

KERNKONSEPTE / KEY CONCEPTS/ KAKANYOKGOLO

FAKULTEIT / FACULTY/ LEGORO: Natuurwetenskappe / Natural Sciences/ Disaense tsa Tihago

SKOOL / SCHOOL/ SEKOLO: Omgewingswetenskappe en Ontwikkeling / Environmental Sciences and Development/ Disaense tsa Tikologo le Tlhabololo

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MODULEKODE EN –NAAM / MODULE CODE AND NAME/ LEINA LE KHOUTE YA MODULE: SBEL 111 Geskiedenis van Stede en Beplanningsdenke / History of Towns and Planning thoughts/ Hisetori ya ditoropo le dikakanyo tsa go rulaganya

Kernbegrip in Afrikaans	Definisie/verklaring in Afrikaans	Key concept in English	Definition/explanation in English	Kakanyokgolo mo Setswaneng	Tlhaloso/Thanolo mo Setswaneng
1. Beplanning	Afgelei van die woord "plan" wat gedefinieer kan word as 'n geformuleerde of georganiseerde metode waarvolgens 'n bepaalde toekomstige aksie moet geskied.	1. Planning	Derived from the word "plan" that can be defined as a formulated or organised method according to which a definite future action must take place.	1. Loga maano	E tswa mo lefokong "leano" le le ka tlhalosiwang jaaka e e tlhamilweng kgotsa mokgwa go ya ka mo tiro e e rileng mo isagong e tshwanelwang ke go diragala ka teng.

<p>2. Stads- en streekbeplanning</p>	<p>'n Dinamiese, multidimensionele vakdissipline met geen universele definisie nie, waarvan die gevolg uiteindelik lei tot 'n ruimtelike produk of ruimtelike implikasies wat teweeg gebring word in stede en streke.</p>	<p>2. Urban and regional planning</p>	<p>A dynamic, multidimensional subject discipline with no universal definition. The result of this eventually leads to a spatial product or spatial implications brought about in towns and regions.</p>	<p>2. Leano la Toropo le dikgaolo</p>	<p>Mofama wa thuto e e tshelang tota e e methalethale e e senang tlhaloso e e akaretsang. Dipholo tsa teng di feletsa di isa kwa kunong ya sebaka kgotsa bokao jwa sebaka jo bo tlisiwang mo ditoropong le mo dikgaolong.</p>
<p>3. Stads- en streekbeplanning as wetenskap</p>	<p>Die volg van 'n vaste wetenskaplike proses ten einde by resultate uit te kom wat sal bepaal hoe die produk daar uitsien.</p>	<p>3. Urban and regional planning as science</p>	<p>Adhering to an established process to come to results that will determine the outcome of the product.</p>	<p>3. Leano la ditoropo le dikgaolo jaaka saense</p>	<p>E Ikaega ka thulaganyo ya go di tlhama go fitlha mo dipholong tse di tla tlhomamisang dipoelo tsa kuno.</p>
<p>4. Stads- en streekbeplanning as kuns</p>	<p>Die kunssinnige rangskikking van strukture en grondgebruike, asook die vorming van ruimtes tussenin.</p>	<p>4. Urban and regional planning as art</p>	<p>The artistic arrangement of structures and soil utilisation, as well as the designing of spaces in between.</p>	<p>4. Leano la ditoropo le dikgaolo jaaka botsweretshi</p>	<p>Thulaganyo e e nang le botshweretshi ya dipopego le tiriso ya mmu, gammogo le go tlhama dibaka mo magareng.</p>
<p>5. Bloudrukbeplanning</p>	<p>Die metode van beplanning waar 'n ruimtelike plan opgestel en voorgelê word sonder die deelname of insette van diegene vir wie daar beplan word. Hierdie planne fokus op die eindproduk, eerder as op die proses.</p>	<p>5. Blueprint-planning</p>	<p>The method of planning where a spatial plan is drawn and submitted without participation of or input from those for whom the plan is intended. These plans focus on the end product, rather than the process.</p>	<p>5. Leano la kgatisotheo</p>	<p>Mokgwa wa go rulaganya mo leanong la sebaka le thalwang le go thlagisiwa ntle le botsayakarolo jwa kgotsa ditshwaelo go tswa go ba leano le ba ikaeletsweng. Maano a, a tsepame mo kunong ya bofelo, go na le thulaganyo.</p>

