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**ISIFUNDO SEZEMBALI P1
ISIHLOMELO**

Esi sihlomelo sinamaphepha ali14.

UMBULO 1: YABA NEGALELO ELINJANI IBERLIN WALL UKWANDISA ICOLD WAR PHAKATHI KWEMELIKA (USA) NERASHIYA (USSR)?**UMTHOMBO 1A**

Umthombo ongezantsi ugxile kwizizathu zokwakhiwa kweBerlin Wall ngoAgasti 1961.

Kwiminyaka yee1950, iGerman Democratic Republic (GDR – elo cala leJamani elaliyiSoviet Occupation Zone emva kokohlulwa kweJamani emva kwemfazwe yesibini yehlabathi – lalinezoyikiso, njengoko umntu omnye kwabathandathu wabaleka, ngokuqhelekileyo efuna umsebenzi phantsi ‘kommangaliso wezoqoqosho’ waseNtshona Jamani kodwa kwezinye iimeko ebaleka intshutshiso(ukungcungcuthekiswa) yezopolitiko okanye yenkolo.

Ngo1952 iMpuma Jamani yavala umda wayo omkhulu ukuya eNtshona Jamani, ecaleni komlambo iElbe nakwiintaba zeHarz, ngocingo oluhlabayo kunye nemimandla yomlilo, apho zonke izityalo zangqunyulwa khona kungama oziimitha ezi100 zomda ukuze abalindi babe nentsimi (umhlaba) yomlilo engalawulwayo (enganqandwayo). Kodwa kwakukho ikroba embindini weGDR, kwizixeko ezine ezinamandla eBerlin, nezimacandelo ayo amathathu asentshona ayesakhuselwe yiMelika iBritane neFransi phantsi kwezivumelwano zasemva kwemfazwe apho iMoscow yayingafuni ukungathobeli.

AmaRashiya ayesele ezame ukuwagxotha amazwe aseNtshona ngexesha leBlockade ka1948 - 49 kodwa aphazanyiswa (amiswa) yinqwelomoya eyaziwayo yaseAnglo-American. Amakomanisi avala umda wecandelo okwethutyana emva kokupheliswa kovukelo (ukungaphumeleli koqhankqalazo) eMpuma Jamani ngoJuni ka1953, kodwa kwiiveki nje ezimbalwa kwavulwa kwakhona.

Ke, kwii1950 iMpuma Jamani yasuka nje yawela ukusuka eMpuma ukuya eNtshona Berlin. oololiwe bangaphantsi bebaleka kancinci. Kanye ngaphesheya kweMpuma Jamani, ekusenokwenzeka ukuba babesoyika ukumiswa kumda womhlaba, babenokubhabha phezu kwayo ukusuka eTempelhof kwicandelo leMelika ngaphandle ukuya kwiFederal Republic.

IGDR yayiphelelwe “ziindlela” zokunqanda imfuduko ngo1961. Ukuze kupheliswe ukufuduka (ukuhamba) okwakugcwalisa iinkampu zothutho zasentshona, ekugqibeleni amakomanisi aseMpuma Jamani avunyelwa yiMoscow ukuba avale umda ngoAgasti 1961 ngokubeka umkhosi.

IBerlin Wall yajika umsebenzi weendonga – ukugcina abantu ngaphandle – ekuqaleni, olu donga lwalugcina ngaphakathi abemi balo kuphela.

[From <https://www.historyextra.com/period/20th-century/berlin-wall-history-facts/> Ikhangeliwe ngomhla we 05 Janyuwari 2023.]

UMTHOMBO 1B

Lo mthombo ulandelayo ugxile kwimpendulo yeMelika (USA) ekwakhiweni kweBerlin Wall ngomhla we13 Agasti 1961.

