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**UMBUZO WOKU-1: YENZA NJANI IBERLIN BLOCKADE UKUNYUSA UKUNGAVANI PHAKATHI KWEUNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) NESOVIET UNION (USSR) NGEMFAZWE EBANDAYO?**

**UMTHOMBO 1A**

Lo mthombo ucacisa izizathu zokuvalwa kwe Berlin nguStalin ngo1949.

Ekupheleni kweMfazwe yesibini yeHlabathi, iMelika, iFrance neRashiya yohlula iJamani yangamacandelo amane, njengoko kwakucacisiwe kwiNkomfa yaseYalta ngoFebruwari ka1945 yaza kwangaloo nyaka yenziwa yaba semthethweni ePotsdam. IBerlin, nangona yayikwicandelo elalohlulelwe iRussia nayo yohlulwahlulwa, ummandla waseNtshona yeBerlin wawela ezandleni zamazwe adibeneyo yaze iMpuma yeBerlin yaba phantsi kolawulo lwe Rashiya.

Ikhokhelwe nguJoseph Stalin, iSoviet Union yayifuna ukohlwaya iJamani ngokwezoqoqosho, iyinyanzela ukuba ihlawule imbuyekezo yemfazwe ize incedise ngezinto zayo zorhwebo lweteknoloji ukuvuselela iSoviet kwezoqoqosho emva kwemfazwe. Kwelinye icala, iAllies yakubona ukuvuselelwa kwezoqoqosho kweJamani kubalulekile ekuyigcineni njengendawo ekhusela (udonga) ichasene nokusasazeka kobukomanisi obuvela eMpuma Yurophu, apho uStalin ayenze yaluqilima impembelelo yeSoviet.

... NgoJuni, amagosa ase U.S. nase-Bhritane bazisa imali entsha, iDeutschmark, eBazonia naseNtshona Berlin, ngaphandle kokwazisa oogxa babo baseSoviet. Yayibona le nto iSoviet njengokutyeshelwa kwezivumelwano zabo zasemva kwemfazwe, iiSoviet zakhupha imali yazo kwangoko, iOstmark, zaya eBerlin nakwimpuma yeJamani. Kwangolo suku lwama 24 kuJuni ngo-1948 bavala yonke indlela, umzila kaloliwe kunye nokufikelela emiseleni kwimimandla yeZizwe ezihlangeneyo yaseBerlin, besazisa ukuba iindlela ezine zolawulo lwesixeko zifikelele esiphelweni.

[Ukusuka [https:// www.history.com/topics/cold-war/berlin-blockade](https://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/berlin-blockade). Kufumaneka ngo6 Februwari 2021.]

## UMTHOMBO 1B

Umthombo ongezantsi ugxile kwindlela ezaphendula ngayo Izizwe zaseNtshona ngokuvalwa kweBerlin yiRashiya ngo1949.

IBerlin blockade yaba kukungqubana kokuqala okukhulu phakathi kwamalungu oManyano oLukhulu (Grand Alliance), kwaye ukusukela ngoku, kwacaca ukuba iMfazwe ebandayo iqalile. Izizwe ezimanyeneyo zaseNtshona zazingakulungelanga ukuzibeka emngciphekweni wongquzulwano ngezixhobo neSoviet ukuvula indlela eya eNtshona Berlin. Zathatha isigqibo sokuba icandelo labo laseBerlin (entshona) liya kubonelelwa ngomoya. Oku kwaziwa njengeBerlin Airlift kwaye kwaphela iinyanga ezilishumi elinanye de uValo lwaphakanyiswa ngoMeyi 1949.

Kuvuthondaba lweBerlin Airlift, inqwelomoya evela kuMazwe aseNtshona yayifika eBerlin's Templehof Airport mzuzu ngamnye. Ukugcina iNtshona yeBerlin inkxaso ngale ndlela kwakuxabisa iUSA i\$350 yezigidi kwaye iBhritane i£17 yezigidi.

