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KEREITI 12

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HISTORI P1
ATENTAMO

Atentamo ena e na le maqephe a 14.

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POTSO 1: HOBANENG HA DIKGOHLANO TSA COLD WAR HODIMA BERLIN DIPAKENG TSA 1958 LE 1961 DI FIHLELETSE HO KAHO YA BERLIN WALL?

MOHLODI 1A

Mohlodi o ka tlase o hlalosa ho matlafala ha dikgohlano tsa Cold War hodima Berlin 1958 le 1960.

O shebile mokgwa wa ho emisa ho kena ha batho ho tswa botjhabela ho ya bophirima le matsapa a ho sheba kgolo ya matla a mabotho a sesole a West Germany, Khrushchev o ile a hatella ho puo ya hae ya Pudungwane 1958 hore jwale ke nako ya hore United States e ntshetswe kantle ho toropoto.

Bophirima bo tolokile puo ya hae jwalo ka pheletso, le Mopresidente wa U.S. Dwight Eisenhower o bile le boikemisetso ba ho se inehele ho tse batlwang ke Soviet Bakeng sa hoo, mahlakore a mabedi a ile a bula seboka sa letona sa matjhaba sa Geneva ka Lehlabula la 1959 mme la etsa teko ya ho buisana ka tumellano e ntjha ya Berlin. Khrushchev o ne a batla lebotho (sesole) sa Bophirimela ho tswa West Berlin jwalo ka moetellipele ho kopanngweng ha toropo, empa Eisenhower o ne a kgolwa hore ho tshirelletsa tokoloho ya West Berlin ho hloka ka boteng ba U.S bo sa kgaotseng.

Le ha Khrushchev mmoho le Eisenhower ba entse ntshetsopele ka kutlwisiso ka nako ya dipuisano ho Camp David ya United States ka 1959, ho bile le tsitsipano ya dikamano ka mora hoba Soviet Union e thunye American U-2 spy plane e neng e batla tshehetso(hlwela) sebaka sa Soviet ka1960. Ka nako ya ketsahalo, ho ile ha hlaha tshepo e nyenyane ya bodulo. Ka yona nako eo, dipuisano di ile tsa ema, mme tonakgolo ya Soviet ya hlaha e ikemiseditse ho emela dikgetho tsa bopresidente wa U.S. hore di tswele pele a nto qala ho kena bolaodi bo botjha.

[From: https://history.state.gov/milestones/1953-1960/berlin-crises?utm. Accessed on 26/01/2026]

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MOHLODI 1B

Mohlodi ona ke qotso ho tswa ho puo ka Nikita Khrushchev ho German Democratic Republic le Berlin, Moscow ka la 10 Pudungwane 1958.

Di mperialist di ile tsa fetolela ditaba tsa German ho mohlodi wa mantlha wa kgohlano ya matjhaba. Balaodi ba dihlopha Western Germany ba entse sohle ho theolla tjantjello ya sesole kgahlano German Democratic Republic le dinaha kaofela tse dumelang ho bosocial. Dipuo ka Chancellor Adenauer le Defence Minister Strauss, ho hlomela ka atom ya Bundeswehr* mmoho le diketsahalo tse fapaneng tsa sesole tsohle di bua ka ho fela ha mokgwa wa dipholisi tse busang dihlopheng tsa Western Germany.

Re batla ho lemosa baetapele ba Federal Republic of Germany: tsela e neng e latelwa ke Western Germany kajeno ke tsela e kotsi ya kgotso ho Europe le e bolayang ho Western Germany ka boyona. Ka nnete, e ka lemosa boradipoliti kajeno ho tshepeng katleho e ntjha ya “mohwanto ho ya Botjhabela”?

Ha ho puo ka Chancellor Adenauer kapa Letona Strauss e ka fetolang tekanyo ya matla molemong wa imperialism. Ho hwanta kgahlanong le Botjhabela e ka bolela ho hwantela lefung ho Western Germany. Ena ke yona nako ya ho hlokomela hore nako yana di imperialists di neng di kgona ho etsa ho tswa ho “maemo a matla” le ho se fuwe kotlo ho tsamaile molebe. Le ha e le ho lebala maemo a dibaka tsa Western Germany hore – ka maqheka a sesole jwale ka ha a le jwalo kajeno – e ke ke ya phela le ha e letstsi la modern warfare.

Ha re battle e nngwe kgohlano ya sesole. E ka isa lefung ho Western Germany le ho tlisa dikotsi ho batho ba dinaha tse ding.