Nangona iMelika yaye yenza uqhankqalazo ngokukhawuleza kumaRashiya, ukusabela kwayo okokuqala kulwakhiwo lodonga yaba yinkcaza emangalisayo (engonelisiyo). Umncedisi okhethekileyo kamongameli kwimicimbi yokhuseleko lwesizwe, uMcGeorge Bundy, washwankathela isigqibo (isivumelwano) phakathi kwabaninzi kwikhabhinethi kamongameli ukuba isenzo sasiyinto abantu baseMpuma Jamani ababebophelelekile ukuba basenze ngokukhawuleza okanye kamva. Kwaba kuhle ukuba kwenzeka kwangethuba, wathi, kuyacaca ngesivumelwano (icala elinye) kwicala labo.

Emva kweentsuku eziliqela zokubonisana kwinqanaba eliphezulu nokungafunwa kodonga luluntu, uMongameli uKennedy wakhetha ukuqhubeka nokwakhiwa komkhosi awayewuqalile elandela emva kwentlanganiso yakhe noKhrushchev eVienna. Ngomhla we17 Agasti, uNobhala woMkhosi uElvis J. Stahr Jr. wabhengeza ukumiswa kwenkonzo yamadoda angaphezu kwamashumi asibhozo anesine amawaka abhalisiweyo nabaxesha labo lomsebenzi lalicwangciselwe ukuphela phakathi komhla woku1 kuOktobha 1961 ne30 Juni 1962. Kwakhona wandisa ukhenketho lwabasebenzi baseMkhosini eJamani naseJaphani ngeenyanga ezintandathu waza waqinisekisa ukusebenza kweeyunithi ezili113, intshukumo eyeza nomsebenzi wamajoni angaphezu kwama23 000.

Ekugqibeleni, uStahr wachaza ukuba uza kuthumela amanye amajoni angama 3 000 eYurophu, ezisa uMkhosi wesixhenxe nezinye iiyunithi zaseMelika nezizinikele ngokupheleleyo kwiNATO. Emva kosuku, iWhite House yabhengeza ukuba uSekela Mongameli uLyndon B. Johnson uza kubhabha ngokukhawuleza esiya eYurophu ukuya kudibana noChancellor waseNtshona Jamani uKonrad Adenauer noSodolophu uWilly Brandt. Owayeza kukhapha usekela mongameli yayizakuba nguNjengele Lucius D. Clay odla umhlalaphantsi, okoko uClay wayengumphathi wamahlakani eBerlin ngexesha leBlockade ka1948–1949, ubukho bakhe, ngaphezu kukaJohnson, banceda ukubuyisela umoya nokuqinisekisa abantu baseNtshona Berlin ukuba abazange bashiywa.

[From <https://www.archives.gov/files/research/foreign-policy/cold-war/1961-berlin-crisis/overview/us-military-response>. Ikhangeliwe ngomhla wama 26 Februwari 2023.]

UMTHOMBO 1C

Umthombo ongezantsi ugxile kwiingxabano phakathi kweMelika neRashiya ngokwakhiwa kweBerlin Wall ngomhla wama25 Okthobha 1961.

Ukusuka kolunye usuku ukuya kolunye, uDonga lwahlula izitrato, izikwere neendawo zokuhlala omnye komnye lwaza lwaqhawula unxibelelwano lwezithuthi zikawonkewonke. Ngorhatya lwe13 Okthobha, uSodolophu olawulayo uWilly Brandt wathi kwintetho yakhe kwiNdlu yabameli: “ISineyithi yaseBerlin igxeka esidlangalaleni amanyathelo angekho mthethweni nangenabantu athatyathwe ngabo bahlula iJamani, becinezela iMpuma Berlin, kwaye begrogrisa iNtshona Berlin ...”