Kwangokunjalo, uStalin wayengakulungelanga ukusebenzisa izigalo ukunqanda amazwe aseNtshona ekuboneleleni iNtshona yeBerlin ngomoya, kuba wayengafuni kubekho imfazwe. NgoMeyi ka1949, uStalin waluphelisa uvalo lwendlela(blockade).

Amazwe amanyeneyo azimisela ukwakha iNtshona yeBerlin njengomboniso woongxowankulu. AmaJamani amaninzi avela kummandla weSoviet awelela eNtshona Berlin. IJamani neBerlin ziza kuhlala zingumthombo woxinzelelo eYurophu ngexesha lemfazwe obandayo.

NgoEpreli 1949, iUSA, iBhritane neFrance zabhengeza ngokusesikweni ukusekwa kweGerman Federal Republic (eNtshona Jamani). Ngo1949 bekukho ulwazi kwiHlabathi liphela leMfazwe ebandayo.

[Ukusuka <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zgdnmsg/revision/4>. Kufumaneka ngo6 Februwari 2021.]

## UMTHOMBO 1C

Isicatshulwa esingezantsi sichaza ifuthe leBerlin blockade kuMazwe aManyeneyo nabemi baseNtshona Berlin.

Phakathi komhla wama24 kuJuni 1948 nowama30 kweyoMsintsi ngo1949 amajoni aseBhritane naseMelika enza malunga na400 000 yeenqwelomoya zisiya eNtshona Berlin, zithutha (zithwele) phantse iitoni ezizigidi ezibini zokutya, amalahle, iimpahla nezinye izinto eziyimfuneko. Ngexesha leentsuku ezixakeke kakhulu, inqwelomoya yayihlala rhoqo kwimizuzwana engama45 kwesinye sezikhululo zeenqwelo-moya ezintathu eNtshona Berlin. Abaqhubi beenqwelo moya bade basebenzise imilambo njengeendlela zokuzisa imithwalo yabo ebalulekileyo. Umlambo iHavel waseBerlin yayiyindawo yokumisa iinqwelomoya (iinqwelomoya ezinokuhlala emanzini) ezithatha inxaxheba kuthutho ngomoya.

Nangona kunjalo, nangoncedo olunikezelwe ngamazwe aseNtshona, zange ibe ngunyaka olula kubahlali baseBerlin abavalelweyo. Ipetroli ibinqongophele kangangokuba amaziko ombane ayebonelela ngombane iiyure ezimbalwa kuphela ngosuku. Umxhesho wokutya ububandakanya ikakhulu iitapile ezomileyo (ezomisiweyo) ukutya oku kwakungafumaneki kwaphela. Ebusika ilanga lalitshona phambi kwentsimbi yesine. Abantu baseNtshona Berlin babexinanisana (behlanganisana) kumakhaya abo abandayo, amnyama kungekho bushushu, kukhanya okanye sidlo sishushu ukubonwabisa.

Nangona kunjalo, abantu baseNtshona Berlin babezimisele ukunganikezeli kuxinzelelo lweSoviet. Bala ukwamkela ukutya kurhulumente wobukomanisi waseEast Berlin.

[Ukusuka *A History of the United States, Volume II: 1865 to the Present – American Voices* ngu S. Foresman]

**UMTHOMBO 1D**

Lo mthombo yifoto ebonisa ukothulwa kwezixhobo eNtshona yeBerlin phakathi ko1948 no1949.



[Ukusuka <https://schoolshistory.org.uk/topics/world-history/cold-war-1945-1972/berlin-airlift/>.  
Kufumaneka ngo05 Januwari 2021.]

## UMBULO 2: KWAKUTHENI IANGOLA IBE YINDAWO EKUGXILWE KUYO KWIMFAZWE EBANDAYO EAFRIKA NGEE1970s?

### UMTHOMBO 2A

Lo mthombo ujolise kwimvelaphi yemfazwe yenkululeko yaseAngola.

