



UGANDA TEACHERS' EDUCATION CONSULT
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HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA PAPER 241/4

MARKING GUIDE

2016

- 1) **Describe the migration and settlement of the Bantu into South Africa by the early 19th century.** (13 marks).

Introduction: (1 mark)

- ab { The word Bantu is used to mean a group of people with a common suffix or word "Ntu / Ndu".
They belong to a large group of people called the Negroid i.e. the black people.
They were the 3rd and last group of people to enter South Africa.
They contribute to the majority of the population of people living in South Africa, about 70%. } **Any 1**

Body:

- a) Their origin is not clear due to absence of written information.
- b) Bantu are thought to have originated from West Africa/Nigeria and Cameroon Highlands.
- c) This was proved by the Linguistic studies / theories.
- d) They seem to have reached the Congo Basin around 2000 years ago.
- e) Central Africa was the Bantu dispersal area from where they pushed southwards.
- f) They arrived in South Africa in four major groups: the Shona - Venda, the Sotho-Tswana, Nguni-Tsonga and the Ambo –Herero. (Any 1)
- g) The Shona and the Venda were the first to enter South Africa.
- h) They moved directly from Congo and by the 9th century and they had reached Zimbabwe.
- i) While in Zimbabwe, they had established a great Zimbabwe culture / Kalanga culture / Roswi.
- j) The Venda, a sub-tribe of the Shona crossed River Limpopo and settled in the Valley.

The Sotho and Tswana

- k) This was the second largest group to enter into Southern Africa.
- l) They migrated through the Great Lakes region between L. Tanganyika and L. Nyasa.
- m) The Sotho and Tswana proceeded downwards into present day Malawi.
- n) They continued and on reaching South Africa, they split into 3 sub-groups namely; The northern **Sotho**, **Southern Sotho** and the **Batswana**.
- o) Between the 13th and 14th centuries, the Batswana were living in present day Botswana.
- p) They settled to the North of River Vaal and River Orange.
- q) The Southern Sotho settled in the present day Lesotho.

- r) The Northern Sotho tribes such as the Pedi, Hurutse and Rolong settled in the mountainous areas of North of Lebombo mountains.
- s) They moved and settled in the Central Plateau and, they came to be known as the Central Bantu of Southern Africa.
- t) The presence of the Kalahari Desert checked their further migration into the west.
- u) The Drakensburg Mountains hindered their Eastward expansion.
- v) One of the small clans of the Sotho-Tswana moved up to Lake Ngami and settled up into its shores in what came to be known as modern Botswana.
- w) By the time of the 18th century, the migration and settlement of the Tswana was over.

The Nguni-Tsonga.

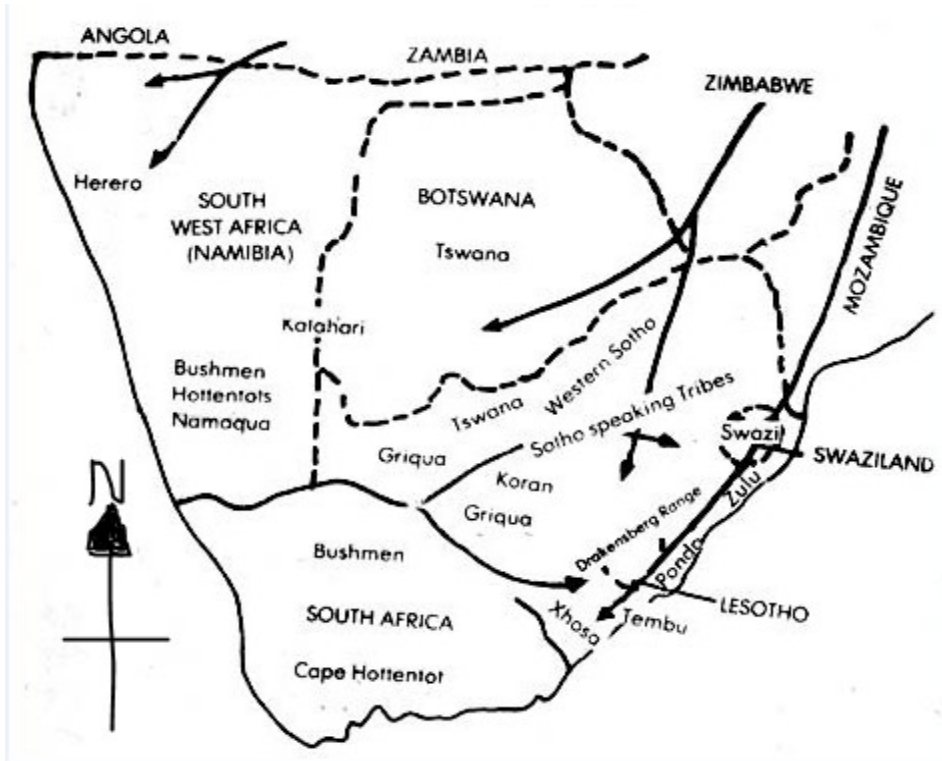
- x) They were a branch of Southern Bantu commonly known as the Eastern wave of Bantu.
- y) They were the third and a war-like group of Bantu to enter South Africa.
- z) They entered South Africa using the South of the great lakes about 1,000 years ago.
- aa) They poured in to Zululand and Natal to the boarder of the Eastern Cape.
- bb) They mostly settled in the Southern part of South Africa or the Great Interior Plateau to the North and the Indian Ocean to the coast.
- cc) The Xhosa might have reached river Umzimvubu by around AD 1300.
- dd) Later formed small tribes: the Zulu, Swazi (Ngwane) Mthethwa, Ndebele, Pondo, Xhosa, and Ndwandwe. (Any 1)
- ee) The Tsonga, relatives of the Nguni remained in Mozambique.
- ff) Nguni later spread to Umtata by the 16th Century as far as river Fish by the early 19th century.
- gg) They had also settled around Tugela and Kei Rivers.
- hh) They lived in the Coastal areas of Zulu and Natal / Kwazulu Natal.
- ii) They also occupied the Provinces of Transvaal, Transkei and the Cape.
- jj) Some crossed into Lesotho highlands.
- kk) Presence of Drakensburg Mountains cut off others from expanding eastwards.
- ll) However, the brave Swazi crossed Drakensburg northwards and settled in the Swazi mountains by the mid 19th Century.

KL) The Ovambo-Herero was the fourth and last group of the Bantu.

- mm) They are also known as the South - Western Bantu because they settled in South –West Africa, present - day Namibia.
- nn) Having entered South Africa through the west of Lake Tanganyika.
- oo) And moved from Congo Basin around the 16th century and by the 19th century the Herero had reached Namibia and occupied its highlands.
- pp) On the other hand, the Ovambo moved into Namibia and settled in present-day Amboland.
- qq) The Ovambo–Herero were somehow cut-off from other Bantu by the Kalahari Desert.
- rr) The Herero had moved west of Amboland through Kaoveld southwards into the dry areas of Namibia which limited their expansion eastwards.

