

EASY-TO-READ SEMINAR QUESTIONS
AND ANSWERS

O-LEVEL, 2012

HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA

PREPARED BY:

NDUHUKIIRE AGGREY

0772 696 677 / 0705 987 911

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
ST. JOSEPH OF NAZARETH HIGH SCHOOL



1. (a) Explain the causes of conflicts between the Bapedi and the Whites between 1961 – 1879.

The Pedi were led by Sekukuni son of Sekwati.

The Pedi resisted against the Whites & British.

The kingdom was further made stronger and determined to fight.

Desire by Whites to expand. Transvaal state eastwards annoyed the Bapedi leading to conflicts.

Sekukuni's refusal to accept Transvaal domination over the Pedi.

The desire by the Pedi to preserve their independence from being eroded by the Whites resulted into conflicts.

Sekukuni's rivalry with his brother Mwampuru who allied with Whites against the Pedi hence conflicts.

Whites hated the Pedi state because it was a home for all enemy groups so Whites fought to get rid of them.

Mistrust and suspicions between Whites and British. This created a war mood hence conflicts.

Failure of the Pedi and Whites to settle their conflicts peacefully and amicably.

Sekukuni's hatred for Whites encouraged him to rise against Whites hence conflicts.

Whites missionaries were agents of division in the kingdom so Pedi fought to keep their state united.

Throwing out of missionary merensky from his mission at maandagshoek angered Whites leading to conflicts.

The Whites regarded the Pedi as being anti-developmental and uncivilized so they fought to civilize them.

The false rumours that the Pedi had burnt down a German mission annoyed Whites since Germans were their allies.

The Pedi wanted to revenge against the Whites who had earlier attacked them together with Swazi.

Harassment of the Pedi e.g. public beating by Whites angered them leading to conflicts with Whites.

Annexation of Transvaal by British made Whites to search for a new territory in Pedi-land leading to conflicts.

Both fought to avoid raids and counter raids.

Rise of Whites imperialism with the desire to acquire new territories made them fight the Pedi with the desire to control them.

Land alienation by the Whites angered the Pedi so they fought to restore their lost land.

Disrespect of African leaders by the Whites angered the Pedi leading to conflicts.

Boer leaders had earlier killed their leaders so they wanted to fight back.

The Pedi were war-like people with the desire to fight Whites hence conflicts.

(b) Why were the Bapedi unsuccessful in this armed struggle?

The disunity within the Bapedi themselves for example the rivalry between Mwanpuru and his brother Sekukuni.

The whites were militarily superior compared to the whites.

The teachings of white missionaries that weakened the hearts of Africans

The force and determination used by the whites to take over Bapedi state.

The natural calamities such as famine which struck the Bapedi.

The unfaithful Bapedi who at times collaborated with the whites.

The death of inspirational leaders who would have led the Bapedi against the whites for example; Sekwati, father of Sekukuni.

The weak economy of the Bapedi which could not support them against the rich whites.

The lack of nationalism within the Bapedi.

The Divide and Rule policy which was being used by the whites against the Bapedi.

The Bapedi had inferior weaponry compared to that of the whites like sticks and spears against guns.

The belief in superstition to save them against the whites made them to lose to the whites.

The Scotchd earth policy where the whites destroyed all the property of the Bapedi they came into contact with.

2. (a) Why was Apartheid policy introduced in South Africa?

Apartheid policy was introduced in South Africa in 1948.

It was forwarded by the Afrikaner university professors.

Apartheid was Whites' favourable policy.

By 1940, all laws were adjusted to suit the new change.

Apartheid was introduced to promote racial discrimination between whites and Africans.

It was put in place to promote separate developments between whites and Africans.

Apartheid policy was aimed at separating the races in South Africa such as the Africans and whites.

It was characterized by creation of separate homelands for Africans and whites.

Whites wanted to promote racial prejudice by discriminating against Africans.

The role of the Dutch reformed church which championed the policy.

The desire by the Whites to suffocate African nationalism by dividing them along tribal lines.

The Whites also wanted to suffocate African rights and freedom by keeping them inferior.

Desire by Whites to promote white supremacy over Africans.