Ityebile ngedayimani neoyile, iAngola yaba lelinye lamazwe okugqibela eAfrika ukufumana inkululeko kwilizwe laseYurophu. Nge25 ka-Epreli 1974, umkhosi wamaPhuthukezi wokubhukuqa umbuso waqhankqalazela iinkqubo zelizwe lobukolonyali waphumelela ukubhukuqa ulawulo. Umkhosi odibeneyo woMbutho iPopular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), iNational Front for the liberation of Angola (FNLA), ne National Union for Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) yenze urhulumente wotshintsho ngeSivumelwano seAlvor sango1974.

Kunyaka nje omnye urhulumente waye waqhekeka (wawa), kwaye ngoncedo lweUSSR nomkhosi waseCuba, i-MPLA ejolise kuMarxist phantsi kukaJose dos Santos yathimba ulawulo lweAngola. IUnited States, iBrazil noMzantsi Afrika baxhase iUNITA, ngokubonelela ngezixhobo zokulwa, iingxelo zezobuntlola kunye namajoni.

Ukulwa okunzima kwaqhubeka de kwangunyaka ka1991 xa kwafikelelwa kwisivumelwano sethutyana (esingesosigxina) esaziwa ngokuba yiBicesse Accords. Unqanda umlo ngokukhawuleza, nokususwa kwemikhosi yoMzantsi Afrika, isivumelwano sagunyazisa urhulumente omtsha wesizwe nomkhosi, nokhetho lokuqala lwamaqela eAngola.

[Ukusuka [www.blackpast.org](http://www.blackpast.org)>angolan-civil-war1975-2002. Kufumaneka ngo-7 Februwari 2021.]

**UMTHOMBO 2B**

Lo mthombo ungezantsi uchaza ukubandakanyeka kwamazwe anamandla kwimfazwe yobukhaya yaseAngola yowe1975.

Ingxaki yaseAngola yajika yaba yindawo yokulwa yeMfazwe eBandayo njengoko amazwe anamandla kunye nabalingane bawo bezisa uncedo lomkhosi kubaxhasi ababathandayo. I-United States ibonelela ngoncedo noqeqesho kuzo zombini iFNLA kunye neUNITA, ngelixa imikhosi yaseZaire incedise uHolden Roberto kunye nabalwi bakhe. IChina, nayo, yathumela abafundisimkhosi ukuba bayoqeqesha iFNLA. ISoviet Union ibonelele ngoqeqesho lwasemkhosini nezixhobo kwiMPLA. Ngexesha lehlobo lika1975, iMPLA exhaswa yiSoviet yakwazi ukudibanisa amandla eLuanda kunye nokugxotha (ukubhukuqa) iFNLA exhaswa yiUSA kwikomkhulu, kodwa iFNLA yaqhubeka nokuhlasela. Imikhosi eseleyo yamaPhuthukezi ayiphumelelanga ukunqanda (ukumisa) ubundlobongela. Xa inkokeli ye-MPLA uAgostino Neto yabhengeza umhla we11 kuNovemba ngo1975 njengosuku lokuzimela kwe-Angola, iLisbon yagqiba kwelokuba yirhoxise imikhosi yayo ngaloo mhla.

IMPLA yayinobudlelwane obasekwa kudala neCuba kaFidel Castro. Ngaphambi komhla woku1 kaNovemba iMPLA yathethathethana noCastro ngoncedo lwaseCuba. Kwangelo xesha, iUNITA, eyayonwabele inkxaso yaseUS, yaya kurhulumente wengcinezelo eMzantsi Afrika ukomeleza umkhosi wayo. IPitoli, ngenjongo yokuphelisa ukusetyenziswa kweAngola njengeziseko sabavukeli abalwela inkululeko yoMzantsi Afrika yahlala eNamibia, yancedisa ngemikhosi eyangena eMazantsi eAngola ngo Okthobha kwaye yenza inkqubela phambili ngokukhawuleza ukuya kwikomkhulu. Ekuphenduleni, uCastro wathumela amaQumrhu aKhethekileyo aseCuba ukunqanda ukuhambela phambili koMzantsi Afrika kwaze waphumelela ekutsaleni ingqalelo yokuba iUnited States ibonelele ngenkxaso kwiqela elamkela uncedo ngoku kurhulumente wengcinezelo.