- ss) It is worth noting by early 19th century, the Bantu had constituted majority of the population of South Africa contributing to about 70%.
- tt) – Conclude –

A SKETCH MAP SHOWING THE BANTU MOVEMENTS AND SETTLEMENT IN SOUTHERN AFRICA BY 1800



KEY

A – South Western Bantu

B – Central Bantu

C – Eastern Bantu

Labeling map directions ½ mark

Title ½ mark

Key ½ mark

Frame ½ mark

2 marks

Organization of the Bantu of Southern Bantu

(ab) Introduction

- Political, social and economic. (1 mark)

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

- Among the Southern Bantu, a tribe was the basic unit of political life.
- At the core of the tribe was a central lineage.
- The Chief was always a member of this and his close relatives often held subordinate offices and were members of this.
- In addition, most tribes contained families who belonged to their clans.
- Politics was based on traditions of the royal clan to a considerable extent.
- Each tribe was headed by a hereditary Chief who was always picked from the royal clan and central family.
- Ancestors of the tribal Chiefs were regarded as the guardian Spirits of the whole tribe and tribe name was always picked from an understanding ruler.
- The Chief exercised control over everything and his position was of the greatest importance, therefore, acted as the Chief Justice and religious leader consequently the Chief's palace acted as the Supreme Court.

- i) All adult males were regarded as chief's strength the murder of one man whether accidental was highly punished.
- j) In case of natural deaths like sickness his family had to give the chief a cow as a compensation for having lost his strength.
- k) In day today affairs, the Chief was assisted by two assemblies namely: the wider assembly that consisted of all adult males and always advised the Chief on matters affecting the Chieftdom.
- l) Wider assembly meetings could be called by the Chief where and when he so decided.
- m) This symbolized that democracy was practiced in the pre-colonial Bantu Communities and people were free to speak their minds even check the Chief's character.
- n) However, the Chief's decision in political matters was sometimes final.
- o) There was also the inner assembly that consisted of closer relatives and associates.
- p) It was responsible for advising the Chief on daily matters of the tribe.
- q) The tribal chief was assisted by hereditary officials including sub Chiefs and messengers.
- r) Chiefs were supposed to collect taxes maintaining public works and justice in their religion.
- s) The Chief was always served by permanent officials called indunas who acted as eyes and ears of the tribal Chief and kept the Chief well knowledgeable of whatever was taking place.
- t) Besides, the Bantu had a clear law of succession and the Office of the Chief was hereditary whereby, the Chief's elder son of the most senior wife inherited power in case of the death.
- u) As the living link between the Community and its ancestors, he was the Chief celebrant in many important rituals like the annual first fruit festival among the Zulu.
- v) Each tribe laid claim to definite territory. Rights to use of land within this area were controlled by the Chief in the name of the tribe as a whole.
- w) The territory was sub-divided into a number Sub-divisions, Provinces and Districts. Each of these was under an official.
- x) Conflicts among the Bantu tribes were common and often resulted into fighting.
- y) Fighting was normally limited to seizing cattle or grazing lands and rarely proceeded to the extent of crushing an enemy.
- z) In times of war, members of a regiment would fight together as a unit under the leadership of their royal mate.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION

- aa) The Nguni and Sotho were linked by common culture and language.
 - bb) To both, Marriage was basically polygamous though monogamy existed too.
 - cc) The wives were given different houses and property according to the favor of the husband.
 - dd) Among the Nguni, there existed two types of households that of the right and left hand side / wing.
 - ee) Initiation of youth was also very common among the Bantu.
 - ff) It was done through circumcision of a boy child.
 - gg) It served a purpose as it acted as a license to adulthood and for cultural unity / National service.
- (Any 1)**
- hh) It was only after initiation that a young could marry and take part in Councils of the Community.
 - ii) Besides, Initiation formed age regiment to which they remained for the rest of their life.
 - jj) A family was the beginning of society thus doubled as a basic social and political unit.

- kk) The basic family often consisted of a considerable number of people closely living together and related in the same male line.
- ll) A single family head would adjudicate over minor cases.
- mm) Bantu had great beliefs in the spirit of ancestors or religious called Modimo, believed to be their controller of heavenly and earthly things / High God.
- nn) Economic, most Bantu tribes, the Nguni and Sotho, had an agro- based economy or farmers /
- oo) Grew crops: maize, sorghum, beans and millet. **(Any 1)**
- pp) They also carried out animal husbandry.
- qq) Kept cows, goats, sheep etc. **(Any 1)**
- rr) The cattle served several purposes: provided food and clothing:
- ss) It could serve as currency for validating marriages, a tool for peace making.
- tt) Acted as accepted sacrifices on important ritual rites and their possession was a symbol of social status.
- uu) The cattle closure [kraal] was the heart of every settlement.
- vv) With a mixed economy, the Bantu were to maintain relatively high population densities.
- ww) Both the Nguni and Sotho speakers were Iron smelters.
- xx) Subsequently, Bantu produced iron implements like, axes, hoes and pangas which were superior to those of the San and Khoikhoi.
- yy) The implements helped them to clear large forests and bush for agriculture.
- zz) They were also used for offensive and defensive wars.
- aaa) Barter trade was also important to enhance wealth among the Bantu.
- bbb) They exchanged iron tools and food stuffs with both the Khoisan and the Whites.
- ccc) In turn, they obtained tobacco, tea, wine and cloth.
- ddd) Hunting wild animals.
- eee) Fishing.
- fff) Gathering food as well as fruits supplemented Bantu diet.
- ggg) Permanent land ownership was not recognized and so, a Chief could allow other communities / communal land ownership to temporarily use the tribal land for a payment of recognition of his authority.
- hhh) In other words, land was regarded as a property of the Community.
- iii) Raiding too, was carried out to enhance Bantu survival.
- jjj) Conclusively, therefore, the Bantu of Southern Africa had developed well advanced political, social and economic structures by the end of the 19th century.