Ngomhla wama25 kuOkthobha 1961, iitanki zaseMelika naseRashiya zajongana kumda wokuwela iFriedrichstrasse osetyenziswa ngabemi bamanye amazwe (iCheckpoint Charlie), kuba abalindi bomda weGDR babezama ukujonga ukuchongwa kwabameli bamahlakani aseNtshona njengoko bengena kwicandelo laseRashiya. Ngokombono waseMerika, ilungelo lokuhamba lwamahlakani ngokukhululekileyo kulo lonke elaseBerlin lalophulwe. Kangangeeyure ezilishumi elinesithandathu, la mazwe mabini ezixhobo zenyukliya ajamelana ukusuka kumgama weemitha nje ezimbalwa, kwaye abantu belo xesha baziva besondele (belindile) kumngcipheko wemfazwe. Ngosuku olulandelayo, omabini la macala arhoxa. Umbulelo uya kuMongameli waseMelika uKennedy ngephulo elinobuchule, intloko karhulumente waseRashiya neqela lobukomanisi, uNikita Khrushchev, uqinisekisile ngesimo samazwe amane kuyo yonke iBerlin okwangoku.

Kwiminyaka elandelayo, imiqobo yaguqulwa, yaqiniswa, yandiswa ngakumbi, kwaye inkqubo yolawulo emdeni yenziwa ngokugqibeleleyo. Ngabemi abangaphezu kwe100 000 beGDR abaye bazama ukubaleka ngaphaya komda wangaphakathi waseJamani okanye kwiBerlin Wall phakathi ko1961 no1988. Bangaphezu kwama600 kwabanye babo abadutyulwayo baza babulawa ngabalindi bomda weGDR okanye bafa ngezinye iindlela ngexesha lokuzama kwabo ukubaleka. Ubuncinane kwafa abantu abali140 KwiBerlin Wall kuphela phakathi ko1961 no1989.

From <https://www.berlin.de/mauer/en/history/construction-of-the-berlin-wall/> Ikhangeliwe ngomhla we 03 Janyuwari 2023.]

UMTHOMBO 1D

Umfanekiso ongezantsi ubonisa umzimba womakhi oneminyaka eli18 uPeter Fechter ophethwe ngumlindi womda waseMpuma Jamani emva kokuba ezame ukuwela KwiBerlin Wall ngoAgasti 1962.



[From <https://www.gettyimages.com/photos/peterfechter/>. Ikhangeliwe ngomhla wama 26 Februwari 2023.]

UMBULO 2: ZEZIPHI IZIZATHU ZOKUBANDAKANYEKA KOMZANTSI AFRIKA KWIMFAZWE YOBUKHAYA YASE ANGOLA NGO1975?**UMTHOMBO 2A**

Lo mthombo ugxile kwindlela amazwe angaphandle abandakanyeka ngayo eAngola.

Ukususela ekufumaneni inkululeko kwiPortugal ngo1975, iAngola yajamelana nemicelimngeni enzima yasekhaya, yengingqi neyehlabathi. Inyaniso ebalaseleyo yobukhaya yaseAngola kwiminyaka yokuqala engama27 yayiyimfazwe yobukhaya.

Kwiminyaka yonxunguphalo ukulandela ukuzimela kwaye nasemva koqhankqalazo lwee1980, iAngola yayixhomekeke kakhulu kwiRashiya neTyhubha. Uncedo lwabo lwalubalulekile ekuncedeni iPopular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) ukuba isinde kuhlaselo (kungenelo) njalo lomkhosi woMzantsi Afrika kummandla waseAngola eyayinenjongo ezimbini zokuphazamisa imisebenzi yeSWAPO (South West Africa People's Organisation) eNamibia nokubonelela ngoncedo kwiNational Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). Inxaso edibanisa uncendo lweMelika, uncendo loMzantsi Afrika, ngakumbi kuqeqesho neelojistikhi, lwadlala indima ebalulekileyo ekuguquleni iUNITA ibe ngumkhosi omkhulu onamandla nothe ekupheleni kwee1980, wabeka isoyikiso esinzulu sokubhukuqa urhulumente weMPLA