[Ukusuka <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1969-1976/angola>. Kufumaneka ngo-8 Februwari 2021.]

**UMTHOMBO 2C**

Lo mthombo ungezantsi ucacisa izizathu zokubandakanyeka koMzantsi Afrika kwiMfazwe Yamakhaya yaseAngola yowe1975.

KwiNdlu yoWisomthetho ngoJanuwari 1976 uVorster (Inkulumbuso yoMzantsi Afrika) wabeka ityala lokungenelela koMzantsi Afrika eAngola ngokuthe ngqo emagxeni amaRashiya nawaseCuba: Ukubandakanyeka kwethu kwaba sisiphumo songenelelo lweRashiya neCuba, ukuba babengangenanga eAngola, ukuba bebengathathanga nxaxheba kulo mcimbi, ukuba khangе bazame ukuguqula (ukusingela phantsi) iAngola iphela kunye nokucinezela (iqulethe) abantu bayo, uMzantsi Afrika ngewungazange ungene eAngola kwaphela ... Singene sagxotha iCuba neMPLA kude namadama (iRuacana neCalueque)'.

Ayithandabuzeki into yokuba inkxaso eyanikwa ngamaRussia namaCuba kwiMPLA ngohlobo lweezixhobo noqeqesho zanikela ngandlela ithile ekukhuthazeni ungenelelo loMzantsi Afrika, kodwa akunakulindeleka ukuba ibisesona sizathu sibalulekileyo njengoko uVorster esitsho. Yayiyi-SWAPO, hayi amaCuba neMPLA, abo basongela amadama amabini phakathi kweRuacana neCalueque. Esona sizathu sokungenelela koMzantsi Afrika eAngola yayingekokubakho kwabantu baseRussia nabaseCuba, kodwa yayingumnqweno (lulangazelelo) lokuthintela urhulumente weMPLA onenzondo ekulawuleni. Xa amajoni aseMzantsi Afrika aqala ukuhlasela iAngola ekuqaleni kukaOkthobha, kwakungekho bantu baseRussia kwaye bembalwa abantu baseCuba kweli lizwe.

Kukwakho nobungqina bokuba uMongameli Kaunda waseZambia noMongameli Mobutu waseZaire, akekhi kubo owayeyithanda iMPLA, bayamkela inkxaso yoMzantsi Afrika kwiFNLA neUNITA.

... lintshukumo zoMzantsi Afrika zawutsalela ekungeneni (ngakumbi nangakumbi) nzulu kwimfazwe yaseAngola ... uNjengele Hendrik van den Bergh wathunyelwa eFrance eyokuthenga izixhobo ezixabisa ama R20 yezigidi zeFNLA neUNITA ... Abahlohli baseMzantsi Afrika baqala ukuqeqesha amajoni e-FNLA nawe UNITA kuMazantsi eAngola.

[Ukusuka *South Africa in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century* ngu-BJ Liebenberg ne-SB Spies]



**UMTHOMBO 2D**

Ifoto engezantsi yavela *kwiThe Observation Post* kwaye inesihloko esithi 'Utshaba lotshaba lwam ngumhlobo wam.' Libonisa uMagnus Malan, PW Botha noJonas Savimbi kumda waseAngola ngexesha leMfazwe yamakhaya yaseAngola yowe1975.



[Ukusuka <https://samilhistory.com/2017/08/19/the-enemy-of-my-enemy-is-my-friend/#comments>.  
Kufumaneka nge12 Julayi 2021.]