6. Prosesbeplanning	Die metode van beplanning waar daar 'n plan saamgestel word deur middel van onderhandelings met die partye wat deel uitmaak van die ontwikkelingsproses en waar die klem val op die proses van plansamestelling, eerder as op die eindproduk.	6. Process planning	The method of planning where a plan is composed by negotiations with the parties that are part of the development process and where the emphasis is on the process of composing the plan, rather than the end product.	6. Thulaganyo ya leano	Mokgwa wa leano mo leano le tthamilweng ka ditherisano le batho ba ba amegang ba e leng karolo ya thulaganyo ya tlhabololo le mo kgatelelo e leng mo thulaganyong ya go tlhama leano, go na le kuno ya bofelo.
7. Proaktiewe beplanning	Beplanning wat die ontwikkelingsproses lei – dit dui dus rigting aan vir ontwikkeling in die toekoms.	7. Proactive planning	Planning that leads the development process – it therefore directs development in future.	7. Leano la tsibogelopele	Leano le le eteletseng thulaganyo ya tlhabololo pele – ka jalo e e kaela mo tlhabololong tsa mo isagong.
8. Reaktiewe beplanning	Beplanning wat meer op kontrole konsentreer en vervolgens op probleme wat voorkom, reageer, eerder as om probleme te antisipeer of te voorkom.	8. Reactive planning	Planning that concentrates more on control and subsequently reacts on problems that occur, rather than anticipating or preventing problems.	8. Leano la tsibogomorago	Leano le le itebaganyang thata mo taolong le ditsibogo tse di latelang mo mathateng a a nnang teng, go na le go naganela pele kgotsa go thibela mathata.
9. Beskawing	'n Kultuur in 'n gevorderde stadium van selfverwesening wat gekenmerk word deur hoë ontwikkelingsvlakke in terme van kuns, wetenskap en	9. Civilisation	A culture in an advanced stage of self-realisation that is characterised by a high level of development in terms of art, science and the art of writing, as well as political and	9. Tlhabologo	Setso se se mo maemong a a kwa godimo a itemogo ka nosi a a farologangwang ka maemo a a kwa godimo a tlhabololo go ya ka botsweretshi, saense le botsweretshi ba go kwala,

	skryfkuns, sowel as politieke en sosio-ekonomiese instellings.		socio-economic institutions.		gammogo le jwa sepolotiki le ditheo tsa ikonomiboago.
10. Prehistoriese beskawing	Die Ou Steentydperk waarin mense begin het om eenvoudige gereedskap/werktuie van klip te maak.	10. Prehistoric civilisation	The Old Stone Age in which people started manufacturing elementary implements/tools of stone.	10. Tlhabologo ya pele ga hisetori	Motlha wa Bogologolo wa Tematemo o batho ba neng ba simolola go tlhama didiriswa tsa ntlha tse di dirilweng ka letlapa.
11. Paleolitiese beskawing	Die Ou Steentydperk (meer as 15 000 jaar vC) se naam is afgelei van die woorde "palaeo" = "ou" en "lithic" = "steen"; dit verwys na 'n tydperk waarin eenvoudige steengereed-skap gemaak is en mense nomadies geleef het.	11. Paleolithic civilisation	The name of the Old Stone Age (more than 15 000 years BC) is derived from the words "palaeo" = "old" and "lithic" = "stone"; it refers to an age in which elementary stone implements were made and people lived as nomads.	11. Tlhabologo ya paleolitiki	Leina la Motlha wa Bogologolo wa Tematemo (go feta dingwaga di le 15 000 tsa BC) e tswa mo mafokong "palaeo" = "bogologolo" le "lithic" = "letlapa"; e raya motlha o tiriswa ya letlapa la pele le neng le dirwa mme batho ba ne ba tshela jaaka bakgarakgatshegi.
12. Mesolitiese beskawing	Die middelste periode van die Steentydperk (ongeveer 15 000 – 6 000 jaar vC) val tussen die Paleolitiese en Neolitiese tydperk. In hierdie tyd is diere makgemaak, plante gekweek en het gemeenskappe geleidelik en plek-plek begin vestig op 'n	12. Mesolithic civilisation	The middle period of the Stone Age (approximately 15 000 – 6 000 years BC) falls between the Paleolithic and Neolithic Ages. In this period animals were tamed, plants cultivated and communities gradually and sporadically established on a	12. Tlhabologo ya mesolitiki	Paka e ya bogareng ya Motlha wa Tematemo (katametso ya dingwaga di le 15 000 – 6 000 BC) di wela magareng ga Metlha ya Paleotiki le Neolotiki. Mo pakeng e, diphologolo di ne di kgwabofatswa, dijalo di lemiwa le ditšhaba di tlhamiwa ka bonya fale le fale go re di nnele ruri.