... uncendo lweRashiya lwangqineka njengolubalulekileyo kwiMPLA ngamaxesha (izihlandlo) amabini onxunguphalo. Ngo1975 inkxaso yeRashiya yenza ukuba iMPLA iphephe ukoyiswa ezandleni zokhuphiswano lwangaphakathi, iFNLA neUNITA, ezathi, ngoncedo loMzantsi Afrika neZaire, zalungela ukuthatha isixeko esilikomkhulu saseLuanda ngaphambi kokuzimela. Emva koko, ngo1987, inkxaso yeRashiya yenza ukuba iMPLA nemikhosi yaseTyhubha yoyise uMzantsi Afrika kwidabi leCuito Cuanavale. Le yokugqibela yavula indlela yoxolo eMzantsi Afrika, ngaloo ndlela iqinisekisa ukusinda kombuso weMPLA.

IMelika yaqhubeka nokusebenza, kodwa ekugqibeleni iphikisana, indlela yokuqhubeka nokuxhasa iPortugal ngelixa iseka unxibelelwano neFNLA yaseNtshona (National Front for the Liberation of Angola). Kwimeko yeCold War, akukho ndlela ifanelekileyo eyayifumaneka kwiMelika. Oku kwakungenxa yokuba iPortugal yayilihlakani leNorth Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) nomnombo wobukomanisi weMPLA.

[From <https://saiia.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/Occasional-Paper-84.pdf>. Ikhangeliwe ngomhla we 05 Janyuwari 2023.]

UMTHOMBO 2B

Umthombo ongezantsi yintetho eyenziwe nguMnu Pik Botha, owayesakuba nguMphathiswa weMicimbi yangaphandle eMzantsi Afrika kwinkomfa yentetho eyayinzima kwezembali ngo Janyuwari 2013.

Kwelo nqanaba ndandinguNozakuzaku woMzantsi Afrika kwiZizwe eziManyeneyo naseMelika, kwaye umbono wam wawusithi, usathi nangoku, amajoni aseTyhubha angena eAngola, kwaye ayeceba ukutyhalela ngasezantsi kumda waseNamibia kwaye sasikholelwa ngokwenene ukuba iRashiya yayisemva koku, “kwaye yayingamboneli ntweni” uGqirha Kaunda ibona iTyhubha “njengonopopi” beRashiya. Bekukho nezinye iinkokheli zaseAfrika, uMobutu, uArap Moi, norhulumente waseButswana – nabo ababelane ngale mbono yaphinda yabonwa ukuba ngelo xesha ukuhlaselwa yiRashiya njengoko yayenzile eAfghanistan, kwaye yayenzile nakwezinye iindawo zehlabathi.

Mna buqu ndandixhalabe kakhulu ngeAngola, ukuya kwethu eAngola. Ndafowunela owayenguNobhala weMicimbi yangaphandle, uGqirha Brand Fourie – wandicela ukuba ndifowunele uMphathiswa weMicimbi yangaphandle, uGqirha Hilgard Muller. UGqr Muller wandicela ukuba ndifowunele iNkulumbuso uVorster. INkulumbuso yathi kum: "Ndicinga ukuba kufuneka uhambe wenze uphando lokufumana ulwazi kwiCapitol Hill kuba ndaqinisekiswa kwinqanaba eliphezulu kwicala laseMelika, ukuba baza kusixhasa kwaye banqwenela ukuba siyenze."

AmaMelika onke athi kum: "Jonga, asiya kuvota ngokuchasene nesi siphakamiso sokunciphisa yonke imali, yaseMelika kumaqela angengomakomanisi eAngola." Ndaba nengqwalasela kakhulu kukuba amaMelika ayeza kusilahla kwaye amajoni ethu angafunyanwa aze abanjwe. Urhulumente waseMelika wacela urhulumente wam ukuba ungaxoxi, kodwa ukhe ume kude kufikelele kwinkomfa yezizwe ezimanyeneyo zaseAfrika (OAU) eAddis Ababa.

