

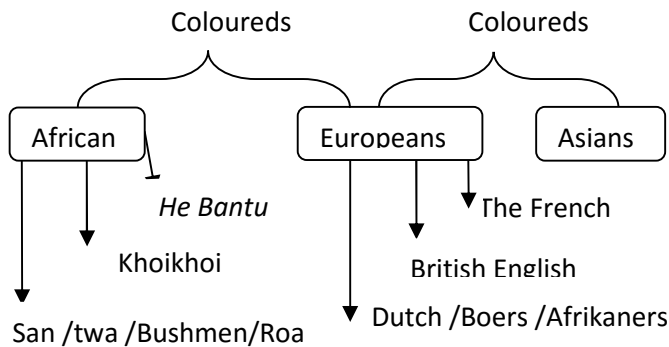
Chapter: 1

THE PEOPLES OF SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa is made up of different kinds of people but they can be broadly grouped into three major categories.

These include the Africans, the Europeans and the Asians. However, intermarriages between these three resulted into another unique grouping called the coloureds.

A chart summarizing the peopling South Africa.



The intermix of the San and the Khoikhoi resulted into another people called the *Khoisan*. In other words the Khoisan are a combination of both the San and the Khoikhoi

The organization of the Khoisan is therefore, the mixture of the social, political and economic features of both the Khoikhoi and the San.

U.C.E Revision questions

2014

- (a) What were the origins of the Khoisan
- (b) Describe the political, social and economic organization of the to the 17th century.

2012

- (a) Why did the Bantu migrate from their cradle land into South Africa?
- (b) What were the effects of their settlement?

2009

- (a) Describe the movement and settlement of the Bantu speaking peoples of South Africa by the middle of the 9th century.
- (b) What effects did their settlement have on the people of South Africa?

2008.

- (a) What were the origins of the Khoikhoi?
- (b) Describe their organization during 16th century.

2007

- (a) Why did the Khoisan migrate into South Africa?
- (b) Describe the ways of life of the Khoisan.

2006.

- (a) Describe the migration and settlement of the Sotho –Tsana peoples in South Africa.
- (b) What were the consequence of their migration and settlement?

2005

- (a) Why did the Bantu migrate into South Africa?
- (b) Describe the organization of the Bantu by 1800.

2004

- (a) Describe the migration and settlement of the san into South Africa.
- (b) How were the san organized by 1800.

2003

Describe

- (a) social
- (b) economic and
- (c) Political organization of the Sotho by 1800.

1.1.0 THE SAN (BUSHMEN)

1.1.1 Who were the San?

These are believed to have been the earliest modern inhabitants of South Africa.

They are most widely known as Bushmen; the name given to them by the Dutch.

They were also called ‘Twa’ by the Xhosa while the Sotho referred them to as the ‘Roa’.

They were also called hunters because their life entirely depended wild animals.

They were yellow brown skinned, short, and their language is full of click sounds.

They belonged to the bush-manoid family i.e. men of the bush.

Their origin is not clearly known but what is agreed is that they migrated from central Africa, settled in Tanganyika and finally into South Africa.

By 1000AD they had already settled in South Africa

1.1.2 MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF THE SAN.

Describe the migration and settlement of san into South Africa by 1800?

Their origin is not clearly known but what is agreed is that they migrated from central Africa, settled in Tanganyika and finally into South Africa.

Their early occupation is evidenced by the remains of their Stone Age implements, rock paintings and engravings that have been found in many parts of South Africa.

On arrival in South Africa, they occupied areas of Damaraland and Batlapin

They later settled around Brakenstien, cadeboo, winterberg and Drakensberg ranges.

They also settled near the Kei, Vaal and Tugela river valleys

Some spread and settled around Griqualand, Transvaal, Orange Free State and Transkei.

Others settled in the Tati district of present day Botswana

They were later pushed into drier areas of the Namib Desert by the stronger Bantu.

Today, they are found in Namibia, Kalahari and Angola but small groups remained in the northern parts of the Cape Province.

1.1.3 WHY DID THE SAN MIGRATE INTO S.AFRICA?

2. The search for wild game. The San were hunters and might have migrated in search for hunting grounds.
3. Hostile tribes might have forced the San to migrate to South Africa .They moved to find a peaceful place.
4. The outbreak of diseases might have forced the san to migrate to South Africa .For example sleeping sickness and small pox.
5. Love for adventure might have made the San to migrate to South Africa i.e. the youth might have wanted to see what lay beyond their home land.
6. Internal conflicts among the san might have made them to migrate to new places where they could get peace.

7. Increase in population in their cradle land could have resulted into conflicts over hunting grounds hence migration.
8. Peer pressure also made them to migrate. Some migrated just because they saw others migrating more especially friends and relatives.
9. Outbreak of famine in their cradle land might have forced the San to migrate to South Africa. They wanted to find disease free areas.
10. Natural calamities such as drought, earthquakes and floods might have caused great human suffering hence forcing the San to migrate.
11. The need for more political independence might have forced the san to migrate to South Africa. Some might have wanted to set up their own kingdoms.

1.1.4 THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SAN

Describe the social, political and economic organization of the San.

Social organization.

1. The family was very important in society because it formed the basic social unit.
2. The San lived in small communities consisting of 50- 70 people.
3. The san led a nomadic life i.e. they moved from place to place in search of wild game and fruits
4. The girls of around 8 years could be married to the boys of about 13 and 14 years.

5. They slept in caves and temporary shelters .Their caves were beautifully covered by the paintings of animals on the walls.
6. The boys underwent initiation where their hunting skills were tested. Use of traditional medicine and dances were also tested.
7. After marriage ceremony, the husband joined the family of the bride/girl in order to hunt for them till the birth of the first child.
8. Polygamy was common among the san but produced few children due to their nomadic way of life.
9. They used traditional healing medicine. In fact the parents passed the knowledge of traditional medicine to the young ones
10. The San believed in God called Kaggen. Kaggen was also known as Thora or Hish. Kaggen was regarded as the creator and therefore prayers were made to him for blessings.
11. The preying- mantis was highly respected among the San for it represented fortune and good luck.
12. The San were great artists .For example they decorated walls of their caves with pictures of animals and daily experience.
13. The san lived by dancing .They dance at new and full moon .At the dace, hunters prayed for good fortune in hunting.
14. The most important social ceremony among the san was the sacrifice to the rain because they lived in drier areas.

15. They celebrated important days in life such as at birth, puberty, marriage and death. On such days, animals were slaughtered / killed.

Economic organization

16. The San were great hunters. They lived by hunting wild animals. In fact they kept no animals except their hunting dogs.
17. The hunters used bows and poisoned arrows for small animals and large animals were caught by digging pits. They also domesticated / kept dogs to help them in hunting.
18. Food gathering was also common among the San to supplement wild game. Women gathered fruits, honey, locusts and roots to enrich their diet.
19. Fish was caught in rivers like Kei, Tsomo, Umzimuhuru and Tugela to supplement on their diet.
20. The San also raided their neighbours like the Khoikhoi for cattle at times.
21. Trade was also carried out among the San as they mainly exchanged goods for other goods.
22. The wealth of the San consisted of the hunting dogs, hunting grounds and temporary shelters.
23. Land among the San was communally owned as no one could individually own land.

Political organization.

24. They had no centralized system of government; instead, the administrative work was done by the head man in each settlement.

25. The head man was assisted by the council of elders.
26. The work of the headman was to put in practice what was decided by the council of elders.
27. Council meeting were held on regular basis and were open to all adult males in society.
28. The youth were responsible for the security of their society and in times of food shortages, they raided their neighbours.
29. The San were friendly to the outsiders unless attacked or their hunting grounds interfered with.

1.2.0 THE KHOIKHOI (HOTTENTOS)

1.2.1 WHO WERE THE KHOIKHOI

The word Khoikhoi means men of men. The Khoikhoi were second to the San as the inhabitants of South Africa.

They were herders who settled on the land between Atlantic coast and Buffalo coast on the Indian Ocean.

They belong to the Bush-manoid race just like the San but were taller.

Like the San, they were yellow-brown skinned and their language was full of clicks.

When the Boers came, they nicknamed them Hottentots; meaning people who were dull, stupid, lazy and smelling.

They are believed to have migrated from central and east Africa.

1.2.2 WHY DID THE KHOIKHOI MIGRATE INTO SOUTH AFRICA?

1. The search for wild game. The Khoikhoi were hunters and might have migrated in search for hunting grounds.
2. Hostile tribes might have forced the Khoikhoi to migrate to South Africa .They moved to find a peaceful place.
3. The outbreak of diseases might have forced the Khoikhoi to migrate to South Africa .For example sleeping sickness and small pox.
4. Love for adventure might have made the Khoikhoi to migrate to South Africa i.e. the youth might have wanted to see what lay beyond their home land.
5. Increase in population in their cradle land could have resulted into conflicts over hunting grounds hence migration.
6. Internal conflicts among the Khoikhoi might have made them to migrate to new places where they could get peace.
7. Peer pressure also made them to migrate. Some migrated just because they saw others migrating more especially friends and relatives.
8. Outbreak of famine in their cradle land might have forced the Khoikhoi to migrate to South Africa. They wanted to find disease free areas.
9. Natural calamities such as drought and floods might have caused great human suffering hence forcing the Khoikhoi to migrate.

10. The need for more political independence might have forced the Khoikhoi to migrate to South Africa. Some might have wanted to set up their own kingdoms.
11. Search for pasture and water for their animals such as goats and sheep made them to migrate to South Africa.

1.2.3 THE COURSE OF THE KHOIKHOI

Describe the migration and settlement of Khoikhoi into South Africa by 1800?

1. The word Khoikhoi means men of men .The Khoikhoi were second to the san as the inhabitants of South Africa.
2. They were herders who settled on the land between Atlantic coast and Buffalo coast on the Indian Ocean.
3. They belong to the Bush-manoid race just like the San but were taller.
4. Like the San, they were yellow-brown skinned and their language was full of clicks.
5. When the Boers came, they nicknamed them Hottentots; meaning people who were dull, stupid, lazy and smelling.
6. Their migration is not very clear but they are believed to have migrated from east and central Africa moving south wards into South Africa.
7. The Khoikhoi and the San are believed to have been living in Tanzania by the 10th century.
8. Their migration to South Africa started before 1000AD but it was slow and gradual.

9. On reaching South Africa they first split into three groups but latter settled in four distinct groups.
10. The Nama also called western Khoikhoi moved west wards towards the Orange River and finally settled in Namaqualand in Namibia.
11. The Gona also known as the eastern Khoikhoi moved east wards into the fish river territory.
12. The Cochoqua also called the cape Khoikhoi moved and settled a round the cape.
13. The Korona broke away from the Cape Khoikhoi and settled as a different group.
14. The Khoikhoi settled around the Atlantic coast, around the cape, Table bay and Mossei bay.
15. They also settled around rivers orange ,Vaal and fish
16. By the 13th and 14th centuries, the Khoikhoi were in South Africa and by the 15th century they were already living around the Isandhlwana bay where the Portuguese found them.
17. Today they are living in the desert areas of Namibia.

1.2.4 ORGANIZATION OF THE KHOIKHOI

Revision question:

Describe the political, social and economic organization of the Khoikhoi.

Political organization.

1. They lived in large groups which were made up of a number of camps.

2. Each camp had people of the same clan. A number of camps made a settlement with its own chiefs.
3. The chiefs usually settled disputes between members of same clan in the camps .However their powers were limited to a certain degree.
4. Conflicts between different clans were settled by the chiefs with the help of the council of elders.
5. The Khoikhoi were friendly to the outsiders unless attacked. They welcomed visitors if the latter were friendly.
6. The Khoikhoi held political meeting in public and all adult males were free to attend. These meetings were well organized than those of the San.

Social organization

7. They lived in large groups ranging about 600-1000.
8. The Khoikhoi lived in simple homesteads consisting of beehive shaped huts.
9. Their huts were made up of reed mates and were carried from place to place by oxen whenever they moved.
10. They were always on the move in search for food, water and pasture. Because of this they never had permanent settlement/homes
11. Boys underwent initiation ceremony where their hunting skills were tested and prepared for man hood.
12. Like the San, the family formed the basic social unit. Group of families formed a lineage.

13. The Khoikhoi celebrated important stages in life. For example at birth, puberty, marriage and death.
14. During such celebrations, sacrifices were offered to their gods.
15. Tsuigvad or Twisgoab was worshipped as their God. He was believed to be the giver of good health, rain and prosperity. He was called “the father of our fathers”.
16. The Khoikhoi feared and consulted the dead. Ghosts were feared to cause harm.
17. Marriage was done after initiation and the husband was supposed to stay with the girls parents till the birth of the first child.
18. Marriage in the same clan was not allowed. In other words boys were not allowed to marry girls of the same clan. I.e. their marriages were exogamous.
19. Their families were patrilineal. A father was the head of the family.
20. Polygamy was common among the Khoikhoi but they produced few children as many would be a burden to their nomadic way of life.
21. Traditional dancing especially at new and full moon. They also danced at initiation ceremonies
22. Sheep was presented to the parents of the girl before the bride could be taken .The bride would go away with her presents from parents which remained her property in a new home.

Economic organization

23. The Khoikhoi were nomadic and grew no crops for food. They moved from place to place in search for water and pasture for their animals.
24. The Khoikhoi were mainly pastoralists. They kept cattle, fat tailed sheep and goats.
25. It was rare for the Khoikhoi to slaughter their cattle for meat. Animals were slaughtered only on important days such as initiation days.
26. They were hunters and gatherers. They hunted wild game and collected the roots and honey to supplement their diet.
27. The Khoikhoi carried out barter trade with the Bantu and later with the Europeans .they exchanged cattle and related products for European goods.
28. The Khoikhoi had a lot of material wealth compared to the san.
29. Iron working and pottery were practiced among the Khoikhoi. They made iron implements.
30. They trained oxen and used them for transport.

1.3.1 THE KHOISAN

Describe the migration and settlement of the Khoisan before 1800.

1. The term Khoisan refers collectively to both the san and the Khoikhoi.
2. Their migration is not clear but it was slow and gradual.
3. Both the san and the Khoikhoi belonged to the Bushmanoid race characterized by yellow brown skin, short structure and click sound.

4. The Khoisan first settled in central and east Africa.
5. Their migration southwards started around 1000AD.
6. They moved into South Africa in later Stone Age period.
7. They might have lived on the highland between Lake Tanganyika and Malawi before migrating to South Africa.
8. Their migration was a result of both internal and external pressure, land disputes, search for food and fruits and epidemic diseases.
9. On arrival in South Africa, they occupied areas of Damaraland and Batlapin
10. The San later settled around Brakenstien, Cadeboo, Winterberg and Drakensberg ranges.
11. The San also settled near the Kei, Vaal and Tugela river valleys
12. Some of the San spread and settled around Griqualand, Transvaal, Orange Free State and Transkei.
13. Others settled in the Tati district of present day Botswana
14. The San were later pushed into drier areas of the Namib Desert by the stronger Bantu.
15. Today, they are found in Namibia, Kalahari and Angola but small groups remained in the northern parts of the Cape Province.
16. The Khoikhoi arrived later and settled around the Atlantic coast, around the Cape, Table Bay and Mosseibay.

17. The Khoikhoi and the San are believed to have been living in Tanzania by the 10th century.
18. On reaching South Africa they first split into three groups but latter settled in four distinct groups.
19. The Nama also called western Khoikhoi moved west wards towards the Orange River and finally settled in Namaqualand in Namibia.
20. The Gona also known as the eastern Khoikhoi moved east wards into the fish river territory.
21. The Cochoqua also called the cape Khoikhoi moved and settled a round the cape.
22. The Korona broke away from the Cape Khoikhoi and settled as a different group.
23. The Khoikhoi settled around the Atlantic coast, around the cape, Table Bay and Mossei bay.
24. They also settled around rivers orange ,Vaal and fish
25. By the 13th and 14th centuries, the Khoikhoi were in South Africa and by the 15th century they were already living around the Isandhlwana bay where the Portuguese found them.
26. Today they are living in the desert areas of Namibia.

1.3.2 THE ORGANIZATION OF THE KHOISAN

Describe the social, political and economic organization of the Khoisanbefore 1800.

1. The san lived in the groups of about 50 – 70 people while the Khoikhoi lived in large groups of about 500-1000 people.

2. The san lived in caves and temporary protected shelters .The Khoikhoi lived permanent tents that were carried by oxen when ever they moved.
3. The Khoikhoi boys under went initiation ceremonies where their hunting skills were tested.
4. Among the Khoikhoi, marriage within the same clan was forbidden and took place after initiation.
5. Among the san girls of about 8 years got married to the boys of 13 – 14 years. The husbands joined the wives' family until the birth of the first child.
6. They used traditional healing herbs as medicine and this art was passed to the young ones by their parents
7. They cerebrated important moments in life like at birth, puberty, marriage and death.
8. Polygamy was practiced but they produced few children because many children would be a burden to their monadic way of life
9. They lived by dancing. For example they danced at new and full moon.
10. The San believed in God called Kaggen who was represented by the preying mantis.
11. They treated the praying mantis with respect because it was the symbol of respect and good fortune.
12. The sacrifice to the rain was the most important for the Khoisan lived in drier areas.

13. The Khoikhoi believed in god called *Tsuigoab* who was represented by the preying mantis whom they worshipped as the provider of rain. They called him “*Father of our fathers*”.
14. The San were great hunters while the Khoikhoi were both hunters and herders.
15. The San kept no animals except their hunting dogs. In fact they lived by hunting wild game.
16. The San were fisher men and caught fish in rivers like Kei and Vaal.
17. The Khoikhoi grew no crops but kept animals like sheep and goat.

1.4.0 THE BANTU PEOPLES OF SOUTH AFRICA

Bantu is a term describing people who speak more or less the same language characterized by the common root word ‘ntu’ in their vocabulary.

Bantu belong to the Negroid race i.e. black and muscular or black and strong.

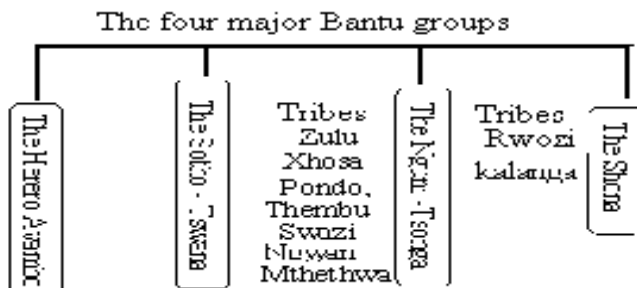
The Bantu who migrated into South Africa were made up of four main groups; these were:

The Nguni -Tsonga tribes which included the Zulu tribe, the Xhosa, the Pondo, the Thembu, the Swazi, the Ngwane, the Mthethwa among others

The Sotho - Tswana tribes were another group of the Bantu and were made up of the Sotho and Tswana tribes.

The Herero - Avambo as another group was made up of the Herero and Avambo tribes who occupy the present day Namibia.

The Shona was another group and was made up of the Rwozi and Kalanga tribe



1.4.1 THE ORIGINS OF THE BANTU

Historians have no agreement on the actual place where the Bantu migrated from

But what is on record is that they originated from the Niger-Congo basin moved through East Africa and finally settling in South Africa

1.4.2 REASONS FOR THE MIGRATION OF THE BANTU.

Account for the Bantu migration into South Africa.

1. Land pressure due to the increase in population of the Bantu in their home land might have forced them to migrate.
2. External conflicts .i.e. constant attacks from strong hostile tribes might have forced the Bantu to migrate. They migrated in search of safer areas

3. Drought and famine might have forced the Bantu to migrate. They moved in search for drought free areas full of food stuffs.
4. Epidemic diseases such as small Pox, sleeping sickness and animals diseases also made the Bantu to migrate. They migrated in search of disease free land.
5. Internal conflicts among the princes forced them to migrate with their supporters to south Africa to create their own empires
6. The spirit and love for adventure made the Bantu. The youth were wanderlust and wanted to see what lay beyond their boundaries
7. Bandwagon effect. Others migrated because they saw their friend, relatives and neihgbours migrating and wanted to know where they were going.
8. The youth were tied of taking orders from the elders more especially concerning marriage .They migrated to do away with such rigid orders from elders.
9. The skills of iron working partly made the Bantu to migrate .They made iron spears which gave them the confidence to migrate without fear of wild animals and hostile tribes.
10. Search for fresh pastures and water for their animals made the Bantu to migrate since pasture in their home land had been depleted /exhausted.
11. Need to trade also made the Bantu to migrate. They wanted to find new items in exchange for their products.
12. Search for new hunting grounds might have made the Bantu to migrate from their cradle land.

13. Need to trade iron implements like tools and weapons gave them confidence to migrate without the fear of wild animals and hostile tribes.
14. The skills of iron working also contributed to their migration into South Africa.
15. Improved methods of farming like shifting cultivation might have made them to look for fresh lands..

1.4.3 THE WAY OF LIFE OF THE BANTU

Describe the economic, political and social organization of the Bantu.

Economic organization.

1. Land was communally owned as it was taken to be the property of the clan or tribe
2. Mixed farming was practiced by the Bantu .They kept animals like goats, sheep, and cattle. They also grew crops like yams, milt, pumpkins, and beans.
3. Black smith was also carried out by the Bantu. For example the Sotho had developed metal industry at Mabotsa which produced iron implements.
4. Trade was also carried out by the Bantu. They bartered ostrich features, egg shells and other items with the coastal traders.
5. Hunting was practiced by the Bantu. This was more common among the Sotho. Hunting provided wild game products like meat, honey and ivory.
6. Fishing was also carried out by the Bantu .They caught fish to enrich their diet.

7. Fruit gathering was another important element in the economy of the Bantu. This was more especially done by women.

Political organization

8. The Bantu had chiefdoms which constituted a basic political unit. It included major areas of settlement, grazing grounds and neighbouring villages.
9. Among the southern Bantu a tribe was the basic political unit. It was made up of few thousands of people.
10. The tribe consisted of a number of clans and the most important clan was called the central clan and it provided chiefs for the tribe.
11. The chief among the Bantu was helped by his close relatives who held subordinate positions /offices.
12. The chief's position was the most important in all aspects of life such as military, judiciary and religious aspects.
13. The political or judicial decision taken by the king was final.
14. The chiefs ruled according to the established rules and practices accepted by the people of the society. For example he consulted small clan councils on various matters.
15. The chiefs presided over inter – clan conflicts such as murder and territorial aggression/ land conflicts.
16. The ancestors of the chiefs were regarded as guardian spirits of the whole community and the tribe name was either taken from that of the outstanding ruler or leader.

17. Permanent ownership of land was not recognized among the Bantu.

Social organization

18. Their social relations were based on the family; hence the family formed the smallest social unit.
19. Members of the same clan lived near one another. Their hunts formed a family compound.
20. A number of families made up a lineage under the leadership of one senior man or an elder.
21. A number of lineages made up a clan and most powerful clans provided chiefs.
22. Members of the same clan shared the common name and could not intermarry until many generations had passed.
23. Initiation ceremonies were common among the Bantu. For example the Sotho and Nguni boys were initiated into man hood.
24. Marriage among the Bantu only took place after boys had been initiated into man hood.
25. The Nguni and the Sotho were polygamous and wives were placed in different home steads with the fixed order of respect and privilege. The first wife received much respect in society.

1.4.4 THE COURSE OF THE BANTU MIGRATION

Describe the course of Bantu migration and settlement into South Africa.

1. The Bantu belong to the a Negroid race
2. The Bantu of south Africa belong to a great group called the southern Bantu

3. Their ancestors might have come as far as the Niger valley and the Congo basin
4. The Bantu entered South Africa in four major groups also called migration waves.
5. One group was Nguni –Tsonga which followed the *eastern wave*. This group settled in the eastern coastal areas of the present day Zululand and Natal.
6. This group was made up of tribes such the Zulu, the Ndebele, the Swazi, the Xhosa, the Thembu, the Ngwane, the Pondo and the Mthethwa.
7. By the 1300, the Xhosa tribe had settled on the upper part of the Umuzimuru andTugera rivers.
8. By the end of the 16th century, the Xhosa had reached as far as the Umtata River and by the end of 18th century they had settled as far as the Fish River.
9. The Swazi sub- group settled in the present day Swaziland whiles their relatives; the Tsonga settled in Mozambique.
10. Today, this group is settled in the parts of Transvaal, Natal, Cape Province and Zululand.
11. The Nguni – Tsonga are most widely spread group and by 1865 they were seven million Nguni speakers in South Africa.
12. The Sotho – Tswana were another major wave of the Bantu who settled in south Africa and was made up of the Sotho – Tswana tribes, Basuto, Kwena ,Rolong ,Pedi.
13. This group was followed by the central wave and is believed to have migrated from Maralong

14. They passed through the plateau between Lake Nyaza and Lake Tanganyika on their way to South Africa.
15. By the 13th century the Sotho tribe had moved and settled in the area between rivers orange and Vaal.
16. By the 14th century the Tswana tribe had moved and settled in the present day Botswana.
17. By the end of the 18th century the Sotho had expanded to the present day Zulu land and Sotho land.
18. Their movement was checked by the Kalahari Desert in the west and Drakensberg Mountains in the east.
19. The Tsana also settled around Rivers Ngami, fish and Tugela
20. Another major group was followed by the Herero and Ovambo. They took the western wave.
21. Also called the western Bantu, the Hero and Ovambo settled in South West Africa (Namibia) and included the Herero and Ovambo tribes.
22. It is believed that the ancestors of the Ovambo and the Herero moved from the area west of lake Tanganyika probably Congo
23. By the end of the 16th century, the Ovambo and the Herero had entered and settled in highlands of Namibia.
24. The Ovambo reached and settled in the present day Ovambo land in around about 18th century.
25. The Shona was another Bantu group that moved into South Africa.