The fear by Whites to be dominated by the man Africans made them to introduce apartheid.

Whites wanted to promote African enslavement by denying them their rights.

It was aimed at isolating Africans for the benefit of whites.

Apartheid was put in place to crash the African nationalism by denying them freedom of movement.

It was to prevent Africans from involving in politics.

Apartheid was aimed at disarming Africans completely.

To prevent criticism from within South Africa against white minority rule.

Apartheid was aimed at rendering Africans poor and backward.

To create cheap and easy labour from Africans in reserves.

To prevent competition for jobs between Africans and the whites.

Apartheid was aimed at denying Africans' ownership of minerals.

Apartheid was introduced to ease exploitation of minerals such as gold and diamond since it weakened Africans making them unable to fight for their resources.

To facilitate land grabbing by the Whites.

Apartheid was a way of pleasing the poor whites in South Africa.

(b) Describe how South African government applied Apartheid since 1910.

Apartheid was a machinery built over a period of 30 years.

By 1948, all laws had been adjusted and revised to reflect this new change.

The policy was applied in many fields such as education, employment, land ownership among others.

IN EDUCATION:

Bantu education was to prepare them for inferior positions since it encouraged them to exercise their talents in agriculture.

The education act of 1953, declared that blacks education had to in their language.

Whites ensured that academic and professional training were not given to the Africans.

Africans mainly received agriculture lessons to equip them for future life.

The Bantu education was removed from missionary control and high education of Africans in towns banned.

In 1959, the university's act expelled Africans from white universities like Xhosa university in fort Hare, Zulu in Ngoye and coloureds to Belleville.

The education system promoted ethnic studies rather the study of South Africa as a whole.

IN EMPLOYMENT:

Africans were given only unskilled jobs.

1911 mines and work Act forbade employment of Africans as professionals.

1937, the Government industrial act denied Africans membership in any registered trade union.

1951, the native builders workers act prohibited the employment of Africans as skilled workers in towns.

LAND:

The land act of 1913 restricted Africans from residing outside their districts.

By 1913, land was divided into two that is for whites and for Africans.

1950, the group area's Act created homes for all races and those Africans called Bantustans.

Africans had to get permission to move outside from their villages and were not to stay outside for more than 3 days.

Had to obtain permits to enter towns and were not to stay for more than 72 hours.

The land act gave 87% of the land to the whites.

1937, urban areas Act made it illegal for Africans to live in towns of whites.

After 1950, whites took Johannesburg and Soffala towns and Africans within 19km of these towns were sent away.

Even Asians and coloureds who had shops and property in European areas were prohibited from using them.

1949, the marriage Act prohibited intermarriage between the whites and Africans.

1950, people of South Africa had to be registered as whites including Whites, British and other Europeans and natives such as Africans, coloureds and Asians.

1936, the native representation act dictated that Africans had to vote separately only in their Bantustans.

In 1960, the Xhosa in Transkei were given independence with a government of 63 appointed chiefs and 45 elected members.

In 1913, An immigration bill was passed banning the admission of more Indians into South Africa.

The native representation act in 1936 removed Africans from the native voters' roll.

1950 communism Act gave whites powers to arrest and imprison all those promoting anti-whites feeling especially from A.N.C

Even newspapers thought of supporting African nationalism were banned.

The prisons Act of 1959, made it illegal to report prison conditions and for prisoners to communicate with anyone.

In 1974, the state was given liberty to forbid any African organization from getting funds.

3. (a) In what ways did the O.A.U show its opposition to apartheid?

O.A.U was formed in 1963 at Addis Ababa in Ethiopia.

It pressurized western powers that were selling arms to South Africa to stop.

O.A.U tried to weaken the military strength of South Africa by supporting rebels against her regime.

It opposed the participation of African sportsmen, women in competitions with countries that had connections with South Africa.

O.A.U formed a committee of liberation whose duty was to liberate South Africa from Apartheid.

It offered the Mogadishu declaration of 1971 and Dar-es-salaam declaration of 1975 aimed at ending apartheid.