12 marks

I – 01 mark	}	12 marks
B – 10 marks		
C – 01 mark		

2. A) Why did the Dutch expand their settlement up to the fish river by 1780?

(13 marks)

Introduction 1 mark

ab { The expansion was in the East and North East direction of the Cape. It was mainly the work of the farmers or neither planned nor coordinate. There were geographical, economical, social and political factors explained below;

- a) The love for adventure by the farmers led to their extension up to Fish.
- b) The Cape population had grown big also led to the Dutch expansion towards Fish River.
- c) Presence of unoccupied pieces of land in the interior attracted the farmers to expand up to Fish River.
- d) The search for more fertile land also led to the farmer's expansion.
- e) As cattle keepers, the Dutch farmers looked for water and pasture for animals.
- f) Even then, migrating among the farmers was part and person of their life style / Nomadism.
- g) Epidemics, small pox, malaria, sleeping sickness which had greatly hit them at the Cape.
- h) The long dry season at the Cape caused shortage of water and food.
- i) The military advantages the farmers had over the African natives like Khoikhoi.
- j) The farmers were also complaining about the many bad policies of the Cape.
- k) The farmers detested the harsh company rules and regulations.
- l) The farmers detested corruption and weak leadership.
- m) They were running from the companies' official discrimination, favoritism.
- n) The officials accepted bribes in form of goats and sheep before granting land or business contracts.
- o) The farmers detested the giving of large pieces of land to relatives and friends instead of the settlers.
- p) In case of death of farmer, property or land of the deceased, be would sold on auction.
- q) They also hated the poor / unfair agricultural policies of the company.
- r) Farmers were restricted by the company not to grow profitable crops like tobacco.
- s) Besides the Company fixed low prices for the farmers' produce.
- t) The economical crisis/poverty among the farmers.
- u) The company's failure to protect the farmers from the constant wars and attacks from the Africans.
- v) The Company's policy of taking 10% of their herds (cows) before they were to graze on the company area.
- w) Need for territorial expansion / colonization.
- x) In conclusion therefore the factors were geographical, economical, social as well as political.

2B) What were the consequences of this expansion?

Introduction

1 mark

- y) The expansion had far reaching effects/ social, economic and administrative consequences.

Body

10 marks

- z) There was the expansion and growth of the Cape Dutch Colony.
- aa) It marked the beginning of white settlers in the interior.
- bb) It resulted in the struggle for economic resources, land, cattle and labor.
- cc) Soon the relations between the African groups and the farmers strained over these resources.

- dd) First, there were wars between the advancing Dutch farmers and the Xhosa Bantu –speakers/ Kaffir wars.
- ee) Defeated hence loss of independence.
- ff) There were also wars between the farmers and the Khoi-Khoi.
- gg) There were settler revolts in the areas of Graaff- Reinet and [between 1793-1795).
- hh) Owing to these wars, this became costly to the Company.
- ii) These wars later became an eye opener to the company's reorganization of its administration.
- jj) There was need for the co administrative policy.
- kk) There was also reorganization of the Company's security system e.g. a burgher Militia was later reorganized into Boer commandos to boost the security concerns.
- ll) A Council of Justice was set up in place to enforce administration of justice in the Colony.
- mm) Marital courts were set up where young couples intending to marry were advised.
- nn) Landrosts were later set up to administrate justice of the district on behalf of the company.
- oo) Development of Afrikaans to act as the media of communication (for unity). Imposition of taxes to raise revenue for the company / Dutch language.
- pp) Corrupt governors were dismissed.
- qq) Led to creation of permanent social services e.g.hospitals, schools.
- rr) The company held land as a legal property of the company.
- ss) Free trade was allowed.
- tt) Creation of new settlements to accommodate fleeing farmers in the interior.
- uu) Led to the cultural mixing leading to people of next blood.
- vv) It strained the Company administration leading to financial bankruptcy and collapse by 1795.
- (ww) Loss of life and depopulation.
- (xx) Destruction of valuable property.
- (yy) Loss of land.
- (zz) Displacement of people into reserves into reserves.
- (aaa) Insecurity and uncertainty / Hatred / enmity and suspicion.
- (bbb) Raids and counter raids hence loss of cattle.
- (ccc) Decline in trade hence poverty.
- (ddd) Misery and suffering / diseases in the reserves.
- (eee) Agricultural decline.
- (fff) Famine and starvation.
- (ggg) Enslavement of Africans on farms / mistreatment.
- (hhh) Rise of African Nationalism.
- (iii) Spread of Dutch / European diseases such as STDs e.g.syphilis, gonorrhea.
- (jjj) Racial discrimination increased.
- (kkk) Loss of African culture / adoption of Dutch culture.
- (lll) Adoption of bad Dutch habits / behaviours by Africans i.e. drunkardness / alcoholism, smoking, homosexuality, rape etc.

(mmm) Conclude - positive and negative
Political, Social and Economic

I 01	} 12 marks
B 10	
C 01	

3A) Describe the course of the Great Trek between 1835 and 1854.

A SKETCH MAP SHOWING GREAT TREK ROUTES AND MOVEMENTS BETWEEN 1830-1850s

Key and map labels – 1 mark

Frame + Title + Compass – 1 mark

Introduction: This was the famous *Afrikaners Exodus /Boer* **1 mark**

a) The word “Trek” is an Afrikaner for a **Great journey made by wagons/Chariots**

The trekkers started off in Cape areas near Graaff-Reinet. For the first ten years, about 14000 Trekkers had left the Cape /left large numbers. Using ox-wagons to move their movable property. Three major groups left the Cape to the interior of South Africa.

These were under key leaders Louis Trigardt and Van Reinsburg, Hendrik Portigiter, Cilliers Maritz, Piet Retief. **(Any 1)**

b) Louis Trigardt and Van Reinsburg led the first recognized group, just before November of 1835.

c) They were few in numbers and ill prepared for the hazards that lay ahead.

a) The migrating Boers thus avoided the overcrowded Coastal areas, traveled eastwards, the northwards or north easterly.

- b) And followed the middle grassland on Veldt, west of Drakensburg Mountains.
- c) They Crossed Rivers like Vaal Orange before they continued with their journey.
- d) The group met several dangers in unknown land like, malaria fever, shortage of guns, gun powder and consumable goods.
- e) As such, they were virtually wiped out by the inhabitants of the Limpopo Valley many of them died of fever.
- f) Out of 100 Trekkers that had left the Cape, only 27 survived to reach Lourenco Marques today's Port Maputo /Lourenco Marques.
- g) What came to the Republic of Transvaal was a creation of Hendrik Potgieters and other Trekkers.
- h) The creation started with the first Boer settlement at Zoutpansburg, located in present day Northern Transvaal.
- i) The Boer Republics north of the Vaal were too far from the Cape to be controlled
- j) In 1852, the Sand River Convention legally gave the Boers living north of Vaal their Republic State, thus the creation of Transvaal
- k) The second and largest group was led by Hendrik Potgieter and Sarel Celliers (Any 1)
- l) Soon after learning that the annexation of the Province of Queen.
- m) Adelaide had been cancelled.
- n) This group was subsequently joined by another in August 1836.
- o) This group was under the leadership of Gerrit Maritz and consisted of farmers from Graaff-Reinet.
- p) By 1836, the Great trekkers encountered fierce resistance from the local people the Ndebele.
- q) On 19th October 1836, at the famous Battle of Vegkop, they clashed with the Ndebele.
- r) The Ndebele were defeated and forced northwards across Limpopo River into what is now Zimbabwe.
- s) As a result, the settlers settled to the North of the Vaal and Orange Rivers later.
- t) A Republic of Orange Free State was created by the Bloemfontein in agreement of 1854
- u) A constitution was made which defined among other things.
- v) DRC became the Official Church.
- w) And Dutch language became official language
- x) A people's Council called Volksraad of about 56 members came into being
- y) A president was to be elected for five years.
- z) Henceforth, Hoff Meyer was elected the first President of Orange Free State.
- aa) Piet Retief led to the third and largest group to move out of the Cape.
- bb) He convinced his family to leave Winburg District in 1837.
- cc) His family left with two wagons.
- dd) Later he was joined with 30 other wagons
- ee) These were previously led by Maritz, Uys and Potgieter.
- ff) Had been elected as Governor of the United Laagers in 1833.
- gg) Had been inspired by reports from hunters and traders and scouts.
- hh) Determined to find an independent republic for the Boers in Natal,
- ii) He left the Cape Colony in 1837.
- jj) Moved across Transvaal and Vaal Rivers.
- kk) Descended through Drakensburg mountains into Natal