26. The Shana come from Cameroon and settled in the Zambezi and Limpopo river valleys then later southwards into Venda of Transvaal

27. They were made up of the Venda and Kalanga sub –groups

1.4.5 THE BANTU CONTACT WITH THE KHOISAN

What were the effects of the migration and settlement of the Bantu into South Africa?

How did the Bantu relate with the Khoisan in South Africa

1. The migration led to land and cattle conflicts with the Khoisan.
2. The Khoikhoi lost their grazing grounds to the Bantu
3. The san lost their hunting grounds to the Bantu.
4. Bushmen were pushed to drier areas of the Kalahari Desert.
5. The Sotho language was impacted by the click sound.
6. There was intermarriage between the Sotho and the Khoisan leading to new people and culture.
7. Loss of life due to wars between the Bantu and the Khoisan.
8. The skills of iron working were introduced to the people of South Africa.
9. The Khoisan learnt serious agriculture from the bantu

10. New crops like pumpkins, millet were introduced to South Africa by the Bantu.
11. The population of South Africa was increased by the migration of the Sotho.
12. Bushmen lost their independence and identity to Bantu.
13. The political organization of the Bantu was adopted by the Khoisan. For example the Nama and Griqua set up kingdoms
14. The Bantu traded with the Khoisan. For example the Khoikhoi provided items such as ivory in exchange for iron tools from the Bantu.
15. The Bantu enslaved the Khoisan. The Khoisan who had been pushed into the deserts starved and died of hunger
16. The Khoisan was subjected to misery and great suffering by the Bantu.

Chapter 2

2. 0.0 EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT IN S.AFRICA

U.C.E Revision questions

2014

- (a) Why were the British occupy the cape colony in 1795
- (a) What reforms did they introduce at the cape colony between 1795 and 1834?

2012

- (b) What problems did the Dutch settlers face at the cape between 1562 and 1795?
- (c) Describe attempts made by the Dutch East Indian company to solve these problems.

2010

- (a) Describe the role played by Jan Van Reinbeck in the establishment of the Dutch colony at the cape
- (b) How was the Dutch colony organized by 1975?

2009

- (d) Why did the British occupy the cape colony in 1760
- (e) How did the Boers respond to this occupation?

2005

- (a) Why did the Dutch settle at the cape between the 16th and the 18th centuries?
- (b) Describe the Dutch rule in the cape colony between 1803 and 1805.

2004

- (a) Why was the Dutch East Indian Company established in 1652?
- (b) How did the establishment affect the Africans?

2002/2001

- (b) Describe the changes introduced by the British in the cape colony.
- (c) What were the results of this expansion?

2000

- (a) Why did the Dutch establish themselves at the cape?
- (b) What problems did they face between 1652 -1700?

2. 1.0 THE DUTCHSETTLEMENT IN S.AFRICA

Introduction

The Dutch were the first group of European to come and settle at the cape of South Africa. They come from Holland.

The Dutch appeared first in South Africa during the 17th century.

After getting their independence in 1572, the Dutch decided to challenge the Portuguese in the spice trade in East India.

Consequently they formed The Dutch East Indian Company to discover the sea route to India and to promote trade between India and Holland

At first they had no intention of establishing a permanent settlement but later due to some reasons the interest was developed.

The Dutch establishment at the cape was the result of the wreckage of their ship Haarlem in 1647 on its way to the Far East.

The ship was stuck for about six months which was enough time for the Dutch to discover good things about the cape.

The survivors returned to Holland and gave good report to the directors of the company about the cape.

Jan Van Reinbeck, the employee of Dutch East India Company, was therefore sent by the directors of the company to establish a Dutch settlement at the cape

He arrived in South Africa on 06th April 1652 with three ships and around 100 men on board, since then Dutch influence in South Africa kept on growing until 1994 when the people of South Africa got their independence.

2. 1.1 WHY THE DUTCH SETTLED AT THE CAPE.

Why did the Dutch settle at the cape in 1652?

1. The Dutch first appeared at the cape in South Africa during the seventeenth century.
2. The success of the Portuguese in controlling Indian Ocean trade attracted competition from the Dutch.
3. The Dutch aimed at destroying the Spanish and Portuguese monopoly in the Indian Ocean trade. This is because the trade had become very profitable.
4. The Dutch wanted to control slave trade right from the source. This trade was prosperous especially on the east African coast.
5. They wanted the cape to act as a refilling station since the journey from Europe through the cape to India was very long.
6. The king of Portugal had refused the Dutch from buying spices from the Portuguese since they were at war. They therefore decided to find the route to India to find the spices by themselves.
7. The cape had a strategic advantage. The cape was mid-way between Europe and Asia hence it would facilitate trade.
8. Shortage of fresh food and water was another factor. They usually ran short of food and water supplies on their way to India. So the cape would be the source of food.
9. The cape would also be used for repairing and refueling their ships to and from India. By the time they reached the cape, their ships would be damaged by the storms of the sea.

10. The Dutch wanted to establish medical centers to treat the Dutch sailors. This is because about a third of the sailors died on the way due to diseases.
11. The cape had Mediterranean climate and fertile soils suitable for the growing of fruits and greens /vegetables. For example the soils in the lies beach valley were fertile.
12. The cape would act as immediate alternative supply of goats, wild pigs, apples and citrus fruits. Their supply had greatly reduced on St. Helena Island along the journey to Europe.
13. The cape had good natural harbors for their ships to arguer besides, it was naturally protected by the Table Bay from the storms of the sea.
14. Low population at the cape might have attracted the Dutch to settle at the cape.
15. Reports given by Vasco-Dagama about the chances of mineral resources in South Africa attracted the Boers.
16. The control of the Cape would allow them to tax the incoming and outgoing ships. This would increase their revenue.
17. The Anglo-Dutch war of 1652 – 1654 influenced the Dutch to set up a colony at the cape. The cape in this case could be used for deface.
18. The wreckage of their Dutch ship Harlem in 1647 was the immediate factor. This ship got an accident near the Table Bay and the survivors found themselves at the cape and discovered its suitability.

2.1.2 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DUTCH CAPE COLONY

How did the Dutch establish themselves at the cape?

Describe the expansion of the Dutch cape colony up to the fish river by 1795?

1. The Dutch first appeared at the cape in South Africa during the seventeenth century.
2. The Dutch establishment at the cape colony was the result of the wreckage of their ship Harlem in 1647.
3. The ship was stuck for about six months which was enough time for the Dutch to discover good things about the cape.
4. The cape colony started as a temporally calling station consisting of a few houses along the shores of Table Bay.
5. The settlement was started by a few Dutch who arrived at the cape in April 1652 under the leadership of Jan van Reinbeck.
6. Jan Van Reinbeck was sent by the directors of the Dutch East Indian company.
7. Reinbeck's group arrived with only three ships and about 100 men on board
8. Reinbeck was joined by more settlers and by 1662, the settlement contained 120 settlers.
9. Reinbeck was instructed to build a fort, set up a vegetable garden, set up a wooden hospital and treat the sick sailors and soldiers.
10. By the end of the 18th century the colony had grown into three districts of Craaf reinet, Swellendam and Griqualand.

11. The Dutch expansion northwards and eastwards from the original cape boundary, was achieved by individual farmers due to their nomadic way of life
12. These nomadic farmers occupied large pieces of land hence favoring their expansion.
13. By 1685 there were about 150 white families in major settlements like Stellenbosch and only 30 white families were at the cape
14. By the 17th century, the cape colony had grown stronger and self-reliant. The whites got seriously involved in producing wine and meat.
15. From 1705 the company introduced heavy taxes and this forced the settlers to move further into the interior where they could get free land hence the expansion.
16. The expansion of the cape colony was extremely disorderly since there was no plan and co-ordination
17. The expansion went on through the 18th century and by 1780, the fish river had become the eastern boundary of the cape colony.

2. 1.3 PROBLEMS FACED BY THE DUTCHSETTLERS.

What problems did the early Dutch settlers face?

1. Inadequate geographical knowledge of the area thus they could not locate places easily. They also never knew what to grow on what land and when
2. The settlers were few in number hence vulnerable to attacks from the Africans.
3. Labour was not enough as the Africans could not easily supply their labour, besides most of the Boers were very

weak and could not work. Worse still the Khoikhoi were nomadic and not accustomed to manual labor.

4. The settlers did not have enough women for wives. This led to homosexuality and mixed marriages
5. They suffered from home sickness because they were far away from their home-land Holland
6. The Dutch lacked experience in growing certain crops like wheat, burley this reduced the output.
7. Poor communications at the cape colony as there were no communication lines.
8. Diseases such as dysentery greatly affected them in rain seasons, this easily led to death.
9. They were attacked and raided by the Africans such as the Bantu and the Khoisan especially for cattle
10. They lacked education facilities for their children i.e. there were no schools for educating their children.
11. The company officials were too cruel and corrupt and denied the settlers freedom and happiness. For example William Vander Stel was a corrupt governor.
12. Poor transport hindered their movement in South Africa.
13. High annual rate to the company was another major problem to the early Dutch settlers.
14. The company failed to facilitate the settlers with enough land for cultivation
15. Suffered from a lot of coldness during winter

16. Malnutrition was another problem due to poor feeding
17. The company failed to provide settlers with enough land.
18. Settlers lacked enough funds and equipment
19. The settlers were over taxed by the company. For example they had to pay 10% of their cattle to the company for the grazing rights
20. They were segregated by the local people who saw them as devils forcing them into solitary living.
21. The settlers were denied the right to transfer land to their children after death.
22. The Khoisan refuse to trade with the settlers in cattle

2. 1.4 SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS FACED BY EARLY DUTCH SETTLERS?

How did Jan Van Reinbeck solve the problems of the early Dutch settlers?

What measures were taken by the DIECO to solve the problems faced by early Dutch settlers?

Jan Van Riebeck tried to solve the above problems and improve the situation in the following ways.

1. He expanded the settlement by bringing more land under cultivation. This improved on agriculture and solved the problem of food shortages.
2. Slave labour was introduced to solve the problem if labour shortages. For example more slaves were imported from Madagascar, java and West Africa.
3. More labour was also got from Muslims who had been deported from East indies for political reasons

4. Enslavement of Africans was also encouraged to solve the shortage of labour.
5. A temporary hospital (sick bay) was constructed to solve the problem of lack of hospitals and bad health conditions.
6. In 1707, a very large hospital was constructed around the cape. This catered for diseases such as dysentery and malaria.
7. Orphan girls were imported from Holland to solve the problem of shortage of women and Homosexuality.
8. Intermarriage was encouraged to also solve the problem of lack of women for wives.
9. More schools were constructed around the cape colony and the parish Clerks were in charge of these schools where the children of the settlers received instruction.
10. The farmers were allowed to sell their produce to the crew of the visiting ships hence breaking the monopoly of the DIECO.
11. Large water reservoirs were built to provide water in drier seasons. This water was for both human and animal consumption.
12. The corrupt company officials were dismissed and replaced. For example Governor Andrian Vander Stel was dismissed and his property confiscated.
13. The number of settlers was increased from initial 90 to 150 families. This improved security and labour force.
14. An army was established under the leadership of strong men like Simon Vander Stel which improved security.

15. Local defense units were put in place to ensure the security of settlers
16. A large castle was built for defense against the attacks of Africans.
17. All settlers had to train in the army to improve their security.
18. The prices of agricultural produce were revised in 1650s and improved
19. Winter resistant crops were introduced to solve the problem of shortage of food and famine.
20. Roads were built to solve the problem of poor transport.

Note: *Since Jan van Reinbeck was an employee of the DEICO, the above solutions can be accredited to him as well as the company*

2. 1.5 THE ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF THE DUTCH CAPE COLONY.

How did the Dutch administer the cape colony up to 1795?

1. The cape colony of the Dutch was under the company role of the Dutch East Indian Company.
2. The company was headed by the council of 17 directors responsible for administering the cape.
3. The DEICO was owned by these 17 directors who were based in Netherlands
4. The appointment of civil and military officials was done by the company according the company charter.
5. From 1672 to 1794, the cape was headed by the official called the Governor.

6. Below the governor there were four organs that ensured effective administration and these were; council of policy, council of defense, council of justice and Dutch Reformed Church.
7. The instrument of government was the council of policy chaired by the governor.
8. The council of policy was made up of the company officials who were in charge of governing all the people in the colony.
9. Members of the council of policy made laws for the colony.
10. The settlers were not represented on the council of policy and sometimes protested against unfair official practices.
11. The council of policy consisted of eight permanent merchants.
12. The council of policy also established the council of justice to act as the court of justice.
13. However, the council of justice failed to do its work because the judges were not qualified.
14. Most of members of the council of justice were appointed from ordinary Dutch settlers.
15. Petty courts were established in 1682 consisting of two company officials and two burghers appointed annually to try minor cases and its decisions were subject to appeal.
16. In 1689, an official called independent fiscal was appointed to oversee the administration of justice and finance.

17. The council of war / defence (krygsraad) was set up by the government to defend the colony from both internal and external enemies.
18. The council of war created local militia units which had Boer commandos
19. All men were meant to be in these militia units. These units acted as a company force.
20. The Dutch reformed church controlled cultural, social and economic life of the settlers.
21. The church set up matrimonial courts to interview and advise young couples who wanted to get married.
22. The church promoted Boer nationalism and encouraged the belief that all land belonged to Boers.
23. The number of people employed in the company kept on increasing. For example in 1662, there were 120 officials number increased to 1016 in 1732 and then 1645 and 2093 in 1764 and 1794 respectively.
24. In conclusion, the company extended its control to various parts of the colony but its influence and control decreased as the distance from the cape increased.

2. 1.6 THE EXPANSION OF THE DUTCH COLONY

What factors led to the expansion of the Dutch cape colony up to the fish river by 1795?

The expansion of Dutch cape colony up to the fisher river was caused by geographical, economic, social and administrative factors as shown below.

1. Plenty of unoccupied land in the interior. This enabled the settlers to acquire large pieces of land.

2. Local African inhabitants were weakened by diseases such as the small pox of 1713.
3. The superior weapons of the Dutch enabled settlers to drive away African natives.
4. Absence of natural barriers to their expansion in the north i.e. no mountain ranges and no river valleys to stop them.
5. Much of the land was not fertile therefore they had to occupy large pieces to avoid over grazing.
6. The pastoral nature of the Boers. They moved from place to place in search of grazing grounds hence extending their colony up to Fish River.
7. The pioneer farmers had large families which encouraged them to acquire large pieces of land hence the expansion of the cape.
8. Unfair company policies of pricing and selling farm produce. For example all cattle had to be sold the company at a low fixed price.
9. Unfair taxes imposed by the company on the settlers. This forced some settlers to move into the interior away from the company rule and as they did so, the colony expanded.
10. The act of forcing farmers to give 10% of their cattle for grazing rights by the company
11. Possession of superior weapons by the Dutch also encouraged them to expand into the interior.
12. Most of the settlers had become bankrupt. This generated a desire to try their luck elsewhere.

13. Increase of the Dutch population at the cape. This led to acquiring more land hence the expansion.
14. The San had already been forced by the Khoikhoi and there was no resistance from them.
15. Animal farming needed large pieces of land. Thus they moved from place to place and ended up expanding the colony.
16. The company encouraged Dutch farmers by loaning to them ranches of 6000 acres for grazing some times farmers paid no rent.
17. The company had no powers, will and manpower to punish farmers who acquired land beyond the colony boundary.
18. The need to trade in cattle with the Khoikhoi in the interior also made them to expand.

2. 1.7 ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE DEICO

What were the achievements of DEICO by 1795?

What were the reforms/activities of the DEICO by 1795?

1. The company bought more land from the natives and expanded the settlement.
2. The company established station and later turned it into a colony.
3. The company increased land for agriculture for settlers.
4. The company established a trading station at the cape.
5. It built a fence to protect settlers against attacks from Africans
6. It encouraged trade with the Khoikhoi in order to get free meat and cattle.

7. It created a fort at the Cape of Good Hope which had a castle.
8. It set up a wooden hospital to treat sick soldiers and sailors.
9. The company also constructed a large water tank to provide water during the drier seasons.
10. The company imported slaves from Madagascar, Java and West Africa to solve the problem of labour shortages.
18. The company imported Orphan girls from Holland to solve the problem of shortage of women
11. Set up schools through the Dutch Reformed Church for the children of the settle
12. The company encouraged the speaking and writing of the Dutch language
13. The company introduced the Dutch Rix dollar to serve as the currency.

2. 1.8 THE COLLAPSE OF THE DEICO

Why did the Dutch East Indian Company collapse by 1806?

The following are the factors for the collapse of the D E I C.

1. Financial centre of the western world had been moved from Amsterdam to London.
2. The increasing commercial competition from the British and the French, In fact as time went on the Dutch were out completed in trade.
3. Corruption of the company officials caused anger among the settlers.

4. Many prolonged European wars in which Holland was involved undermined trade and commerce hence the decline. For example the Napoleonic wars in Europe.
5. The rebellion of 1795 partly influenced by the American war of independence and the French revolution.
6. Unfair company policies caused rebellions among settlers hence weakening the company.
7. Settlers had refused to join the military so when the British attacked, the company collapsed.
8. Resistance from African tribes. By 1795 the company had been weakened militarily by these wars.
9. Financial bankruptcy, in 1795 the company had a debt of ten million pounds and hence could not continue in business.
10. Trade restrictions imposed on the settlers by the company.
11. Lack of enough man power to trade and administer the colony led to its collapse.
12. The British determination to take over the cape and her eventual occupation gave the DEICO a final blow.

2. 1.9 EFFECTS OF THE DUTCH RULE AT THE CAPE

Describe the relationship between the Dutch and the Africans between 1652 and 1795.

1. Africans were displaced by the Boers who were stronger than them. In fact the Africans were pushed to drier areas such as the Namibian desert.
2. Africans lost their fertile land to the Dutch who were very greedy for productive land.

3. Africans were enslaved by the Boers and they were exposed to inhuman treatment.
4. Africans lost their political independence to the Dutch hence they lost their political freedom and power to the stronger Boers.
5. The Bantu were raided for cattle which resulted into counter raids from the Bantu.
6. The Khoisan lost their hunting grounds to the Boers hence the Africans were forced to offer labour to the farms.
7. There was increased population in South Africa which resulted in land conflicts.
8. The intermarriage between Dutch and African led to the emergence of a new race of half-casts called coloureds.
9. Africans began to suffer from European diseases such as T.B. Most Africans were not immune to such diseases which claimed many.
10. A new language developed due to the intermix of races. This language is known as the Afrikaans.
11. Africans copied European habits like prostitution
12. The Boers had no respect for the Africans. This annoyed the Africans to fight the Dutch.
13. African traditional leaders were disrespected
14. Racial segregation spread to Africans resulting later into apartheid.

15. Africans lost their freedom of movement as they were locked up in camps.
16. Africans become poor as their property had been taken by the whites.
17. Better roads were constructed hence improved transport and communication.
18. Some Africans were taught new farming methods which improved on the agricultural produce in the region
19. Africans copied the cultures of the Dutch such as eating, dressing dancing.
20. Many Africans lost their lives in the wars fought with the Dutch

2.2.0 THE BRITISH AT THE CAPE.

Introduction

The British were the second group of Europeans to occupy South Africa.

They come from Great Britain and were second to the Dutch. They occupied the cape twice i.e. for the first time between 1795 and 1803 and for the second time between 1806 and 1912.

2.2.0 REASONS FOR THE BRITISH SETTLEMENT AT THE CAPE

Why did the British occupy the cape?

1. Britain feared that French whom it was with at war could occupy South Africa and destroy her commercial interests in India.
2. The cape was strategically important because it was located on the sea route to India.

3. The cape was half way on the route to India. The cape could therefore act as a calling station for the ships sailing to and fro India.
4. Britain was requested by the king of Holland William IV to protect the Cape. In 1793, France invaded and occupied Holland and the king of Holland ousted to Britain requested the latter to occupy the cape and protect his possessions.
5. The cape had a Mediterranean climate which was very good for the growth of vegetables and tropical fruits.
6. The cape had good natural harbours that were suitable for the ships.
7. They wanted the cape to act as a defense base for the protection of the sea route to India.
8. The British wanted to get prestige by colonizing South Africa. This is because the more colonies one had the more prestigious she was.
9. The need to get raw materials from the cape and the nearby areas made the British to occupy the cape.
10. The cape would act as market for the British manufactured goods since her market in Europe had been destroyed by Napoleonic wars.
11. The decline and the collapse of the Dutch East Indian Company made the British to occupy the cape before the French could do so.
12. Britain wanted to protect the increasing British farmers settling in South Africa.

13. The desire to trade with the local inhabitants such as the Khoikhoi and the Bantu.
14. The breaking of the treaty of Amiens by the French led the second British occupation.
15. Presence of unoccupied land with fertile soils in the interior of South Africa.
16. As a result, the British troops invaded the cape in 1795 for a short time up to 1803 and then from 1806 to 1912.

2.2.2 HOW DID THE BRITISH OCCUPY THE CAPE?

How did the British establish themselves at the Cape?

1. When the French invaded the Netherlands in 1793 during the Napoleonic wars, William V, king of Holland asked Britain to protect the Dutch colonies including the cape.
2. The British occupation of South Africa was by force in order to break the Dutch resistance.
3. On 11th/June/1795, the British expedition under Sir George Heith Elphistone captured and occupied the cape.
4. The British troops were under the command of Major General Sir James Henry Craig.
5. Sir George presented a document to the cape governor which had a former order of acceptance of the British occupation.
6. On 17th/Aug/1795 the British continued to attack the Boer troops at Muizenberg as they retreated to Weisberg.
7. The British General Clarke attacked Weisberg with 3000 troops and disorganized the Dutch forces.

8. By 14th/Sept, the British had occupied nearly the whole of the cape.
9. The cape governor sent two representatives to sign the treaty to end the war. This treaty was signed on 16th/Sept/1795.
10. By the treaty the British flag replaced the Dutch Flag at the cape.
11. But this first occupation was short lived and no serious reforms were introduced by the British.
12. In 1802, France and Britain restored peace among themselves by signing the treaty of Amiens of 17th/03/1802.
13. By the terms of the treaty, Britain was to withdraw from the cape and the French to leave Holland.
14. From 1803 – 1805, the cape was thus under the Batavian republic a new name Holland had assumed after the change of government
15. In 1806, France violated the treaty of Amiens by re-occupying Netherlands. This put the British interest at cape in danger.
16. In 1806 the British administration sent 61 worships under the command of General David Bairds and re-occupied the cape.
17. Although the troops occupied the cape in 1806, Britain did into acquire it formally not until 1814.
18. Therefore the Vienna settlement of 1815 clearly documented and gave Britain a go ahead to officially occupy the cape.

2.2.3 THE BRITISH REFORMS AT THE CAPE.

What reforms were introduced by the British at the cape colony after 1822?

Economic changes

1. The economy was highly improved. The new paper money was introduced to replace the Dutch Rix Dollar which had fallen in value.
2. The official government salaries were reduced including that of the governor which had been 10,000 per year.
3. Expenditure on public works was reduced and the policy of giving official assistance to immigrants was stopped.
4. Trade restricts on the famers were removed, by this famers were free to sell their agricultural products to any company.
5. The policy of giving free slaves to the Dutch settlers was stopped

Religious changes

6. Freedom of worship was given to all religious groups and the Roman Catholics also allowed freedom of worship.
7. Starting from 1826 the government decided to pay the Roman Catholic priests just like others.
8. The Dutch reformed church was given liberty and the government officials were stopped from attending the Synoid /church meetings.

Changes in language:

13. In 1828, English replaced Dutch as the official language in cape colony
14. By 1833, English was the only language used in the cape parliament.

15. English was to be used in all public places such as courts of law and schools.
16. English was used in education as a medium of instruction and any one who taught English was rewarded.

Changes in the press:

17. The press was also released from all old restrictions
18. The laws governing the printing of newspapers were relaxed. As a result, many newspapers both in English and the Dutch languages increased. For example the *Commercial Advertiser* and *Grahamstone Journal*.
19. In 1827, a law requiring all newspapers to deposit 300 pounds before printing was passed.

Changes in the judiciary:

20. The British legal system was adopted in order to bring the cape colony in line with the rest of British Empire.
21. From 1813 court secessions were made public and in 1828 trials by Jury were introduced by the charter of justice.
22. A Charter of justice was introduced to replace the council of justice.
23. The circuit courts were set up to hear the problems blacks against the Dutch masters.
24. The supreme courts were set up and the judges were to be appointed by the British crown (Queen).
25. The British criminal laws that were not very harsh replaced the harsh Roman Dutch law.

26. Trained magistrates and judges were the only ones considered for courts of law. In other wards only professional lawyers were allowed to judge cases.
27. The governor had no powers to dismiss the judges provided their moral conduct was proper, thus judges were independent
28. Africans were given the right to translate for the Boers in courts of law.