O. A. U opposed dialogue with South Africa and the Bantustans setup to fool the world that S.Africa was free.

Member states of O.A.U were freely encouraged to accept A.N.C guerillas to train in their territories like Uganda and Libya.

O.A.U made South Africa to improve some conditions to Africans and improved her relationship with some African countries.

It maintained the diplomatic isolation of South Africa.

Members voiced their anti-apartheid feelings in international For a which also produced results.

24 member countries in 1976 boycotted the Olympics in Newsworld because South Africa was to participate.

Member countries contributed a certain percentage of their Gross Domestic Product i.e. 0.4% towards the liberation committee.

Some African countries like Tanzania and Zambia contributed soldiers and money towards fighting apartheid.

O.A.U leaders such as Nyerere and Kenneth Kawunda got diplomatic help of keeping South Africa out of the commonwealth in 1960.

O.A.U supported the imposition of economic sanctions on South Africa.

O.A.U advised and thus prevented member countries from dealing with South Africa.

(b) Why did O.A.U fail to achieve its objectives?

Many member states failed to contribute towards the liberation committee and even to O.A.U itself.

Ideological differences among members arising from capitalism and socialism which divided members further.

Many member states had internal problems to worry about.

South Africa was militarily stronger than all African government.

South Africa was very rich economically and thus could manage financing all her fights ably.

Military Dictators in member states distorted the continuity and flow of anti-apartheid struggle.

Not all member states of O.A.U were committed to the struggle.

Some opportunist members like Malawi and Zaire collaborated with South Africa.

Even in the U.N, the strong members continued to support South Africa.

O.A.U lacked an army and thus lacked a high command to enforce her command.

Africans in South Africa were also divided such as the Inkatha was somehow sympathetic to whites.

South African whites repeatedly invaded the frontline states and thus weakened them.

South Africa also killed her great opponents both within and outside like Samora Machel.

The frontline states like Mozambique and Angola had their internal opponents supported by South Africa.

4. (a) What were the causes of the defiance campaign of 1952?

On 26th June 1952, Doctor Moroka, the president general of ANC called for a defiance campaign which was directed at six apartheid laws.

- The..... pass laws
- The group areas Act
- The separate representation Act
- The Bantu Authorities Act
- Stock limitations regulation.

On 06th April 1952, while the whites celebrated the Dutch landing at Cape, Africans all-over the country produced the greatest gathering and prayed for freedom.

A group of 25 high spirited men and women wearing ANC armbands and shouting Mayibuye Africa (Let Africa return) marched with huge pleasure through the European only entrance – the railway station.

A veteran Ghandian led 52 defiers including Walter Suulu into action without the permits legally required of visitors to Bantu areas.

That night in Johannesburg, the ANC held a meeting which dispersed at 11:00 O'clock and the defiers then moved through the streets.

In the days that followed, the campaigns spread like bush fire factor and officer workers, doctors, lawyers, teachers, students and clergy defied pass laws.

(b) What were the results of the defiance campaign of 1952?

The campaign failed to secure the abolition of unjust laws because the government went ahead with apartheid.

A.N.C prestige was improved and its membership multiplied from 7,000 to more than 100,000.

Chief Albert Lithuli was elected president general while Walter Sisulu was elected secretary general.

The leader of the group that marched through the European only entrance was sentenced to 30 days, the others 15 days of imprisonment.

30th July, the police raided A.N.C members of the campaign like Moroka, Dadoo, Sisulu among others.

Many workers who participated in the campaign were dismissed by their employers.

It attracted the attention of U.N.O to South Africa which called for the debate to the ratio police of South Africa.

Many people lost lives for example 14 Africans in Kimberley, 11 in East London all shot dead.

Many people were injured such as 78 in Kimberley, and 50 in East London.

Property destruction.

The campaign led to the formation of congress democrats, a radical white group.

It led to drafting of the freedom charter by the national council of the congress of people.

The drafted charter called for peace and friendship with South Africa and settlement of all international disputes by negotiations not war.

5. (a) What were the causes of the Sharpeville massacre of 1960?

This incident is widely known as Sharpeville massacre and to some pass protest.