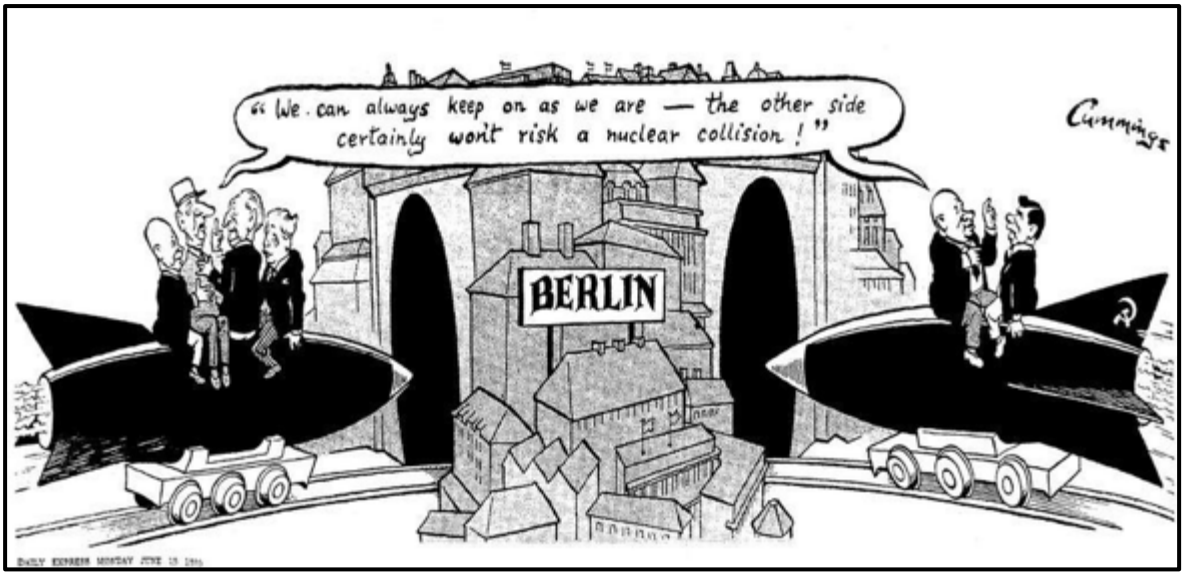
[From: United States-Department of State. Documents on Germany 1944-1985. Washington: Department of State, [s.d.]. 1421 p. (Department of State Publication 9446). p. 542-546]

***Armed forces of the Federal Republic of Germany**

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MOHLODI 1C

Setshwantsho se ka tlase, se phatlaladitswe ka la 15 Phupjane1959, ke raditshwantsho wa Britain, Michael Cummings, o elelletswe kotsi ya qabang pakeng tsa dinaha tsa Bophirima le Soviet Union.



[From: Source: Daily Express. 15.06.1959, London.]

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MOHLODI 1D

Mohlodi o ka tlase ke qotso ho tswa bukeng, *The Berlin Wall: Qaleho ya ho wa le diphetho t*sa yona. E hlalosa kaho ya Berlin Wall ka Phato 1961 le ho hlahloba hobaneng e ne e ahilwe le hore e bonwe ka lehlakore le leng ke GDR mmoho le dinaha tsa lefatshe tsa Bophirima.

Ka la Phato 13, 1961, GDR e qala ho aha thibelo e kgolo. Lebota le atlehile ho kgaola West Berlin ho east Germany, e kenyeletsa East Berlin, matlafatsong ya ho arola tse bonahalang le mohopolo dipakeng tsa communist East le Capitalist West.

Sebopeho ka bosona e ne e se lebota feela e ne e le ntho e ka nqane ho lebota: e ne e le katoloso ya tsamaiso ya tshireletso.e kenyelleditse lebota le leholo la samente, tora mmoho le sebaka se batsi se tsebisahalang jwalo ka “motjhophoro wa lefu”. Berlin Wall e ne e se thibelo feela bakeng sa karohano: e ne e le kemelo e matla ya tshabo ya baahi ba yona GDR ba pholoha ho dinaha tse kgolo tsa socialist.

Balaodi ba GDR ba lebisitse ka molao ho Wall jwalo ka “Anti-Fascist Protection Rampart” ba batla eke le ne le ahilwe bakeng sa tshereletso ya East Germany ho tswa ho fascist elements e ka lekang ho nyenyefatsa socialist republic. Ho ya ka boetapele ba GDR Wall ke letshwao la tshireletso ya naha e bontshitse letshwao la ditakatso tsa batho ho etsa setjhaba se lokileng, tokoloho ho capitalist influences. Ha ho le jwalo, mahlong a lefatshe la Bophirimela, lebota e ne e le sebediswa sa kgatello, se neng se sebedisitswe ho notla tokollo ho e na le tshireletso ya yona.