Changes in administration:

29. Between 1806 and 1825 the governor ruled the colony with a lot of powers.
30. By 1825, the advisory council was set up composing of the Governor, the chief justice and the colonial secretary.
31. In 1827, two settlers were made members of the advisory council; however, the settlers were not happy with this because the government directly nominated the above.
32. In 1834, the legislative council replaced the advisory council with the power to debate and pass laws.
33. The legislative council consisted of the governor, a senior officer and 5 to 7 nominated senior citizens.
34. In 1836, the municipal council was set up to run the municipalities.
35. The administration introduced the British system of administration.

Changes regarding slavery:

36. Starting from 1816 slaves had to be registered at a registry office in each district with a slave protector. This ensured that the number of slaves did not increase.

37. Working hours of slaves were reduced by lord somerset's proclamation of 1823. This reduced the exploitation of slaves by their masters.
38. This proclamation gave the Christian slaves a right to attend church services on Sunday.
39. The freedom of worship was thus given to slaves and Sunday was declared a day of rest for non Christian slaves.
40. The right of the master to punish the slave was controlled in 1830. This prevented brutal punishment of slaves by their masters.
41. The slaves were allowed to give evidence against their masters in court of law. For example they appealed to the court if their wages were not paid.
42. In 1834 slaves trade was abolished but protect slaves from unemployment, freed slaves were to continue working for their masters if they wished.

Note: *The British reforms were mainly introduced by Governor Lord Charles Somerset who reigned between 1814 -1826. Therefore most of the reforms especially concerning slavery can be attributed, or accredited to Lord Somerset.*

2.2.4 EFFECTS OF BRITISH REFORMS ON THE AFRICANS

How did the British reforms at the cape affect the Africans?

How did lord Somerset improve on the conditions of Africans?

How did the British reforms affect the status of slaves?

1. Africans got their liberty and freedoms
2. Improved their working conditions.
3. Africans enjoyed western education

4. Africans got paid jobs
5. Africans become interpreters in the courts of law
6. Africans got freedom of worship
7. African slaves were allowed to rest on Sunday
8. Africans recovered their land taken by whites.
9. Africans got freedom of movement.
10. African slaves could now take their masters to court
11. Africans in the colony were allowed to vote.
12. Harsh treatment of the Africans by the Boers ended
13. Their human dignity was restored
14. Enslavement of Africans came to an end

EFFECTS OF BRITISH REFORMS ON THE BOERS.

How were the Boers affected by the British reforms at the cape?

1. The Boers disliked the reforms and took them as bad news.
2. Boers lost labour force as slaves were free to leave.
3. Production on Boer farms declined due to loss of labour
4. Boers lost the money they had invested in slaves
5. Denied Boers the attitude of racial superiority.
6. It became very costly for them to maintain slaves
7. Boers disliked the use of African interpreters
8. Boers increased their hatred towards Africans
9. Boer hatred for the British increased.
10. Increased Boer nationalism.
11. Boers revolted against the .for example the Slagters Nek incident resulting in loss of lives.
12. Increased their hatred for British missionaries.
13. Disliked the replacement of Rix dollar with a pound.
14. They trekked into the interior.
15. Led to Xhosa wars due to the struggle for land.

16. Disliked being made equal to the Africans.
17. Lost their political independence to the British.
18. Lost their control over religion
19. Lost their property.
20. Were dragged to courts of law by Africans.

Note

The British reforms above can be used to answer the question of Boer reaction to the reforms by using negative words such as: disliked /disagreed /hated /rejected /dissatisfied /opposed or resented. For example the Boers disliked being equal to Africans.

2.3.0 THE CAPE UNDER THE BATAVIAN. (1803 –1805)

Introduction

In 1802 France and Britain restored peace among them selves by signing the treaty of Amiens on 17th/03/1802.

By the terms of the treaty, Britain was to withdraw from the cape and the French to leave Holland.

From 1803 – 1805, the cape was thus under the Batavian Republic; a new name Holland had assumed after the change of government.

The government was sworn in February 1803 headed by General Jan William Janssenas a governor.

General Jacob Demist acted as commissioner

The Dutch were given higher posts while the British assumed subordinate positions in the civil service.

2.3.1 THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE BATAVIAN RULE

What were the achievements of the Batavian administration between 1803 and 1805?

Describe the reforms at the cape between 1803 – 1805.

1. It made the government more effective by sub -dividing the districts and giving the divisions special leaders
2. Each district was given a government representative called Landdrost and acted as the magistrate and maintained peace.
3. An official called Veldt Knot led the sub division of the district who acted as the magistrate of the sub division.
4. The judicial system was reformed and the high court was made independent of the executive,
5. It removed strict restrictions on trade.
6. It gave land to the Khoikhoi and treated them as human beings.
7. Freedom of worship was extended to all religious organizations.
8. Encouraged fair treatment of African slave labour and white preferred labour to African slaves
9. They reformed trade barriers and the settlers were given the liberty to sell their produce to any company
10. Peace was restored in the colony by the Batavian republic.
11. New agricultural projects were started For example; the merino type of sheep was imported from Spain.
12. Education opportunities were extended to non whites.
13. The Batavian republic was short lived for; it collapsed in 1806 due to resumed fighting in Europe.

Chapter 3

THE KAFFIR WARS.

U.C.E Revision questions

2013

- a) *Explain the factors that led to the “Kaffir” wars during the second half of the 18th century.*
- b) *How did these wars affect the peoples of South Africa?*

2011

- a) *Explain the causes of Xhosa Boer wars between 1800-1875*
- b) *What steps did the British take to end these wars.*

3.0.0 Introduction

Kaffir is an Arab word meaning unbeliever it was originally used by the Arab traders to mean the Xhosa. The word was later used by the Dutch to refer to all black Africans.

Kaffir were the wars fought between the Bantu more especially the Xhosa tribe with the Boers. This conflict was also called the Xhosa wars or wars of dispossession

There were about nine Kaffirs fought over a long period of time i.e. from 1779 to 1856.

They took place along rivers such as Fish, Kei and Keiskaman

The Xhosa were led by men such as Rarambe, Macomo

3.1.0 CAUSES OF THE KAFFIR WARS.

Why did the Boers conflict with the Bantu on the eastern frontier?

1. This conflict was called the Kaffir wars/Xhosa wars/wars of dispossession.
2. The expansion of both the Xhosa and the Boers, The Boers were expanding northwards and eastwards while the Xhosa were expanding southwards and westwards and eventually they met at the fish river hence the wars.

3. The determination of the Xhosa to maintain their independence. The Xhosa were determined to preserve their political independence at all cost hence the wars.
4. The struggle over cattle ownership i.e. raids and counters raids over cattle between the Bantu and the Boers.
5. The different attitudes of land ownership. Among the Xhosa land was communally controlled by the chief while the Boers owned the land individually and denied the Xhosa rights over land
6. The taking of Bantu women by the Boers. The Boers raided the Xhosa and took their women a factor that annoyed the Xhosa to fight the Dutch.
7. Drought and famine that hit both the Boers and the Xhosa forced them to raid each other for survive hence the wars.
8. Enslavement of the Xhosa by the Boers also led to the Kaffirs
9. Mistreatment of the Xhosa workers by the Boers led to the war. For instance the Africans were half starved, over worked and gives little or no pay
10. Boers owned individual isolated farms giving the Xhosa chance to attack them.
11. Population increase on both sides called for more land and the grabbing of more land by either side led to Kaffir wars
12. Determination of the Boers to take land from the Bantu also led to wars
13. The Boers disrespected the Xhosa chiefs a factor that was detested by the Xhosa thus the wars.

14. The Boers disrespected the African cultural practices by calling them primitive. This annoyed the Africans to fight the Boers.
15. The stronger leadership of strong men Rarabe, Tyali and Mlanjeni on the side of Africans also caused the Kaffir wars.
16. The role of Boer leaders such as Piet Retief and Alfred Maynier
17. Need for land for agriculture on both sides led to the wars
18. Lack of clear boundaries between the Boers and Africans also led to the wars.
19. The presence of fertile soils along the river valleys also caused the wars
20. The rise of African diviners such as Nonquase and Mlanjeni led to the Kaffirs
21. The coming of the British in south Africa also increased the wars in
22. Long term enmity between the Xhosa and Africans
23. The existence of African traitors such as Gaika also led to Kaffir wars

3.1.1 THE COURSE OF THE KAFFIR WARS.

Describe the course of the Kaffir wars.

1. The Kaffir wars were fought over a long period of time. In fact nine Kaffirs were fought in the period between 1779 – 1857

2. The first Kaffir occurred between 1779 – 1782 when Ndarambe/Rarabe the Xhosa chief crossed the Fish River and raided the Boer cattle.
3. The Boer commandos came in immediately and the Xhosa were driven back across the Fish River.
4. The Bantu were defeated and they lost 5,000 head of cattle to the Boers.
5. The second Kaffir took place between 1789 and 1793 as the result of the Xhosa clan expanding again across the fish river.
6. The Boers were, however, restricted from fighting the Xhosa by the magistrate of their government Maynier who believed that peace could be restored if the Boers obeyed the law.
7. Drought and famine broke out in 1792 – 1793 and the Boer commandos raided the Xhosa for cattle. There was a counter raid from the Xhosa who took 60,000 head of cattle from the Boers. The Xhosa were victorious.
8. The third Kaffir took place between 1799 and 1803. The Boers revolted against the British authority at the cape and the Xhosa wanted to use this as an opportunity to drive the Boers out of Zuurveld. The Xhosa attacked the Boers and drove them out of the area.
9. The forth Kaffir took place in 1812 when land was taken from the Xhosa to form a buffer zone (no man's land). This land was given to the favoured chiefs on the condition that they behaved well. The Xhosa were led by Rarabe into war.
10. The fifth Kaffir took place between 1818 -1819. It was led Makanda; a Xhosa chief against Gaikawho was supported

by the government. Makanda attacked government forces in vein. He was arrested and imprisoned on Ruben Island.

11. The sixth Kaffir broke out in 1834 and was the most memorable one. The war was caused by the cattle thefts. The Xhosa who had moved in the territory between river Keiskaman and river Fish were great cattle rustlers so were the Boers. This led to counter raids hence the war of 1834. The Xhosa were led by Macomo and Tyali.
12. The seventh war took place in 1846. This is also called the war of the axe. In 1846 a relative of the Xhosa chief stole an axe and was arrested by the Boers. He was freed by his relatives, who killed the prison escort, when the chief refused to hand the murderers to the government authority it later declared the war on the Xhosa.
13. Resultantly between 12000- 20,000 Xhosa warriors were killed, Xhosa houses burnt and even defeated.
14. The Xhosa were crushed and the governor annexed the area between Fish and Kie Rivers to the British. But this did not stop the Xhosa from fighting the new British imperialists.
15. The eighth Kaffir took place between 1850 – 1853. It was caused by the dismissal of a Xhosa chief; Sandile by the British because of refusing to attend the meeting.
16. The eighth Kaffir was inspired by a diviner called Mlanjeni who promised the Xhosa fighters immunity from the white man's bullets. Though the Xhosa scarified cattle, the bullets never turned into water and they were defeated.
17. The ninth Kaffir took place between 1856 and 1857 when Naquase; a woman diviner promised Sarali and his people victory against the whites only if they destroyed all Xhosa cattle and grains to remove the witchcraft.

18. Many of the Xhosa obeyed the command of Naquase. However, the dead did not rise and the Xhosa defeated.

3.1.2 ATTEMPTS MADE BY THE BRITISH TO END KAFFIR WARS

What steps did the British take to end these wars.

1. The British tried to end the Kaffir wars using both peaceful and military methods.
2. They tried the peaceful means by setting up military forts between the fighters. For example forts were established in the towns of Grahams, Hare, and Peddie.
3. The British sent commanders in to eastern frontier to ensure peace. For example commander Grodocks.
4. They tried to convince the fighters to stop the wars. For example they convinced chief Gaika to control his people.
5. They also convinced the Xhosa fighters to return the stolen cattle. For example they convinced Gaika to return the cattle stolen from the Boers.
6. The British also used missionaries to convince the Xhosa chiefs to stop fighting. For example Dr Phillip was sent by Governor Durban to convince chiefs.
7. They also created a buffer zone (no man's land) between the Xhosa and the Boers to promote peace.
8. A new district of Albany was created away from the cape in the land that had been taken from the Xhosa to form a buffer zone.

9. White settlement was encouraged in this new district by the British with an aim of acting as a barrier between the Xhosa and Boers.
10. However, this move did not end the wars as it made the Xhosa overcrowded and looked with envy at rich herds of whites grazing on the land they regarded as theirs.
11. The British also tried to use divide and rule method to end the Wars. For example they collaborated with chief Gaika against other chiefs like Makanda.
12. They gave food to Xhosa during the time of famine to reduce on their anger against the Boers.
13. They arrested and imprisoned stubborn African chiefs. For example chief Makanda was arrested and imprisoned on the Ruben Islands
14. The British tried force to sign peace treaties between Boers and African to end the wars.
15. They paid some chiefs salaries to maintain peace. For example Adam Kok, Waterboar Faku were paid.
16. The British also returned land to the Xhosa on condition that the latter were to be loyal to the former and to stop cattle raids.
17. They also compensated the Xhosa for their cattle stolen by the Boers.
18. The British resorted annexing the areas after all the above had failed to end the wars.
19. Consequently Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal were annexed by the British.

20. The British set up a province of British Kaffiria to end the seventh Kaffir
21. The British also discouraged the Xhosa cultural practices such as bride price the promoted cattle raids.

3.1.3 THE EFFECTS THE KAFFIR WARS WERE;

What were the results of this conflict?

1. The Xhosa were defeated militarily due to the inferior weapons.
2. The Xhosa lost their land to Boers.
3. The Xhosa lost their independence to the British.
4. The Xhosa became dependent on white man by supplying manual labour in farms and mines.
5. Loss of many lives on both sides for example between 1200 – 2000 Xhosa lost their lives.
6. Much property was destroyed i.e. property worth £ 300,000 was destroyed in the Kaffir of 1843.
7. Xhosa chiefs lost their authority and almost become the subjects of the whites.
8. Xhosa lost confidence in traditional religion since it had failed to help them against the whites.
9. Xhosa economy was destroyed by Europeans
10. Wars made the Xhosa poor because their animals were taken by the Dutch.
11. Led to Great Trek especially when the province of Queen Adelaide was returned to the Xhosa.
12. Paved way for the apartheid policy in South Africa more coloureds were produced to the increased forced marriages.

13. Wars strengthen the racist attitude of the Boers.
14. Surviving Xhosa lived in constant fear of the Boers.
15. The Xhosa were forced to work for the whites at low wages.
16. Famine hit the Xhosa as the result of destroying their grains.
17. The British were attracted into the interior of South Africa by the Kaffirs

3.1.4 Why were the Africans defeated in the Kaffir wars?

1. Military weakness of Xhosa
2. The whites had superior weapons.
3. The African economy was generally weak and could not effectively finance the wars.
4. Africans had become exhausted due to the long nature of the wars.
5. The white had strong financial support from home for example in 1819 a total of 50,000 pounds was given to the whites.
6. The British and the Boers were determined to take the land of the Africans at any cost.
7. Africans lacked good leadership to direct them against the blacks.
8. Lack of experience and training on the side of Africans
9. Lack of unity among the Africans because of divide and rule.
10. The brutality of whites
11. Xhosa lacked support from neighbours
12. Whites had well trained soldiers
13. The outbreak of diseases

Chapter 4

THE GREAT TREK.

U.C.E Revision questions

2013

- a) Describe the course of the Great trek between 1830 to 1843?
- b) What were the results of this trek?

2012.

- a) What were the causes of the 1836 battle of Vegkop?
- b) Why were the Ndebele defeated in this war?

2010

- a) What led to the movement of the Boers from the cape into the interior of South Africa?
- b) How did this movement affect the History of South Africa?

2009.

- a) Explain the causes of the 1836 battle of Vegkop.
- b) What effects did this war have on the people of South Africa?

2007

- a) Explain the causes of the great trek.
- b) What were the effects of the great trek?

2005

- a) What were the causes of the battle of the blood river?
- b) How did this war affect the Boers and Africans in South Africa?

2002.

- a) Describe the causes of the great trek between 1835to 1843.
- b) How were the Africans affected by this movement?

2000.

- a) What were the causes of the great trek?
- b) How did this trek affect the peoples of South Africa?

4.1.0 Introduction

The Great Trek was a massive movement of the Boers/Afrikaners from the cape colony into the interior of South Africa after the coming of the British.

It is also referred to as Afrikaner/Boer exodus and started from Graaf Reinet at the cape around 1835.

The movement was a reaction of the Boers to the coming of the British at the cape more particularly to the British reforms.

The trek involved about 14,000 Boers who were determined to leave the cape for good.

4.1.1 CAUSES OF THE GREAT TREK

Explain the causes of Afrikaner migration into the interior South Africa during the 1830s.

What were the causes of the great trek?

1. Need for more land for agriculture by the Boers. The Boers were farmers and thus needed more land for agriculture.
2. Availability of large trunks of unoccupied land in the interior of South Africa. In fact each son of a Boer was encouraged to have his own farm; this encouraged many to move in search for new land.
3. The nomadic nature of the Boers i.e. moving from one place to another in search of fresh pasture for their animals.
4. The Boers wanted to trade in cattle with the Africans i.e. with the Khoikhoi and the Bantu.
5. Love for adventure as they wanted to see what was beyond their physical eyes

6. Racial prejudice where the Boers believed that they were a special people of God and could not mix up with Africans.
7. The Boers disliked the British law which made them equal to Africans and decided to migrate to the interior.
8. Giving Africans freedoms by the British such as freedom of worship and movement annoyed the Boers and they decided to migrate into the interior of South Africa.
9. The abolition of slave trade at the cape also made the Boers to migrate into the interior to get slaves. The Boers feared that there would be labour shortages at the cape.
10. The making of English an official language in courts of law and schools also made Boers to migrate into the interior of South Africa.
11. Use of non-white interpreters for the Dutch in courts of law also ashamed the Boers hence their migration into the interior.
12. The rumours around the cape that there would be forced intermarriages between the Boers and other peoples like the Africans forced the Afrikaners to trek into the interior.
13. The rumours that the Boers would be forced to serve in the army also caused the war.
14. The rumours that the Boers would be forced to leave the Dutch reformed church by the British.
15. Unsatisfactory compensation for the freed Boer slaves by the British where by the payment was not equal to the value of slaves. For example though the value of a slave was £3 millions, they were given about £1.2 millions only.

16. The Boers hated the New system of land ownership were they had to pay high rent to the British. They moved to get free land in the interior.
17. The activities of European missionaries caused the trek as they preached equality and human rights for all people.
18. The introduction of the British legal system made the Boers to migrate to the interior of South Africa. They did not like the way British courts were working.
19. Conflict overland ownership control with the British also made the Boers to trek into the interior
20. Good climate in the interior of south Africa also attracted the Boers to trek into the interior of south Africa

NOTE:

A student should note that most of the British reforms at the cape partly caused the Great Trek. It was the Boer hatred towards these reforms that occasioned the Great Trek

4.1.1 THE COURSE OF THE GREAT TREK

Describe the course of the Great Trek.

1. The movement into the interior of South Africa started in around 1835 when a group of Boers went to a discovery tour in the Natal area.
2. The great trek was in three main groups.
3. Louis Trigardt and Jan Van Reinsberg led the first group from the cape before October 1835.
4. The movement of this group was generally slow due the problem of repairing wagons and hostile tribes.

5. They crossed the Caledon and passed over to the plains east of Orange Free State.
6. For a year Trigardt's trekkers settled in the Zoutpansberg where they established small houses and a small school.
7. After some time, however, Boers contracted fever, their animals fell sick and there was shortage of both consumer goods and food.
8. Trigardt made a desperate move for help from Lourenco Marques but with little success. The governor of Lourenco sent Asikaris to lead Trigardt and his people to the coast.
9. It took Trigardt and his people eight months to reach the Coast. The group was not well prepared for the dangers and almost wiped out by the inhabitants of Limpopo valley and malaria fever.
10. Out of original a hundred men only twenty seven managed to reach Lourenco Marques.
11. The second group was led by Hendrick Portgieter and Sarel cilliers.
12. This was joined later by Gerrit Maritz by August 1836 with Boers farmers from Graaf Reint area.
13. It moved northwards out of the Cape colony towards the Orange River in August 1836.
14. This group fought and defeated the Matebele under Mzilikazi at the Battle of Vegkop.
15. Mzilikazi and his people were forced to cross Limpopo River into west Zimbabwe where they settled after defeating the Shona people.

16. Portigeyter founded the Boer republic of Orange Free State.
17. The third and last group was led Piet Retief north east wards into the Natal area in 1836.
18. This group met serious resistance from the Zulu people under Dingane.
19. Through talks, Dingane allowed Retief and his people a temporary settlement on Zulu land.
20. Dingane allowed them settlement on one condition that the Boers helped the Zulu to recover their cattle that had been stolen by the Tlokwa under chief Sekonyera.
21. Piet Retief tricked Sekonyera into trying a pair of handcuffs and locked them on his waist making him a prisoner.
22. To regain his freedom, Sekonyera had to surrender to Piet Retief the cattle demanded by Dingane
23. Retief got back the '*Zulu cattle*' in a short time, something that worried Dingane the more
24. Dingane planned for his death in February 1838 during the celebrations of victory over the Tlokwa.
25. In December 1838 Boers under the leadership of Andries Pretorius revenged the murder of Retief and defeated the Zulu at the battle of the blood river.
26. Dingane was forced to flee and his brother Mpande become a new Zulu king.

27. In 1840, Dingane was expelled by his own people to the Swazi country where he was murdered by the Swazi chief in revenge for his earlier attacks.
28. In December 1839 the Boers established a new Boer state of Natal with its capital at Pietermaritzburg.
29. However the British followed them and took over Natal in 1843.
30. The Boers un happy with this act, under the leadership of Andries moved further north and set up another Boer Republic of Transvaal and ordered the Africans between river Tugela and Umzimuhuru to leave.

4.1.2 EFFECTS OF THE GREAT TREK

What were the effects/results of the Great Trek?

1. Africans lost their valuable land to the Boer trekkers. For example the land between river Tugela and Umzimuhuru.
2. The wars which were fought between Africans and Boers disrupted agriculture leading to famine.
3. Commercial agriculture was introduced in the high Veld of South Africa by the Boers. For example they set up large plantation farms.
4. The Dutch population in the interior increased as they trekked in big numbers.
5. Minerals were discovered with the coming of the Boers in the interior of South Africa. I.e. Diamonds at Kimberly in 1869 and gold at Witwatersrand in 1886.
6. Many Boers and Africans lost their lives during the great Trek wars .For example at the blood river many lost their lives.

7. It led to establishment of independent Boer states in the interior of South Africa. For example natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal.
8. It increased the conflicts between the Boers and African due to struggle for land.
9. It led to increased mistreatment of the Africans by the Boers in the interior of South Africa.
10. Africans also learnt a lesson from their defeat by the Boers and become organized.
- 10 The Boers managed to get rid of the British rule since they were given their independence.
- 11 Africans lost their cattle to the Boer trekkers
- 12 It opened the interior of South Africa to European settlement.
- 13 It led to the displacement of Africans. For example the Matebele and the shone.
- 14 Some African leaders collaborated with the Boers and become stronger. For example Mpande of the Zulu.
- 15 Many Africans states lost their independence because they had been greatly weakened by the wars with the Boers.

4.1.3 What problems were faced by the Boer Trekkers?

1. Shortage of food which led to famine.
2. Their cattle decreased because they died on the way due long journey.
3. Diseases like malaria fever claimed great numbers of the Boers mores especially the first group.

4. Faced hostile chiefs for example the Mzilikazi a war monger.
5. The poor means of transport which was too slow.
6. They suffered shortage of man power.
7. The opposition from the British who even followed them.
8. Natural barriers like rivers and mountains also affected them.
9. Harsh climatic conditions in the interior were also a problem.
10. Their lacked financial support from their homes.
11. Language barrier
12. Lack of geographical knowledge
13. Disunity among themselves.
14. They lacked gunpowder.
15. Lacked medical supplies.
16. Drought also affected them
17. Some were killed by Africans
18. The British kept following them.
19. Wild animals also posed a threat to them.
20. Lack of educational facilities for their children

Chapter 5

GREAT TREK WARS

5.1.0 THE BATTLE OF VEGKOP

What were the causes of the battle of Vegkop?

1. The battle of Vegkop took place on 19th October 1836 at the Hill that was later called Vegkop.
2. It was fought between the Boer trekkers and the Matebele /Ndebele.
3. The Ndebele were led their chief Mzilikazi while the Boers were led by Portigeiter, Celliers and Maritz.
4. These were the second group of the Boer Trekkers led by Hendrick Portigeiter
5. The Boers wanted more land for settlement in Matebele land yet the Ndebele under Mzilikazi were not ready to give up on their land.
6. The Boers at all cost wanted to survive in their new lands in the north and east of the cape colony.
7. Mzilikazi chief of the Ndebele had mistaken the Boers for the hostile Griqua tribe.
8. The Boers were parching on the wild game of Matebele.
9. Mzilikazi was a mere warmonger in character and loved fighting.
10. The Boers were determined to set up a powerful Boer state in Matebele land.
11. The Ndebele leaders had heard that the Boers were mistreating the Ndebele.