- ll) Led a group of 2000 Trekkers into Natal and asked King Dingane for land
- mm) The King was alarmed and suspicious of the armed White men.
- nn) Had been warned by a Xhosa Chief Marsabit that the whites had over thrown many African leaders.
- oo) Even all the Bantu regarded them as Mlungu – the devils /Sea monsters
- pp) Tricked Piet and his group to recover the lost Zulu cattle to Tlokwa Chief, Sekonyela.
- qq) Without much difficulty, Zulu cattle were recovered, brought and the group asked for the Promised Land.
- rr) Before give official permission, the Boers advanced in Natal and scattered
- ss) This alarmed the Zulu King Dingane.
- tt) He organized a beer party, invited unnamed Piet Retief to attend and killed the “wizards” Piet and his group.
- uu) The Zulu’s outnumbered the remaining trekkers and almost withdrew
- vv) The appointment and arrival of Andries Pretorius was very timely
- ww) He banked on the banks of Donga and Blood Rivers.
- xx) On 16th December 1838, at the famous battle of Blood River.
- yy) The Zulu people were defeated by the Trekkers under the leadership of Pretorius
- zz) The Zulu lost part of their land to the Trekkers.
- aaa) In this land, the trekkers declared the Republic of Natalia /Natal
- bbb) King Dingane was over thrown, exiled and killed.
- ccc) Mpande became new king with the help of the Boers.
- ddd) Leading to the Boers interference in the Zulu politics
- eee) The Volksraad People’s Council made up of 24 Trekkers was elected
- fff) Andries Pretorius became new commandment General
- ggg) A new capital called Pietmaritzburg was created.
- hhh) In 1843 the Republic began to deteriorate in power and influence when the British annexed it.
- iii) Had been incorporated in the Cape Colony by 1845.
- jjj) **Finally**, in 1848, Orange Free State was annexed by the British.
- kkk) Conclusion: In conclusion, the Trek was slow and gradual.

I 01

B 09

C 01

Map 02

13 marks

3B) What problems did the Trekkers face?

Introduction

(1 mark)

- a) The problems social, political and economic as seen below.

Body

(10 marks)

- b) The journey from the Cape to the interior was too long thus too tiresome to make.
- c) Some of the Trekkers were not organized and were too ignorant about the journey ahead of them.
- d) Diseases; malaria, fever, sleeping sickness which became costly to human life as well as animal life.
- e) Language barrier came as a result of the many local languages spoken by the interior tribes.
- f) Transport problems, no railways, no roads,
- g) No communication like telephones, etc.
- h) Ox-wagon was also not effective because it often broke down and there were no spare parts.
- i) The geographical barriers, mountains, rivers, swamps somehow frustrated the Trekkers' movement to the interior of South Africa.
- j) Leadership struggles among the Trekkers e.g. Potgieter and Pretorius were always in wars of leadership.
- k) Unpredictable climatic conditions e.g. drought.
- l) Heavy rains and drought combined to make the Trekker's life more troublesome. **(Any 1)**
- m) Shortage of supply, food, clothing, weapons, challenged the Trekkers movements.
- n) Hostile tribes, the Zulu and the Ndebele clashed; leading to wars.
- o) Great Trek wars e.g. Vegkop and Blood River.
- p) Lost life / depopulation.
- q) Destruction of property.
- r) Insecurity.
- s) Wild animals killed them and sometimes threatened their life in the interior.
- t) Trekkers lost cattle and sometimes land in the interior.
- u) The Trekkers were so backward, ignorant because education had not been developed among the Boers.
- v) Death of leaders e.g. Piet Retief.
- w) Destruction of property.
- x) Insecurity and uncertainty.

Conclusion

- y) In Conclusion, the problems faced by the trekkers were social, political and economic.

12 marks

I 01 }
B 10 } 12 marks
C 01 }

4A) Why did king Moshoeshoe collaborate with the British in 1868?

Introduction 1 mark

Any 1
ab

- a) As a wise and observant leader, King Mosheshe, believed that the whites were powerful hence any friendship with them could be useful to his people if he was to avoid being swallowed up. Was born in 1786 to Mokachane of the Kwenana tribe.
- b) Factors were political, social and economic.

Body 10 marks

- c) Mosheshe wanted to defend his hard won independence from the new white enemies who looked more powerful.
- d) Succession problems caused conflicts within the royal family due to his polygamous nature and to cool this down, he sought for British Collaboration in 1868.
- e) The confederate Chiefs who had been conquered and absorbed in Sotho Kingdom had started demanding for independence from the center, therefore, threatening Moshoeshoe's peace and security.
- f) The creation of an independent Boer state, to say, Orange Free State in 1854 in Mosheshe's neighborhood caused panic since he never trusted the Boers who blockaded the Basuto from 1860s and nearly starved them.
- g) To deal with such hostile neighbors, he had to seek for British Protection.
- h) The Boers continued demanding for cattle from Moshoeshoe yet it was a major back bone of the Sotho economy.
- i) To avert the threat of Boers he had to seek for British assistance.
- j) The Boers were not willing to get absorbed into the Sotho culture to extent that they were ready to swallow up Sotho independence. So he had to seek British protection against them.
- k) The Boers who were a major external threat possessed strong weapons and to neutralize them, he sought for the British Protection with equal strength of the guns.
- l) The endless Basuto-Boer wars which scared Moshoeshoe especially during his old age also forced him to seek for British protection.
- m) The unfair Warden line separating the Basuto and Boers made Moshoeshoe clash with the British and to restore friendship, Moshoeshoe had to ask for British protection.
- n) In 1858-1865, the Boers especially under President **Boshoff** attacked Mosheshe's strong hold at Thaba-Bosiu forcing him to request for British assistance.
- o) Constant loss of land to Boers and his old age, made Moshoeshoe ask for protection from the British for security.
- p) George Cathcart the British Cape leader was determined to crush the Basuto after the Anglo-Basuto clashes. The best way to please him was to ask for British protection.
- q) The Boers rejected Mosheshe's authority over them. This made Mosheshe insecure with the Afrikaners so he had to seek for British Protection.

Conclusion 1 mark

- r) In conclusion, the ever increasing social, political and economic hardships both internally and externally forced Moshoeshoe to ask for British collaboration in 1868.