The Sharpeville massacre occurred during the apartheid government led by an infamous doctor verwood.

It took place in the dirty blood town of Sharpeville situated in the mining city of Vereeniging.

The incident occurred on Monday, 21st/03/1960.

In it the panicky Sharpeville police opened fire on a harmless crowd of protestors killing 60 innocent people.

Lt. Donel Liernnar and Maj. Van, leaders of Sharpeville police station believed that Africans could not protest peacefully.

The rise of African nationalism and formation of political parties fueled the 5000 gathering of Africans at Sharpeville.

Over exploitation of African labour since Africans were not supposed to fall sick.

Africans demanded their independence with their common slogan of Africa for Africans.

Africans had lost many relatives to date imprisonment.

Africans hated their enslavement.

The unpopular bus that made many black skilled workers became mere slaves.

There existed wide spread imprisonment without trials especially because of violating pass-laws.

The white bases increased house rent of most of Sharpeville with no corresponding rise in wages.

The African workers were very poorly paid and could not even sustain minimum standards of living.

The system further denied Africans a chance to acquire better workers employment.

(b) What were the results of the Sharpeville massacre of 1960?

The results were both positive and negative.

Over 60 people were shot dead and mostly from their backs.

Over 180 people were wounded.

Many arrests were made and many imprisoned.

The Ghandist approach of non-violence gained more grand and appeal.

O.A.U became more committed towards the liberation of South Africa.

The apartheid regime became more furious and banned both A.N.C and P.A.C

The youth became more militant and formed P.O.Q.O and the spear of the nation to champion the independence struggle.

The apartheid policy became more brutal and shameless.

The incident increased African nationalism as nationalists planned a united front against apartheid.

A day of mourning was declared on 28th March, 1960 and many refused to go for work.

Some European investors withdrew their money from South Africa.

A state of emergency was declared and many nationalists were arrested.

Passes were banned in the short-term but later they merged.

More Africans followed across the country.

6. (a) Why did the Germans occupy Namibia in 1884?

Namibia was 1st occupied by the Nama and Herero.

The Nama tended to be superior over the Herero.

The missionaries and Herero requested the British to come and protect them against the Nama but the British refused and referred them to Germans who has shown interest by 1884.

The Germans wanted to spread Christianity to improve morals of the people in Namibia.

The Germans were looking for raw materials for their home industries.

The discovery of minerals in South Africa made them to rush to Namibia hoping to discover more minerals.

They wanted to resettle their surplus population.

They wanted to invest their surplus capital in Namibia.

They wanted to extend their rule.

They wanted to secure profitable market for their produce.

They wanted to fulfill the terms of the 1884 Berlin conference.

They wanted to gain prestige for acquiring many colonies.

They wanted to prevent other powerful states from occupying it.

The love for adventure made them to occupy Namibia.

They wanted to turn Namibia into a whiteman's colony.

The Germans were superior than Namibians thus found it easy in occupying Namibia.

(b) What were the effects of the German rule in Namibia?

The results were both positive and negative.

It was strongly resisted by the Nama and Herero because of its brutality.

Africans lost their fertile land and were not allowed to own land.

Africans lost cattle to the Germans in form of taxation.

African chiefs were killed by Witboi.

There was loss of lives.

Africans were depopulated.

Africans were forced into reserves with terrible conditions.

Africans paid heavy taxes for the benefit of Germans.

It led to growth of African nationalism.

Africans were enslaved forcefully on German farms.

Africans were divided.

Passbooks were introduced restricting freedom of movement of the Africans.

Africans were impoverished.

Misery and suffering of Africans increased.

Some Africans got poorly paid employment.

A better infrastructure was established in Namibia.

7. (a) What role did Sam Nujoma (SWAPO) play in the attainment of independence for Namibia?

Nujoma belonged to the elite nationalist group and was an Ovambo by tribe.

In 1959, formed Ovambo land people's organization with Jacob Kahenge.

In 1960 the party was transformed into SWAPO at the request of Kevin, the Namibian representative at the United Nation.

In 1960, SWAPO launched an armed struggle against South Africa.

SWAPO boycotted participation in politics because the apartheid regime had continued grabbing African land.