12. The Ndebele took whites for wizards and devils that had to be repelled at all cost from their territory.
13. The support that the Boer trekkers got from chief Moroka of the Baralong encouraged them into war.
14. The need by the Boers to revenge the killing of their relatives such as Erasmus and Reinsburg by the Africans.
15. The possession of guns by the Boers gave them the confidence to fight. Besides the Boers had laager system of fighting.

5.1.1 What were the effects of the battle of Vegkop of 1836?

1. The Ndebele were defeated as Trekkers used superior guns.
2. The Ndebele lost their land to the trekker Boers.
3. The Ndebele were forced to run away from their land across river Limpopo.
4. It led to the war between the Shona and the runaway Ndebele. The Shona were defeated and their land taken by Ndebele.
5. The Boers funded the new settlement called Orange Free State.
6. Afrikaner nationalism was increased by Boer victory over the Africans.
7. Loss cattle were registered on the side of the Ndebele as a result. In fact over 7000 heads of were taken by the whites.
8. A lot of property was destroyed thus increasing poverty among Africans.

9. The battle led to other wars between the Ndebele and the Dutch for example the battle of Mosega in 1837 on 4th and 12th November.
10. Many people displaced by the war as the Ndebele were pushed north into the Shona territory.
11. It led to loss of life on both sides resulting into depopulation.
12. Enmity between Africans and Boers increased resulting into other wars between the Boers and Africans. For example the clashes between the Zulu and the Boer trekkers.
13. Africans were segregated and treated as second class citizens.
14. There was decline in agriculture resulting into famine among the Ndebele.
15. The Boers established the Boer republic of Orange Free State.

5.2.0 THE BATTLE OF THE BLOOD/NCOME RIVER.

5.2.1 What were the causes of the battle of the blood river?

1. This war broke out between the Zulu warriors and Boer trekkers on 16th/ December 1838.
2. It is also called the battle of the Ncome River.
3. The Zulu were led by Dingane while the Boers by Andries Pretorius.
4. The war was fought in the area between Donga and the Blood River.

5. Need for grazing land by the Boers led by yet the Zulu were not ready to surrender their land easily hence the war.
6. The determination of the Boer trekkers not to go back to the cape.
7. The nomadic nature of the Boers. They moved from place to place looking for water and pasture. This brought them into war with the Zulu who also wanted pasture for their animals.
8. The murder of Piet Retief by Dingane. The Boers fought the Zulu in a bid to revenge the death of their leader.
9. The land locked nature of Orange Free State forced the Boers to fight so as to have an access to the coast.
10. The raiding of the Zulu cattle by the Boers also led to the war.
11. The bad reports that Dingane had received about the Boers. The Boers had looted the cows from the Ndebele, raped the women, and even destroyed the army.
12. The wealth in Natal also attracted the Boers to fight so as to control of the mineral wealth.
13. Disloyalty of Dingane was another cause of the war .Dingane promised land to Retief if he helped the Zulu to recover the cattle stolen by Sekonyera which he failed to fulfill.
14. The good military history of both the Zulu and the Boers. The Zulu had been a military power in the region from the time of Shaka and the Boers had just defeated the Ndebele at Vegkop.

15. The alliance of Mpande with the Boers. Mpande disliked Dingane because the former had killed the brothers.

5.2.2 EFFECTS OF THE BATTLE OF THE BLOOD RIVER.

What were effects of the battle of the blood river?

1. Dingane was forced to give land to the Boers in Natal as a condition for surrender.
2. Dingane was forced to flee and his brother Mpande become a new Zulu king.
3. In 1840 Dingane was expelled by his own people to the Swazi country where he was murdered by the Ngwane people.
4. The Boers celebrated 16th December as Dingane's day until 1952 when it was renamed the day of the covenant.
5. The defeat of Dingane led to the establishment of the Boer Republic of Natal.
6. The Zulu were forced to war the war indemnity of 7000 cattle to the Boers.
7. The Zulu independence was compromised since the new leader Mpande was a mere puppet of the Boers.
8. Many people displaced by the war.
9. It led to loss of live on both sides
10. A lot of property was destroyed.
11. Boer nationalism increased after the victory.

Chapter 6

6.0.0 THE BOER REPUBLICS AFTER THE GREAT TREK.

2013

- a) Explain the origins of the Boer republic of Natal.
- b) Why did the British Annex Natal in 1843?

6.1.0 Introduction.

The Boers who migrated from the Cape colony in the Great Trek eventually established republics in the interior of South Africa. These included Natal, Orange Free State Transvaal.

6.1.1 THE ESTABLISHMENT BOER OF NATAL

How was the Boer republic of Natal established?

1. It was founded as the republic in 1839 by Andries Pretorius after crushing the Zulu under Dingane.
2. During the early years of the 19th century, many Boers trekked out the British Cape colony in search of new lands where they could build themselves republics.
3. Reports from hunters and traders that the lands to north were almost empty encouraged the Boers to migrate.
4. Natal was founded by the third and the last group of the Boer trekkers led by Piet Retief.
5. This group planned to occupy the fertile Zulu land by moving across the Transvaal and later moved to Natal through the slopes of Drakensberg Mountains.
6. A group of about 200 trekkers under Piet Retief crossed into Natal in 1837 and asked Dingane to start a settlement in his kingdom.

7. Dingane, the Zulu king did not trust the white man. He was worried of their fire arms. Besides, he had heard that they had over thrown other African chiefs and taken their land.
8. Later Dingane promised to give land to the Boers if they helped him to recover the Zulu cattle stolen by chief Sekonyera of the Tlokwa.
9. Retief recovered the Zulu cattle too easily that Dingane feared the intentions of the Boers.
10. To remove this fear, Dingane invited Retief and his people to celebrate the victory over the Tlokwa and killed them.
11. The remaining Boers recovered quickly under the leadership of Pretorius and revenged the killing of their leader by crushing the Zulu at the battle of the blood river.
12. The Boers took formal control of Zulu land and captured thousands of Zulu cattle.
13. In December 1839 the Boers established a new Boer state of Natal with its capital at Pietermaritzburg.
14. The blacks who lived in the Natal area were ordered to leave. These blacks started to move away towards the Cape Colony.
15. The Boers established the Natal Volksraad (*peoples' council*) to exercise executive, legislative and judicial powers.
16. The Volksraad also served as the court of appeal with 24 members to elect the president at each session.
17. The British feared that more Boer attacks from the north would drive the Bantu into the cape a factor that would

disturb the peace. This partly led the British to attack natal in 1842.

6.1.2 BRITISH ANNEXATION OF NATAL IN 1843.

Why was Natal annexed by the British in 1843?

1. In 1842 British forces under captain smith attacked and natal and in 1843 made it part of the British cape colony.
2. The British wanted to take the port of Natal for commercial reasons.
3. The British wanted to protect their missionaries working in the Natal.
4. The British wanted to protect their farmers living in Natal.
5. The instability in the region in the region could threaten the British imperial interests.
6. The British were determined to restore peace and stability on the eastern boarder of the cape.
7. Annexation was the only way of bringing back the Boers under the British control.
8. The British claimed that Natal had been given to them earlier.
9. The rumours of mineral discovery in the in the interior of South Africa.
10. The British feared that the control of port Durban by the Boers would out compete Cape Town as the commercial center.
11. The Boer government in natal was too weak to provide a strong and reasonable government.

12. The Boers in Natal hard forced Africans who lived between Rivers Tugela and Umzimuhuru to move towards the cape colony and this threaten to cause instability.
13. Majority of the European traders had been calling at port Durban in natal and establishing trade contacts with the Boers.
14. The British could not allow the existence of a strong rival European state in the interior of South Africa and on the coast of Indian Ocean since it could interfere with prosperous trade.
15. The British feared that natal could emerge as a rival state to the cape colony.
16. The British were determined to protect the entire coastline of South African and the sea route to India and monopolizes the coastline trade.
17. The Boers were disunited in a number of distractive groups.
18. The British never wanted the Boers to be independent because the former regarded the latter as their subjects.
19. British imperialism and desire to control the whole of South Africa made them to annex Natal.
20. They wanted to control the growth of Boer pride and nationalism in south Africa
21. The British desire to unite all white republics in South Africa.
22. The Boers state hard become bankrupt. The Boer window whose husband had been killed in the fighting with the Bantu were now living on gifts. The British had to move in to solve the situation.

6.1.3 RESULTS FOR THE ANNEXATION OF NATAL

What were the results for the annexation of Natal by the British in 1843?

1. Natal became the British colony and therefore the leadership of Andries Pretorius ended.
2. The Boers were forced to accept the British rule.
3. There was further migration of the Boers into the interior of South Africa because they hated to be ruled by the British.
4. The colony of Natal was directly ruled by the British from Cape.
5. It led to continuous enmity between the Boers and the British. This led to many conflicts between them in the future.
6. After the annexation, the British advocated for the policy of equality of all races and liberties for all peoples, but this annoyed the Boers.
7. Many Boers lost their lives during the process of capturing Natal.
8. Natal developed very quickly after the annexation. The British started cotton, coffee and sugarcane growing in Natal.
9. Many Africans who had been evicted from Natal were allowed to return.
10. By annexing Natal, the Boers were blocked from having direct access to the sea.
11. The Boers resorted to attacking the Africans for land.
12. The Boers lost land to the British and to Africans.

13. Boer nationalism increased and they continued demanding for their independence from the British.
14. A lot of property was destroyed on all sides in the process of annexing Natal.
15. It paved way for other annexations such as Orange Free State in 1848 and Transvaal in 1877.

6.1.4 *Why did the Boers leave Natal for the interior of South Africa after 1843?*

1. The Dutch hated being under the British. In other words the Boers did not want to be ruled by the British so they decided to move to the interior.
2. There was an increasing number of Africans who were demanding for their land in Natal. They therefore, left Natal to get free land in the interior.
3. The government of Natal was ineffective. The Volk rand could not fully administer the affairs in Natal. The Boers took advantage of this weakness to migrate.
4. Lack of an able leader, after the death Piet Retief who commanded respect from all the Boers. The Boers became disunited and some decided to migrate.
5. The annexation of Natal by the British also annoyed the Boers and decided to move into the interior of South Africa.
6. Love for adventure, some Boers moved into the interior just to see what was beyond their boundaries.
7. The Boers were nomadic pastoralists and they frequently moved from one place to another looking for pasture

8. Search for more land, by this time Natal was occupied by the British and the Africans. The Boers therefore decided to move into the interior to get vacant lands.
9. Racial segregation by the Boers. The Boers were not ready to mix with the interior Africans as called for by the British. Therefore they decided to move into the interior.
10. Some Boers migrated just because it was fashionable to migrate.
11. Some Boers simply migrated because others were migrated.

6.2.0 THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BOER REPUBLIC ORANGE FREESTATE.

How was the Boer state of Orange Free State established?

1. It was founded by the second group of the Boer trekkers led by Hendrick Portgieter and Gerrit Maritz.
2. The republic headquarters were set at Winburg.
3. Orange Free State was founded between Rivers Vaal and Orange on land was originally occupied by the Ndebele, Basuto and the Griqua.
4. The Orange Free State was at first known as Orange River colony.
5. This colony was established after the defeat of the of the Ndebele resistance led by chief Mzilikazi at the battle of the Vegkop.
6. The Ndebele were forced to run away from their land across river Limpopo into Shona land present day Zimbabwe.

7. Later this group was joined by other Trekkers from Natal after its annexation by the British in 1843.
8. In 1843 they signed Napier treaty with Mosheshe which defined the boundaries of their state.
9. They set up a constitution and a parliament for the new state and Portigeiter become a commander.
10. The Boers however, considered them selves as the British subjects and demanded for protection against powerful African leaders such as Mosheshe.
11. The cape administered this area through an officer called a resident Major Warden in consultation with a legislative council officials and Burghers/ farmers.
12. Sir Hurry Smith as a new Governor of the cape , in February 1848 decided to annex the area between Rivers Vaal and Orange including the land of Mosheshe and Adam Koko
13. During the short period of British control the area was renamed the Orange River sovereignty.
14. Later while the resident Major warden was in charge of the sovereignty, serious conflict developed between Africans and white. For example in 1851 Mosheshe attacked the major warden troops and defeated them at the battle of Viervoet.
15. After ten years of ruling the Orange River sovereignty, the new British governor, George Cathacart found it costly and unproductive.
16. Cathacart wanted the abandonment of the British involvement in the affairs of the area and in 1852 he

demanded for the constitutional changes that would give independence to the Boers.

17. In response to the above, Sir George Clerk set a special commissioner to look at the Boer demands for independence.
18. In the Bloemfontein convention of 1854, the independence of the Orange River sovereignty was recognized but the Boers decided to change the name to Orange River Free State.
19. Josais Hoffmann and a committee of six people took the responsibility of the Orange Free State inhabited of about 12000 whites and several thousands of the Basuto
20. The constitution was drafted and provided that the elected president was to serve for five years.
21. In September 1854, Josais Hoffmann was elected the first president. He ruled with the help of the legislative body called the Volksraad (parliament).

6.3.0 THE BOER REPUBLIC OF TRANSVAAL.

How was the Boer state of Transvaal established?

1. It was formed around 1845 by the Boers from the Cape and others from Natal after their Annexation in 1843.
2. From 1830s the Boers decided to leave the Cape in the hands of the British for the interior of South Africa.
3. A large number of the Boers trekked into the interior where they could establish their own states independent of the British influence
4. Transvaal was one of such states that were established by the Boers

5. It was established by die- hard Boer trekkers led by Louis Trigardt and other groups of Boers who left Natal after its annexation by the British in 1843.
6. Also known as South African Republic, Transvaal was a product of joining small Boer states north of River Vaal.
7. Transvaal area was formerly occupied by the Ndebele people.
8. Louis Trigardt and Van Rensburg led the first Boer group into Transvaal and established the republic of Zoutpansberg.
9. However, the prosperity of the Zoutpansberg depended on ivory trade and once the elephants were depleted, it was abandoned.
10. After the annexation of Natal,Boers moved in three main communities into the Vaal area .The first established its initial settlement at Potchefstroom and it expanded to Magaliesberg ranges and Marico valley.
11. The second settlement was in the north- east of Transvaal near the Pedi kingdom at Adries Ohrigstad but later moved to Lydenburg which become another republic.
12. When Pretorius's capital in Natal was taken by the British, he also moved across the Vaal River and set up capitals which become republics.
13. Conflicts continued between the Boers and the British. While the Boers considered them selves independent, the British took them to be under the cape rulestill.

14. But later, it proved very costly to control the area beyond the earlier boundaries under the British influence.
15. With the coming of other groups from Natal in 1846 especially the group of Andries Pretorius the conflict of leadership began. In fact Pretorius and Portgieter struggled for power over a number of years.
16. In light of the above, the British at the cape decided to send the two special commissioners; Hogger and Owen to solve the internal problems amongst the Boers.
17. The commissioners concluded that Transvaal was too far to be controlled from the cape and therefore, the Boers of Transvaal should be given their own independence
18. In January 1852, the Sand River Convention was signed granting independence to the Boers of Transvaal
19. The convention also gave a free hand to the Boers in dealing with the Bantu North of the Vaal River.
20. Marthinus Wessels Pretorius son of Andries Pretorius become the first president in 1858 and Transvaal was renamed the South African Republic.

6.3.1 THE BRITISH ANNEXATION OF TRANSVAAL.

Why did the British annex Transvaal in 1877?

1. Military weakness of the Boers. For example they had failed to control internal revolts by Africans.
2. The unpopularity of the new president; Burghers who did little improve life in Transvaal.
3. Constant wars and insecurity in Transvaal worried the British.

4. Failure of Transvaal to pay back the money it had borrowed from the British to build a railway line
5. The means treatment of the Uilanders by the Transvaal government also led to the annexation
6. The earlier British occupation of Basutoland that was adjacent to Transvaal provided a precedent for the annexation of Transvaal.
7. The recommendation of Sir Theophilus Shepstone to the colonial secretary after investigating causes of trouble in Transvaal.
8. The British feared that the Zulu would attack a weak Transvaal
9. The instability in the region could threaten the British imperial interests.
10. Annexation was the only way of bringing the Boers under the British control again.
11. The rumours of mineral discovery in the in the interior of South Africa.
12. The British wanted to protect their missionary nationals working in the Transvaal area.
13. The British wanted to protect their farmers living in Transvaal.
14. The Boers were disunited in a number of distractive groups.
15. The British never wanted the Boers to be independent as the former regarded the latter as their subjects.

16. British imperialism and desire to control the whole of South Africa made them to annex Transvaal.
17. They wanted to control the growth of Boer pride and nationalism in south Africa
18. The British desire to white all white republics in South Africa.

Chapter 7

7.0.0 NATION BUILDING AND THE MFECANE

U.C.E .Revision Questions

2014

- (a) Explain the causes of the Mfecane
- (b) How did the Mfecane affect the peoples of South Africa during the 19th century?

2014

- (a) What factors led to the Bambatha rebellion?
- (b) what were the effects of this rebellion?

2013/

- (a) Why did chief Bambatha rebel against the British in 1906?
- (b) How did this rebellion affect the Zulu?

2009/2004.

- (a) Describe the achievements of Dingiswayo of the Mthethwa before 1817.
- (b) What problems did he face during this period?

2006./2001

- (a) Explain the causes of the 1906 Bambatha rebellion.
- (b) What were the results of this rebellion?

2005.

- (a) Explain the origins of the Zulu kingdom.
- (b) How was the kingdom organized in the 19th century?

2002.

- (a) Why did the Zulu raise against the British in 1906?
- (b) What were the results of this rebellion?

2000./1999

- (a) How was Shaka able to build the Zulu state?
- (b) How did this affect the neighboring peoples?

7.1.0 DINGISWAYO THE WANDERER AND THE MTHETHWA STATE

How was Dingiswayo able to build the Mthethwa kingdom?

1. The Mthethwa lived long River Tugela in Natal and were led by one of the nation builders of the 19th century called Dingiswayo.
2. Dingiswayo was born in the second half of the 18th century to Jube chief of the Mthethwa people.
3. Dingiswayo grew up in the palace of his father but later planned to kill him and take his place as a chief of the Mthethwa people.
4. After the failure of the plan to kill his father, Dingiswayo fled to the Hlubi where he got a lot of military skills from a European called Robert Cowen.
5. Dingiswayo was taught to use a gun and the horse by Cowen while in exile in Hlubi land.
6. When Robert Cowen was killed by Qwabe chief of Pakatwayo, Dingiswayo took his gun which he used to acquire power among the Mthethwa people.
7. In around 1740 Dingiswayo returned after the death of his father and ousted his brother Mawawe from the throne.
8. Mawawe fled for his life but was tricked to return and later put to death by Dingiswayo.
9. Dingiswayo was one of the rulers in the region before the time of Shaka. In fact, he was more powerful than either Sobhuza chief of the Ngwane or Zwibe of the Ndwandwe.
10. It was under the rule of Dingiswayo that Shaka acquired military skills that enabled him to build the Zulu state.

7.1.1 THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF DINGISWAYO.

Describe the career and achievements of Dingiswayo for the Mthethwa people.

- 1 The Mthethwa lived along River Tugela in Natal and were led by one of the nation builders of the 19th century called Dingiswayo.
- 2 Dingiswayo was born in the second half of the 18th century to the Jube chief of the Mthethwa people.
- 3 Dingiswayo abolished the traditional ceremonies of initiations during the rule. He instead recruited young men of initiation age into his army.
- 4 Dingiswayo established an army called age regiments because it was based on ages i.e. the boys in the same age group were put together and formed a regiment. This age regiments were called Ntanga.
- 5 Tribal unity was promoted by the age regiments since they shared common experience.
- 6 Age regiments also led to military efficiency as the boys under serious military training.
- 7 Tribal royalty was also promoted as the leaders of regiments were appointed by Dingiswayo.
- 8 Dingiswayo's warriors used the traditional throwing spear and a large shield.
- 9 Dingiswayo defeated his neighbours and made them to accept his rule by use of military regiments. This enabled him to expand his state to over 200 square miles.

- 10 Dingiswayo did not have a standing army but whenever there was need, he called his worriers to offend or defend the state.
- 11 Each regiment had its own unique spears and shields.
- 12 Dingiswayo made friendship with the Conquered chiefs and placed them under his lordship. For example Senzangakona remained the chief of the Zulu people.
- 13 Dingiswayo absorbed the young people of the conquered territories into his army.
- 14 Promoted unit among the Mthethwa tribe by marrying from different clans.
- 15 He made the defeated states to pay tributes. For example the Zulu under Senzangakona paid tribute to Dingiswayo.
- 16 Dingiswayo promoted trade with the Europeans at the Delgoa by importing European good into his state.
- 17 Dingiswayo was killed in 1818 by worriers of Zwide chief of the Ndwandwe as his skull was taken to decorated the hut of Zwide's mother.

7.1.2 What problems did Dingiswayo face during is rule?

1. The state had many tribes making it hard to unite.
2. Face many internal conflicts for example against his own father.
3. He suffered constant attacks from his neighbours such as the Ndwedwe under Zwide.

4. He was betrayed by his own commanders. For example Shaka betrayed him when the Zwide attacked the Mthethwa.
5. Enmity from the family members after killing his brother Mawawe and his attempt to kill his father.
6. Disloyalty from the conquered chiefs whom he retained some powers.
7. Faced a problem of food shortages due to the destruction of agriculture in wars.
8. Increased population in his state resulted in land struggles.
9. His cattle were raided by the neighbouring states.
10. He did not have a strong standing army
11. His spears were too long for effective warfare.

7.2.0 SHAKA – THE BASTARD AND THE ZULU STATE

7.2.1 THE ORIGIN OF THE ZULU STATE.

What was the origin of the Zulu state?

Explain the origins of the Zulu state.

The Zulu state formed part of the Bantu speaking tribes that settled in the in the present day Natal area by the beginning of the ninetieth century.

There existed many small communities called clans in Zulu land and neighbouring communities. The Zulu were one of the Nguni speaking clans.

It is likely that they were about two hundred clans in the present day Zulu land and Natal. Though small and weak, each clan was independent.

During the first two decades of the 19th century, small political units were joined together to form large ones. The Zulu kingdom was among them.

The origin of the Zulu state is not clear but it is believed that it was founded by Shaka in around 1818

Shaka was born unwanted in about 1783 in a chiefly family to Senzangakonachief of the Zulu clan.

Shaka was born when his father was not yet circumcised. He was therefore rejected by the royal family hence considered to be a bastard and illegitimate.

He was therefore brought up among his maternal uncles amidst ridicule by his playmates.

Shaka and his mother Nandi were exposed to harsh life. In fact they were mistreated by the relatives of the mother.

Later Shaka grew into a very strong and intelligent young man and joined one of Dingiswayo's regiments. While in this regiment Shaka proved qualities of a good military leader.

Dingiswayo was one of the major three Nguni chiefs who had made large political units. He was the chief of the Mthethwa people. Other strong chiefs included Shobuza of the Ngwane and Zwide of the Ndwandwe.

For long time, these three rulers carried out expansionary companies that often ended up in conflicts and wars.

It has to be noted that Shaka's father was a chief of the Zulu tribe which was under the lordship of Dingiswayo.

Upon the death of Shaka's father, conflicts arouse over who was to inherit the father's post. Dingiswayo offered help to Shaka against his brother to take the chieftainship of the Zulu clan.

Seguna a man who had assumed the Zulu throne was defeated and this left the Zulu chieftainship entirely in the hands of Shaka.

In about 1817, Dingiswayo was ambushed and killed by the worriers of Zwide during the progress of the war on the hilltop.

Shaka took the death of Digiswayo as an advantage and proclaimed himself as the leader of the Mthethwa chiefdom.

Shaka killed Dingiswayo's successor and started conquering the neighbouring states. For example he defeated Zwide.

Consequently he established a very big and strong kingdom that covered around 300,000 Square miles.

Shaka then carried out reforms in the military, economy, politics and social way of life to build a strong Zulu state.

7.2.2 THE WAY OF LIFE THE ZULU STATE.

Describe the organization of the Zulu state politically, socially and economically.

Political organization.

1. The kingdom was highly centralized with the king as the head and traditional chiefs under him.
2. The king was assisted by the traditional chiefs and military Indunas for effective control of the society.
3. The traditional council of elders played an important role in the Zulu society. They advised the king on the important matters of the state. However during the time of Shaka their role declined.
4. The king had powers to appoint and to dismiss any of his officials. They were there answerable to him.
5. Zulu kingdom had a strong standing army with the king acting as the commander in chief.
6. The arm was well trained, equipped and ready to fight at any time. The army was on alert to defend or offend the Zulu enemies.
7. The army lived in barracks called settlement and this among other included the settlement of Bulawayo.
8. The army was divided into age-regiments each under a military commander called an Induna.
9. Each military settlement had a section of royal women headed by the senior woman and acted as spies for the king on the Indunas.
10. The Indunas were not allowed to hold meeting without the consent and permission from the king. This was to stop any conspiracy against the king.

11. Succession to the Zulu throne was hereditary. That is the king's eldest son could inherit the Zulu throne.
12. The conquered area formed the outer provinces of the Zulu state. Each province was under the military Induna and assisted by the chief.