I 01
B 10 } 12 marks

4B) Explain the achievements of King Moshoeshoe to the history of Basutoland.**Introduction**

Political, social and economic.

- a) He was able to expand the Basuto nation and also protect the independence of the nation.
- b) He was able to bring people to different origins and background together into one nation.
- c) He laid the foundation for the new powerful Basuto nation.
- d) He effectively headed the Basuto nation during the difficult times of Mfecane.
- e) He also gave effective leadership to the Basuto during the period of European imperialism.
- f) He promoted a nation with one language and culture.
- g) The unity he created through marriage alliances persisted even after his death.
- h) He built a strong army well equipped with guns for the defense of the Basuto.
- i) He successfully defended the nation against hostile neighbors like the Ndebele and Zulu.
- j) He also promoted trade with the British at the Cape.
- k) He restored law and order in an area which had been disturbed by Mfecane revolution.
- l) He skillfully avoided war with the British until his country was declared a protectorate by the British.
- m) He protected and defended the land of his people.
- n) He allowed refugees in his country and gave them land especially those who were displaced by Mfecane.
- o) He allowed missionaries especially PEM to settle in his kingdom and also offer him advise.
- p) He established his capital at Thaba- Bosiu that would easily be protected and defended.
- q) He encouraged Western Civilization like education that had been brought by the missionaries (PEM)
- r) He strengthened Basuto economy by giving land cattle to his people.
- s) Signed the Thaba – Bosui Treaty with the British.
- t) He encouraged many exiles to return to the country from the cape.
- u) He maintained the Pitso council in his administration.
- v) As an intelligent man / leader, he wrote to the British Cape Governor asking for forgiveness after defeating them.
- w) He organized age regiments to establish a mountain hide out at Butha – Buthe.
- x) He sought for peace and offered tributes to powerful leaders like Shaka and Mzilikazi.
- y) Through his peaceful policy, patience and understand, he restored law and order where there was chaos.
- z) He was the greatest diplomat of the time.
- aa) **Conclusion:** Political, social and economic.

I	01
B	11
C	<u>01</u>
	13 marks

5) Explain the contribution of the following in the spread of Christianity in South Africa. (12 marks)

A) DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH

WHITES:

Introduction

1 mark

Any 1

- a) The church was the earliest Christian church in South Africa.
- b) It was formed by the Dutch early settlers and drew its membership from the Boers only.
- c) By 1806 when the British took over the cape, the church was very powerful.
- d) The church was against human rights for the non-whites in South Africa.
- e) The church preaching was based on the Calvinist principles from the Old Testament.
- f) It stated that while the whites were born saved and superior, the non-whites were born doomed and cursed.
- g) Political, social and economic.

Body

10 marks

- h) They promoted the belief that the whites were superior to the Africans.
- i) They encouraged white mistreatment of the Africans.
- j) To them it was normal for the whites to kill Africans.
- k) They encouraged white persecution of the natives in South Africa.
- l) They converted and baptized its Dutch members only.
- m) Built schools for the Dutch education only.
- n) Provided elementary education i.e. reading, writing and arithmetic to its Dutch settlers only.
- o) Believed that God had sent them to preserve white civilization.
- p) Promote Boer spirit of nationalism, isolation greed and pride.
- q) They viewed South Africa as their Canaan i.e. the Promised Land.
- r) Encouraged trade to the Dutch only during Holy Communion.
- s) Activities led to their arrogance.
- t) The church influenced the social, political and economic activities of the Dutch East India Company.
- u) It led to white racial segregation against the Non whites.
- v) Encouraged the grabbing of African land by the whites.
- w) Encouraged marriages among the Boers only.

The Africans

- x) The church believed that God cursed the Africans.
- y) The church never supported human rights for the Blacks.
- z) They persecute Africans and hunted them like animals.
- aa) Led to loss of lives and the depopulation of Africans.
- bb) Led to the African inferior complex as they preached that they were doomed.
- cc) Led to the enslavement of Africans by the Boers.
- dd) Led to the Boer mistreatment of the Blacks.

- ee) Led to the displacement of Africans
- ff) Africans lost land to the Greedy Boers
- gg) Africans became poor as their resources were exploited by the Boer.
- hh) Africans lost their animals during their fights.
- ii) Many wars between Africans and Boers like, the Kaffir wars.
- jj) Africans suffered from racial segregation.
- kk) It led to high illiteracy levels among Africans.
- ll) It led to the general backwardness among Africans.
- mm) It undermined African culture and religion.
- nn) Many Africans were pushed into reserves and Bantustans where conditions were poor.
- oo) White arrogance and exploitation led to the formation of African independent churches.
- pp) Prepared way for the growth of African Nationalism.
- qq) Activities made the Africans to be hated.

rr) Conclusion 1 mark

Political, social and economic.

1 01

B 10

C 01

12 marks

5B) The role of independent African churches

Introduction

1 mark

- a) Independent African churches were break away churches from European led churches.
- b) These churches were mainly controlled funded and organized by Africans.
- c) They were founded by African Priests like Isaiah Tsembe, Nathanile Tile, JosephChilembwe etc.
- d) Originated in Zulu land and spread to other parts of South Africa.
- e) These churches include: the Zionists, the Ethiopian and the Messianic.
- f) The Churches were formed as a result of several factors, religious, economic, social as well as political.

Body

11 marks

- g) They played a positive role towards the struggle for freedom and independence as below;
- h) They preached against land grabbing by Europeans.
- i) Condemned forced labour and enslavement
- j) They preached violently against the white's oppression of Africans.
- k) They called for African Rights.
- l) They trained African leaders like leadership skills and empowered them with self-belief esteem.
- m) They built day schools for African children.
- n) They trained African leaders like Bishop Desmond Tutu who played a major role in the liberation of South Africa and cannot be under estimated.
- o) They worked with other nationalists to South Africa e.g. Nelson Mandela, Albert Luthuli.
- p) They taught African unity as opposed to tribalism and sectarianism, French and Latin.
- q) Their teachings led to spread of Christianity through setting up African Churches.
- r) It led to spread of Christianity among Africans.
- s) They taught African culture through African music, poems and dances hence strengthening African culture and heritage.
- t) They promoted Africa local languages e.g. Zulu as opposed to English, French and Latin.
- u) They fought against Apartheid and racial segregation.
- v) They preached that African was for the Africans and therefore an urgent need for independence.
- w) They inspired African Nationalism
- x) And the formation of political parties in South Africa.
- y) They purified African Tradition religions.

z) Conclusion

1 mark

Political, social and economic.

I	01
B	11
C	<u>01</u>
	13 marks

6A) What were the causes of the 1904-1907 Nama- Herero rebellion?

Introduction 1 mark

ab { Nama-Herero rising was an expression of African resistance against the Germans in South West Africa or Namibia. The Herero were the first group to resist on 12th Jan 1904 and were later joined by the Nama in October 1904. It was led by Samuel Khama Herero, Hendrik Witbooi, Jacob Morenga and Simon Cooper among other leaders. The causes were long term and short term as explained.

