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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.]

## UMBUZO 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











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*South Africa in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century* by BJ Liebenberg and SB Spies

## SOURCE 3D

This source focuses on the events that occurred after the Little Rock Nine had started attending at Central High School in 1957.

That evening, from the White House, the president delivered a nationally televised address in which he explained that he had taken the action to defend the rule of law and prevent 'mob rule' and 'anarchy'. On 25 September 1957, the Little Rock Nine entered the school under heavily armed guard.

Troops remained at Central High School throughout the school year, but still the black students were subjected to verbal and physical assaults from a faction of white students. Melba Pattillo, one of the nine, had acid thrown in her eyes, and Elizabeth Eckford was pushed down a flight of stairs. The three male students in the group were subjected to more conventional (usual) beatings. Minnijean Brown was suspended after dumping a bowl of chili over the head of a taunting (insulting) white student. She was later suspended for the rest of the year after continuing to fight back.

The other eight students consistently turned the other cheek. On 27 May 1958, Ernest Green, became the first Black person to graduate from Central High School. Governor Faubus continued to fight the school's boards integration plan, and in September 1958 he ordered Little Rock's three high schools closed rather than permit integration. Many Little Rock students lost a year of education as the legal fight over desegregation continued.

[From [www.history.com>central-high...](http://www.history.com>central-high...) Accessed on 8 February 2021.]

**SOURCE 3C**

The photograph below shows Elizabeth Eckford, one of the nine black students on her way to enroll at the all-whites Central High School, in Little Rock, Arkansas in August 1957. Behind her is a group of parents and members of the National Guard who were racially harassing her.



[From <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/central-high-school-integrated>. Accessed on 10 February 2021.]

**SOURCE 3B**

This source focuses on Elizabeth Eckford's experiences on 4 September 1957, her first day at Central High School.

The first scene Eckford saw when she got off the bus a block from Central High School was a sea of angry faces. She tried to walk to school, but a jeering (taunting) mob blocked her path. All alone, her knees shaking, she pushed through the mob. She was trying hard not to show her fright. 'It was the longest block I ever walked in my whole life' she said later. Eckford was one of nine students who had volunteered to be among the first African Americans to attend Central High School. When she left for school that morning, Eckford thought there might be trouble. But she didn't know that she would see hundreds of angry white people who had been waiting for her since early morning. Suddenly a shout went through the crowd. Elizabeth Eckford was attempting to enter the school.

Eckford turned back to the National Guards, but they did nothing. She walked back to the bus stop and sat down at the bench. Again, the mob surrounded her. 'Get a rope. Drag her over to this tree! Let's take care of the nigger.' A white woman fought her way through the mob, 'screaming, 'Leave this child alone. Why are you tormenting (upsetting) her?' Six months from now, you will hang your heads in shame.' The woman, Grace Lorch, sat down with Eckford on the bench. She put her arm around the girl and stayed there until the bus arrived.

Mrs Lorch rode with Eckford until she got off at the school where her mother taught.

[From <http://www.ahsd.org/socialstudies/williams/The%20Mob%20at%20Central%20High%20School.pdf>. Accessed on 9 February 2016.]

**QUESTION 3: WHAT CHALLENGES DID THE LITTLE ROCK NINE FACE DURING THE INTEGRATION OF CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL IN 1957?**

**SOURCE 3A**

This source outlines the reason for the integration of educational facilities in Arkansas in the 1950s.

On 17 May 1954, the US Supreme Court ruled unanimously in *Brown vs Board of Education of Topeka* that racial segregation in educational facilities was unconstitutional. Five days later, the Little Rock School Board issued a statement saying it would comply with the decision when the Supreme Court outlined the method and time frame in which desegregation should be implemented.

Arkansas was at the time among the more progressive Southern States in regard to racial issues. The University of Arkansas School of Law was integrated in 1949 and the Little Rock Public Library in 1951. Even before the Supreme Court ordered integration to proceed “with all deliberate speed”, the Little Rock School Board in 1955 unanimously adopted a plan of integration to begin in 1957 at the high school level.

... In the spring of 1957, there were 517 Black students who lived in the Central High School district. Eighty expressed an interest in attending Central in autumn and they were interviewed by the Little Rock School Board, which narrowed down the number of candidates to 17. Eight of those students later decided to remain at the all-black Horace Mann High School, leaving the Little Rock Nine to forge their way into Little Rock’s premier high school.

[From [www.history.com/central-high](http://www.history.com/central-high). Accessed on 8 February 2021.]

**SOURCE 2D**

The photograph below appeared in *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.



[From <https://samihistory.com/2017/08/19/the-enemy-of-my-enemy-is-my-friend/#comments>. Accessed on 12 July 2021.]