Social organization

13. Socially the king was the leader as he presided over traditional ceremonies such as the traditional fruit harvest which was attended by all people the kingdom.
14. Initiation ceremonies were performed to mark entry into adult hood. During Shaka's reign, however, circumcision was abolished.
15. Marriage was restricted until one served in the army for the period of 40 years. At this age, the military men could be retired at the same time with the females of an appropriate age for marriage.
16. The Zulu were divided in social classes called clans, traditionally the royal clan provided kings and chiefs while warrior come from the class of commoners
17. The Zulu worshiped their gods and the most important was the god of the war.
18. The king controlled all social affairs and was the biggest social figure.

19. Polygamy was common among the Zulu

Economic organization

20. Economically the kingdom was highly centralized and all means of lively hood belonged to the king. The king was the giver of everything to his people

21. Young boys captured by the Zulu army looked after the captured cattle.
22. The girls and young women captured by the Zulu army worked on agriculture fields while the old were put to death.
23. All the age-regiments were self - sufficient in food production and live- stock. That is each settlement provided its own food and kept its colour of animals..
24. Raiding cattle, goats and women was an important source of wealth of the Zulu state.
25. The Zulu also traded with foreigner most especially the Portuguese at the Delgoa bay
26. The Zulu also carried out iron working and produced weapons such as short stubbing spears and long throwing spear.

7.2.3 FACTORS FOR THE RISE OF THE ZULU STATE

1. Strong leadership of men like Shaka
2. The strategic location of Natal
3. Presence of fertile soils for agriculture
4. Favourable climate.
5. A strong army established by Shaka
6. Unity within the state
7. The role of trade at Delagoa Bay
8. The death of Dingiswayo
9. The death of Senzagakona
10. The centralized system of administration,
11. The occurrence of the Mfecane.
12. The presence of week neighbours

7.2.3 SHAKA'S REFORMS /CHANGES

How was Shaka able to build and maintain a powerful Zulu state?

1. Shaka was able to build and maintain the Zulu state by carrying out reforms in the political, social and economic aspects of the Zulu state.
2. Shaka introduced a standing army. His warriors were always ready to defend the state.
3. Shaka replaced the traditional throwing spear with a short stubbing spear. The short stubbing spear was more effective in hand to hand fighting compared to the long throwing spear which left the warrior armless upon throwing it.
4. Shaka employed the scorched earth policy where by he destroyed the enemies' food and poisoned water sources thus weakening them.
5. Shaka employed cow horn military formation. In this tactic his warrior could encircle the enemy thus defeat them easily.
6. There was tough training and drilling to master new methods of fighting by his soldiers
7. He forbade his soldiers from getting married until they had reached the age of 40 years.
8. Soldiers discharged from active service in the army after the age of 40 formed a reserve army which could be called upon to defend the kingdom whenever the need arose.
9. Shaka strengthened his army by absorbing young men of the conquered territories into his force.

10. Shaka's warriors did not carry their own luggage. Boys were employed to carry the luggage such that soldiers could move easily and swiftly while fighting.
11. Shaka employed spies who reported on the strength of the enemy's side. This help to know how, where and when to strike the enemy.
12. Shaka used the religion as an instrument of nation building. He made himself the chief priest and persecuted other religious leaders.
13. Shaka abolished the traditional custom of circumcision which affected the youth at the time they were needed to defend their state.
14. Shaka introduced a class of medicine men who treated the wounded soldiers.
15. He replaced the Dingiswayo's small shields with big ones. The warriors would be protected from enemies' spears.
16. Military Indunas were not allowed to hold meetings without the consent of Shaka.
17. Shaka replace the traditional councils of chiefs with military commanders called Indunas.
18. The chiefs of the conquered territories were either replaced by Shaka's nominees or had to pay allegiance to Shaka.
19. Shaka abolished the wearing of sandals by his forces this made their movements swift.
20. Shaka encouraged trade and friendship with the British
21. Shaka also promote agriculture to ensure ready supply of food in his kingdom.

7.2.4 How did the rise of Zulu affect the neighboring states?

1. Shaka's rule set off the Mfecane. This was the period characterized disorder, misery and suffering.
2. It led to the killing people especially among the weak tribe escaping from area.
3. Human settlements were destroyed as societies moved to areas of safety.
4. Many conquered people were absorbed into Zulu culture and customs and were called Amazulu.
5. The neglect of agriculture led to famine that claimed the lives of the ruminants of war.
6. Many people were displaced, some areas become virtually empty while others like mountain tops become highly populated.
7. The Zulu neighbors had to pay tributes to Shaka in form of women and cattle
8. There was the emergency of defensive kingdom/states such as the Sotho state under Mosheshe and the Swazi under Sobhuza.
9. The neighbouring people were forced to move long distances in search for safer places for their lives.
10. Shaka militarism and tactics were copied by neighboring peoples and his increased warfare in South Africa.
11. People became cannibals. They started to eat fellow human beings in order to survive.
12. Many states lost their independence to the Zulu.

13. It also led to raise of other states in South Africa for example the Ndebele, Sotho state.
14. Trade in the region was disrupted. This was because traders would be attacked by the warrior
15. His wars created a vacuum in interiors thus attracting the Boers.

7.3.0 THE MFECANE

7.3.1 *What was the Mfecane?*

Mfecane is the Nguni word referring to the period which was characterized by warfare, crisis, forced migrations, misery and great suffering

The Sotho called it “Defecane” to mean the same period. It was also called “Lifecane” by other peoples of South Africa.

It took place among the eastern Bantu tribe such as the Ndwandwe, the Mthethwa, the Zulu, and Ndebele.

It was mainly caused by the changes of the nation builders like Zwide, Dingiswayo and later Shaka.

It took place between 1800 and 1830s but it reached its highest levels during the rule of Shaka.

Mfecane involved the collapse of old empires and creation of new stronger empires.

7.3.2 CAUSES OF THE MFECANE.

Why did the eastern Bantu conflict among them slaves between 1800-1830s?

1. Shaka’s aggressive policy was one of the causes. Shaka carried out attacks on the neighbours hence causing misery.

2. The increase in population exhausted the land hence the fight among the communities for land which led to Mfecane.
3. The creation of powerful kingdoms in the south Eastern South Africa led to territorial conflicts. For example the conflict between Dingiswayo and Zwile led to Mfecane.
4. The rise of military leaders such as Dingiswayo and Shaka who were aggressive led to Mfecane.
5. The death of Nandi Shaka's Mother also led to Mfecane in the Zulu area. After the death of Nandi, Shaka order for a year of mourning.
6. Need to control trade along the Delagoa bay by the Bantu caused competition that led to Mfecane
7. The background of Shaka as un wanted child made him to fight wars as a way of proving his man hood hence the Mfecane,
8. The migration of Boers in the great trek northward caused pressure on land and led wars between the Boers and Africans hence the Mfecane.
9. The acquisition of new military weapons such as the short stubbing spears.
10. The change in warfare by building strong armies by the states in South Africa such as regiment system started by Dingiswayo.
11. The meeting between Dingiswayo and the Europeans who advised the former to build a large political unit also caused the Mfecane.

12. The character of Shaka was another cause. Shaka was a cruel man and trained his soldiers to be cruel too. For example Mzilikazi was forced to migrate due to Shaka's cruelty.
13. Desire to control fertile soils among the Bantu led to quarrels and fight hence the Mfecane
14. Cattle raids and counter raids among the Bantu societies also led to the Mfecane.

Note: *Most of Shaka's reforms led to the outbreak of Mfecane*

7.3.3 Effects of the Mfecane

1. There was increased insecurity and fear among the people of South Africa.
2. Agriculture was disrupted leading to famine and starvation
3. Depopulation came in as many people were killed or forced to migrate.
4. A lot of property was destroyed in the fighting leading to poverty.
5. Led to emergence of defensive kingdoms such as the Basuto nation built on top of flat topped hill Mosheshe.
6. It facilitated the Great Trek as it left some areas in the interior vacant.
7. It led to the migration of the Nguni into central and east Africa.
8. Led to decline in trade because people could not risk trading during the wars. The trade route to Delagoa Bay had become insecure.

9. Led to the emergence of strong states such as the Ndebele, Zulu, Tlokwa.
10. It led to war refugees and war beggars such as the Fingo from Ufingo. In fact they got their name because of begging for food.
11. Led to inhuman practices as means of survival. For example cannibalism where by people ate fellow human beings for survival.
12. Mfecane led to the down fall of some old states. For example the Ndwandwe state collapsed.
13. Shaka's military tactics such as the caw horn military formation was copied by other societies.
14. Many conquered people were absorbed into the Zulu kingdom
15. It led to the death of Shaka Zulu in 1828 .Shaka was killed by his own brothers due to the hash nature of Shaka.
16. Mfecane facilitated European penetration into the interior of South Africa as land was left vacant.
17. Led to raise of a new type of leaders who were very brave such Moshoeshe.

7.4.0 THE ZULU STATE AFTER SHAKA

Shaka was murdered by his own brothers Dingane and Mhlangane on 14th December 1828 with the help of Mbhopa; Shaka's very Induna.

Shaka was killed because of his brutality especially after the death of his mother Nandi

However, after the death of Shaka, Dingane and Mhlangane developed misunderstanding and failed to share the power. Dingane killed Mhlangane and Mbhopa and become a new ruler of the Zulu state

Dingane ruled the Zulu state between 1828 – 1840 when was defeated by the Boers at the battle of the Blood River and in his brother Mpande was made a king in his place.

7.4.1 THE ZULU STATE UNDER DINGANE (1828- 1840)

Describe the career and achievements of Dingane.

1. Dingane was one of Shaka's brothers hence the son of Senzagakona
2. Dingane joined with Mhlangane to murder their brother Shaka in 1828 with the help Mbhopa one of Shaka's Indunas.
3. Later, disagreements developed between Dingane and his brother Mhlangane. Dingane murdered his Mhlangane.
4. After the murder of Mhlangane, Dingane went ahead to murder his other political enemies including Mbhopa who had opposed the murder of Mhlangane.
5. After killing all his political enemies, Dingane become the accepted ruler of the Zulu state.
6. Dingane reduced on Shaka's expansionary wars in a bid to please his people.
7. Dingane freed the Age – regiments and allowed them to and marry at an earlier age compared to the 40 years of Shaka.

8. Non – war policy made the youth idle and this was never liked by the Zulu youth
9. Later, Dingane was forced to revive the Zulu militarism so as to keep the youth and the warriors busy.
10. Dingane also invaded the neighbours such as the Pondo, Ngwane and the Ndebele under Mzilikazi.
11. In his time , Zulu state was brought in contact with the Europeans at the coast,
12. Dingane was friendly to the British at the cape but as more settled at the cape, he become concerned with the security of his state.
13. Dingane, however, disliked the increased movement of the Zulu people more especially his enemies to Natal where they were received as refugee.
14. Dingane signed an agreement with the British man called Captain Allan Gardiner for the latter to send back all the Zulu in Natal to Zulu land.
15. By the above treaty, Dingane allowed missionaries to carry out their work in Zulu land.
16. Dingane's relations with the Boers was not very good because the Boers were too greedy for land
17. The Boers led by Piet Retief in the Great Trek arrived at Dingane's home in 1835 and demanded for land from Dingane.
18. Through talks, Dingane allowed Retief and his people a temporary settlement on Zulu land.

19. Dingane allowed settling on one condition that the Boers helped the Zulu to recover their cattle that had been stolen by the Tlokwa under chief Sekonyera.
20. Retief got back the Zulu cattle in a short time but Dingane planned for his death in February 1838 during the celebrations of victory over the Tlokwa.
21. Dingane was forced by Andries Pretorius to make an agreement with the Boers that gave way to Natal in 1840.
22. In December 1838 Boers under the leadership of Andries Pretorius revenged the murder of Retief and defeated the Zulu at the battle of the blood river.
23. Dingane was forced to flee and his brother Mpande became a new Zulu king.
31. In fact, in 1840 Dingane was expelled by his own people to the Swazi country where he was murdered for his earlier crimes on the Swazi people.

7.4.2. MPANDE AND ZULU STATE (1840- 1872)

Mpande was the brother of Dingane and came to power in 1840 with the help of the Boers. Mpande was therefore a puppet of the Boers.

Mpande promoted peace in Zulu land and the population increased

Mpande reduced on wars and improved the relation between the Zulu and the Boers.

He gave Boers the Blood river territory for helping him to overthrow Dingane.

The long period of peace, however, had a negative impact especially with the regiments who were rendered jobless with the absence of wars?

Later, the two sons of Mpande; Cetewayo and Mbulazi got involved in succession disputes before the death of their father.

In 1856 the two brothers fought near Tugela River at the battle of Magorongo and Cetewayo defeated his elder brother Mbulazi and the former became assured of the kingship of the Zulu state.

Mbulazi and many of his supporters were killed.

When Mpande died in 1872, Ceteyawo become the king to the Zulu throne.

Therefore Mpande ruled the Zulu state for a period of 32 year

7.4.3 THE REIGN OF CETEWAYO (1873 - 1879)

In 1873, Cetewayo was officially made the king of the Zulu people in the place of his father Mpande

Cetewayo was enthroned by Sir Theophillus Shepstone; the Natal's Secretary for Native Affairs;

What were the achievements of Cetewayo as the king of the Zulu people?

1. Cetewayo rebuilt the Zulu army and made it strong again and by 1877 it had reached a tune of 30,000 well trained soldiers
2. He revived Zulu nationalism by restoring the age regiments.

3. He tried to avoid war with the whites but it become impossible.
4. He tried to retain the independence of the Zulu state in the wake of colonization.
5. He related with the Portuguese at the coast to get fire arms for the Zulu state.
6. Cetewayo encouraged traded with the Portuguese at the coast.
7. He encouraged raids against his neihgbours to keep his worriers active.
8. He defeated the British at the battle of Isandhlwana in early 1879. This won him honour among his people.
9. Cetewayo managed to keep Zulu independence between 1872 to 1879.
10. Cetewayo was later defeated by the British in July 1879 at the battle of Ulundi.
11. Cetewayo was arrested taken to the cape and later exiled to London
12. The battle of Ulundi marked the end of Zulu independence

7.5.0 THE ANGLO- ZULU WAR OF 1879

(The Battle of Isandhlwana and the Battle of Ulundi)

This was the war fought between the British and the Zulu in 1879.

The British were led by Bartle Frere while the Zulu by Cetewayo.

This war was characterised by two battles; the first was battle of Isandhlwana where the Zulu trapped and defeated the British.

The second was the battle of Ulundi where the Zulu armies were finally defeated.

7.5.1 Explain the causes of the Anglo- Zulu war of 1879?

1. This was a war fought between the Zulu and the British. It occurred in 1879 and was characterized by two battles i.e. the battle of Isandhlwana and the battle of Ulundi.
2. In this war, the Zulu were led by Cetewayo while the British were led by Bartle Frere.
3. Cetewayo's need to revive the Zulu military glory. This glory had been undermined by Mpande's peaceful policy. This brought him in conflict with the British.
4. The need to protect the Zulu independence by Cetewayo. Zulu independence had been compromised by Mpande due to his friendship with the Boers and later with the British
5. The desire to regain the Zulu land by Cetewayo. For example in 1877 Cetewayo started demanding back land near the Blood River which Mpande had surrendered to the Boers.
6. The rumours that the Zulus had killed white missionaries also led the war. Missionaries pressurized Bartle Frere to attack the Zulu king to make their work possible.
7. Disrespect of the African cultures by the whites. For example missionaries disrespected African traditional cultures
8. Forced labour by the British. The Zulus were forced work on public projects for little or no pay.

9. The stories of ant – European war songs in Zulu land. So the missionaries advised the British to attack before the Zulu attacked the whites.
10. The weakness of Transvaal made the British to fear that Zulu could attack and annex Transvaal. So the British annexed Transvaal in 1879 and at the same time fought the Zulu.
11. Famine and drought also made the Zulu to attack the British as a means of survival. In fact famine made the British to imagine that the Zulus would attack them.
12. Over taxation of the Zulus by the British also led to war.
13. The refusal of Cetewayo to disband the Zulu army as demanded by the British led to war.
14. The victory of Cetewayo in the early battles encouraged him to fight other wars.
15. The British desire to federate (unite) the whole of south Africa.
16. The need by the British to disarm the Zulu also led to war.

7.5.1 What were the effects of the Anglo – Zulu wars of 1879?

1. The Zulu were defeated in the war. Though the Zulu managed to registered victory at the initial battle of Isandhlwana, they were finally crushed by the British at Ulundi
2. The Zulu military glory came to an end and they turned to farming rather than war.
3. The Zulu state lost her independence to the whites

4. Many people lost their lives more especially on the side of Africans.
5. The Zulus lost their land to the whites and were pushed to reserves.
6. African traditional leaders lost their power as they became answerable to the European magistrates and commissioners.
7. The war led to depopulation in Zulu land as many people were killed
8. Displacement of people resulted
9. Much property was destroyed including plantations.
10. Famine broke with the disruption of agriculture..
11. The wars led to starvation and misery in Zulu land
12. The rule of Cetewayo was brought to an end.
13. Din Zulu was made a king in the place of Cetewayo but as a mere puppet of the whites.
14. Led to the growth of Zulu nationalism more especially with the battle of Isandhlwana.
15. It laid a foundation for other rebellions such as the Bambatha Rebellion of 1906.

7.6.0 THE BAMBATHA REBELLION OF 1906.

7.6.1 What were the causes of the Bambatha rebellion?

1. This was the war between the British and the Zulu in 1906
2. It was called Bambatha because it was led by the former Zulu chief of the Zondi clan called Bambatha.

3. Loss of land by the Zulu to whites. For example by 1904 a third of land had been grabbed by whites either for settlement or for plantation agriculture.
4. Over taxation of the Zulus by the British. For example by 1904 a poll tax for every adult male had been introduced. This head tax was too much for Africans to bear and they reasoned that the hand and leg taxes would be introduced if they never rebelled.
5. Brutal method of tax collection. The Zulus were flogged in public for failure to pay taxes in time and this could not be accepted by the Zulu hence the rebellion.
6. The spirit of nationalism among the Zulu. The Zulu were proud of their history as a nation and could not accept to be under the British.
7. The need to regain the political independence by the Zulu. The state had lost her independence with their defeat in the Anglo – Zulu war of 1879.
8. Forced labour where by the British forced Zulu to work on European farms and mines for a very little pay.
9. African also offered forced labour on public projects like roads for no pay. This annoyed them hence the rebellion.
10. The deportation of king Cetewayo annoyed the Zulu, moreover; Din Zulu who came in his place was a mere puppet without political power.
11. The British's introduction of rent that the poor Africans had to pay in order to use land that was formally theirs.
12. The outbreak of Rinder pest disease which destroyed African cattle made them poor and desperate for war.

13. Imprisonment of Africans and chiefs in particular annoyed the Zulu. For example chief Geveza of Cele was arrested and imprisoned for three months.
14. The rumours at the close of 1905 that the Bambatha tribe had surrounded Grey town and intended to attack the white.
15. The act of killing white birds and animals by the Zulu. The whites feared that they were next to be killed.
16. The strong and inspiration leadership provided by Bambatha encourage the Zulus to fight against the British.
17. Undermining the traditional authority by the British was another cause. The Zulu chiefs were no longer respected hence the war.
18. The influence of Ethiopians which believed that Africa belonged to Africans. Together with other independent churches, they preached the rebellion and called upon Africans to drive the whites into the sea.
19. The need to revive the Zulu military glory by the Zulu Indunas led to war.
20. The discovery of minerals also led to the rebellion .Africans were attracted to work in mines were they envied the riches of the whites.

7.6.1 THE COURSE OF THE BAMBATHA REBELLION

Describe the course of Bambatha rebellion of 1906?

1. Bambatha rebellion was led by chief Bambatha who had been dismissed by the British
2. The rebellion began at the beginning of 1906 when the magistrates trying to collect poll tax met angry Africans.

3. Two police men were shot dead by a group of armed men believed to be Africans. This made the situation so bad that the Martial law was declared on 9th Feb. 1906
4. On 15th Feb. the Africans who had shot the two police men were arrested and shot to death by the Natal government.
5. The people become unruly and started burning European farms, destroying property and killing of cattle.
6. On 3rd April 1906, Bambatha a chief who had been deposed by the Natal government, captured, Magwababa who had been appointed by the government in his position as a new chief.
7. On 4th April Bambatha fired on the magistrate who had come to see what had happened to Magwababa.
8. On 5th April Bambatha fought the police rescue force that had been sent to arrest him and managed to kill 3 of its members.
9. Accompanied by his people; the Zondi and the Caki people, Bambatha entered Nkandla mountains
10. Bambatha was joined by the Singanda people and his Cube tribe in the Nkandla Mountains to fight the British.
11. The British immediately sent Col McKenzie into the Nkandla Mountains to arrest the rebels of Bambatha.
12. On 10th June, Bambatha and most of his supporters were killed at the battle of Momegorge.

13. After the death of Bambatha, the Africans in the lower Tugela and Mapumulo also raised up. But after a time they were too crushed by the British.
14. For almost two month Col McKenzie, moved through African locations burning crops, Kraals and confiscating cattle.
15. Within three month, the Zulu had been forced to accept the British rule and their independence had become a history
16. Din Zulu was arrested in 1907 on an account that he had fully supported the Bambatha rebellion

7.6.3 EFFECTS OF THE BAMBATHA REBELLION.

What were the effects of the Bambatha rebellion?

1. The Zulu were defeated by the British on 10th June /1906.
2. The Zulu lost their independence to the British.
3. Din Zulu was arrested by the Natal government on the allegation that he had been behind the rebellion.
4. The Zulu offered manual labour in mines and farms of whites for survival after the rebellion.
5. Wide spread famine affected the people because crops and plantations were set on fire in the fighting.
6. Many people lost their lives. For example more than 3000 Africans including Bambatha lost their lives. The whites lost 32 soldiers.
7. The Africans become poorer while the whites grew richer after the rebellion.

8. Property was destroyed including plants and animals.
9. Many Zulus were displaced during and after the rebellion.
10. Depopulation in Zulu land was registered as many people were killed.
11. The Zulu learnt a lesson that they were militarily inferior to the whites and hence changed the means of resisting white rule.
12. Zulu military glory was given a death blow by the failure of the Bambatha rebellion.
13. The Natal government made reforms in their administration of the Zulu. For example four whites were appointed to represent the interests of the Africans in the legislative council.
14. The idea of uniting all white states in South Africa was favoured by defeat of the Zulus.
15. Led to the formation of independent churches in Zululand.
16. The Zulu started respecting whites.
17. Segregation of Africans by whites increased.
18. Zulu nationalism increased with their defeat.

7.6.4 Why were the Zulu defeated by the British?

1. The full determination of the British to crush the rebellion led to the defeat
2. The British policy of killing the Zulu leaders.
3. Disunity among the Zulu. For example some chiefs fought on the side of the British against the Bambatha fighters

4. The British were very rude and cruel in the fight against the Bambatha fighters. This made many African to fear taking part in the war hence the defeat of Africans.
5. The beheading of Bambatha greatly demoralized the Zulu fighters. Besides, the death of their leader denied them of a leader and a sense of direction.
6. The British used “modern” and superior weapons which gave them an advantage over the traditional throwing spears and Zulu Asagais.
7. Lack of support from the fellow African communities made them to be defeated by the British.
8. The Zulu warriors were ill equipped and could not match the might British forces.
9. The Zulu lacked enough fund to finance the war activities.
10. The British received help from their home country which gave them morale to fight the Africans.
11. The British used divide and rule method in south that denied the Zulu a chance of help from her neighbours
12. Famine in the land also undermined the Zulu ability to fight.
13. Whites were determined to colonise the Africans at al cost
14. The poor Zulu economy could not sustain the war
15. Diseases such as rinder pest had also weakened the Zulu

7.6.5 THE COLLAPSE OF THE ZULU STATE.

Explain factors for the collapse of the Zulu state

1. The death of Shaka. Shaka had established the state by his person efforts and it could hardly survive with out him.
2. Succession disputes within the kingdom. For example the sons of Mpande .i.e. Cetewayo and Mbulazi kept on fighting.
3. The preaching of missionaries divided the state hence its collapse.
4. Lack of strong leaders after Shaka. For example Mpande was weak and feared the British and become their puppet.
5. The empire had become too big to be governed effectively.
6. External attacks from neighbouring states such as the Ndebele and the Tlokwa led to the collapse of the Zulu state
7. The discovery of minerals especially after 1860s encouraged the British to take over Zulu land.
8. The Mfecane weakened the Zulu state and hence caused its collapse.
9. The European intrusion gave the Zulu a final blow
10. Natural calamities such as famine and drought also caused the decline of the Zulu state.
11. Epidemic diseases such as rinder pest for animals and fever for human beings.

Chapter 8

8.0.0 DEFENSIVE NATION BUILDING***Introduction***

Defensive nation building resulted in what come to be known as defensive kingdoms .This refers to those states that were created during the Mfecane.

These states were created through the gathering of refugees who were running away from the Mfecane.

Prominent among the stateswere; the Sotho state under Mosheshe, Swazi state by Sobhuza I. Pedi by Sekwati.

Their capitals were strategically established. For example the Sotho, Pedi and Swazi set their capitals on hill tops for security purposes.

8.1.0 THE SOTHO STATE.**U.E.C Revisions Questions.****2012**

- (a) Describe the organization of the Basotho during the 19th century.
- (b) Explain the contribution of Mosheshe (Moshoeshe) to the Basutoland between 1820and 1870..