- a) The desire for independence among the Nama and Herero people led to the rebellion
- b) At the beginning, the Nama hated Herero's earlier collaboration with the Germans.
- c) Later, as African nationalism grew, the Nama joined the Herero to fight a common enemy- the Germans.
- d) The role of able leaders.
- e) Africans were hurt by the increasing white settlers in South West Africa
- f) The desire by Africans to regain their lost land to the German settlers
- g) The need to end the German Mal-administration e.g. murder, public flogging and the other forms of mistreatment.
- h) European / German imperialism over Namibia.
- i) The lack of respect to African traditional chiefs e.g. overthrown, murdered, imprisonment etc
- j) The African desire to regain their lost cattle through stealing, credit settlement, Rinder Pest epidemic.
- k) Healthy German cows angered Africans.
- l) The boundary war between the Germans and Herero of 1896 set the stage for the rising.
- m) The Herero and Nama were opposed to the German taxation policy.
- n) Germans refused Africans to eat the dead cows.
- o) The heavy taxes and cruel methods of tax collection.
- p) The German construction of the railway line across the Herero territory.
- q) Africans were fed up of forced labor
- r) The horrible working conditions on the German Public Projects.
- s) The spiritual leadership of Prophet Starman encouraged the Nama-Herero rising.
- t) Africans were fighting to regain their lost tradition and values / disrespect of African culture.
- u) Africans hated the German arrogance and discrimination in South West Africa.
- v) Long term enmity / suspicion.
- w) Africans also hated the too much force used by the German administration to crush the rebellion.
- x) Africans blamed the wide spread poverty in southwest Africa on the Germans.
- y) Africans were tired of being disarmed by the Germans.
- z) Inspiration of early wars e.g. Anglo – Zulu – 1879
- aa) The Herero were tired of the horrible socio-economic conditions in the reserves.

bb) **Conclude** **1 mark**

I	01
B	11
C	<u>01</u>
	13 marks

B) How did this rebellion affect the peoples of South West Africa? 12MKS

Introduction

1 mark

- a) The rebellion left far reaching results, both positive and negative.

Body

10 marks

- b) The Nama and the Herero people were finally defeated by the Germans.
- c) It led to the German colonization of South West Africa (Namibia)
- d) Thus confirmed loss of independence and freedom by the Africans.
- e) Some African Chiefs like, Hendrik Witbooi were killed in action;
- f) Samuel Maherero though escaped to Transvaal, died in exile in 1923.
- g) While Jacob Morenga fled the Country to Bechuanaland where he became a refugee.
- h) Then Simon Cooper was driven out of the Country and was later killed by the Police in 1907 after the war.
- i) The rebellion therefore robbed African people of their great leaders.
- j) Even then, the Nama lost their former war-like attitude behavior and became submissive to the whites.
- k) Loss of land.
- l) Cattle were no longer a symbol of prestige & economic resource in South West Africa.
- m) There was heavy loss of valuable Property like settlements.
- n) This was followed heavy losses of cattle through credit settlement and raids.
- o) A general decline in the economy was experienced
- p) Outbreak of famine
- q) Trade declined.
- r) Destruction of property, crops, food stores resulting in general widespread poverty.
- s) Displacement, hardships ;African survivors were pushed or sent into Kalahari Desert
- t) There was misery and suffering among the Africans
- u) Other Africans were then subjected to cruel cheap labor on farms and projects
- v) Africans lost their cultures and values;
- w) Many dropped their customs and values in favor of other values.
- x) Insecurity, chaos and political uncertainty became the order of the day.
- y) Africans were required to carry restrictive passes to move from one place to another.
- z) There was increased Germans into Namibia and by 1913,
- aa) The white population had risen to 14840 compared to 8640 in 1903.
- bb) Africans were extremely exploited due to the extension of the rail way line to the interior.
- cc) Commercial interaction between the coast and the interior became very easy
- dd) In 1907, the Germans introduced a new labor code, which gave them power to exploit Africans more brutally.
- ee) Westernization as Christianity, western education spread.
- ff) Medical services improved the lives of the peoples South West Africa
- gg) German administration led to the end of petty wars that had existed in Namibia for long.
- hh) The war led to the emergence of modern African nationalism as future political leaders drew positive lessons from this revolt.
- ii) The war was too costly to both the Germans and Africans.

jj) The Germans used over 120million US Dollars & Africans lost troops during the war.

kk) **Conclusion** **1 mark**

In conclusion, in spite of the defeat of Africans by the Germans, the rebellion cleared way for national liberation struggles of South West Africa. (Namibia)

Any other suitable conclusion.

I 01

B 10

C 01

12 marks

7. (a) Explain the terms of the 1908 National Convention.

13 marks

Introduction

- (a) It was a National meeting mandated to draft a Union While Constitution.
- (b) It was to present, discuss and pass a new constitution of the British and Boers in South Africa.
- (c) Representative came from the four states of the cape; Natal, Transvaal and Orange Free State.
- (d) Only delegates from the cape represented both Africans and Asians (Non whites).
- (e) Racist Rhodesia also sent observers to attend the National meeting.
- (f) The meeting was held in two sessions; October and November 1909 (Cape and Durban).

TERMS / BODY

Government terms

- (g) A Union government was to be adopted.
- (h) To be headed by a Governor General.
- (i) The Governor General was to be assisted by a Prime Minister.
- (j) Louis Botha was to become the Prime Minister.
- (k) He was to be deputized by Christian units.
- (l) The Prime Minister was to be helped by ten (10) ministers.
- (m) There was to be equality among all whites.
- (n) The British were to withdraw their support to Africans / Non-whites.

Parliamentary terms

- (o) The Union proposed one Union parliament.
- (p) The parliament was to have two houses i.e.
- (q) The Upper House (Senate) and the Lower House (The House of Assembly).
- (r) The Upper House was to stay for ten years and re-elected.
- (s) It was to endorse Parliamentary bills before being passed into laws.
- (t) The Lower House was to stay for five (5) years and re-elected.
- (u) It was to discuss bills before approval.

Terms on towns

- (v) The Cape was to become the Parliamentary city / town.
- (w) Former colonies were to become provinces of the union government.
- (x) Orange Free State was to be re-named as Orange River Colony.
- (y) Each province was to cater for its social and economic needs e.g. Education and Health.
- (z) The Supreme Court was to be at Bloemfontein.
- (aa) The capital city of the union government was to be Pretoria.
- (bb) Lesotho, Botswana and Swazi land (HCTs) were to be incorporated into the union.

Language and equality terms

- (cc) All whites were to be equal.
- (dd) Long term conflicts were to end between the races. (British and Boers).
- (ee) Peace, harmony and reconciliation were to be restored between the two races.
- (ff) Dutch and English languages were to become official languages.

Voting terms

- (gg) Voting was to be restricted to only Europeans aged 18.
- (hh) Only rich and educated Africans in the British colonies i.e. Cape and Natal was to vote.
- (ii) Generally, Africans were restricted from voting.