[From <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/publication/southern-a...> Ikhangeliwe ngomhla wama 25 Janyuwari 2023.]

UMTHOMBO 2C

Umthombo ongezantsi ugxile ekubeni kwakutheni amalungelo oluntu anyhashwe nguMkhosi woKhuselo woMzantsi Afrika (SADF) ngexesha leMfazwe yobukhaya yaseAngola ngo1975. Ithathwe kwingxelo yokugqibela yeTRC eyangeniswa kuMongameli uNelson Mandela ngo29 Okthobha 1998.

lithagethi neenjongo zemisebenzi eyahlukileyo yokhuseleko eyenziwa yimikhosi yokhuseleko yorhulumente wangaphambili woMzantsi Afrika yayiphindwe kabini.

Okokuqala, ithuba lokuba iPopular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) iphathe eAngola yathathwa ngurhulumente wangaphambili njengesisongelo kukhuseleko loMzantsi Afrika, njengoko iMPLA yayibonwa njengesarogeyithi yeRashiya. Ukuqaliswa kwemikhosi yaseTyhubha eAngola ukuxhasa iMPLA kuwuqinisekisile loo mbono. Ngoko ke, injongo yokuqala karhulumente woMzantsi Afrika yayikukuthintela iMPLA ukuba ingaphathi kule nkululeko. Xa oku kungaphumelelanga, injongo yaba kukubhukuqwa kwayo nokutshintshwa ngurhulumente” ochasene nobuKomanisi okhokelwa yiNational Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

Okwesibini, ukuhamba kwemikhosi yeSouth West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) kwiziseko zaseAngola kwakuthathwa njengokunyusa ugrogriso kwindawo yoMzantsi Afrika eMzantsi Ntshona Afrika. Qonda ukuba ekugqibeleni kuya kufuneka uphumeze isigqibo sezizwe ezimanyeneyo iResolution 435, urhulumente woMzantsi Afrika wayezimisele ukwenza buthathaka okanye ukulimaza amandla omkhosi weSWAPO ukulungiselela ixesha apho iSWAPO iza kungena kulonyulo ngaphakathi eMzantsi Ntshona Afrika.

Ukubandakanyeka ngamandla koMzantsi Afrika kwezopolitiko zaseAngola emva kokuwa kolawulo lwamakoloni ali asePortugal kwandisa uhlaselo lweAngola yiSADF, ngeOperation Savannah, kwisiqingatha sesibini ngo1975. Nangona lo msebenzi wenziwa ngenkxaso efihlakeleyo yesebe laseburhulumenteni laseMelika, esi senzo semfazwe singaxelwanga asizange sifumane mvume yekhabhinethi yoMzantsi Afrika. Ngokwenene lo mba awuzange uphakanyiswe nakwinqanaba lekhabhinethi de ukuhlaselwa kwaba ziinyanga eziliqela kungaselohlebo.

[From <https://sabctrc.saha.org.za/reports/volume2/chapter2/subsection2.htm>: Ikhangeliwe ngomhla we 17 Janyuwari 2023.]

UMTHOMBO 2D

Umfanekiso ongezantsi ubonisa amajoni aseMzantsi Afrika enikezela ngoqeqesho lomkhosi kwi UNITA ngexesha leMfazwe yobuKhaya yaseAngola. Umfoti akaziwa.



[From <https://samilhistory.com/category/the-border-war-1966-to-1989/page/2/>. Ikhangeliwe ngomhla wama 28 Febuwari 2023.]

**UMBULO 3: IMATSHI EYA EWASHINGTON NGO28 AGASTI 1963 YABA
NEGALELO LINI EKUPHELENI UCALUCALULO
NEYANTLUKWANO KUMAMELIKA ANTSUNDU EMELIKA (USA)
KWI1960?**

UMTHOMBO 3A

Umthombo ongezantsi ugxile kwiziganeko ezikhokelele kwimatshi eya eWashington.