Kgahlanong, mmuso wa West Berlin, e eteletswe pele ke Mayor Willy Brandt, e qadile lentswe “Wall of Shame” ho hlalosa Berlin Wall. E ne e bonahala, e le kemelo e tshwarehang ya “Iron Curtain” e arohantse Europe e be e arohanye dinaha tsa Eastern Bloc ho tswa ho democracies tsa Western Europe.

[From: Mass, K. (2024). The Berlin Wall: Its beginnings, its fall and its consequences.]

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POTSO 2: BOITSHUNYAKO BA DI SUPERPOWER TSA COLD WAR DI AMME JWANG ANGOLAN CIVIL WAR?

MOHLODI 2A

Mohlodi o ka tlase ke qotso ho tswa bukeng, *The Origins of the Angolan Civil War: Boitshunyako ba dinaha tsa Matjhaba le Kgohlano ya Dipoliti tsa Lehae, 1961–76. E fane ka kakaretso ya histori* ya Angolan Civil War, e tiisitse phetolo ya yona ho tswa ho ntwa ya local post-colonial power e bileng bohlokwa ho kemedi ya kgohlano ya Cold War.

O mong wa mekgatlo ya Angola o lwantshang Portuguese colonialism o tshepisitse ka 1962 ho ntshetsa Cold War kantle ho Angola. Jwalo ka ha e bonahetse ditshepiso e bile tsa lefeela. Ka 1975, ka mora pheletso ya Portuguese colonialism, civil war e qadile dipakeng tsa maAngola. Ba ne ba lwantshana ba le bang ho fumana hore ke ofe mokgatlo o tlang ho busa naha e sa tswa fumana boipuso, maAngola a tlisitse mahlahana ho tswa matjhabeng. Ka nako eo kgohlano e tlileng le ho tsotellwa ke lefatshe ho ya ho mafelong a 1975, pejana ka 1976, e ile ya fetisa qaleho ya yona ya lehae.

Le kajeno, Angolan civil war ya 1975–76 e ntse e balwa jwalo ka kgaolo ya Cold War, e nngwe e bonahalang e feta bohlokwa ba yona ho maemo a dinaha tse matla tsa boreng empa e ntse e le, karolo ya histori ya kgohlano Botjhabela-Bophirima. Soviet Ambassador ho United States ka nako eo e boletse hore Angola e ne e le e nngwe ya mabatowa a hodimo a qabanyang dipakeng tsa Moscow le Washington … tse ileng tsa ba le tshusumetso e mpe tsamaisong ya détente dipakeng tsa superpowers. Bongata bo bonahalang, Angola e ne e le moo dikete tsa mabotho a Cuban di qadileng ka mora ho tshela Atlantic Ocean le tshusumetso e matla sesoleng le ditlamorao tsa kgohlano.

Le ka mora hoba civil war e fihlile qetellong ka 1976, mekgahlelo e akaretsang ya Cold War le kgohlano ha e a ka ya fetoha le ho ntshetsapele Cold War ka bophara ho lwanela matla ha Angola. Ya bobedi, e telele tshenyo e batlile e qala kapele ya ba ya fela hantle maqalong a bo 1990. Ka nako ena kaofela, bobedi Soviet Union mmoho le United States e tswetsepele ka ho sheba maemo a Angola ho ya ka maikutlo a Cold War.

[*From: Guimarães, F. A. (2001) The Origins of the Angolan Civil War: Foreign Intervention and Domestic Political Conflict, 1961–76. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.*]

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SOURCE 2B

Mohlodi o ka tlase ke qotso ho buka, *Angola and US–African Foreign Policy: The Unintentional Realist.* E hlalosa hore Angolan Civil War e lemaditse hampe jwang setjhaba sa Angola ka nako e le nngwe ya mpefatsa dikgohlano pakeng tsa United States le Soviet Union.

Angolan Civil War 1975–1976 e fane ka temoho e makatsang ho e nngwe ya dikgaolo tse ka qobehang le tse bomadimabe tsa historing ya Cold War. Kemelo ya qabang dipakeng tsa United States (US) Soviets bakeng sa tshusumetso naheng e eteletsweng pele ke ho phahama haholo ha civil war, boteleleng ba dimpe tsa setjhaba sa Angola.