They led strikes against job discrimination.

They petitioned world bodies for the attainment of independence.

SWAPO operated with SWANU to co-ordinate efforts against the whites.

SWAPO mainly mobilized the dense Northern population against apartheid regime.

They campaigned for Namibia's independence and the establishment of a non-racial state.

They campaigned for justice, liberty and human dignity to prevail.

From 1973 onwards SWAPO disrupted white activities in the homeland of Ovambo and Kavambo.

SWAPO opposed the Tornholle proposals which never supported a fully independent Namibia.

They also led Africans not to participate in elections by Tornholle and persuaded many voters to boycott the polls.

(b) What problems were faced by the SWAPO during her independence struggle?

SWAPO lacked financial support to carry out its activities.

It suffered from divisions for example; it always conflicted with SWANU.

The South African regime had a very strong presence in Namibia.

Many nationalists were arrested and killed by the whites.

It lacked very strong leaders; Kutako and Nujoma came very late.

Strong grassroots leaders who could mobilize commoners were very rare.

Some nationalists championed tribal conflicts for example; SWAPO was originally for the Ovambo.

SWAPO lacked strong military support.

Initially O.A.U did not support SWAPO.

The divide and rule policy which went with the Bantustans divided up the people.

The whites from South Africa raided SWAPO camps in Angola especially from 1978.

The apartheid politics which were extended into Namibia delayed SWAPO movements.

The South African regime annexed Namibia as the fifth province of the regime.

8. (a) What were the main terms of the Vereeniging peace treaty of 1902?

Vereeniging treaty was signed on 31st May 1902.

It was between the victorious British and vanquished/defeated Whites.

It was majorly signed to end the 2nd Anglo-Boer war.

Both Transvaal and O.F.S were to lose their independence and become British colonies.

Whereas Transvaal's name was to remain intact, OFS was to become Orange River Colony.

Both Boer provinces of Transvaal and O.R.C were promised independence in the near future.

Whites were to accept hoisting of British flag in their areas.

Whites were to lay down their arms and ammunition and thereafter, the British soldiers would then be withdrawn.

Both the English and Dutch languages were to be official and equal in status.

Africans were not to play any meaningful role in the politics of South Africa.

Africans who had deserted their work during the war were heavily punished.

Britons were to stop being the champion of African rights and had to stop protecting them.

Britain was to release all Boer prisoners of war and forgive all those bitterinders who were still fighting them.

All the new Africans held in concentration camps were to remain prisoners until further notice.

All Africans having guns were to be disarmed by Baden Powell.

Whites were allowed to keep all their arms as defence against their African neighbours.

Whites were to stop discriminating against British goods and trade was to be made free.

British were to give 30m pounds to the Whites as compensation and 30m pounds as development loans to rehabilitate Boer destroyed economy.

(b) What were the effects/significance of the Vereeniging peace treaty of 1902?

O.F.S and Transvaal lost independence and became British colonies.

Created foundation for long lasting unity between Whites and British.

Placed south Africa in the hands of whites since they were declared true citizens of the country.

Whites lost Swaziland and it was declared British protectorate in 1902.

British stopped championing African rights and sided with Whites in persecuting Africans.

Created peace among the Whites and British.

Boer economy was boosted by the British extension of large sums of money to them e.g. 30m pounds compensations.

Whites promoted their languages i.e. English and Dutch at the expense of their native language.

Treaty cleared way for national convention of 1908 which confirmed the union of all whites in South Africa.

Africans were to be racially segregated since the ground was laid for passing apartheid.

Africans lost independence.

Treaty promoted African nationalism since the whites intensified their hostility against them.

Africans who had deserted their work during the war were punished heavily.

Pass laws against apartheid were intensified and all those who had abused the passes were heavily punished.

Africans were franchised especially in OFS and Transvaal making them second rate citizens.

Over 100,000 Africans were forced to remain in very poorly maintained concentration camps weakening them further.

Africans were completely disarmed and it became illegal for them to own guns.

It intensified African military risings against the whites.

Africans lost their land to the whites.

Reserves for the Africans were created as the official African habitats.