(jj) Conclude

I 01
B 11
C 01
13 marks

B) What were the results of this convention?

12MKS

Introduction

The effects were several and were positive and negative.

Body / effects

- a) The National Convention a turning point because it was the major step for the closer Union of South Africa.
- b) The National Convention drafted the Constitution of 31st May 1910.
- c) The Conference created the structures of the government which had the following:
- d) The **Monarch of England** was to be overall head of the Union.
- e) The Union was to be headed by the **Governor General**.
- f) The Governor General was helped by an elected Prime Minister.
- g) The Prime Minister was helped by **10 Ministers**.
- h) The delegates proposed **One Parliament** for the Union government.
- i) The Parliament was made up of **Two Houses** i.e.
- j) The **Upper House (Senate)** and the **Lower House (House of Assembly)**
- k) The **Upper House (Senate)** stayed for 10 years and re-elected.
- l) The Lower House stayed for **5 years** and re-elected.
- m) Voting was conducted by only **males above 18 years**.
- n) Africans were **excluded** from the Union government.
- o) Africans voted separately especially those who were in **Transvaal and Orange Free State**.
- p) In Natal and the Cape, only rich and educated Africans voted.
- q) Africans were made **Second class citizens** while the Europeans, **First class citizens**.
- r) A **Unitary Government** was adopted.
- s) **Louis Botha** became the first Prime Minister.
- t) The National Conference defined the powers of the state and provincial government.
- u) Every province had its own departments for **health and education**.
- v) The Four Colonies became **Provinces** and lost their independence.
- w) It ended the long term enmity between the British and Boers.
- x) **Dutch and English** became official languages.
- y) Non Whites entry into the Parliament was blocked.
- z) The Northern territories (HCTs) of **Botswana, Rhodesia and Swazi land** were made part of the union government.
- aa) It confirmed the removal of African voting rights.
- bb) The whites adopted a common **racial policy towards the Nonwhites / British stopped protecting Africans**.
- cc) It led to **misery and suffering** among the Africans.
- dd) The whites dominated the politics of South Africa.
- ee) **Poverty** among the Africans increased.
- ff) Bloemfontein became the Supreme Court.
- gg) **Conclude**

8) Explain the contribution of the following to the struggle for the independence of South Africa:

A) NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO) 10MKS

- a) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO] started as a twin mutual understanding, between USA and Britain.
- b) Its founders were USA's President Franklin Roosevelt and UK's Premier Winston Churchill, with Russian leader Stalin as the observer
- c) It was signed in August in 1941 with NATO as a strategy to counteract with this pinch of war.
- d) Not only did the Charter influence USA to intervene in World War II but also had a significant role towards the struggle for the liberation of African states.
- e) NATO confirmed the legitimacy of African aspiration for independence before the struggle for independence had been labeled by the whites as unlawful and rebellious.
- f) NATO Charter led to UNO in 1945 which became a custodian of World peace and rights of man through UNO.
- g) Africans petitioned their colonial masters for failure to grant them independence.
- h) Therefore, the new World Peace keeping body became a platform for African struggle for independence.
- i) The principle of self determination of all states which had been deprived of their political rights was a consequence of NATO. Through this principle, the oppressed blacks in SA demanded for political change.
- j) NATO demanded for the rights of all people to choose a form of government of their will which would have later influenced the thinking of political leaders like Nelson Mandela, Robert Sobhukwe to desire for black political freedom in South Africa.
- k) NATO made Britain to declare her commitment to respect democracy and the right of the colonial people to self employment and this later contributed to the dismantling of apartheid.
- l) The 1955 freedom Charter in South Africa which advocated for a free multi-racial South Africa could have embraced this declaration.
- m) It created political awareness among Africans under colonial domination that independence and freedom was a right but not a favour from colonialists therefore contributed to the end of apartheid.
- n) NATO opened gates for USA and Russia to intervene in World War II in 1941 and as the new Super powers.
- o) Their anti-colonial attitude influenced the struggle to end apartheid in South Africa and South West Africa [Namibia]
- p) The 1945 Pan African Manchester Conference delegates passed a resolution demanding for the implementation of the Atlantic Charter they were referring to the principle of self determination and governance of the nations in the world.
- q) Consequently, this contributed to the crushing of apartheid in both South Africa and Namibia.
- r) During the Bandung Conference of 1955 in Indonesia, the Afro-Asian delegates were influenced by NATO to declare their support to self determination.
- s) They equally demanded for respect of the sovereign rights of the Colonial people to be free from Colonial domination. Black South Africans and Namibians were among the oppressed peoples.

- t) It influenced American commitment to the decolonization process in Africa and later USA committed her financial and moral support towards the dismantling of apartheid
- u) It exposed the white man's conspiracy against the non whites in South Africa when addressing the House of Commons, Winston Church Hill claimed the Charter applied to European nations under German influence.
- v) The NATO Charter influenced the activities of Political movements in Africa henceforth inspiring the activities of PAC, ANC and SWAPO in South Africa
- w) These Parties later championed the fight for black freedom and independence.
- x) In conclusion, therefore, NATO, like other international bodies played a significant role in as far as supporting black freedom in South Africa and Namibia, though originally it began with emphasis on German.

B) AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (ANC) 15MKS

- y) ANC was the largest and perhaps the best known Nationalist Party in South Africa
- z) ANC, the African National Congress, started in 8th January, 1912 in the Bloemfontein Conference.
- aa) It started as South African Native National Congress but renamed as African National Congress in 1923.
- bb) Since then, it became a nationwide political movement in South Africa.
- cc) Its founders were nationalists like John Dube, Solomon Plaatje and Pixley Seme among others.
- dd) Its first president was Reverend John Dube, Solomon Plaatje as Secretary and Dr Pixley Seme as Treasurer.
- ee) Enoch Sentonga, a Xhosa musician sang his famous song 'God Bless Africa' in an opening prayer of the conference.
- ff) His became a national anthem not only to the majority ruled South Africa but also throughout Central and East Africa.
- gg) In 1940, Dr. Xuma became its first elected President and In 1952, Albert Lithuli was elected President its General of the Party.
- hh) The founders of the Congress resolved that they would use peaceful means, mainly non violence protests, petitions and delegation as a method to fight for the rights.
- ii) This decision was influenced by the Indian Nationalist Mahatma Gandhi hence the Gandhi Passive resistance Approach.
- jj) The ANC new leadership of Albert Lithuli, Oliver Tambo and Nelson Mandela changed the approach. Later the Program of Action was adopted thus it became a militant Political Party.
- kk) In 1912, the real struggle to attain the Black majority rule started with the formation of African Native Congress.
- ll) It was in 1923 that ANC i turned into a nationwide movement and became more vibrant in the struggle.
- mm) Later the ANC leadership of Albert Lithuli, Oliver Tambo, Robert Sobukwe, Walter Sisulu and later Nelson Mandela who sacrificed the lives in the sake of freedom of the entire people of South Africa.
- nn) Indeed through their Party activities and partly the external pressure, apartheid was later abandoned in 1994.