Phakathi kwiminyaka yee1950 nasekuqaleni kweminyaka yee1960, olunye uhlobo olubalulekileyo lwamalungelo obutshantliziyo oluntu lubandakanya isenzo esithe ngqo esingenabundlobongela. I 1960 sit-in movement, i1961 Freedom Rides, ne1963 Birmingham Campaign zonke zabeka ithuba lematshi enkulu yamalungelo oluntu. Ukucwangciswa kweMatshi yemisebenzi nenkululeko eya eWashington kwaqala ngentwasahlobo ka1963, ngokubandakanyeka kwe “Big Six,” iinkokeli ezidumileyo zeminye imibutho emikhulu yamalungelo oluntu: uMartin Luther King Jr. (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) uJames Farmer (Congress of Racial Equality), uJohn Lewis (Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee), uA. Philip Randolph (Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters), uRoy Wilkins (National Urban League for the Advancement of Coloured People), noWhitney Young (National Urban League). Enye yeenjongo eziphambili zeMatshi yayikukuphunyezwa komthetho opheleleyo wamalungelo oluntu.

Ngomhla we11Juni 1963, uMongameli uKennedy wathetha nesizwe ngamalungelo oluntu kwaye wazisa ngeCivil Rights Act ka1963 kwinkomfa ngomhla we19 Juni 1963. Xa wayesaziswa ngematshi ecwangcisiweyo eWashington, wayenexhala ekuqaleni lokuba umboniso omkhulu kwiKhapitoli kungazoyikisa ezinye iiSineyithi ezaziza kuyisebenzisa njengesingxengxezo sokuvota ngokuchasene nomthetho wakhe obanzi owawubandakanya izibonelelo zokufikelela ngokulinganayo kumaziko abucala afana neethiyetha, iindawo zokutyela neemotele(iihotele zabasendleleni); ukugunyazisa igqwetha jikelele ukuba liqalise ukudityaniswa kwezikolo xa kucelwa ngabantu abangakwaziyo ukuqalisa okanye ukucina iinkqubo zomthetho; nemigangatho yokuvota elinganayo.

[From <https://www.jfklibrary.org/learn/education/teachers/curricular-resources/marching-for-equal-rights-evaluating-the-success-of-the-1963-march-on-washington>. Ikhangeliwe ngomhla we 8 Februwari 2023.]

UMTHOMBO 3B

Umthombo ugxile kwizizathu zematshi eya eWashington nge28 Agasti 1963.

Yayiyeyona ndibano inkulu yamalungelo oluntu ngelo xesha. Abantu abaqikelelwa kuma250 000 bayizimasa imatshi eya eWashington ejongene nemisebenzi kunye nenkululeko ngomhla we28 Agasti 1963, bafika eWashington, DC ngeenqwelomoya, oololiwe, iimoto, neebhasi bevela kuwo onke amazwe.

Esi siganeko sigxile kucalucalulo lwengqesho, ukuxhatshazwa kwamalungelo oluntu kumaMelika aNtsundu, iLatinos, namanye amaqela angabandakanywanga, nokuxhasa iCivil Rights Act nathe uKennedy wazama ukuyiphumeza. Lo mboniso obalulekileyo wobutshintliziyo boluntu wenzeka kwiNational Mall, "iAmerica's Front Yard" kwaye yayisisiphumo sengcinga ezalwe ngaphezu kweminyaka engama20 angaphambili.