2011

- (a) What were origins of the Sotho state?
- (b) Describe the organization of the state during the 19th century.

2007/2004.

- (a) What were the causes of 1980 – 81 war of the Guns?
- (b) How did this war affect the Basuto?

2006.

- (a) Explain the importance of Mosheshe in the history of Basutoland.
- (b) Why did he request for British protection in 1868?

8.1.1 THE ORIGIN OF THE BASUTO STATE

Explain the origins of the Basuto state

What were origins of the Sotho state?

1. The Basuto state is the modern day Lesotho. It also known as the Basutokingdom
2. Originally, it was a home of the Khoisan, the Kwena and Fokeng clans of the Basuto and the Nguni speakers.
3. The state was founded as a defensive kingdom created during the period of the Mfecane by Mosheshe
4. Mosheshe was born about 1786 to Makachane a minor chief of Maketeli clan under paramount chief Mtolomi of the Kwena tribe.
5. Mosheshe was groomed and brought up by Chief Mtolomi as a very unique young boy.
6. Mosheshe had a good strong personality. He was a man of wisdom, insight and charisma which made him popular among the people.
7. Mosheshe become prominent as a cattle raider during the Mfecane wars. He even shaved his cattle to distinguish them from others hence the name “*the shaver*”
8. Mosheshe’s original name was Lopoquo
9. Mosheshe later separated his clan of the Kwena due to quarrels after the death of Matloni by 1815.
10. Therefore, by 1815 Mosheshe had stated the process of creating the Basuto nation.

11. He first set his capital at Butha Buthe and later transferred it to Thaba Busiu.
12. He used the method of peace and understanding to unite different groups under one nation.
13. Mosheshe united various groups which had been scattered by Mfecane into a single united state.
14. Mosheshe gave refuge to the people fleeing from the communities shattered and displaced by Shaka Zulu.

8.1.2 *How did Mosheshe build the Basuto nation?*

1. Mosheshe was a son of Makachane a minor chief of Maketeli clan under paramount chief Matlomi of the Kwena tribe.
2. Mosheshe had a good strong personality. He was a man of wisdom, insight and charisma which made him popular among the people.
3. Mosheshe later separated his clan of the Kwena due to quarrels after the death of Matlomi by 1815.
4. He used the method of peace and understanding to unite different groups under one nation.
5. Mosheshe united various groups which had been scattered by Mfecane into a single united state.
6. Mosheshe gave refuge to the people fleeing from the communities shattered by Shaka Zulu.
7. Mosheshe used diplomacy to promote friendly relations with other powerful states to save his people from external

wars. For example he paid tribute to Shaka and gave land to the Boer trekkers.

8. He built his capital on flat Hilltops such as Butha-Buthe and Thaba-Busiu to strength his defense.
9. Mosheshe built a strong army and equipped them with fire arms and horses bought from the Europeans at the cost
10. Mosheshe united the people because of the external threat. The people realized that they had a common problem of security.
11. Mosheshe obtained advice from European missionaries. He even gave land to missionaries to build schools and stations. In 1832, for example he invited Paris Evangelical missionaries to advice him on how to handle the Boers.
12. He carried out regular councils meetings (Pitso) attended by all adults males in his kingdom. The Pitso promoted nationalism and democracy.
13. Mosheshe used peace and security to encourage refugees to settle in Basuto land.
14. He married from various chiefdoms and clans to cement relations with different groups and this promoted unity.
15. Mosheshe gave gifts of virgin girls and cattle to his strong neighbours to avoid attacks. For example to Shaka.
16. Mosheshe absorbed/incorporated the conquered people into his kingdom
17. He acquired guns, gun powder and horses from the Europeans to defend his state.

18. Mosheshe establish his headquarters in different parts of the nation under his family members
19. Mosheshe left the local administration in the hands of the local chiefs and this brought about efficiency.
20. He used strong neighbours against his enemies .For example he used Shaka against the Tlokwa.

8.1.3 THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF MOSHESHE.

Describe the career and achievement of Mosheshe as the chief of the Basuto nation.

1. Mosheshe founded a new state of Basuto land which is to the present day Lesotho.
2. He ruled a nation of many tribes for over a period of 40 years with out a major rebellion.
3. Mosheshe collected many people of different tribes and made them accept him as their rightful leader.
4. .He created a new nation with one language and culture from different people.
5. Mosheshe defended the Basuto nation against hostile African tribes and European intruders. In fact, by the time Mosheshe died the survival of Basutoland was a sure deal
6. He built a strong army and equipped it with fire arms and horses bought from the cape to defend his state.
7. Through marriage connections, Mosheshe promoted unity and nationalism in the Sotho state.
8. Mosheshe encouraged missionaries to settle in Basutoland as a result of this,his children and the Sotho people got western education.

9. Mosheshe laid a foundation of democracy in the Sotho state by holding regularly council meetings called Pitso.
10. Politically stability and peace increased during the time of Mosheshe.
11. Mosheshe was a great leader of the 19th century equated to great leaders outside like Napoleon.
12. He manages to rule the Sotho nation for a long period (40 years) with out revolt
13. Mosheshe defeated his enemies such as the Tlokwa and the Rolong and added them to his kingdom.
14. .He encouraged trade with the Europeans hence improving the economy of his state.
15. However Mosheshe gave the land of Africans to Europeans to appease them

8.1.4 What problems were faced by Mosheshe as the king of Basuto nation?

1. Mosheshe lacked the centralized standing army to defend the state from internal and external enemies.
2. He lived in constant fear of raids from Shaka of the Zulu, Mzilikazi of the Ndebele and Sekonyela of the Tlokwa.
3. Mosheshe was attacked by refugees that raided his people for cattle and food stuffs.
4. The Boers always attacked his state to acquire land for settlement.
5. He lost a lot of his cattle to the strong neihgbours in form of tributes

6. It was very difficult to maintain unity because his state was made up of many tribes.
7. Some peoples broke away from the Sotho state for Example the Korona
8. Many groups of people under his rule refused to accept his authority. For example the Rolong under Moroka
9. The people of his country were far away from the administrative centre and some could use this as a chance to break away from the main Sotho state.
10. Mosheshe ruled in the time of scramble and partition of Africa thus he faced the problem of British colonialist.
11. When Mosheshe grew older disputes grew among his sons and relatives over leadership positions.
12. Increased British imperialism was another problem to Mosheshe.
13. In 1868, Mosheshe decided to request the British for the protection and Lesotho was declared the British protectorate of Basutoland.
14. Missionaries divided his people into the converts and non-converts. This groomed conflicts among his people.

8.1.5 THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SOTHO STATE.

Describe the organization of the Sotho state in the 19th century.

Political organization

1. The Basuto Nation was built by Mosheshe through his strong leadership and magnetic personality.

2. The state was headed by the king and in the 19th century it was hereditary kingdom. ie. The king's eldest son could inherit the father.
3. The tribe was the biggest political unit with several thousands of people and each had a central clan
4. The central clan provided chiefs for the tribe.
5. The state was made up of semi-independent chiefdoms which had been gathered together by Mosheshe
6. Each chiefdom remained with its local leaders. Mosheshe retained the conquered chiefs in their position but were directly answerable to him.
7. The local chiefs remained with some freedom and power over their own people.
8. The king's administration was assisted by several chiefs provided by central clans.
9. Chiefs paid tribute to Mosheshe as a sign of respect and loyalty. This was in form of life stock and food stuffs.
10. The smaller conquered groups in Sotho state were controlled by the family members of Mosheshe who were placed in different parts of the kingdom.
11. Chiefs were very powerful and respected leaders in all aspects of life. However, a harsh and unpopular chief could not last for a long time. His subjects could leave him and join a good one.
12. Chiefs ruled according to accepted rules and customs and on the advice of the elders

13. The chiefs were assisted by two councils i.e. the inner council and outer council which was also called the assembly.
14. The inner council was also made up of the chiefs' secret advisers who gave him advice on important issues.
15. The wider assembly also called the Pitso was open to every adult male member to attend.
16. In the Pitso, democracy was practiced as chiefs could be openly criticized for their ills the society.
17. The process of decision making took long time but it satisfied different groups in the kingdom.
18. The Basuto did not have a centralized standing army. But different age groups were mobilized to defend the kingdom whenever need arose.
19. The Basuto had a peaceful foreign policy. Peace with neighbours was valued highly and was first priority.
20. Mosheshe gave gifts to his neighbors in order not to attack his kingdom. For example he gave cattle to Shaka Zulu , the Ndebele and land to the Boers
21. The Sotho used fire arms and horses acquired from Europeans at the cape during the times of war

Economic organization:

22. The Basuto had a mixed economy that is; they grew crops and reared animals.
23. Crops were grown in fertile valleys and cattle grazed on hill slopes since their land was mountainous

24. Cattle were highly valued as a source of wealth and those who had large herds were respected in the community.
25. Land was the property of the community and was controlled by the chiefs on behalf of the king. In fact the king was regarded as the keeper and giver of land.
26. Trade was carried out with the Europeans at the cape. For example they exchanged their cattle for guns, horses and consumer goods.
27. After the discovery of minerals the Basuto moved mines, farms and industries in search for employment opportunities.
28. Hutting was also common among the Sotho and provided game meat, ivory and honey. in fact meat and honey enriched the diet of the Basuto
29. Metal works (iron smith) was also practiced. They had a metal industry at Mabotsa which made many tools.

Social organization:

30. A family formed a basic social unit among the Sotho.
31. A number of families made up a clan and a number of clans formed a tribe.
32. Initiation into adult hood was a very important social activity. It qualified one into clan membership.
33. Elders were greatly respected in the Sotho society.
34. They believed in life after death and respected the dead. The dead were believed to have powers to bless and to punish.

35. Polygamy was highly practiced among the Basuto. For example kings married from various clans.
36. Members of the same initiation group formed an age regiment and during the times of war, these age regiments fought under a royal age mate.

8.1.6 Why Mosheshe requested for the British protection?

Mosheshe sent the message through missionaries requesting for the protection of Basutoland for the following reasons.

1. Mosheshe had many enemies from the time he came to power. This included the Tlokwa, Matiwane, and the Ndebele.
2. The invasion of his kingdom by horse men with fire arms made Mosheshe to request for British protection. The kingdom had been attacked by the Griqua and Kora.
3. The continued Boer treat from the Orange Free State to incorporate the Sotho state in theirs.
4. Mosheshe hoped to use the British to end the wars between his state and the Boers.
5. Mosheshe wanted to protect the independence of his state from the Boers, the Pendi under Sekwati and Laka of Mankopane.
6. He wanted to export Sotho produce to the cape because the Sotho people were prosperous in maize and wheat production.
7. Mosheshe wanted the British to stop on the Boer expansionist policy on his western boarder and save the Sotho land.

8. He hoped to get food assistance from the British to save his people from starvation since the Boers had burnt their gardens.
9. The worst effects of the second Sotho-Boer war of 1865-69 made Mosheshe to request for the British protection
10. Mosheshe wanted to get guns from the British which were required in the fight against his enemies.
11. He hoped to use the British to discipline his stubborn subjects who were demanding for independence.
12. Mosheshe was aging and needed a protector.
13. After a long time of holding on his request, Governor Woodhouse got permission from the Natal government and annexed the Sotho state.

8.1.6 THE WAR OF THE GUNS (1880- 1881)

This was a war fought between the British and the Basuto. This Anglo – Basuto conflict is also called the gun war , the war of disarmament and Anglo – Basuto conflict.

The Basuto were led by Moroosi; chief of the Phuti people and Lerothodi while the British by Sir Gordon Sprigg.

The war was in response to the law that had been passed by the Cape administration requiring the Basuto to handover their guns to the British authorities

The Basuto bitterly resented this measure as they saw no reason for the confiscation of their valuable weapons. But when Governor Sprigg insisted war broke out and the Basuto were victorious.

8.1.8 CAUSES OF THE WAR OF THE GUNS

Why did the Africans conflict with whites between 1880-1881?

Why did the Phuti/Phuth people under Moroosi revolt against the British between 1880 to 1881?

1. The British desire to disarm the Basuto yet the latter saw no reason for the confiscation of their valuable weapons.
2. The refusal of the Basuto to hand over their guns left the British with no option but war.
3. The character of the new cape governor Sir Gordon Sprigg dragged the cape into war with Basuto.
4. Long term enmity between the Basuto and the whites
5. Strong leadership provided by men like Moroosi and Lerothodi
6. The need by the Basuto to regain their political independence from the British. The Sotho had lost their independence in 1868
7. The death of Mosheshe; a political messiah in 1870 left no leader to promote friendship with the British.
8. The British had introduced Hut and Gun taxes that were not liked by the Basuto. Besides, the methods of collection were bad
9. The British had planned to increase Hut tax which the Basuto had come to know of.

10. The taking of the Basuto land by the British was not welcomed the Africans .For example after 1868 the British took land in southern Basutoland for white settlement.
11. Appointment of a white magistrate Mr. Hope who was not liked by the Basuto.
12. Mr. Hope was arrogant and refused to recognize the customary procedures of the Basuto.
13. Undermining the African culture by the British also led to war
14. The long military history of the Basuto as a strong nation that had even survived the Mfecane encouraged them into war.
15. The British act of imprisoning Sotho leaders. For example in 1878, a British local magistrate arrested the Son of chief Moroosi .The Phuti people stormed in and released the prisoners causing war.
16. Killing of the Basuto leaders such as Moroosi.

8.1.9 EFFECTS OF THE WAR OF THE GUNS

1. The British were defeated by the Basuto.
2. Basuto nationalism increased.
3. The British were humiliated in the eyes of the Africans
4. The Basuto were to keep their guns but had to register and pay tax for them
5. There was great loss of lives on both sides.
6. Great destruction of property.
7. Famine hit the Basuto During and after the war.
8. The war led to starvation among the Basuto.

9. Trade was disrupted
10. The Basuto were divided as some supported the British.
11. The war encouraged others Africans to fight the British for example the Zulu in 1906.

8.1.10 Why were the Basuto able to defeat the British?

1. The Basuto had good leadership.
2. They were united
3. The Basuto were fighting in their home land.
4. The British were involved in many other conflicts.
5. Had enough food for their worriers and the people.
6. The Basuto had acquired the knowledge of the gun from missionaries.
7. The Basuto had experience in fight from their earlier conflicts with the Griqua and Korona.
8. The Basuto used good tactics such as hit and run.
9. The mountainous Nature of the Basuto state gave them an advantage.
10. Early victories over the Boers gave the Basuto morale.
11. Had a relatively good economy due to long period of peace.

8.2.0 THE SWAZI STATE

U.C.E. Revision Questions.

2007

- (a) Describe the organization of the Swazi state during the 19th century.
- (b) Why was the Swazi state able to survive upto 1870?

2006

- (a) What factors led to the growth of the Swazi nation during the 19th century.
- (b) How was king Sobhuza able to maintain the independence of the Swazi state?

8.2.1 THE ORIGIN OF THE SWAZI STATE.

Describe the origins of the Swazi state.

How did Sobhuza build the Swazi state?

1. The Swazi state was founded by Sobhuza chief of the Ngwane.
2. The nation came as a result of Mfecane wars hence a defensive kingdom
3. The Ngwane were the Nguni speaking people in Natal area and contemporaries of the Ndwedwe under Zwide and the Mthethwa under Dingiswayo.
4. The Ngwane belonged to the Nkosi – Dlamini; one of the Nguni speaking clans in South Africa.
5. The Ngwane tribe was later renamed the Swazi state by Mswati; Sobhuza's successor
6. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, Sobhuza and his people Ngwane were defeated by the Zwide of the Ndwandwe and forced to flee their home near the upper RiverPongola in central Zulu land to present day Natal.
7. On their way north, the Ngwane attacked the Masiko-Nguni speaking people in the great Usutu valley.
8. They finally settled in the present day central Swaziland in the upper Nkomati valley
9. There, Sobhuza found small communities of Sotho and Nguni speakers which he conquered and assimilated into the Swazi state.
10. Sobhuza was later joined by more eight clans that were escaping Shaka's harsh rule.
11. The Nguni and the Shangane were migrating northwards from the rule of Shaka also joined the state

12. The Swazi state was thus created as a result of the Mfecane and the defeat of the Ngwane by Zwide in particular.
13. The state was organized on the military system copied from the Ngwane and the Zulu states.
14. Sobhuza organized his army and equipped it with fire arm acquired from the European traders at the coast to supplement on the local spears and arrows.
15. Sobhuza provided security and hope to the peoples whose communities had been shuttered by Mfecane through peace, justice and care. This won him automatic loyalty from many peoples.
16. Sobhuza also attracted tribes which were less able to protect themselves into his state. The youth of such tribes were incorporated into his.
17. Refugees fleeing the Zulu regiments were also attracted to Swazi state by the security and peace and were too incorporated in the state.
18. Sobhuza forced the Nguni culture and language unto to conquered people to promote unity.
19. He set his capital on Lebombo Mountains hence giving him protection against his enemies.
20. Sobhuza promoted peace and diplomacy with his neighbours and avoided war with them as much as possible. For example he married Thanditile Zwide's daughter and gave his daughters to Shaka for marriage.
21. Sobhuza died in 1840 and was succeeded by his Son Mswati.

8.2.1 FACTORS FOR THE RISE THE SWAZI STATE

What factors led to the growth of the Swazi state during the nineteenth century

1. A firm foundation given by Sobhuza's peaceful policy and wise leadership was a factor.
2. The adoption of the age- regiment system gave the Ngwane an advantage over their neighbours.
3. The geography of Swaziland characterized by mountains made it secure from the attacks from the Zulu.
4. The location of his capital on Lebombo Mountains protected the state from its enemies.
5. Sobhuza's peaceful and lenient rule won him loyalty of the people and promoted unity
6. Good diplomatic ties with neighbours also avoided the out break of wars which led to the growth of the Swazi state. For example he married the daughter of Zwide to avoid a war with the latter.
7. The smooth succession to power from Sobhuza to his son Mswati with out a major dispute promoted unity that ensured growth.
8. Internal and external trade that increased on the wealth of the state also led to the growth and expansion of the state.
9. The clear division of labour between men and women led to economic development in the state.
10. Good leadership provided by Sobhuza/ Somhlolo in from 1815 -1839 and Mswati from 1840 – 1868.
11. The African traditional religion also promoted unity among the Swazi hence its growth.

12. The strong military established by Sobhuza was yet another factor for the expansion of the Swazi state. He equipped it with fire arms acquired from Europeans at the coast.
13. Mfecane was another factor. It forced many to join the Swazi state hence its growth and expansion.

Note: *The factors above are also the methods used to build the Swazi state.*

8.2.3 ORGANIZATION OF SWAZI STATE

Describe the political, social and economic organization of the Swazi state.

Political organization

1. It had a centralized monarchy headed by the king called Ngwenama.
2. The king was advised by a small private council called Likoqo which had his close relatives and friends.
3. There was also a General Council called Libandla which was made up of all chiefs and important men of the Swazi tribe.
4. A regular general meeting was held where all adult males in the state were free to attend. This was large than the meeting of chiefs and had the powers to criticize the king.
5. The state was divided into chieftainships since it was a confederacy. The chiefs of the chieftainships had power over their local people.
6. The queen mother was highly respected and was to be consulted in all state affairs. She could also become a regent in case the heir to the king was very young
7. The home of the queen mother was the capital of the state.

8. The Swazi state did not have a standing arm but they had young men in regiments who could be called upon in times of war.
9. Some regiments who stayed at the king's place acted as a standing arming.

Social organization

10. The kings of the Swazi state were generally polygamous. They married from different clans to promote unite.
11. The king was a religious leader in the state.
12. The family was a basic social unit and it was very important because it started life.
13. Initiation ceremonies were carried out to mark entre into adult hood.
14. The society was organized on the age regiment system

Economic organization

15. They practiced mixed farming that is they kept animals and grew crops.
16. Iron smith was practiced that is they made iron tools and implements
17. Hunting and fruit gathering were part of the economic organization of the Swazi.
18. Trade was another form of organization. For example they bought guns and horses from the Europeans at the cape.

8.2.3 MSWATI AND THE ZWAZI STATE.

What changes did Mswati I introduce in the Swazi state.

Describe the achievements of Mswati for the Swazi state?

1. Mswati I was a son of Sobhuza from the daughter of Zwide chief of the Ndwandwe.
2. Mswati was considered too young to rule on his own until 1845. Soon he made himself a greatest of all the Ngwane kings of the Swazi state.
3. Before 1845, his regents; Thanditile organized the state along the Ndwedwe lines.
4. The king becomes the ceremonial leader to preside over the annual ceremony called Innawaka.
5. The royal villages were created in the state outlying area under the royal woman
6. The queen mother was the greatest political figure in the country only next to the king. In fact the queen mother was highly respected and she was the capital of the state.
7. when the regency ended , Swati transformed the political and military organization of the Ngwane state and even it a new name of the Swazi state.
8. Unlike his father, Mswati I Pursued an expansionary policy. For example he gained control over the neighboring people as far as the Limpopo valley.
9. Mswati highly militarized his army in response to hostile neighbours like the Zulu and the Boers.

10. Mswati gave concessions of land to Boer trekkers. For example he gave the Swazi land to the Boer trekkers for grazing.
11. In 1864, he helped the Boers to fight and defeat Poko clan and allowed them free access to Swaziland
12. Mwsati improved on age regiments and even established military settlements different areas of his state.
13. He trained his worriers in the Zulu military tactics and equipped them Zulu weapons such as short stabbing spears.
14. Mswati absorbed the conquered people into his state and the youth were recruited into the Swazi army.
15. Mswati highly centralized the administration of the Swazi state by putting under his direct control. For example he appointed and dismissed any chief.
16. He maintained the council of elders and the large assembly to easy the administration of his state.
17. He organized council meeting of chiefs to discuss into issues of the kingdom and all adult males were allowed to attend.
18. Mswati died in 1868, and the Boers started to direct interference in succession claims. For example they openly supported Mbandzeni who was later rejected by Natal government.

8.2.3 How did Swaziland become the British protectorate?

1. The Swazi state was forced to befriend the British and the Boers as the result of the Mfecane, and the Zulu attacks in particular.

2. This started when the trekker Boers from Transvaal went to Swaziland. At first the Boers were peaceful and thus warmly welcomed.
3. The Boers were attracted to Swaziland by the fertile soils. Swaziland was also a route to Kosi Bay which gave them an out let to the sea.
4. In 1845, Mswati gave large trunks of land to the Boers for their own use
5. In 1864, the Boers helped the Swazi against the Poka tribe. This increased Boer influence in Swaziland.
6. After the death of Mswati, in 1868, the Boers intervened more directly in the affaires of Swaziland by supporting Mbandzeni to succeed Mswati after succession dispute.
7. Mbandzeni gave land to the Boers for farming, settlement, and mining. However, they were never satisfied.
8. The increased influx of whites threatened the Swazi people and their independence especially as the Boers were less willing to respect the Swazi chiefs.
9. Mbandzini tried to solve the above problem by appointing Theophilis Sheptone as a chief for the welfare of the whites and answerable to him.
10. The arrogance and military power of the whites made them to disrespect the Swazi authority and wanted to annex it to Transvaal.
11. In 1889, queen mother regent of the Swazi sent a delegation to London requesting for the British protection against the Boer threat.

12. In 1894, the British government accepted Transvaal to take control over Swaziland by annexing it.
13. In 1902, the British took over total legislative and judicial roles in Transvaal without annexing Transvaal as the British territory.
14. In 1903, Swaziland was finally declared the British protectorate until 1968 when it achieved its independence.

8 .3.0 THE BAMUGWATO NATIONOF BOTSWANA (BECHUANALAND)

U.C.E.Revisions Questions.

2012

- (a) Why did the British annex Bechuanaland in 1885
- (b) What problems did the British face during the annexation?

2008

- (a) Explain the factors that led to the growth of nationalism in Bechuanaland (Botswana) between 1920 and 1960.
- (b) How did nationalism affect the history of Bechuanaland?

2003

- (c) Why did the British annex Bechuanaland (Botswana)?
- (d) How did Botswana achieve her independence.

8 .3.1 THE ORIGIN OF BOTSWANA

The origin of Botswana is not clear to historians. What is known is that it was formed during the Mfecane period hence a defensive state. It was inhabited by the Kwena, Ngwato and Ngwaketse people.

The above societies were, however, destroyed by the Ndebele under Mzilikazi. After almost exterminating the Bakwena, the Ndebele also defeated the Ngwato and placed the two under their rule.

It was chief Matsheng who reorganized the Ngwato to overthrow the Ndebele rule in 1850. Therefore it was Matsheng who founded the Bamangwato nation of Botswana.

In 1868, Matsheng defeated the Boer attempts to extend Transvaal rule over his state. The Boers however, kept on pushing prompting him to invite the London missionary society for help.

Matsheng died in 1878 and was succeeded by his Son Khama as a chief of the Bamangwato.

Khama III who had become a chief in 1875, later placed his state in the hands of the British as a protectorate.

8.3.2 BRITISH ANNEXATION BECHUANALAND

Why did the British annex Bechuanaland?

1. It was the time for scramble and partition of African by the European countries because of social, political and economic reasons.
2. The instigation of Cecil Rhodes who had benefited from minerals in Kimberly. He believed that probably the area had minerals too. The only way to have access to the area was to annex it.
3. The enmity between the British and the Boers made the British to annex Bechuanaland so as to prevent Transvaal from expanding westwards.
4. The German occupation of South West Africa (Namibia) in 1884 made the British nervous and decided to annex Botswana before it would be taken by another European country.