Africans were made very poor since no financial help was extended to them.

9. (a) Why was the National Conference called in 1908?

The national convention/conference was the body mandated to present, debate and pass a new union constitution.

Delegates to convention/conference came from the four states of the cape, Natal, Transvaal and OFS.

Only delegates from the cape represented both the Africans and Europeans.

Racist Rhodesia sent observers but ofcourse their impact was reflected into the convention outcomes.

The convention/conference took place at Durban in Natal in October 1908.

Delegates met to discuss details or the nature of the proposed union.

The convention had to sort out the inter-territory railways and custom differences.

They met to prepare the removal of economic barriers to allow for closer economic cooperation.

It was to find an acceptable formula for the union that was binding to both Whites and the British.

It was to debate the nature of Franchise.

It was to bar the possibility of the re-occurrence of Anglo-Boer wars.

It was to discuss the issue of the National language.

The convention was to clear the political, economic and social problems hindering the union.

It was to debate the nature of the political governance that suited South Africa.

The British were worried at the increasing Boer nationalism which they wanted to halt.

It was to pave way for the final reconciliation and unity between the Whites and the British.

The Boer advances to the Germans also worried the British into meeting the Whites in Durban.

It was also to determine the nature and rights of voting among the various races of South Africa.

(b) What were the results of the conference?

There was to be equality of the English and the Dutch languages.

The British government was to head the new union.

A new constitution was drafted for the union.

It led to the union of Whites and the British under one government.

The union was to be headed by governor general.

The governor general was to be appointed by the British.

It proposed one parliament and consisting of two chambers i.e. the senate and house of assembly for the whites to be housed at the cape.

It took away the right to vote for the Africans. Their interests were greatly ignored and their misery and suffering confirmed.

The four colonies came to be referred to as province of the union.

Ten ministers were to be appointed to help the government general.

The franchise was limited to only Adult males.

The non-whites were blocked from entering the parliament.

Provisions were made in future to include the British territories of northern and southern Rhodesia, Botswana and Basuto land.

One supreme court for the union and the Judiciary based in Bloemfontein of Orange Free State were established.

The executive capital was established at Pretoria of Transvaal.

P.N Botha became the first prime minister of the new union.

It laid the foundation for the apartheid policies and the mistreatment of Africans.

It ended the outstanding Anglo-Boer wars, since the two former enemies now became strong friends.

The Africans were disenfranchised, since they were denied equal voting rights by the whites.

10. (a) What were the causes of the conflicts between the Whites and the Uilanders in Transvaal?

The two had been contacted by 1877 as small mining had started transforming Transvaal.

The relationship between the Whites and the British as already seen was hostile and far from friendly.

The Whites had never trusted British rule because of their long held enmity.

The Whites disliked and mistreated the British ever since the British carried out reforms at the cape which led to the trek.

The British idea of federation, the uilanders were seen by the Whites as agents of this hated scheme hence conflicts.

Imposition of heavy taxes by Kruger Paups government on both uilanders income and machinery causing resentment against the Whites the uilanders constantly resented Boer misrule (mistreatment) and denial of civil rights when the Whites denied them to vote.

Kruger and the Whites distrusted the uilanders and regarded them as exploiters who would run away as soon as the minerals were exhausted.

Many uilanders were not satisfied with the way Kruger government was treating them for example, Uilanders were not allowed to speak English on public occasions.

Uilanders were denied profitable financial contracts in the republic.

The Whites were also worried of the increasing number of the Uilanders in Transvaal who actually were not numbering them by 1895, the Whites thought that the Uilanders wanted to overrun them and take their country.

Kruger's refusal to grant equal voting rights to the Utilanders similar to those enjoyed by the Whites yet the Utilanders were more in number than the Whites.

Kruger extension of the voting period first 2 years, then 5 years and later 8 years annoyed the Utilanders.

The role played by Cecil Rhodes, Dr. Jameson and other British citizens who kept inciting the Utilanders into conflicts with the Whites.

The rise of British imperialism and their desire to paint the whole of South Africa made the Whites suspect the British citizens like the Utilanders made the Whites to increase their hostile attitude towards the utilanders.