Ngeli lixa lematshi yayigumzamo wentsebenziswano, exhaswa ziinkokeli zabafundi abahlukileyo bamalungelo oluntu, eyokuqala ingcamango ivele kuA. Philip Randolph, umququzeleli wabasebenzi nomsunguli weBrotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters neNegro American Labour Council (NALC). Umbono wakhe wale matshi kwiKomkhulu leSizwe ukususela kwii1940 xa waphakamisa imatshi ezinkulu kabini zokuqhankqalazela iyantlukwano nocalucalulo kumkhosi waseMelika nokhuselo loshishino lwaseMelika nokunyanzelisa indlu yeWhite House ukuba ithathe amanyathelo. Olu xinzelelo lwasebenza. UMongameli uRoosevelt watyikitya iExecutive Order 8802 (Prohibition of Discrimination in the Defence Industry, 1941) uMongameli uTruman utyikitye iExecutive Order 9981 (Desegregation of the Armed Forces, 1948), kwaye uRandolph uye wazirhoxisa iimatshi.

[From <https://www.nps.gov/articles/march-on-washington.htm>. Ikhangeliwe ngomhla we 8 Februwari 2023.]

UMTHOMBO 3C

Lo mfanekiso ubonisa amatshantliziyo ematsha ngoxolo ecaleni kweConstitution Avenue eWashington ngomhla we28 Okthobha 1963.



[From <https://www.sutori.com/story/march-on-washington-1963--tt5AYMDkDVteHFhtzxo6Sz1D> Ikhangeliwe ngomhla we 8 Febuwari 2023.]

**SIFUNA
AMALUNGELO
ALINGANAYO
NGOKU!**

**AMALUNGELO OLUNTU
KUNYE
NENGQESHO NGOKUPHELELEYO
ALINGANA
NENKULULEKO**

**SIQHANKQALAZELA
UBUMI BOBUZWE
OBUBUBO
NGOKU!**

UMTHOMBO 3D

Umthombo ongezantsi sisicatshulwa esivela kuMartin Luther King “I have a dream speech” eyothulwa nguMartin Luther King Jr nge28 Agasti 1963 eWashington.

Emva kweminyaka eli100, amaNegro awakakhululeki. Kwiminyaka elikhulu elandelayo, ubomi bomNegro busaqhwaleliswa bubukhamandela beyantlukwano namatyathanga ocalucalulo. Kwiminyaka elikhulu elandelayo, amaNegro ahlala esiqithini sentlupheko phakathi kolwandle olukhulu lobutyebi bezinto eziphathekayo. ...

Xa abaqulunqi beriphabliki yethu bebhala amazwi oMgaqosiseko ... isithembiso sesokuba onke amadoda – ewe, amadoda amnyama namadoda amhlophe – aza kuqinisekiswa ngamalungelo obomi, angenakususwa (angenakuphikwa) inkululeko nolonwabo. Endaweni yokuhlonipha le mbopheleleko engcwele, iMelika inike amaNegro itshekhi embi, itshekhi ebuya iphawulwe njengemali enganeleyo. Kodwa asivumi ukukholelwa ukuba ibhanki yobulungisa ayinamali.

Akusayi kubakho kuphumla okanye ukuzola (uxolo) eMelika de umNegro anikwe amalungelo akhe obuzwe.

Ndinephupha lokuba ngenye imini kwanelizwe laseMississippi, urhulumente onobushushu bokungabikho kobulungisa ubushushu bengcinezelo buya kuguqulwa bube bubumnandi benkululeko nobulungisa. Ndinephupha lokuba abantwana bam abane abancinane ngenye imini baya kuhlala kwisizwe apho bangayi kugwetywa ngebala lolusu lwabo kodwa ngokoBuntu babo.

[From <https://www.npr.org/2010/01/18/122701268/i-have-a-dream-speech-in-its-entirety>. Ikhangela ngomhla we 8 Februwari 2023.]

IMITHOMBO YOLWAZI ESETYENZISIWEYO

lisosi ezibonakalayo nezinye izinto ezibubungqina bezemali zithathwe kule mithombo yolwazi:

<https://www.historyextra.com/period/20th-century/berlin-wall-history-facts//>

<https://www.archives.gov/files/research/foreign-policy/cold-war/1961-berlin-crisis/overview/us-military-response>

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