Ka bo bophara, e bile le kabelo ya ho feleng ha dikamano ho US–Soviet, tlhahiso ya ho kgaoha dikoto ha dipolitiki tsa US ka hodima dithuto tsa Vietnam le ho thusa ho senya seriti sa Henry Kissinger jwalo ka motho ya phameng mmusong wa lefatse. Soviet Ambassador ya US, Anatoly Dobrynin o akareditse ditaba tsena ka ho hlokomela hore "Angola ebile sekoti sa tjantjello ya matjhaba ka nqane ho bohlokwa ba mang kapa mang e seng bonnyane batho ba bomadimabe ba Angola ka boyona."

Ka nnete, diketsahalo tsa kgohlano tsa Angola mmoho le karolo e bapetsweng ke US keketsong ke mohlala wa mantlha oo wa hore Henry Kissinger o hlokile jwang kutlwisiso ya lebatowa le thusitseng ho nyatsa (nyenyefatsa) dikamano tsa US le Africa.

[From*: O'Sullivan, S. (2019). Kissinger, Angola and US–African Foreign Policy: The Unintentional Realist. Routledge (Taylor & Francis Group*]

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MOHLODI 2C

Mohlodi o ka tlase ke qotso ho tswa atekeleng e hatisitsweng ho Guardian Newspaper mme e hlalosa boitshunyako ba USA ho Angolan Civil War ka nako ya Cold War.

Ka mora ho se tsotellwe ho hoholo ha kontinente ka dilemo, Henry Kissinger, ya neng a bope polisi ya matjhaba ya ho tloha ka US 1969 ho ya ho 1976 jwalo ka mongodi wa naha o ile a itshunya tlokotsing e latelang ya Ethiopia, Angola le Rhodesia ka bo 1970.

Ho itshunya ha US ho Angola ho thatafaditse kgohlano e qalang e etelletseng pele ho ikgula ha Portugal ho tswa dikoloneng tsa yona Africa ka mora mmusanotsi wa fascist ya thehotsweng setulong Lisbon. A ngongorehile hore mabotho a communist MPLA a tla tla nka matla le ho bula tsela ya tshusumetso ya Soviet, Kissinger o etelletsepele US ho bolelele ba boitshunyakakako ho Angola.

Sephetho sa ntwa, e fedileng ka 2002 ka mora dilemo tse 27, ho bolailwe ho fihlela million e le 1 ya batho. Ho feta dimillion tse 4 tsa batho ba bewa e seng dibakeng tsa bona, ba ka bang; 70 000 ba lahlehetswe ke diphaka. Pheletsong ya kgohlano, ka karolo ya bobedi ho tharo ya ma-Angolan e hlokile ho fumana metsi a nowang. Ka moo masea a neng a hlokahala ho ne ho tshosa.

Nancy Mitchell, rahistori wa cold war Africa, o ile a re: “Yena (Kissinger) ha a ka a bala hantle maemo a Angola ho tloha qalong.”

Ka nako eo diketso tsa dikgoka tse tswellang, ditsha tsa setjaba tsa motheho di ile tsa senngwa: dikolo, dipetlele le meaho ya muso ho phatlalla le naha.

Ka ntwa, haholo e hlokang dibaka tse kapele tse tsebisahalang mahareng a dihla tsa dikgohlano, dikarolo tse kgolo tsa baahi di ne di theoletswe maemong a tlase “dibaka tse kotsi” moo di akgente tsa thuso di lwanetseng ho sebetsa le hore ha ngata ba sebediswe hamper ke bahlabani. Angola ke e nngwe ya dinaha tse nang le merafo le lefatsheng, mme tshebediso ya disebediswa tse sa sebediseng batho di ama haholo disebediswa tsa temo le ho tshosa mekgatlo mahaeng.

[From: Beaumont, P. Kissinger at 100: The ‘bloody, dreadful, filthy’ Angolan civil war – in pictures.]

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MOHLODI 2D

Setshwantsho ka Etta Hulme, e sehlooho “Kissinger in Absentia,” se phatlaladitswe ho *Fort Worth Star-Telegram ka la* Phato 3, 1976.



[From: University of Texas at Arlington Libraries, Special Collections. Available Online: https://sites.libraries.uta.edu/ettahulme/image/20087415. Accessed 30/01/2026]

*** Absentia – not present**
*** Meddling – interfering**

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POTSO 3: FREEDOM SUMMER E PHEPHEDITSE JWANG KGETHOLLO YA MMALA LE VOTER SUPPRESSION KA SOUTHERN UNITED STATES KA 1964?