**UMBUZO 3: ZEZIPHII IINGXAKI EZAFUNYANWA YILITTLE ROCK NINE  
NGEXESHA LENDIBANO KWESIKOLO ESIPHAKAMILEYO  
NGO1957?**

**UMTHOMBO 3A**

Lo mthombo uchaza isizathu sokudityaniswa kwamaziko emfundo eArkansas kwii1950.

Ngomhla we17 kuMay ngo1954, iNkundla ePhakamileyo yaseUnited States yagweba ngazwinye kumba kosapho lakwa *Brown ne Bhodi yezeMfundo yaseTopeka* ukuba ucalucalulo ngokobuhlanga kumaziko emfundo alukho semthethweni. Emva kweentsuku ezintlanu, iBhodi yesikolo iLittle Rock yakhupha ingxelo ethi iyakusithobela isigqibo xa iNkundla ePhakamileyo ichaza indlela nexesha elimele kuphunyezwa ngalo ukudityaniswa.

IArkansas ngelo xesha yayiphakathi kwamazwe aseMazantsi aqhubela phambili ngokubhekisele kwimicimbi yobuhlanga. IYunivesithi yaseArkansas School of law yadityaniswa ngo1949 kunye neLittle Rock Public Library ngo1951. Kwangaphambi kokuba iNkundla ePhakamileyo iyalele ukudityaniswa kuqhubeka “ngako konke ukukhawuleza ngabom”, iBhodi yesikolo iLittle Rock ngo1955 yamkela ngazwinye icebo lokudityaniswa iqale ngo1957 kwinqanaba lesikolo esiphakamileyo.

... Ngentwasahlobo yowe1957, babengama517 abafundi abaNtsundu ababehlala kwisithili seSikolo samaBanga aPhakamileyo iCentral. Amashumi asibhozo avakalise umdla wokuya eCentral ekwindla kwaye kwenziwa udliwanondlebe neBhodi yeLittle Rock School, eyanciphisa inani labagqatswa ukuya kwi17. Isibhozo sabo bafundi sathatha isigqibo sokuhlala kwisikolo sabafundi abamnyama kuphela iHorace Mann High School, beshiya iLittle Rock Nine ukwenza indlela yokuya kwisikolo esiphakamileyo senkulumbuso yaseLittle Rock.

[Ukusuka [www.history.com](http://www.history.com)>central high. Kufumaneka ngo8 Februwari 2021.]

**UMTHOMBO 3B**

Lo mthombo ugxile kumava kaElizabeth Eckford nge4 kaSeptemba 1957, usuku lwakhe lokuqala eCentral High School.

Umbono wokuqala u-Eckford awawubonayo xa ehlayo kwibhasi, malunga nebhloko ukusuka kwiSikolo samaBanga aPhakamileyo yaba lulwandle lobuso obunomsindo. Wazama ukuhamba esiya esikolweni, kodwa ihlokondiba elalingculela (elalimenza isisulu) lamvalela indlela. Eyedwa, amadolo ayengcangcazela, watyhudisa kwihlokondiba. Wazama nzima ukuba angalubonakalisi uloyiko. 'Yeyona ndawo inde endakha ndayihamba ebomini bam bonke' watsho kamva. UEckford wayengomnye wabafundi bokuqala abasithoba ababezinikele ukuba babe phakathi kwabantu abangam-Afrika baseMelika ukuya kwisikolo samabanga aphakamileyo iCentral. Xa wayesiya esikolweni ngaloo ntsasa, uEckford wayicinga into yokuba ingakho ingxaki. Kodwa wayengazi ukuba uzobona amakhulukhulu abantu abamhlophe abanomsindo ababemlindle kwangentseni. Ngesiqophe kwakhwaza kwisihlwele. UEElizabeth Eckford wayezama ukungena esikolweni.