The Whites were also unhappy about the increased interference of the British into their internal affairs for example in 1899 when a Boer farmer killed a utilander, the Whites therefore had to persecute the Utilanders the more.

Discovery of gold in Transvaal in 1885 made the Whites more determined to protect their mineral wealth from the "greedy" utilanders.

The utilanders also opposed the bad governance of Paul Kruger.

But generally the cause was the long hatred between the British and the Whites and the desire of the Whites to remain independent.

(b) What led to the failure of the 1895 Jameson raid?

The Utilanders refused to co-operate with the British at the Cape.

The Utilanders were business minded disregarding politics.

Kruger was warned before the raid took place. He was therefore prepared for it.

Cecil Rhodes scheme was not supported by the British government at home. It lacked support of the British parliament.

Jameson and Rhodes went into Transvaal with only 500 men, they underestimated the Boer strength.

Paul Kruger ambushed Jameson and was captured which demoralized the raiders when their commander was arrested.

Lt. Rhodes failed to convince the Utilanders to rebel as it was planned.

The Whites had built a very strong force in preparation for the raid without knowledge of the British.

Not all Utilanders were British supporters actually only a few of them in Johannesburg revolted.

The Whites were very much determined to defend their independence.

Able leadership of Kruger and Jourbert made the Transvaal Whites to defeat the raid.

Poor communication flow between the Rhodes and Jameson had halted the raid but Jameson continued with the raid without continued support from the Cape.

Dr. Jameson's impatience and ambition he moved before final authorization from Rhodes, it was hurriedly prepared that is why it aborted.

Soldiers were reckless instead of cutting Pretoria telegraphic wires those of the Cape were cut instead which blocked communication flow between the fighters and the Cape.

The popularity of Kruger ensured popular resistance against the British in Transvaal hence the defeat of the British.

11. What were the activities of:

(a) The Dutch reformed church.

They believed that whites were saved, Africans were doomed.

Africans belonged to Ham who was cursed by Noah, whites belonged to Japheth and Shem the blessed sons of Noah.

The first official European church in South Africa was one of the four arms of Government

Based from the Old Testament basing on the story of Noah and his three sons.

The church believed that all Africans were cursed by God.

The Dutch-Reformed church controlled settlers' culture and politics.

It advocated for Afrikaner language, norms, religion and way of life.

It promoted Afrikaner nationalism in South Africa.

It performed ceremonies like baptism, among others.

It preached the inferiority of Africans.

It controlled education thus eradicating illiteracy among the Dutch.

It ensured unity among Dutch settlers.

It constructed churches at the Cape.

It built hospitals at the Cape.

It spread Christianity all-over the Cape.

It improved on the morals of the Dutch.

(b) The independent churches in South Africa during the 19th and 20th centuries?

These are churches which broke away from the European led churches.

Three types existed i.e. Ethiopianism, Zionist and Messianic.

The messianic church was led by Isaiah Shembe, the Zulu Messiah.

They criticized the white man's exploitation.

Encouraged Africans to build pure African societies without foreign pollution.

Made Africans aware of the Whiteman's lack of charity, consideration towards Africans.

They expressed hostility against colonialism using the Bible and churches.

They built day schools for the Africans and by-Africans i.e. managed by Africans.

They were a platform to Nationalists to decampaign colonialism.

Laid the foundation to future Nationalists e.g. Bishop Desmond Tutu.

They demonstrated that Africans were capable of managing their affairs.

Influenced African rebellions e.g the Bumbatha and Nama-herero.

Most of them were outwardly religious but inwardly political and gave Africans a sense of self-worth.

They preached that Africa belonged to Africans.

They opposed the apartheid policy and sent African delegates out of South Africa to campaign for African rights.

12. Explain the contribution of the following to the struggle of independence of South Africa:

(a) Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe

He was born in 1924.

He received his education of Lovedale mission school and Fort Hare university.

He worked as a language assistant at the university of Witwatersrand after his education.

He held his position until 1960

In 1957, he became the editor of the Africans newspaper.

He published articles which criticized the white minority rule in South Africa.