MOHLODI 3A

Mohlodi o ka tlase, o nkilwe bukeng, e ngotsweng ke Bruce Watson, e hlakisa qaleho ya freedom summer ka 1964.

Bana ba kolejeng ho phatlalla le naha ho theoha le Mississippi. Bahlophisi ba e hweleditse Mississippi Summer Project, empa ka lehlabula la 1964 e ne e tla tsebahala jwalo ka Freedom Summer.

Ha lentswe projeke ya lehlabula le nyenyelepiswa, e kwatisitse ya ba ya tlisa kgalefo. Haeba e ne e se ka di Northerners tse tlileng ka bongataka Mississippi ka mora Civil War? Mme jwale ba ne ba kgutlela morao. “Tlhaselo,” ba ba bang ba Mississippi ba e bitsitse jwalo. Governor Johnson o itse, ‘Re a tsamaya re ilo bona molao ono mme kgotso e bolokwe, e bolokwe ka mokgwa wa Mississippi.” Jackson, motsemoholo wa Mississippi, o ekeditse mapolesa ka dithutsanya gas e llisang mahlo le ditone tse tshelela tsa tanka.

Metse ya mahae ya ba basweu Mississippi e phaelletse paraffin, dithunya le di dynamite. Bophelo bo botjha bo kene ho Ku Klux Klan, le dikgukguni le mokgatlo wa kgethollo.

Pele lehlabula le fela, dikereke tsa ba batsho di ne di tla tjheswa. Mahae.mmoho le Matlo a Tokollo a ne a tla betswa ka bomb. Diketso tsa dikgoka tsa mefuta yohle–e kenyelletsa dipolao–e ne e tla ropoha. Diketso tsa dikgoka kannete di ne di tla fetola tlhokomediso ya setjhaba ho Mississippi. Empa Freedom Summer e ne e tla ba ka nqane ho diketso tsa dikgoka.

Lehlabuleng leo, America e ile ya qala ho fetoha. Mopresidente Lyndon B. Johnson o ile a tekena landmark Civil Rights Act. Ka monyebe, le ho se rate, “Whites Only” letshwao la qala ho nyamela ho tloha ho di lunch counters le water fountain ho phatlalla Borwa. Ka nako eo, Mississippi, makgolo a mangata a baithuti le malapa a bona a bontshitse ma- America, ba batsho le ba basweu, hore ho se tshware motho ka mong jwang ka boitlhompho bo sa tlwaelehang.

[From: Watson, B. (2020) Freedom Summer for Young People. Adapted by R. Stefoff. New York: Triangle Square.]

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MOHLODI 3B

Mohlodi ona o ka tlase o hlalosa Freedom Summer campaign ya 1964, a tsepamisitse maikutlo hore baithaupi ba kwetlisitsweng jwang le ho iswa dibakeng moo ba tlang ho phephetsa voter suppression and racial inequality Mississippi.

Ka la 14 Phupjane 1964 sehlopa sa pele sa baithaupi ba lehlabula ba qadile ka kwetliso Western College ya Basadi Oxford, Ohio. E ka bang 1,000 ya baithaupi, bongata e ne le baithuti ba basweu ba northern college ho tswa ho malapa mahareng ho ya ho a kgonang . dinako tsa kwetliso e ne etseditswe ho lokisa baithaupi ho ngodisa bakgethi ba batsho, ho ruta ho ngola mmoho le baahi a Freedom Schools.

Ngodiso ya bakgethi e ne e le qalo ya projeke ya lehlabula. Lehaeba ka ho ba 17,000 ha baahi ba batsho ba Mississippi ba lekile ho ngodisetsa dikgetho ka lehlabula la 1964, feela 1,600 ya ba qetileng dikopo tsa bona ba ileng ba amohelwa ke bangodisi ba lehae. E hlakisitse tlhokeho ya molao wa federal voting rights, diteko tseo di thehile lebelo la dipolitiki tsa Voting Rights Act tsa 1965.

Boitekong ba ho bua ho arolwa ha Mississippi le ho se lekane ha tsamaiso ya thuto ya setjhaba, projeke ya lehlabula e thehilwe ke Freedom Schools tse 41 ha tla baithuti ba batsho ba ka hodimo ho 3,000 ho phatlalla le naha. Hodima moo math, ho bala, mmoho le tse ding dithuto, baithuti hape ba ne ba rutwa histori,le filosofi ya mokgatlo wa ditokelo tsa botho, le bokgoni ba baetapele ba filweng bohlale le disebediswa tsa matsoho ho ntshetsapele ntwa kamora baithaopi ba lehlabula ba tsamaye.