UEckford ubuyele kooNogada beSizwe, kodwa zange benze nto. Waya wabuyela kwindawo ekukhwelelwa kuyo ibhasi wahlala phantsi ebhentshini. Kwakhona, ihlokondiba lamngqonga. 'Fumana intambo. Mitsaleleni kulo mthi! Masithabathe amanyathelo ngale nigger'. 'Umfazi omhlophe wenza indlela yokuhamba kweso sihlwele, 'ekhwaza,' Yekani lo mntwana. Nimngcungcuthekiselani? Kwiinyanga ezintandathu ukusukela ngoku, niya kuzifihla iintloko zenu nineentloni. 'Eli bhinqa, uGrace Lorch, lahlala phantsi noEckford ebhentshini. Labeka ingalo yalo emagxeni akhe laza lahlala apho de yafika ibhasi.

UNKosikazi Lorch wakhwela noEckford de wehla esikolweni awayefundisa kuso umama wakhe.

[Ukusuka <http://www.ahsd.org/socialstudies/williamsm/The%20Mob%20at%20Central%20High%20School.pdf>. Kufumaneka kwi-9 ngoFebruwari 2016.]

**UMTHOMBO 3C**

Ifoto engezantsi ibonisa uElizabeth Eckford, omnye wabafundi abantsundu esendleleni eya kubhalisa kwiSikolo samaBanga aPhakamileyo sabamhlophe, eLittle Rock, eArkansas ngoAgasti ka1957. Emva kwakhe liqela labazali namalungu oMkhosi kaZwelonke ababemngcungcuthekisa ngokobuhlanga.



[Ukusuka <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/central-high-school-integrated>. Kufumaneka ngo10 Februwari 2021.]

**UMTHOMBO 3D**

Lo mthombo ujolise kwiziganeko ezenzeka emva kokuba iLittle Rock Nine iqalile ukuya kwiCentral High School ngo1957.

Ngokuhlwa, kwikomkhulu iWhite House, umongameli wenza intetho kamabonakude kuzwelonke apho wachaza khona ukuba uthathe inyathelo lokukhusela umthetho nokukhusela 'ulawulo lwamahlokokondiba' 'nesiphithiphithi'. Nge25 kaSeptemba 1957, iLittle Rock Nine yangena esikolweni phantsi koonogada abaxhobileyo.

Amagosa ahlala kwiSikolo samaBanga aPhakamileyo kunyaka wonke wesikolo, kodwa abafundi abamnyama babephathwa gadalala ngamazwi nangokwasemzimbeni liqela labafundi abamhlophe. UMelba Patillo, omnye wabasithoba, wayephoswe ngeasidi emehlweni, kwaye uElizabeth Eckford watyhalwa kwizitepusi. Abafundi abathathu abangamadoda kweli qela babedla ngokubethwa ngendlela eqhelekileyo (yesiqhelo). UMinnijean Brown wanqunyanyiswa emva kokulahla isitya setshilisi phezu kwentloko yomfundi omhlophe owayemenza isigculelo (emthuka). Uye wamiswa kwakhona unyaka wonke emva kokuqhubekeka ezilwela.

Abanye abafundi abasibhozo baqhubekeka benikezela esinye isidlele. Ngomhla we27 kuMeyi ka 1958, uErnest Green, waba ngumntu wokuqala oMnyama ukuphumelela kwisikolo samabanga aphakamileyo iCentral. Urhuluneli uFaubus uqhubeke nokulwa nesicwangciso sokudibanisa iibhodi zesikolo, ngoSeptemba 1958 wayalela ukuba izikolo zamabanga aphakamileyo ezithathu zaseLittle Rock zivalwe kunokuba zivumele indibanisela.. Uninzi lwabafundi baseLittle Rock lwaaphulukana nonyaka wemfundo njengoko umlo osemthethweni wokuchasana waqhubekeka.

[Ukusuka [www.history.com](http://www.history.com)>central-high... Kufumaneka ngo8 Februwari 2021.]

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*South Africa in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century* a ngu-BJ Liebenberg kunye ne-SB Spies