**SOURCE 2C**

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

In the House of Assembly in January 1976 Vorster (South African Prime Minister) placed the 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. It was 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 weapons to 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 20<sup>th</sup> Century* by BJ Liebenberg and SB Spies]

**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 assisted Holden Roberto and his fighters. China, also, sent military instructors to train the FNLA. 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 FNLA continued 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 Angolan independence, 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.]

## QUESTION 2: 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 ammunition, 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](http://www.blackpast.org>angolan-civil-war1975-2002). Accessed on 7 February 2021.]

## SOURCE 1D

This source is a photograph showing supplies delivered to West Berlin between 1948 and 1949.



[From <https://schoolshistory.org.uk/topics/world-history/cold-war-1945-1972/berlin-airlift/>. Accessed on 05 January 2021.]

**SOURCE 1C**

The extract below outlines the impact of the Berlin Blockade on the Allied Powers and citizens of West Berlin.

Between 24 June 1948 and 30 September 1949 British and American soldiers made about 400 000 flights into Western Berlin, hauling (carrying) almost two million tons of food, coal, clothes and other necessities. During the busiest days, a plane landed every 45 seconds at one of the three airports in West Berlin. Pilots even used the rivers as runways to bring in their essential cargo. Berlin's Havel River was a landing site for amphibious aircraft (planes which can land on water) participating in the airlift.

However, even with supplies donated by Western nations, blockaded Berliners did not have an easy year. Fuel was in such short supply that power plants could supply electricity for only a few hours each day. Food rations consisted mainly for dehydrated (dried) potatoes and fresh foods were not available at all. In the winter the sun set before four o'clock. The people of West Berlin huddled (gathered) in their cold, dark homes without heat, light or a warm meal to cheer them on.

Nevertheless, West Berliners were determined not to give in to Soviet pressure. They refused to accept food from the communist government of East Berlin.

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

**SOURCE 1B**

The source below focuses on the reaction of the Western Powers towards the Russian blockade of Berlin in 1949.

The Berlin Blockade was the first serious clash between the members of the former Grand Alliance, and from this point, it was very clear that the Cold War had begun. The Western Allies were not prepared to risk armed conflict with the Soviets to open the way to West Berlin. They decided that their sectors of Berlin (west) 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 from the Western powers landed at Berlin's Tempelhof Airport every minute. Keeping West Berlin supplied in this way cost the USA \$350 million and Britain £17 million.

Similarly, Stalin was not prepared to use force to keep the Western Allies from supplying West Berlin by air, because he did not want to risk a war. In May 1949, Stalin ended the blockade.

The allies were now determined to build up West Berlin as a showcase for capitalism. Many Germans from the Soviet zone crossed into West Berlin. Germany and Berlin would remain a source for tension in Europe for the duration of the Cold War.

In April 1949, the USA, Britain, and France officially announced the formation of the German Federal Republic (West Germany). By 1949 there was a worldwide awareness of a Cold War.

[From <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zgdnmsg/revision/4>. Accessed on 6 February 2021.]

**QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE BERLIN BLOCKADE CONTRIBUTE TO COLD WAR TENSIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) AND THE SOVIET UNION (USSR)?**

**SOURCE 1A**

This source explains the reasons for Stalin's blockade of Berlin in 1949.

At the end of Second World War, the United States, France and the Soviet Union divided the defeated Germany into four occupational zones, as outlined at the Yalta Conference in February 1945 and formalised at Potsdam later that year. Berlin, though located within the Soviet-occupied zone, was divided as well, with the Western part of the city in Allied hands and the east under Soviet control.

Led by Joseph Stalin, the Soviet Union wanted to punish Germany economically, forcing the country to pay war reparations and contribute its industrial technology to help post-war Soviet recovery. On the other hand, the Allies saw Germany's economic recovery as crucial to preserving it as a democratic buffer (wall) against the spread of communism from Eastern Europe, over which Stalin had consolidated Soviet influence.

... In June, U.S. and British officials introduced the new currency, the Deutschmark, into Bazonia and West Berlin, without informing their Soviet counterparts. Viewing this as a violation of their post-war agreements, the Soviets immediately issued their own currency, the Ostmark, into Berlin and eastern Germany. That same day – 24 June 1948 – they blocked all road, railway and canal access to the Allied-occupied zones of Berlin, announcing that the four-way administration of the city had come to an end.

[From <https://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/berlin-blockade>. Accessed on 6 February 2021.]

This addendum consists of 14 pages.



**HISTORY P1  
ADDENDUM**

**SEPTEMBER 2021**

**GRADE 12**

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**