King o ile a etela Greenwood, Mississippi, ho bontsha ho tshehetsa Southern Christian Leadership Conference ya projeke ya lehlabula le ho kgothatsa batho ba batsho ba Mississippi ho kgetha ntle le diketso tsa dikgoka le ditshoso.

[From: King Institute at Stanford University. n.d. Freedom Summer. Stanford University. Available from the Martin Luther King, Jr. Research and Education Institute]

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MOHLODI 3C

Qotso e ka tlase e tswa bukeng e ngotsweng ke Rev. Ed King, moetsi ya hlomphehileng wa ditokelo tsa botho mmoho le Thomas Watts, ba hlalosa hore baitseki ba ditokelo tsa botho ba phepheditse jwang kgethollo ya mmala le voter suppression Mississippi ka letsholo la ngodiso ya bakgethi, Freedom Schools, le grassroots community work.

Baitseki ba tsebisahalang jwalo ka Freedom Summer project ho hohela masimong le ho boahisaneng ba ba batsho ba kopile ho laola batho hore ba ngodise ho kgetha jwang. Ba ne ba dutse le ba malapa mme ba aha Freedom Schools moo banna ba batsho, basadi mmoho le bana ba neng ba rutwa tsa lehae, histori ya ba batsho, botaki, mmino le terama.

Bongata ba ba basweu Mississippi ba bone sena jwalo ka “tlhaselo.” Mopalamente Thomas Abernathy o ngotse: “Boramorusu ho mekgatlo ya ditokelo tsa bothodi … dikgwedi kgwedi ba ntse ba rala ka makgethe leano le maqheka a ho hlokisa botsitso ha naha ya rona.” Governor Paul B. Johnson Jr. o itse: “Ha re ke ke ra dumella sehlopha sa matswantle ho fihla ba kgannele kopano ya naha mosikong.” Tlhaloso ya “kopano” e ntsheditse ka ntle batho ba batsho ba Mississippia.

Tshoso ya diketso tsa dikgoka e ne e le ka mehla. E mong wa baithaupi ba baithuti o dumetse: “Mississippi e ya diheleng lehlabuleng lena … leloko le leng le le leng la basebetsi ba Mississippi ba ile ba shapuwa bonnyane ha nngwe le ho thunngwa hona ho ne ho sa tlwaeleha.”

Ntle ho tshoso, baithaupi baile e peteletsa. Ba ile ba thaotha ntlo le ntlo, ba kgothatsa bakgethi ba baahi ba batsho, le ha bangodisi ha ngata ba ne ba ba hanela ka tlase ho dipako tseo e seng tsa nnete “tsebo ya ho ngola.” Mashome a mararo a metso e mehlano a dikereke di tjhesitswe, tosene tsa mahae tsa betswa ka di bomb, le dipolao tse tshositseng setjhaba. Le ha Freedom Summer e hohetse tlhokomediso ya setjhaba: dingaka, babuelli, baruti esita le yena Martin Luther King Jr. o ne a tlile Mississippi.

Mopresidente Lyndon B. Johnson o tekenne landmark Civil Rights Act, le ka monyebe “Whites Only” letshwao la qala ho nyamela. Freedom Summer e bontshitse America hore kgethollo ya mmala le voter suppression e tla be e phephetsa ka sebete, matla le grassroots activism.

[From King, E., & Watts, T. (2014). Ed King's Mississippi: Behind the Scenes of Freedom Summer. University Press of Mississippi.]

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MOHLODI 3D

Setshwantsho se ka tlase se ne se nkilwe le ho phatlalatswa ka nako ya Freedom Summer ka 1964, jwalo ka karolo ya kgaso ya naha ya mokgatlo wa ditokelo tsa botho. E ne e nkwe ke rasetshwantsho Ted Polumbaum, ya neng a ngole ka letsholo bakeng sa Time magazine.



[From: https://www.freedomforum.org/freedom-summer-1964/. Accessed on 02/02/2026]

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

https://history.state.gov/milestones/1953-1960/berlin-crises?utm.

[Beaumont, P. Kissinger at 100: The 'bloody, dreadful, filthy' Angolan civil war – in pictures.]

Daily Express. 15.06.1959, London

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Watson, B. (2020) Freedom Summer for Young People. Adapted by R. Stefoff. New York: Triangle Square.

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