5. The need by the British to protect their settlers who had started settling in Botswana.
6. The need by the British to consolidate their position in South Africa made them to annex Botswana.
7. Salburi, the British prime minister wanted the way for the British expansion north from the cape colony hence he declared a protectorate over Botswana.
8. The dream of Rhodes of painting the map of Africa red from Cape Town to Cairo. So Bechuanaland was in way of his dream.
9. The request made by chief Khama in 1875. As one of the leading political figure headers chief Khama requested the British to annex Bechuanaland.
10. The hope of minerals deposits in Botswana by the British South African Company led to the annexation of Botswana. They wanted to have access to the mineral wealth for example near the Bamangwato.
11. The need to create a united South Africa under the British influence by Cecil Rhodes who put pressure on the British government to declare a protectorate over Botswana.
12. The British wanted an inland route to connect them to Transvaal and the Kalahari areas.
13. The hut burning incidents of 1931 in which the Huts of the Ratshosa were burnt as a traditional punishment by Tshekedi.
14. The whipping incident of 1933 in which Tshekedi sentenced a white youth to be whipped for assaulting an African girl.

15. Tshekedi's rejection of Seretse Khama's marriage to white Girl; a London born Ruth Williams.
16. The British wanted to get market for their products in Botswana
17. Pressure from European missionaries who invited the British Government for protection.

8.3.3 HOW BOTSWANA GOT HER INDEPENDENCE

Show how Botswana became independent.

1. The British rule become liberal and African chiefs were given the right to govern their people with little interference from the cape.
2. The process to political independence was slow because Botswana had separate seven chiefs with faire political power.
3. The process started with the coming to power of 21 year Old Tshekedi in 1826 as a regent to a four year old Seretse Khama successor of Sekgoma.
4. In 1830s Tshekedi successfully fought against the joining of Botswana into the union of South Africa.
5. During the rule (regency) of Tshekedi, there was a growing criticism of the British government. For example about the mining agreements.
6. Early in the 1920s the African and the European advisory council were formed and began to meet at least once a year.

7. In 1950s the two councils formed a joint advisory council which was a big step towards the independence of Botswana.
8. In 1961, the joint advisory council was recognized as a legislative council and given the right to pass laws.
9. The members of the legislative council were to be chosen by election a factor that give raise to the growth of political parties including theDemocratic Partyof Seretse.
10. The internal self -government was first given to Botswana land people by the 1965 constitution.
11. In 1965 , the elected assembly had 31 members and in the first election Seretse's Democratic Party won 28 of the 31 seats
12. Seretse asked the British to give independence to Bechuanaland. The following year independence was given to Botswana.
13. On 30th September 1966, Bechuanaland became the republic of Botswana and Sir Seretse Khama as its first president.

8.4.0 THEBAPEDI AND THE WHITES.

The Pedi state was founded bySekwati as a defensive state. In 1861 Sekwati died and Sekukuni (Sekhukhune) claimed the chieftainship of the Bapedi after defeating his rival Mampuru.

Sekukuni had his capital on Mosengo Hills. He also allowed the refugees running from the Boers to settle on the margins of his state. Unlike his father,Sekukuni never acknowledged the rule of Transvaal

However, from 1861 to 1879 Sekukuni conflicted with the white in what is called the Pedi resistance.

8.4.1 THE CAUSES OF THE PEDI RESISTANCE (1861-1879)

1. This was a resistance staged by the Pedi people against the whites
2. The Pedi were led by Sekukuni while the Boers by Burgers, a president of Transvaal.
3. The British were led by Sir Garnet Wolseley.
4. Dislike of the activities of Christian missionaries by the Pedi.
5. Rumours that the Bapedi had burnt a Germany missionary society mission station.
6. The Boers did not want the Pedi to become very strong and challenge them.
7. The expansion of the Boers into the Bapedi territory.
8. The British act of killing Sekukuni's son Moroamotshe also led to war.
9. The strategic location of the Bapedi capital on Mosengo Hills gave courage to Sekukuni to fight the Boers.
10. The Boers disliked the Pedi's act of giving refuge to people running away from the Transvaal.
11. Support given to Sekukuni by his half –brother; Johannes Dinkonyane
12. The role of Burgers, a president of Transvaal who called upon the Boer commandos to attack the Pedi.

13. The role of the British under Sir Garnet Welseley.
14. The Pedi wanted to protect their independence
15. Disrespect of the Pedi leaders by the whites
16. Need by the Pedi to protect their land from the greedy Boers.
17. Disrespect of Pedi culture by the whites.
18. Long term enmity between the Pedi and whites right from the time of the great Trek.
19. The enslavement of the Pedi by the whites.
20. Loss of the Bapedi cattle to the British.

8.4.2 What were the effects of the Pedi resistance?

1. The Pedi were defeated in these wars of resistance.
2. Sekukuni surrendered and was arrested by the whites to released him later in 1881
3. Sekukuni was replaced by his Brother Mampuru in 1882
4. He was later killed by his brother with the help of whites.
5. The economy of Transvaal was weakened as it was costly
6. It increased British interference in the affairs of Transvaal.
7. The Pedi lost their impendence to the British.
8. Led to massive loss of lives
9. Property was destroyed.
10. Pedi lost more of their cattle to the whites.
11. Many people were displaced
12. The Pedi were divided
13. Pend lost their land
14. Paved way for other rebellions in south Africa
15. Massive suffering and misery was registered on the side of the Pedi.

Chapter 9

9.1.0 THE MISSIONARY FACTOR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

U.C.E Revision questions

2014

- (a) Describe the activities of Christian missionaries during the 19th century?
- (b) How did these activities affect the people of South Africa?

2012

Explain the contribution of the following to the development of Christianity in South Africa during the 19th century:

- (a) Dutch Reformed Church,
- (b) Independent Churches

2006

- (c) Why did Christian missionaries come to South Africa during the 19th century?
- (d) How did their activities affect the people of South Africa?

2005

- (a) Explain the contributions of missionaries to the development of South Africa.
- (b) What problems did the missionaries face in South Africa?

2004

- (a) Why were the African independent churches formed?
- (b) Describe the activities of Christian missionaries during the same period

2002

Describe the role of the following in promoting Christianity in South Africa:

- (a) Dutch Reformed Church
- (b) Independent African Churches.

2000

What were the contributions of the following missionaries to the history of South Africa?

- (a) John Philip
- (b) Dr van de kempt

9.1.0 CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES

Christian missionaries were soldiers of Christ who came from Europe to spread Christianity.

They came after the religious revival that began from Britain. Most of the missionaries came under umbrella groups while others as individuals.

The most active missionaries were reverend Dr John Philip, Dr Van Der Kemp and Moffat from the London missionary society (LMS).

The Moravian missionaries under George Schmidt were the first group and worked among the Khoikhoi.

The Paris Evangelical Missionaries under Casalis operated among the Basuto.

The Dutch Reformed Church was another group but worked only among the Boers.

Other missionaries included Joseph Williams, John Brownlee, William Thompson, Dr Livingstone, and reverend Kitchener

Other prominent missionary groups were the Free Church of Scotland among the Zulu, Church Missionary Society among the Xhosa and the British Bible society at the Cape.

9.1.0 AIMS OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES.

Why did Christian missionaries come to South Africa during the 19th century?

1. To spread Christianity and save Africans from satanic beliefs.

2. To spread western cultures to Africans as they were considered to be superior.
3. Love for adventure as they just wanted to see what lay beyond their territories
4. Some came to complete the work of early missionaries such as Dr. Livingstone
5. The success of the first missionaries groups encouraged other missionaries to come.
6. To civilize the people of Africa who were considered backward.
7. Other missionaries were invited by African leaders e.g. Mosheshe.
8. To indirectly explore areas of economic importance for their countries
9. To do away with bad African practices such as killing of twins
10. To provide medical services to Africans
11. To deliver Africans from poverty and diseases.
12. To improve on the standard of living of Africans.
13. To stop enslavement of Africans in south Africa
14. To establish legitimate trade.
15. To get the ways of how South Africa would be colonized.
16. To settle and rehabilitate the freed slaves.
17. To pave way for colonization.

9.1.1 ACTIVITIES OF MISSIONARIES.

Describe the activities of Christian missionaries in South Africa during the 19th century?

Explain the contributions of missionaries to development of South Africa.

1. Missionaries advocates for abolition of slave trade and slavery through laws like the 50th ordinance of 1828 which restored the civil liberties of the Africans.
2. Missionaries provided protection to the Africans who were running away from their brutal Boer masters. In fact the missionaries gave protection to any African who fled difficult unpaid for service of the Boers.
3. Missionaries set up stations from where the freed slaves were taken care off and taught modern farming skills and carpentry. For example Dr van Der Kemp set up a camp at Bethels for freed slaves.
4. Missionaries spread Christianity to the people of South Africa. They taught the gospel in many parts and converted many to Christianity.
5. Missionaries also trained Africans into catechists .These Africans were trained to read, write and to translate the Bible into local languages.
6. Missionaries built missions and trained Africans into priests. For example John Brownlee and William Thompson set up missions east of Pondo land.
7. Missionaries promoted western education in South Africa. For example George Schmidt of Moravian missionaries set up schools for the Khoikhoi where they leant European farming methods, carpentry among others.

8. They set up health centres and hospitals to treat Africans mistreated by the Boer masters.
9. They fought for the restoration of the civil rights of the Africans by passing the laws for example the 50th ordinance of 1828.
10. Missionaries also acted as political advisers to some African leaders. For example. Casalis, Arbansset Gosseline of Paris Evangelical Missionary Society were advisors of King Mosheshe.
11. Missionaries under valued African cultures by calling them anti Christianity, backward and primitive. For example traditional initiation ceremonies were rejected.
12. Missionaries also took part in Africa struggles against the Dutch. For example Dr living stone was suspected of supplying guns to Africans to protect them from Boer states
13. Missionaries also promoted colonization in South Africa. They did this by softening the hearts of Africans using their preaching. For example blessed are the humble for theirs is the kingdom of God.
14. Missionaries promoted legitimate trade in the interior of South Africa. Different missionary groups introduced industrial products in exchange for African products.
15. Missionary stations developed into towns. For example the present day Port Elizabeth developed from Bethelsdarp a station built in 1802 by Dr de Kemp.
16. Missionaries reasoned that all people were equal and human beings. In fact Dr De Kempt married a coloured woman whose Mather had been a slave.

9.1.2 EFFECTS OF THE MISSIONARY WORK

*How were the Africans affected by the missionary activities?
What was the impact of missionary work on the people of South Africa?*

1. Social and moral behaviours of the Africans were improved through the Christian teaching. For example women and life were respected.
2. Primitive cultures like the killing of twins were done away with through the preaching of the gospel.
3. Western civilization was introduced to Africans. Africans started to eat, dress, drink, laugh and behave like the whites.
4. Africans were taught how to read and write through mission schools thus promoted literacy
5. It created an elite class in South Africa. This was the class of people who had received western education. It later demanded for political independence of South Africa.
6. Improved the health of the people of South Africa through introduction of medical services. They now went to hospitals and health centres for treatment when ever they were sick.
7. They undermined African medicine by branding it satanic and ungodly. This therefore, hampered the creativity of Africans in medical research.
8. The roads built by missionaries improved on transport and communication in South Africa .However, these roads served as sucking tubes for African minerals by Europeans.

9. Almost all the Bantu languages were put down in writing by missionaries. This helped to preserve them.
10. Missionaries introduced printing press in South Africa which promoted the writing and printing of books. This helped to promote literacy.
11. Africans gained more liberty and freedoms which slavery had taken away from them.
12. Missionary activities divided Africans into groups i.e. educated and uneducated, converts and non converts.
13. Many Christian converts became disloyal to their traditional chiefs and leaders. For example Tito Soga, a baptized Xhosa refused to read a message found on the white prisoner for his chief.
14. The economic status for African peasants was improved as new methods of farming were introduced and export markets established.
15. Missionaries gave back land to Xhosa which had been grabbed from them by the Boers.
16. Missionaries helped in the destruction of African cultures and customs. For example polygamous marriages, initiation ceremonies and the magic among the Zulu.
17. Missionary activities divided Africans into different Christian groups which were against each other i.e. Catholics and Protestants which disunited Africans.

Note: *The effects of the activities should not be confused for the activities. Students must bring out the result of the activities. E.g. builds hospitals which improved on the health of Africans.*

9.1.3 PROBLEMS FACED BY MISSIONARIES IN SOUTH AFRICA

1. Language barrier delayed the work of missionaries because they could not communicate with African natives.
2. Diseases such as malaria killed many missionaries. For example Dr Livingstone died of malaria.
3. They faced the problem of inadequate funding from their home governments besides; the small funds also took long to arrive due to poor communication.
4. Opposition from traditional religions and African cultures was another problem. Africans saw Christianity as an attack to destroy their cultures.
5. Poor transport and communication network was yet another problem. Roads were almost not there and no telephone lines. Communication within and with home was difficult.
6. Missionaries were not familiar to the geography of South Africa. Often at times mountains and rivers blocked their movement.
7. Lack of enough manpower was another problem. Labour required by the missionaries to build schools, hospitals was not enough.
8. There was opposition from the Boers. The Boers hated the missionary idea of equality of all people. For example the Moravian missionaries were disliked by the Boers for protecting the Khoikhoi.
9. Lacked enough supply of food and medicines.

10. Geographical barriers such as mountains all made their work very difficult.
11. Many lost their lives as they fought wars with Africans and Boers.
12. Wild animals which attacked them also hindered their work
13. Harsh climate made the work of missionaries difficult
14. Loss of lives among missionary
15. Disunity among different missionary groups.

9.2.0 INDEPENDENT CHURCHES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Introduction

Independent churches were churches formed and led by the Africans

They broke away from Europeans Christian Missionary Churches mainly in 20th century.

They are also known as Breakaway or separatist churches

There were three main types of independent churches in South Africa and these were; messianic, Ethiopian and Zionist churches.

The messianic church was led by Isaiah Shembe/ Tshembe and operated among the Zulu.

Ingingesi Lekhayane led the Zionist church while the Natal Church was led by Nathaniel Tile.

9.2.1 REASONS FOR THEIR FORMATION

Why were the independent churches established in South Africa in the 20th century?

1. The influence of Ethiopianism which originated from psalms 68:31 i.e. “princes shall come from Egypt, Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hand to the hand of God”.
2. The expectation of a black messiah also led to the establishment of independent churches. The Zulu believed that Jesus was a messiah to the whites and not to the blacks.
3. The raise of Africans with special healing powers. For example Isaiah Shembe of the Nazerite church who was believed to have had great healing powers.
4. The failure of missionaries to Africanize the church .The priests were white and it was very difficult for an African to become a priest.
5. Competition among different missionary groups in South Africa. Different missionary groups were fighting each other
6. The influence of pan – Africanism i.e. needs to make Africa for Africans.
7. The segregative nature of missionary service. Africans were discriminated in leadership by missionaries in South Africa
8. Bad missionary attitudes towards African cultures. They branded every aspect of African culture satanic and backward.
9. The availability of good and stronger African leaders who were respected by the Africans. For example Isaiah Shembe in Zulu land.

10. Lack of trustworthiness among the European missionaries. Their lives were not in line with the teaching of the Bible.
11. Existence of conflicts between Africans and Europeans in mission churches.
12. Long period for an African took become a priest in white missionary churches.
13. Long period of catechism also annoyed Africans.
14. To promote African cultures.
15. To fight European colonialism and its evils
16. The rejection of African names in missionary churches.

9.2.2 CONTRIBUTIONS OF INDEPENDENT CHURCHES

Describe the activities/contributions of independent churches

1. They made the Africans aware that they were being exploited by the whites.
2. They trained and ordained many African priests
3. They prepared Africans for the struggle for their independence hence increasing African nationalism.
4. Helped Africans to rebuild pure African cultures in response to the pressure from European missionaries who had branded every thing Africa as backward and evil.
5. Made it clear that European missionaries lacked consideration for Africans by denying them leadership in mission churches.
6. They protested against the bad policies of European colonialists in South African.

7. They attacked the racial segregation practices of a white man.
8. They showed that missionaries discriminated Africans by denying them leadership in mission churches.
9. They showed African protest against European imperialism in the Christian way.
10. Made the Africans aware that they can run their own affairs without the influence of the Europeans.
11. They preached that African belonged to the Africans not whites.
12. They sent delegations outside Africa to campaign for African rights. For example to United States.
13. Built day schools for Africans who later provided leadership to resist the colonial rule.
14. In their schools Africans learnt to read and write.
15. They promoted African cultures and way of life like dressing and language.
16. The good preaching attracted some whites to join them.
17. Influenced African rebellions against European rule .For example the Ethiopian independent churches are suspected to have supported the Bambatha rebellion.

9:3.0 THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH (DRC)

Introduction

This was the first church in South Africa and drew its followers from the earlier Dutch settlers at the cape.

The Dutch reformed church originated from Holland and become popular among the Dutch in south in the 18th century.

Its teachings were from the Old Testament more especially the story of Noah and his three sons; Ham, Shem and Japheth

It believed that Africans belonged to Ham thus cursed while whites were blessed.

It maintained that Africans were doomed while whites were saved by God.

9:3.1 CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE DRC

1. Preached that the Dutch were a chosen people of God and south was their promised land.
2. They promoted Boer unity and nationalism.
3. It encouraged Boer arrogance towards Africans.
4. Carried out holy pilgrimages to holy places such as Swellendam
5. They promoted white civilization in south Africa
6. They baptized Dutch and carried out Holy Communion.
7. They encouraged the racial segregation of Africans by whites
8. They encouraged racial seniority of whites in South Africa.
9. Built schools to the Dutch only.
10. Encouraged trade among the Dutch only
11. Provided education to their believers
12. Gave freedom of worship to the Dutch only.
13. Promoted the fear of the British.
14. Encouraged the grabbing of African land by the British.
15. It preached that Africans were cursed by God
16. Preached that Africans were inferior.
17. They preached that killing of Africans was not a sin.

9:3.1 EFFECT OF THE D.RC

A. On Africans

1. African traditional cultures and customs were undermined
2. Led to depopulation as Africans killed due to its teaching.
3. Africans were forced to form their own independent churches.
4. Africans lost their land and were displaced due to their teaching
5. Led the rise of African nationalism in South Africa.
6. Africans developed strong hatred towards whites.
7. Africans were mistreated by the members of the D.R.C
8. They were enslaved by the DRC members
9. Africans were paid low wages
10. Africans were over taxed as because it teaching.
11. Africans were segregated by the whites.
12. Africans become poor because their land had been taken.
13. Africans lost their animals by the members of DRC.
14. Led to wars between Africans and Boers such as Kaffirs
15. Africans were made second hand citizens.

B. On the Dutch

1. United the Dutch socially and politically
2. Promoted hostility of the Boers towards non whites.
3. Preserved and promoted Boer culture.
4. Increased poor nationalism in South Africa.
5. Provided education to the Boers.
6. Promoted trade among the Boers
7. Built hospitals for the Boers only.
8. Encouraged the grabbing of Africa land
9. It teaching encouraged the Boers to trek into the interior.
10. Made whites first class citizens

9.4.0 PROMINENT MISSIONARY PERSONALITIES

Describe the role played by the following missionaries in the history of South Africa;

a) *Dr John Phillip.*

b) *Van Der Kemp*

9.4.1 DRJOHN PHILLIP.

1. He was a son of a Scottish weaver
2. He was sent by the London missionary society who arrived in 1819 from Scotland.
3. He operated among the Khoikhoi, the Griqua and the Xhosa.
4. He attacked the Boers for mistreatment of Africans.
5. He called for the equality of all races in South Africa irrespective of colour.
6. He campaigned for the welfare of the Africans were being mistreated by the Boers.
7. He published a book called “*Researches in South Africa*” in 1828 which changed the British Government attitude.
8. He was against the pass system which denied Africans freedom of movement.
9. He protested Boer injustices and cruelty towards their Khoikhoi servants
10. He led to the passing of the 50TH Ordinance in 1828 which restored the rights of Africans.
11. He opposed the grabbing of the Xhosa land during the Kaffir wars.
12. He strongly opposed Governor Durban’s annexation of the Xhosa land to form Queen Adelaide province.
13. Helped to restore land to the Xhosa around River Kie which the Boers had grabbed.
14. He preached against bad Africans beliefs and practices such worshipping of idols.
15. He championed education of whites through building schools.

16. He was hated by the Boers because of tireless defending of Africans.
17. African traditionalists also hated him for his attacks their beliefs.

9.4.2 VAN DER KEMP

1. He was one of the earliest European missionaries who operated in South Africa.
2. He was a Dutch ex- army officer , a medical doctor and a theologian
3. He comes to Cape Town in 1779 as a pioneer of the London Missionary Society.
4. He worked in the eastern frontier among the Khoikhoi and the Xhosa.
5. He lived among Africans and believed in equality of all races. In fact he worked bare footed and even married a coloured girl; a daughter to a former slave woman.
6. His positive attitude towards Africans earned him enmity of the Boers.
7. He set up learning from where Africans were taught how to read and write.
8. He also taught Africans practical such as building, carpentry.
9. He established his mission station at Bethelsdorp where the Khoikhoi converts were settled.
10. He advocated for the establishment of circuit courts. In fact his station at Bethelsdorp became a court where he and James Reed charged the Boers for cases against Africans
11. He advocated for women emancipation and criticized male democracy.
12. He established a dispensary at his station to treat Africans.
13. He encouraged hard work among Africans

Chapter 10

10.0.0 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT UP TO 1910.

(MINERAL DISCOVERY IN SOUTH AFRICA)

U.C.E Revision Questions

2014

Describe the

- (a) Political
- (b) Social and economic

Effects of the discovery minerals on the peoples of south Africa during the 19th century

2011/2007

How did the discovery of minerals in South Africa affect the:

- (c) Africans
- (d) Boers between 1867 and 1910.

2008/2003/2013

- (a) Describe the economic developments in south Africa between 1867 and 1910
- (b) How did these developments affect the peoples of South Africa?

2000

- a) Describe the economic changes that took place in South Africa between 1867 and 1910.
- b) How did these developments affect the peoples of South Africa?

10.1.1 THE DISCOVERY OF MINERALS

Introduction

The discovery of diamonds, gold, coal among other minerals in the interior of South Africa more especially in the Boer republics of Transvaal and Orange Free State brought about great changes during the second half of the 19th century.

In 1867, Diamonds were discovered at Kimberly in Transvaal and in 1887, gold was discovered at Witwatersrand on the boarder between Orange Free State and Transvaal

The discovery and exploitation of these minerals benefited whites more than the Africans.

10.1.2 SOUTH AFRICA BEFORE THE DISCOVERY OF MINERALS

Describe the economy of South Africa before the discovery of minerals.

How were the Africans better off than the Boers before 1867?

1. There were three major groups of people at the eve of the mineral discovery i.e. the Africans, the British and the Boers
2. Politically African communities were stronger than those of their white counter parts outside the cape colony
3. Africans were politically well organized in their states than the Boers. For example the Zulu , Ndebele ,Xhosa
4. Africans had their own rulers like Shaka and Mosheshe and could run their own affairs.
5. Militarily, Africans were stronger than the Boers. They had powerful armies and could win any battle.
6. They had acquired guns from the whites through trade.
7. Economically, the status of Africans and whites was more less the same and if there was a difference then it was very small.
8. Africans owned their land communally and were not offering paid labour to whites
9. African economy was progressive in terms of cattle keeping and crop production
10. The British economy depended more on agriculture and wool production was very important.

11. Sugar plantations were very important to the British but their maintenance depended on slave labour.
12. Transport systems in general were very poor. In fact the ox-wagons were a means of transport
13. The land owned by African was too small hence inadequate for their production.
14. Socially, Africans were more united than the Boers who were divided on religious and family lines.
15. The British respected Africans and their leaders.
16. The British were contented at the cape with no interest in the interior.
17. British missionaries treated Africans without discrimination
18. The Boers were the most disorganized politically even without leaders.
19. The Boers were very poor and their method of farming was very poor too.

10.1.2 CHANGES BROUGHT BY THE MINERAL DISCOVERY.

What were the major changes in the economy of South Africa between 1887 and 1910?

Describe the economic developments that took place in the economy of South Africa between 1867 and 1887.

1. *Africans* lost their political independence after the discovery of mineral.