In 1959, he formed a political party i.e. the Pan African Congress an organization for only blacks.

He advocated for military violence against Apartheid regime.

He was opposed to non-violent methods and multi-racial policies of ANC i.e. he strongly believed in black African militancy.

In 1960, he organized a fierce anti-pass campaign.

The campaign led to shootings where unarmed innocent Africans were killed or wounded.

Sobukwe was arrested, charged with incitement and destruction of passbook.

He was sentenced to 3 years in prison at Robben island.

After 3 years, he was not released.

His detention was renewed every year from 1965 to 1969.

Like ANC, the Pan African Congress (PAC) was banned in 1961.

He organized Africans to demonstrate against Apartheid regime.

(b) Nelson Mandela.

Nelson Mandela was born in Umtata in Transkei on 18th July, 1918.

His father, Mgadla Mandela was a principal councilor to the paramount chief of the Thembu David Dalindyebo.

The many cases that came before the chief's court influenced him to become a lawyer.

He received his primary education at a local mission.

His secondary education was at Wesleyan mission school in Heald town.

He later joined at Fort Hare University College for Bachelor of Arts degree.

While there, he was a member of the students' representative council.

When he participated in a student protest boycott, he was suspended.

He went to Johannesburg where he completed his Bachelor of Arts by correspondence.

In Johannesburg, he started studying for his L.L.B.

It was in 1942, when he entered politics by joining ANC.

At the peak of the Second World War, him and a small group of youths in ANC, met under the leadership of Lembede.

The other members included Willian Nkomo, Walter Sisulu, Oliver R. Tambo and Ashby P. Mda.

They started with 60 members residing around the Rand.

The aim of these 60 youths was to turn ANC into a mass political party with support from the peasants, workers, uneducated of boycott the rural and urban areas.

They were fed up with the resistance of constitutionalism and polite petitioning of the then ANC leadership.

Mandela and these youths emphasized radical nationalism and thus formed the ANCYL.

Mandela's consistency and hardwork led to his election as secretary genral of the Youth League in 1947.

He was behind the ANCYL programme of demanding for full citizenship.

He also played an important role in issuing a policy document demanding for equal land distribution and culture.

In 1952, he was elected National volunteer in chief of the ANC defiance campaigns against unjust laws.

As a result of the defiance campaign, he was charged and convicted of breaking the suppression of communism Act and given a suspended prison sentence.

After the defiance campaigns, he was banned from attending gatherings and confined at Johannesburg for six months.

It was during this confinement, he concentrated on his law profession and was fully admitted to the profession.

Earlier, the ANC had honoured him by electing him to the presidency of both the very influential ANCYL and the Transvaal region of ANC at the end of 1952.

The above honours, enabled him to become deputy president of ANC.

While in his law practice, he helped hundreds of people with land problem, those breaking the group areas act and several apartheid laws.

In 1952, he was at the head of formulating a plan to ensure that ANC remained in contact or public meetings.

He campaigned for the building of powerful local and regional branches in his popular M-plan.

He vehemently opposed the Bantu education acts in 1953.

His role was significant in popularizing the congress of the people in 1955.

After Sharpeville, Mandela who was still on trial for treason was detained.

In 1961, the treason trial filled but ANC was banned.

In 1962, he left the country unlawfully and attended military training in Algeria and many conferences, e.g the Pan African movement congress in Ethiopia.

While out of the country, he arranged for the training of the ANC guerrillas in unfriendly countries.

When he returned to South Africa, he was charged for unlawfully leaving the country and inciting strikes and was given five years imprisonment.

While still serving his sentence, he was charged in the Rivonia trial with sabotage.

In April 1984 was transferred to Pollsmoor prison in Cape Town and December 1988, he was taken to Victor Verster prison.

While in prison, he rejected offers of freedom in exchange of his relaxation against the regime. He flatly told the whites that prisoners don't enter into contracts.

In 1993, he accepted the Nobel peace prize on behalf of all South Africans.

On 10th May, 1994 after sacrificing his private life and his youth for his people, he led ANC into power.

In June 1999, he retired from public life and currently he resides in his birth place Umtata in Transkei.

END.