- ✓ Hector Peterson became the first victim of the 1976 Soweto Uprisings
- ✓ It was due to the ideals of BC Movement that black students were motivated to stand against the apartheid government
- ✓ In this regard SASM and SASO played significant roles

- ✓ It was because of the 1976 Soweto Uprisings that Biko was banished to King Williams Town
- ✓ The apartheid government passed more oppressive laws
- ✓ Many black learners especially those in Soweto skipped the country to go into exile
- ✓ In 1977 Biko died in police detention

THE LEGACY OF STEVE BIKO

- ✓ Biko's ideas continued even after his death
- ✓ He left a legacy that would never be forgotten
- ✓ His stature was erected in King Williams Town in his honour
- ✓ Biko wrote books and his famous book being "I WRITE WHAT I LIKE"
- ✓ The Biko Memorial Lecture is held every year in his honour
- ✓ The Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) was formed in 1978 and was based on Biko's ideas

ACTIVITY 4: CIVIL RESISTANCE IN THE 1970s AND THE 1980s

Candidates must answer any of the following essays:

5.1

Black Consciousness Movement (BCM) contributed to the liberation of South Africa by inspiring resistance to apartheid, encouraging self-reliance and promoting psychological transformation.

Critically discuss this statement. Substantiate your answer with relevant historical evidence

OR

5.2

Explain to what extent Steve Biko and the Black Consciousness Movement philosophy inspired black people to empower themselves against apartheid in the 1970s and 1960s.

Use relevant historical evidence to support your line of argument.

OR

5.3

The philosophy of Biko and the Black Consciousness Movement revived resistance to apartheid in South Africa from the1960s to the 1970s

Do you agree with this statement? Use relevant evidence to support your line of argument.