- oo) In their struggle for black freedom, ANC leaders employed various methods and policies which kept on changing from time to time depending on the situation.
- pp) At first, the nationalists had preferred to use a more peaceful approach where Africans aired up their views but by 1949 the method had failed.
- qq) Then from 1949-1961, ANC leadership adopted a fundamental change of policy and method of strikes and peaceful demonstration.
- rr) Earlier, in 1943, ANC youth leagues was formed and this added new ideas and blood into the Party.
- ss) The Youth wing had introduced a program of Action which was later adopted the ANC party that the struggle was given a new outlook of being a national freedom and independence struggle.
- tt) Under the leadership of Albert Lithuli, ANC called for greater African participation in commerce and the economy in general.
- uu) It also recommended for the mobilization of funds for African education since the whites had provided for inferior type of education to the Africans.
- vv) Demonstrations on a country wide scale, strike action and civil disobedience were to replace words.
- ww) He called for nationwide demonstrations, strikes, civil disobedience which must replace words earlier on used.
- xx) He thus remarked, he wrote a letter to the South Africa authorities especially, the Prime Minister Dr. Daniel Malan which warned him of disobedience campaigns if there was no repealing the discriminatory laws.
- yy) Though the South African government persisted and adamantly replied, "The differences between whites and non whites were permanent not man-made... the government had no intention of power sharing with the non whites".
- zz) It apparently underlined the struggle for political freedom for the Black majority as a serious one.
- aaa) In 1952 under the leadership Albert Lithuli and others, Nelson Mandela organized a defiance campaign against apartheid.
- bbb) ANC succeeded in terms of mobilization and involvement of all disgruntled groups to join and fight unjust laws.
- ccc) Secondly, it increased the political awareness of the Blacks and increased the ANC popularity.
- ddd) The ANC leadership supported a series of Boycotts: a bus boycotts in Alexandra Town ship against higher fares.
- eee) African workers walked to work and back for three months, forcing the company to reduce the new fare; and potato boycotts against the living and working conditions on European farms.
- fff) Further, the ANC greatest achievement under Albert Lithuli was the calling of 1955 multi-racial Conference, in which the blacks, the Indians, the coloreds and the Liberal whites adopted the freedom Charter of 1955 which strongly demanded for human rights for all.
- ggg) On March 21, 1960, ANC and PAC leaders led a Joint anti-Pass Protest which came to be known as the Sharpeville Massacre.
- hhh) Internally many innocent people were killed (over 69) increasing hatred towards the apartheid regime.

- iii) Secondly, since 1960 ANC declared March 28 a day of national mourning as thousands of workers stayed home.
- jjj) The ANC leader Albert Lithuli led the national wide demonstration by publicly burning his pass.
- kkk) On 30th March, 1960, the government declared a state of emergency, mobilized the troops banned public meetings and arrested many people totaling to 20,000 including ANC, PAC and Liberal Party members, men, women.
- lll) The ANC leadership increased the African urgent desire for political change in South Africa.
- mmm) When the ANC leadership realized that peaceful resistance had failed in its aims, they sought for more militant means to solve the apartheid problem, accelerating the pace for black freedom.
- nnn) The formation of underground military organizations—the UmkhontoWesizwe for ANC in 1961 was to back up the struggle for black freedom later PAC formed Poqo as its military organization.
- ooo) It is said that the military camps of ANC received more military recruits and it boosted the ANC popularity even in the villages.
- ppp) ANC always campaigned for the release of all political prisoners from time to time—the release of Nelson Mandela, Thambo and Walter Sisulu.
- qqq) The ANC's activities such as the Sharpeville Massacre later internationalized the freedom struggle in South Africa.
- rrr) For example, in 1961, the ANC leader Albert Lithuli became the first African ever to win the Nobel Peace prize, the most coveted award of its kind in the world.
- sss) There were worldwide criticisms and sympathy about the suffering of the blacks. Since then, the international community became more negative against apartheid.
- ttt) The American state department, the British House of Commons and the Security Council of UN Spoke violently in their criticism of the regime-
- uuu) Even USA, one of the strongest friends of the regime and their investors began to withdraw their money from South Africa thus hurting her economy gradually.
- vvv) ANC won sympathy of some African and Asian members of the UN. March 21, of every year was set aside by UN as an international day for the elimination of racial discrimination.
- www) Owing to much pressure, on 31, May, 1961, the Republic of South Africa withdrew from the Commonwealth and in 1970 South Africa was officially excluded from the Commonwealth games.
- xxx) Between 1976- 90, the Activities and role of ANC ceased to exist inside South Africa and they became almost a wholly exile movements.
- yyy) The armed guerilla struggle took over under the brand UmkhontoWesizwe- the Spear of the Nation.
- zzz) Earlier, ANC leaders like Nelson Mandela had travelled abroad – Algeria and sought for various forms of assistance from other friendly African States.
- aaaa) He convinced many African States to offer training grounds as well as offering education scholarship to ANC students.
- bbbb) Thus ANC guerillas were offered training grounds in Zambia, Algeria Mozambique and Uganda.

- cccc) They also obtained scholarships to study in the universities in Kampala and Lusaka.
- dddd) Some OAU member states even offered to provide 1% of their annual budget to aid the struggle for majority rule in South Africa.
- eeee) UNO and OAU were later persuaded to support ANC by exerting a lot of Pressure on the Whites.
- ffff) ANC encouraged OAU to slap economic embargo on the Whites in South Africa to hurt her economy.
- gggg) Through writings of the ANC leaders—No easy walk to Freedom, the ANC managed to expose the wrongs in South Africa creating both international awareness.
- hhhh) OAU member opposed dialogue talks with South Africa and provided moral, material and financial support to the armed struggle.
- iiii) Some of the Ports of friendly states like Maputo –Mozambique became transit ports for ANC troops and fire –arms.
- jjjj) OAU succeeded in isolating South Africa South Africa diplomatic as they out all air travels to South Africa by African states.
- kkkk) ANC got Military troops from communist states for example, Cuba to fight Apartheid.
- llll) They carried out several bombings and attacks on government. In 1980, Umkhonto successful attacked one of the leading Oil-coal industries in Orange Free State and Transvaal and inflicted a major blow.
- mmmm) By 1990, it is important to note the activities of ANC and PAC had succeeded in as far as making the country ungovernable and no doubt, the government later yielded to political change.
- nnnn) South Africa was forced to effect important political reforms in which they released all political prisoners including Nelson Mandela, conducted a free and fair multi –racial elections in which ANC normally participated under Nelson Mandela convincingly won in 1994.
- oooo) They also through their umbrella, ANC solicited for military, material and diplomatic support from international organizations.
- pppp) ANC also trained and raised future African leaders like, Thabo Mbeki, Jacob Xuma among others, who took over leadership after the old generation.

END