	permanente basis.		permanent basis.		
13. Neolitiese beskawing	Die Nuwe Steentydperk (ongeveer 6 000 jaar vC) was die finale fase van kulturele evolusie of tegnologiese ontwikkeling van die prehistoriese samelewing. Dit is gekenmerk deur steengereedskap wat geslyp en gepoleer is, asook groepe gesinne wat permanent in gehuggies begin vestig het.	13. Neolithic civilisation	The New Stone Age (approximately 6 000 years BC) was the final phase of cultural evolution or technological development of the prehistoric society. It was characterised by sharpened and polished stone implements, as well as groups of families starting to settle permanently in small hamlets.	13. Tlhabologo ya Neolotiki	Motlha wa Bogologolo wa Tematemo (katametso ya dingwaga di le 6 000 BC) e ne e le kgato ya bofelo ya tlhagelelo kgotsa tlhabologo ya thekenoloji ya setšhaba sa pele ga hisetori. E ne e farologangwa ka didiriswa tse di looditsweng, tse di pholits'hweng tsa letlapa, gammogo le ditlhopho sa balosika go nnela ruri mo metsaneng.
14. Rivieroewer-beskawings	Beskawings wat hulself vanweë die gunstige ligging langs riviere gevestig het. Dit het oorspronklik die beskawings van Egipte, Mesopotamië en die Indusvallei ingesluit.	14. River valley civilisations	Civilisations settling next to rivers because of the convenient location. These originally included the Egyptian, Mesopotamian and Indus valley civilisations.	14. Tlhabologo ya dinoka le melapo	Manno a tlhabologo a a gaufi le dinoka ka ntlha ya lefelo le le ba siametseng. Di ne pele di akaretsa Egepeto, Mesopotamia le tlhabololo ya molapo wa Indus.
15. Egiptiese beskawing	'n Antieke beskawing wat hulself langs die Nylrivier in Egipte gevestig het. Hul stede-bou word deur tempels en graftombes gekenmerk.	15. Egyptian civilisation	An antique civilisation that settled next to the River Nile in Egypt. Their town building were characterised by temples and tombs.	15. Tlhabologo ya SeEgepeto	Tlhabologo ya segologolo e e nnileng go bapa le Noka ya Nile kwa Egepeto. Dikago tsa bona tsa toropo di ne di farologangwa ka ditempele le difikantswe tsa kwa mabitleng.

