



education and sports development

Lefapha la Thuto le Tlhabololo ya Metshameko
Department van Onderwys en Sport Ontwikkeling
Department of Education and Sports Development

GENERAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION TRAINING SERVICES CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

**NATIONAL CURRICULUM STATEMENT
(CAPS)**

GRADE 12

HISTORY P1

ADDENDUM

MID-YEAR EXAM 2018

This addendum consists of 6 pages.



QUESTION 1: HOW DID AFRICAN AMERICAN LEADERS CONTRIBUTE TO THE BLACK POWER MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN THE 1960s?

SOURCE 1 A

This source explains the reasons that led to the emergence of the Black Power Movement in the United States in the 1960s.

Finally, in 1964, the U.S. Congress passed a Civil Rights Act and in 1965, a Voting Rights Act.

The Civil Rights Movement, and the new laws that were passed as a result, led to progress in gaining equality for black Americans. But not all African Americans were impressed with the Civil Rights Movement. In reality, prejudice (preconceived opinion) still existed. African Americans still experienced racial discrimination, lower wages than whites and higher crime rates in their inner city neighbourhoods.

Many young African Americans in particular wanted to speed up real social change. They saw the Civil Rights Movement as too mainstream, and unable to give blacks the same opportunities as whites – socially, economically and politically...

By the mid-1960s, dissatisfaction with the pace of change was growing, and the Black Power Movement arose out of this dissatisfaction. The Black Power Movement argued that in order to achieve genuine integration, blacks first had to unite in solidarity and become self-reliant.

...The Black Power Movement was very broad, (and should perhaps be more accurately described as the Black Power Movements) and aimed to express a new racial consciousness among black people in the United States. The Movement had various meanings and interpretations. Significant aspects included the following: Racial dignity and self-reliance. This meant freedom from white authority in both economics and politics.

Stokely Carmichael summed up the Black Power philosophy with these words: 'I'm not going to beg the white man for anything I deserve – I'm going to take it. We want black power.'

[From: https://v1.sahistory.org.za/classroom/grade12/3_1_3.htm. Accessed on 12 April 2018.]

SOURCE 1 B

This extract is from a speech delivered by Malcolm X, titled '*The Ballot or the Bullet*', on 12 April 1964 in Detroit Michigan. It explains the Black Power philosophy.

The political philosophy of Black Nationalism only means that the black man should control the politics and the politicians in his own community...to carry on a political program of re-education to open our peoples eyes, make us become more politically conscious, politically mature, and then whenever we get ready to cast our ballot, that ballot will be cast for a man of the community who has the good of the community at heart. The economic philosophy of Black Nationalism only means that we should own, operate and control the economy of our community...

This government has failed us; ... the white liberals who have been posing as our friends have failed us. .. We need a self-help program, a do-it-yourself philosophy, a do-it-right-now philosophy, a it's-already-too-late philosophy... Black Nationalism is a self-help philosophy... This is a philosophy that eliminates the necessity for division and argument...

As long as you got a sit-down philosophy, you'll have a sit-down thought pattern, and as long as you think that old sit-down thought you'll be in some kind of sit-down action... It's not so good to refer to what you're going to do as a sit-in... An old woman can sit. An old man can sit... A coward can sit. Anything can sit. Well you and I have been sitting long enough, and it's time today for us to start doing some standing, and some fighting to back that up.

... Join any kind of organisation, civic, religious, fraternal, political, or otherwise that's based on lifting the black man up and making him master of his own community.

It'll be the ballot or it'll be the bullet. It'll be liberty or it'll be death. And if you're not ready to pay that price don't use the word freedom in your vocabulary.

[From <http://malcolmxfiles.blogspot.co.za/2013/06/the-ballot-or-bullet-april-12-1964.html/m=1>.
Accessed on 23 April 2018.]

SOURCE 1 C

This photograph depicts the founders of the Black Panther Party, Huey Newton and Bobby Seale in their party uniform.



**BLACK
PANTHER
PARTY
FOR
DEFENSE**

[From www.gettyimages.com/photos/black-panther-party. Accessed on 03 May 2018.]

SOURCE 1 D

This source is an extract from an interview conducted by the Blackside Incorporated (for Washington University) with Bobby Seale on 4 November 1988. He reflects on the formation of the Black Panther Party and its philosophy in the 1960s.

INTERVIEWER: Okay, how did you come up with the symbol and the name Black Panther?

BOBBY SEALE: Actually we had written the Ten-Point Platform and Program of the organisation but yet didn't have a name. A couple of days later, Huey Newton and I was trying to figure out why was that on a Lowndes County Freedom Organisation, it was Lowndes County, Mississippi, a pamphlet that we had, why they had this charging Black panther as logo. And, Huey come up with some notion that if you drive a panther into a corner, if he can't go left and he can't go right, then he will tend to come out of that corner to wipe out or stop its aggressor. So, I said, 'That's just like Black people. All the Civil Rights people are getting brutalized across this country for exercising the First Amendment of the Constitution which is the law of the land, they can't go left'.

INTERVIEWER: Where did this philosophy of the Panthers come from? How were you influenced by Malcolm X?

BOBBY SEALE: Huey and I had been involved for some time, off and on, studying Black history... I was highly influenced by Martin Luther King at first and then later Malcolm X. Largely the Black Panther Party come out of a lot of readings, Huey and I putting scrutiny to everything going on in the United States of America. Like we must have subscribed to 20 some odd different periodicals, offbeat periodicals like the Liberator, Freedom Ways, what have you, even some periodicals out of Africa...

INTERVIEWER: Did Malcolm X have a particular influence on the Panthers?

BOBBY SEALE: Malcolm X had a particular influence on the Panthers in the sense that earlier he had stated that the Civil Rights people down south who were exercising the First Amendment of the Constitution... were going to be violated by racists and every Black man who has a shotgun in his home has a right to defend himself. ...

[From <http://digital.wustl.edu/e/eii/eiiweb/sea5427.0172.147bobbyseale.html>. Accessed on 11 April 2018.]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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Clark, B. 1988. History of the United States (Oxford University Press)

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