16. Mesopotamiese beskawing	Die beskawing wat hulself in die gebied tussen die Tigris- en die Eufraatrivier gevestig het en waarvan die ziggoerat-tempel die belangrikste stede-bou-element was.	16. Mesopotamian civilisation	The civilisation that settled in the area between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. The ziggurat temple was the most important element of their town building.	16. Tlhabologo tsa Mesopotamia	Tlhabologo e e nnileng teng mo lefelong le le magareng ga dinoka tsa Tigris le Euphrates. Temepele ya ziggurat e ne e le elemente e e botlhokwatlhokwa ya dikago tsa toropo ya bona.
17. Klassieke beskawings	Die beskawings van Griekeland en Rome.	17. Classical civilisations	The civilisations of Greece and Rome.	17. Tlhabologo ya setlelasetiki	Tlhabologo ya Gerika le Roma.
18. Griekse beskawing	Hierdie klassieke beskawing word gekenmerk deur 'n rasionele, filosofiese denkwys, asook argitektuur wat gebaseer is op universele, klassieke beginsels van skoonheid en harmonie.	18. Greek civilisation	This classical civilisation was characterised by a rational, philosophical way of thinking as well as architecture that was based on universal, classical principles of beauty and harmony.	18. Tlhabologo ya Gerika	Tlhabologo e ya setlelasetiki e ne e farologanngwa ka tsela ya go akanya ya sefolosifi le go akanya ka botebo gammogo le boagi jo bo neng bo ikaegile ka ditheo tsa lefatshe ka bophara le tsa setlelasetiki tsa bontle le kutlwano.
19. Romeinse beskawing	Hierdie klassieke beskawing word veral gekenmerk deur besondere ingenieurswerke, bv. akwadukte.	19. Roman civilisation	This classical civilisation is especially characterised by outstanding engineering, e.g. aqueducts.	19. Tlhabologo ya Roma	Tlhabologo e ya setlelasetiki e farologanngwa mo go kgethegileng ka boenjenere jo bo kwa godimo, sk. dikanale.
20. Middeleeuse beskawing	Dit staan ook bekend as die Donkere eue. Die naam "Mediaeval" is afgelei van die woorde "medius" = "middel" en	20. Mediaeval civilisation	Also known as the Dark Ages. The word "Mediaeval" stems from the words "medius" = "middle" and "aevum" =	20. Tlhabologo ya Motlhagare	Le yona e itsewe jaaka Motlha wa Lefifi. Lefoko "mediaeval" le tlhoga mo mafokong "medius" = "bogare" le "aevum" =

	<p>"aevum" = "era." Dit verwys na die tydperk ná die val van die Romeinse Ryk (ongeveer 500 – 1 500 jaar nC) toe kulturele ontwikkeling feitlik tot stilstand gekom het en die Kerk die dominante instelling in die ontwikkeling van die samelewing was.</p>		<p>"era." It refers to the time after the fall of the Roman Empire (approximately 55 – 1 500 years AD) when cultural development almost came to a standstill and the Church was the dominant institution in the development of society.</p>		<p>"motlha". E kaya nako ya morago ga go wa ga Mmuso wa Roma (katametso ya dingwaga di le 55 – 1 500 AD) fa tlhabololo tsa setso di batlile di ema tsii mme Kereke e ne e le setheo se se neng se fekeetsa tsothe mo tlhabololong ya setšhaba.</p>
<p>21. Die Renaissance</p>	<p>Die tydperk van oorgang in die Westerse beskawing, tussen die Middeleeue en die Moderne era. Renaissance beteken letterlik "wedergeboorte" en is gefundeerd in die algehele kennis-vermeerdering wat geskoei is op die humanisme, na aanleiding van die herontdekking van antieke Griekse en Romeinse geskrifte. Dit het gelei tot fundamentele veranderinge in die kuns en wetenskap.</p>	<p>21. The Renaissance</p>	<p>The age of transition in Western civilisation, between the Middle Ages and the Modern era. Renaissance literally means "rebirth" and is founded on the total increase of knowledge that was based on the humanism, as a result of the rediscovery of the antique Greek and Roman documents. This led to fundamental changes in the arts and science.</p>	<p>21. Tlhabologo ya Tsosoloso</p>	<p>Ke motlha wa diphetogo mo tlhabologong ya Bophirima, magareng ga Motlha wa Bogare le motlha wa Segompieno. Tsosoloso e tota e kaya "tsalosešwa" mme e tlhamilwe mo koketsegong yotlhe ya kitso e e neng e ikaegile ka botho, ka ntlha ya thibololosešwa ya Gerika wa bogologolo le ditokumente tsa kwa Roma. Se, se ne sa isa kwa diphetogong tsa motheo mo botsweretshing le saense.</p>