2. The originally strong African societies such as the Ndebele, the Zulu, and Swazi were defeated militarily and put under the British control.
3. Conflicts between the Boers and British increased. Each of these Europeans wanted to control the rich mineral area hence the first and second Anglo –boar wars
4. Scramble and partition for South Africa increased. There was a hope that areas near mines also contained the minerals hence the rush to colonies such territories by the whites.
5. The British desire to federate South African white states increased. They wanted to join the British states and the Boer states in South Africa.
6. Many Africans from all parts of the country migrated to mines in search for employment opportunities. The industries in the mines provided jobs which attracted many Africans from surrounding areas.
7. The price and value of land in diamond rich areas increased. Prices of plots of land increased in and mineral areas.
8. Mineral discovery improved on transport and communication. Railways and roads were constructed to transport minerals. For example in 1887 Transvaal was connected by rail to Delgeo bay and Pretoria.
9. Led to quick urbanizations in the interior of South Africa Towns developed as a result of the increased economic activities arising from the discovery of minerals.
10. It led to quick industrialization in the interior of South Africa as a result of mineral exploitation. industries and

factories strung in mineral areas For example smelting industries

11. Commercial agriculture developed as many Europeans settled in the interior of South Africa. This created market for food products of the Africans.
12. Africans who were employed in the mines were given low wages as compared to the whites.
13. Mineral discovery provided a new source of wealth. Before the discovery of minerals, agriculture was the only source of employment
14. Led to modernization of agriculture. There was quick introduction of commercialized agriculture in the interior of South Africa. Whites set up large farms to supply food staffs to the increasing population in the mines.
15. Money took over cattle and land as a measure of value and wealth among blacks in towns.
16. A cash economy was introduced to replace the substance sector. In fact everything become money based.
17. The mineral wealth made the cape stronger and hence less dependent on British government at home.
18. There was discrimination of Africans in the mines .They did unskilled labour while good work was left for the poor whites.
19. There was break down of African cultural norms.The youth who were employed in the mines stopped respecting their tradition leaders.

20. Family unity was broken with the discovery of minerals. This is because men left their families in villages and went to mines for employment.
21. It led to the introduction of new cultures in the interior of South Africa .For example foreign languages; dressing, eating and prostitution were adopted by the Africans in mines and towns.
22. It promoted massive European immigration into the interior of South Africa. For example Utilanders migrated from Britain and Australia to share the mineral wealth.
23. A strong foundation for African nationalism was laid by the mineral discovery .The Africans who worked in mines acquired wealth which they used to finance the Nationalist Movements.

10.1.3 EFFECTS OF MINERAL DISCOVERY ON THE AFRICANS

Effects were both positive and negative on the Africans

1. Africans acquired mark for their agricultural products more especially those near minds.
2. African chiefs acquired guns though of poor quality as a result of the mineral discovery.
3. Africans lost their political independence to the Europeans.
4. African women in towns acquired high status because of employment and related incomes.
5. There was migration of Africans from rural areas to towns and mines in search for employment.
6. Because of high cost of living in urban areas, Africans tended to marry one wife as opposed to before.

7. Africans looked for employment in mines and on European farms.
8. Africans become squatters on the land that was originally theirs.
9. There was break down of African societies as men were separated from their wives to go and work in mines and on plantations.
10. There was discrimination of Africans in employment centres. They did unskilled work while unskilled labour was reserved for whites.
11. Africans lost their land to the whites more especially where mineral had been discovered.
12. There was break down of African cultural norms. The youth who were employed in the mines stopped respecting their traditional cultural norms and leaders.
13. The new cash economy replaced the barter system. In fact instead of cattle, money became the most important form of wealth and medium of exchange.
14. Africans were given low wages because they offered unskilled labour.
15. The Africans adopted bad behaviours from whites for example prostitution, homosexuality as they stayed away from their homes.
16. African agriculture in rural areas declined because the energetic youth had migrated to mines and towns.
17. Africans were forced to live in slums characterized by poor conditions of living.
18. Africans suffered from various diseases in the camps hence misery.

19. Africans to monogamous marriages which were even delayed.

10.1.4 *How did the discovery of minerals affect the relationship between the Boers and the British?*

1. The British were envious due to fact that minerals were in the Boerrepublics and not theirs
2. The British started on plans to control the whole of South Africa.
3. The British annexation of diamond fields and Griqua land renewed old hatred between the British and the Boers.
4. The Boer republics felt that they had been cheated and their relationship with the British become unfriendly.
5. The cape becomes jealous. It did not want to see the Boer republics shared directly from the wealthy brought by the mineral discovery.
6. The British sought that the idea of the unification of the white states in South Africa under the British flag was necessary.
7. The Boars hated the idea of unification desired by the British. They suspected that it was trap to force them back under the cape.
8. In 1877, Britain annexed Transvaal because it was weak and in case of a civil war, it could not resist.
9. The increased number of Utilanders threatened to change the balance of power in disfavour of the Boars.
10. To maintain the balance power , the Boers restricted to voting rights of the Utilnders

Chapter 11

11.1.0 GROWTH OF AFRIKANER NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA**Introduction**

Afrikaners were the Dutch speaking colonist of South Africa. They were also called Boers

Afrikaner nationalism refers to the felling by Boars that saw them selves as distinct whites and regarded South Africa as their home. This group saw them selves as different from the Dutch whites from Holland.

They devoted them selves to preserving their culture, language and religion from any external control and influence

Important to note is that before the mineral discovery, the Boers were just scattered on individual farms and had no clear felling of nationalism. However, with the discovery of minerals, the Boers began to break ties with their mother land Netherlands and become Africa minded.

11.1.1 *Factors that led to the growth of Afrikaner nationalism in second half of the 19th century.*

1. The emergence of Afrikaner language. The Boars developed Afrikaans as a separate language of their own. This worked as a tool to unite Afrikaners hence Boer nationalism.
2. The discovery and exploitation of mineral wealth. The discovery of gold made the Boars rich and strong. In fact the mineral wealth gave them the means to resist the British..
3. The long term disagreements between the Boers and the British over policies of land ownership, education,

language among others. This made the Afrikaners develop nationalism.

4. The role of the Dutch religion under the Dutch Reformed Church also promoted the growth of Afrikaner nationalism. The church preached that the Dutch were a chosen people of God.
5. The numerical disadvantage of the Boers also led to the growth of Afrikaner nationalism. They were outnumbered far by the Africans and they therefore feared to be wiped out by the majority non whites
6. The giving of equal rights to the non-white by the British annoyed the Boers and made them develop nationalism.
7. The Boer wars with the Africans such as the Kaffir wars made the Boers to develop nationalism. These wars made the Boers to see themselves as different people hated by natives hence the need to unite.
8. The need to preserve the Boer culture led to the growth of nationalism among the Boers.
9. The British annexation of Griqualand - west annoyed the Boers making them to unite to fight the common enemy hence promoting Boer nationalism.
10. The sand river convention of 1852 and the Bloemfontein convention of 1854 which allowed the Boers to govern themselves promoted African nationalism.
11. The wars between the British and the Boers such as the Anglo- Boer war of 1880 – 1881 left the Boers more united hence the growth of Boer nationalism.

11.1.2 STETS TAKEN TO PROMOTE BOER NATIONALISM

1. The Afrikaner church ministers and teachers started cultural movements to promote Afrikaner language and religion.
2. In 1880, S.T Dutoit, a minister of the Dutch reformed church formed a political party at the cape colony called the Afrikaner Band.
3. The Afrikaner Band aimed at uniting all Afrikaners in south Africa and to strength the spirit of Afrikaner nationalism
4. The Afrikaner Band was later taken over by a serious and dynamic leadership of Jan Hof-meyr who turned it into a powerful cape parliamentary party.
5. Afrikaner news papers such as “De Suid Afrikaner” were formed and edited by Jan Hof meyr. This news paper worked very hard to promote Afrikaner nationalism.
6. The formation of Taal movement (Afrikaner language). Du Tiot brothers formed the Taal movement in Paarl which made Afrikaans a written language.
7. Rev .Dutiot and other also formed the association of true Afrikaners known as the De Genool skap van regte Afrikaners in 1875
8. The above association wrote a book called the History of country in the language of our people and also translated the bible into Afrikaans.
9. The Association also published a news paper called De Afrikanase patriote in 1876 which greatly condemned the British annexation of Griqua land west.
10. The Afrikaners later founded the South African farmer protection to agitate for their rights
11. In 1912 the Afrikaner national party was formed by Hertzog to promote African nationalism in the new Union.

Chapter 12

12.0.1 THE ANGLO – BOER RELATIONS AFTER THE MINERAL DISCOVERY

Introduction

The relationship was characterized by conflicts, annexations and later wars and raids. The major ones were the first Anglo- Boer war of 1880, the Jameson raid of 1895 and the second Anglo - Boer war of 1899

12.1.1 THE UITLANDERS

Who were the Uitlanders?

1. These were Europeans of British origin who came to Africa during the mineral discovery.
2. They were prospectus miners and money lenders.
3. Most of them settled in Transvaal especially in the mines.
4. The Uitlanders were supported by the British government at the Cape.
5. They were not allowed political rights by the government of Paul Kruger.

Describe the relationship between Uitlanders and Paul Kruger

1. Kruger as the president of wanted the Uitlanders to use Afrikaans (Boer language) rather than English.
2. The relationship was hostile and characterized by conflicts.
3. Paul Kruger denied the Uitlanders the right to vote and to be voted. This annoyed the Uitlanders.
4. The Uitlanders were given 'bad' jobs and were poorly paid.

5. The Utilanders' children were to attend the Dutch schools where Afrikaans was a medium of instruction.
6. The Utilanders were over taxed by the government of Paul Kruger.
7. The Utilanders were always scheming to overthrow the government of Paul Kruger.
8. Paul Kruger segregated Utilanders companies when awarding big contracts.
9. In judiciary, the Utilanders were not allowed trial by jury.
10. The British openly sympathized with the Utilanders and set troops to Transvaal in the Jameson raid to help them
11. Paul Kruger was annoyed with the increasing number of Utilanders.
12. Paul Kruger looked at Utilanders as the agents of the British federation scheme.
13. Utilanders in Transvaal wanted to overthrow Kruger.

Note; *The above points also answer the question why Paul Kruger conflicted with the Utilanders*

12.2.1 THE FIRST ANGLO – BOER WAR: 1880 – 1881

Introduction

This was the war fought between the British and the Boers between 1880 – 1881. This war is also called the Transvaal war of independence

The Boers were led by President Paul Kruger assisted by Jourbert a commander in chief.

The British were led by General Colley and Battle Frere.

The Boers defeated the British and the Pretoria convention was signed to mark the end of the war.

12.2.2 Causes of the Anglo- Boer war of 1880 - 1881

1. The desire by the Boers to regain their independence. The Transvaal Boers had lost their independence after the British the annexation of Transvaal in 1877.
2. The Pedi resistance of 1861 and the defeat of the Boers of Transvaal. These Boers claimed that they were defeated because the British did not assist them.
3. The British annexation of Transvaal in 1877 greatly annoyed the Boers who resorted to war to recover it.
4. The idea of the federation which began in 1854 provided the Boers with an opportunity to show their hostility against the British.
5. Over taxation of the Boers by the British also caused dislike of the British. Besides the taxes were harshly collected.
6. Disrespect of the Dutch culture by the British in Transvaal also caused the war. Example the Afrikaans language was disrespected and only made second to English.
7. The Boer intention of not paying back the loans they owed to the British government at the cape. The cape government had loaned money especially to the Boers of Transvaal. However, it had become very difficult for them to pay back. The defeat of the British would help them to repudiate (not pay)
8. The need by the British to force the Boers of Transvaal to pay back the loans they had acquired from the cape.

9. The influence of the Anglo – Zulu war of 1879. The defeat of the British at Isandhlwana gave the Boers confidence to fight. Besides the defeat of the Zulu at Ulundi also encourage the Boers to fight since the Zulu threat had been removed.
10. Transvaal nationalism by the Boers also caused the war. These Boers were very nationalistic and refused to accept the British annexation of Transvaal.
11. Need to control the mineral wealth by both the British and Boers. Each wanted to control the mineral wealth exclusively.
12. The growth and development of Transvaal republic also made the British to envy it and this ended in war in 1880 – 1881.
13. The personality and character of Battle Frere. He wanted to show the Boers how strong the British were.
14. The character and personality of Paul Kruger president of Transvaal. Kruger opposed the British and demanded for the independence of Transvaal.
15. The change of government in Britain that led to the coming in office of Gladstone of the Liberal Party in Great Britain. He condemned the British annexation of Transvaal and reasoned that the Boers should be given chance of self governance.
16. Long term enmity between the British and the Boers. This started way back to Great trek period.
17. Increased British imperialism in south Africa also led to the war

18. The immediate cause of the war was the confiscation of the property of the Boer farm for the failure to pay tax by the British tax collectors. This act annoyed the Boers who decided to save their friend by force hence the war.
19. The act of resorting to violence as a method of recovering the confiscated property created the war feelings. The Boers organized a group of 300 people attacked the British hence the war.

12.2.3EFFECTS OF THE FIRST ANGLO – BOER WAR

1. The British were defeated at Majuba hills .This greatly humiliated (ashamed) them.
2. Transvaal was granted full independence by the British in all her internal affairs.
3. Britain retained the control of the foreign affairs of Transvaal. This was because they did not want Transvaal to relate with Britain's rivals from Europe.
4. The idea of a federation pushed by the British ended a failure .In fact it was dropped for a while.
5. Discriminating the British goods in Transvaal ended
6. There was great loss of lives. For example a British commander was killed at Majuba.
7. Economic activities were disrupted for example trade and farming were greatly hampered.
8. Increased enmity between the British and the Boers in future
9. Boer nationalism was increased by the victory at Majuba hills
10. It united the Boers Transvaal and Orange Free State. The Boers of Orange Free State joined those of Transvaal in the fight against the British.
11. Borders of Transvaal were redefined

12. The war led to destruction of property.
13. The civil rights were to be given to the Uilanders by the Boers.
14. The wars caused the Jameson raid of 1895 which was organized by the British to remove the shame.
15. Led to the signing of Pretoria convention in 1881
16. Slavery in Transvaal was stopped
17. Africans lost their land
18. Africans were displaced and become miserable.
19. The economy of Transvaal was disorganized

12.3 .0 THE PRETORIA CONVENTION

U.C.E Revision questions

2012

- (a) What were the terms of the 1881pretoria convention?*
- (b) How did these convention affect the peoples of south Africa*

Introduction

The Pretoria convention was signed to end the first Anglo – Boer war between the British and the Boers.

It has to be recalled that though the Boers defeated the British at Majuba hills, fighting continued.

It was a brain child of Gladstone; the British prime minister who was tired of the war.

It was held in Pretoria the capital of Transvaal in august 1881.

The Boers were represented by Jourbert and Paul Kruger who signed and accepted the terms.

12.3 .1 TERMS THE PRETORIA CONVENTION

1. Transvaal was to be given independence in all her internal affairs.
2. The foreign affairs of Transvaal were to be controlled by the Cape. In other words matter of foreign relations was to still remain under the British control.
3. Transvaal was to accept the British flag and the rule of the Queen
4. Transvaal was to loss her independence to the British.
5. The boundaries of Transvaal were to be redefined to avoid more conflicts with her neighbours.
6. Britain was to have limited responsibility over native affairs
7. There was to be a British resident in Pretoria to look after the native policy.
8. Equal rights were to be given all the people in Transvaal.
9. Enslavement of Africans was to end
10. The discrimination of the 'Uitlanders' by the Boers was to end.
11. Any body founding mistreating the Uitlanders was to be punished.
12. Civil rights of the Uitlanders were to be protected.
13. Uitlanders were to be allowed free entre into Transvaal

14. There was to be no discrimination of British goods by the republic of Transvaal.
15. The British idea of federation was to be dropped immediately
16. The war was to end with immediate effect.

Note: *The terms are written in the future tense such as 'was to', 'were to'. Remember terms will turn into effects once a past tense is used.*

12.3 .2 EFFECTS OF THE PRETORIA CONVENTION

1. Both the British and the Boers did not benefit from the outcome of the treaty.
2. The Boers came out of the conference more discontented
3. Foreign affairs of Transvaal remained in the hands of the British meaning that the Boers lost independence
4. The Boers were discontented with their new position
5. Transvaal became more stubborn and determined to resist the British rule in South Africa
6. The Boers of Transvaal became more united
7. Transvaal Boers started befriending other European countries like Germany and Portugal
8. Boers gained control over the internal affairs of Transvaal
9. It led to the rise of war mongers such as Wellim Jourbert and Paul Kruger
10. Led to the rise of Cecil Rhodes who was determined to silence the Boers.
11. Transvaal becomes richer because of charging high taxes on the British goods.
12. The British idea of federating South African white states was dropped.

13. The Boers continued to interfere in native affairs. For Lucas Mayer; a Boer soldier interfered in the Zulu local politics by enthroning Din Zulu and replacing him exiled father Cetewayo.
14. The Zulu lost their independence.
15. The Zulu lost their land to Boers
16. The Boers also attacked the Tswana and interfered in their politics

12.4.0 THE JAMESON RAID OF 1895

Introduction

This was one of the greatest military events in South Africa that humiliated the British.

The raid was organized by the British on 20th December 1895 against the Boer republic of Transvaal headed by Paul Kruger.

It was an attempt by the British from the cape to overthrow the Transvaal government

The raid was planned by Cecil Rhodes, the leader of the British South African company and the Prime Minister of the cape colony.

The raid was led by Dr Leander Star Jameson hence the Jameson raid. Jameson was assisted by Lt Frank Rhodes; an elder brother of Cecil Rhodes

12.4.1 CAUSE OF THE JAMESON RAID OF 1895.

Account for the Jameson raid of 1895?

Why did Paul Kruger conflict with Cecil Rhodes in 1895?

Why did the British invade Transvaal in 1895?

1. The rumour in Britain that Paul Kruger would make Afrikaner a master race in South Africa.
2. Paul Kruger's determination to preserve the independence of Transvaal at all cost led to the raid.
3. The need by the British under Cecil Rhodes to control the entire mineral belt Therefore he had to eliminate the Boers by war since they were not willing to leave peacefully.
4. Paul Kruger's government had refused Utilanders from speaking English language on public occasions.
5. Paul Kruger had refused to co- operate with the British for example he refused to accept the idea of the customs union.
6. The Boers had refused to give civil rights to the Utilanders. For example they were denied voting rights.
7. Heavy taxation of the Utilanders by Paul Kruger's, government also created a hostile environment that led to war.
8. The growth of Boer nationalism more so after the Majuba victory also led to the raid. The British wanted to check on this nationalism before it could go far.
9. The British wanted to show their military supremacy over Transvaal and re-dress their humiliation at Majuba hills by the Boers in the 1st Anglo – Boer war.
10. The need to protect the Utilanders from the brutality of Paul Kruger by the British.
11. Cecil Rhodes wanted the riches of Transvaal to come under the British control by force

12. The violation of the Pretoria convention by Paul Kruger's government. For example Kruger refused to use cape-Transvaal railway line.
13. The role of Flora Show; the editor of the "*Times News Paper*". He had planned to justify the British action.
14. Long term enmity between the British and the Boers also led to the raid.
15. The role of Frank Rhodes who smuggled guns into Transvaal

12.4.2 EFFECTS OF THE JAMESON RAID

1. The raid end up a fiasco; that is failed miserably. The raiders were defeated and Jameson was arrested by Kruger's forces.
2. James was later tried in London and imprisoned for 4 months.
3. Sir Hercules Robinson also resigned as the governor of the cape.
4. Led to the resignation of Cecil Rhodes as the prime minister of cape colony because he was greatly humiliated.
5. Boer nationalism in the region grew further. Boer nationalism was strengthened and needed full independence.
6. The raid brought Transvaal and Orange Free State in unity as they knew a common enemy.
7. The relation between the Boers and British were made worse by the Jameson raid

8. Paul Kruger got more prestige respect among his Boers.
9. The raid led to the re-election of Paul Kruger as the president of Transvaal for the 3rd time.
10. The international image of Britain was damaged as is seen as unwarranted attack on a small weak state.
11. The Anglo – German relations were worsened by the congratulatory message set by the Kaiser to Paul Kruger upon his victory in the Jameson raid.
12. Paul Kruger began to seek diplomatic relations with Germans after the congratulatory message from Kaiser William II.
13. The raid led to the second Anglo - Boer war
14. Paul Kruger's government began to import fire arms from Germany.
15. The raid encouraged African societies such as the Ndebele to fight the British.
16. Mistreatment of Utilanders in Transvaal increased.
17. The federation plans were delayed further.

12.4 .3 Why were the British defeated in the Jameson raid?

1. Utilanders refused to strike as it had been planned for by Rhodes.
2. Paul Kruger and the Boers were militarily well prepared for the raid than the Boers.
3. The Dutch were determined to preserve their independence and 500 soldiers of Jameson could not man handle them.

4. The earlier surrender of Jameson also demoralized his men. Jameson was surrounded at Doomkorp and Krugerdorp by a mighty Boer commando band and force to surrender unconditionally.
5. Paul Kruger's close open eye on the Utilanders also made the raid to fail
6. The British under estimated the strength of the Boers.
7. The British did not have home support from Britain.
8. The secrecy of the raid was linked to the Boers and prepared them selves.
9. The Utilanders were too economic minded and thus neglecting the political struggle
10. The brutish forces were far out numbered by the Boers.
11. The British lacked the geographical knowledge of the area.
12. The Boers were determined to defend their independence

12.5.0 THE SECOND ANGLO – BOER WAR (1899- 1902)

Introduction

The second Anglo – Boer war was the second major and last war between the British and the Boers.

It also referred to as a “Gentleman’s war”/ “Whiteman’s war” because Africans never took part in it

Both the British and the Boers regarded it as a white man’s affair and never allowed Africans to fight.

The British were led by Alfred Milner and Lord Kitchener while the Boers were led by Paul Kruger.

The war broke out in 1899 and ended in 1902 at Majuba hills with the signing of Vereeniging treaty.

12.5.1 CAUSES OF THE 2nd ANGLO – BOER WAR.

1. The long term misunderstanding between the British and the Boers
2. The Jameson raid of 1895 increases the hostilities between the British and the Boers hence the war.
3. Increased Boer nationalism and need for independence which was strengthened by their victory in the Jameson raid and at Majuba hills in 1895 and 1882 respectively.
4. The British wanted to ravage their humiliating defeat in the First Anglo – Boer war and in the Jameson raid of 1895. They wanted revenge and avert the shame.
5. The Transvaal Boers hoped to get support from other Boers in the British colonies of Natal and Orange Free State.
6. The poor British military record in the area encouraged the Boers into war. For example they had been defeated at Isandhlwana by the Zulu and at Majuba by the Boers in 1882.
7. The expected Germany support by the Boers of Transvaal. This was the result of the congratulatory message from Kaiser William II after the Jameson raid.
8. The re-election of Paul Kruger as the president of Transvaal in 1898. This made him to wage war against the British to get more glory and support from the Boers.

9. The tariffs on railways between Transvaal and the cape also caused war. The tariffs introduced by Boers were rejected by the British hence the war.
10. The discovery of minerals after 1860s led to the war. Each struggled to control the region and the disagreement over the control caused the war.
11. Paul Kruger's continued denial of the rights of the Uilanders also caused the war. For example political representation to which Kruger objected.
12. The violation of the Pretoria convention by the Boers also caused the war. For example they discriminated British goods and denied the Uilanders their rights.
13. The involvement of Transvaal in many projects without consulting the British. For example Paul Kruger constructed the railway line from Johannesburg to Maputo to sabotage the use of the British railway from Cape Town to Durban.
14. The movement of other Europeans towards South Africa threatened the British interest hence the war. The Germans, Portuguese, and Belgians threatened to take over the mineral belt. The British fought the Boers to have effective control of the belt.
15. The appointment of Sir Alfred Milner as an imperial high commissioner to South Africa greatly led to the war. He encouraged Uilanders in Transvaal to revolt.
16. Alfred Milner was a war monger for example during talks with Paul Kruger in Bloemfontein in Orange Free State in 1899; he refused to accept Kruger's proposals to reduce the residential qualifications to 7 years.

17. The murder of aUitlanders in Transvaal and the failure of Kruger to punish the murderers.
18. Dying the Uitlanders a right to speak English in Transvaal also caused the war.
19. Dying the children of Uitlanders a right to study from British schools but rather forced to study in Dutch school in Transvaal.
20. The need to determine the master of the politics of South Africa made the two to fight.
21. The encirclement of Transvaal by the British was another cause of the war.
22. Paul Kruger strong ultimatum / demanded on 9 Oct 1899 to the British to remove their soldiers on the borders of Transvaal and when they kept a deaf ear , war was declared after two days.

12.5.2 THE COURSE OF THE SECOND ANGLO – BOER WAR 1899 – 1902.

1. The war started when a Boer farmer killed a Uitlander and Kruger refused to punish the murderer
2. By October 1899, The British troops had started moving near Transvaal boarder to encircle it.
3. On 9th October, Paul Kruger, the president of Transvaal demanded the British to remove their forces within 48 hours.
4. Since the British needed war, they kept a deaf ear to Kruger's demands and when the deadline expired on 11th October 1899 war was declared on the British.

5. The war found the British not well prepared as compared to the Boers. Besides, the Boers were fighting in the country they knew very well.
6. The Boers managed to win the first battle chased the British out of Transvaal through Orange Free State.
7. The Boers also followed the British forces in places such as Ladysmith in Natal, Kimberly and Mafeking in the Cape Colony.
8. At this point Boers from all over south Africa including British areas come out to help their brothers
9. However, the Boer troops had attempted too much to consolidate. They quickly become weak and this gave the British troops a chance to re- organizes.
10. The British got reinforcement (more troops) from Britain, India, Australia and Sudan to crush the Boers.
11. Though increased in number, the British troops continued to suffer defeat from determined Boers. For example at Magerfontein, Stomberg , and Colenso. This week of British defeat was called “Black week”
12. By March 1900, the British troops under the command of General Roberts had got an upper hand against the Boers in several battles.
13. British forces took control over Bloemfontein; the capital of Orange Free State in March 1900 and Pretoria; the capital of Transvaal by June of the same year.
14. In August 1900, Paul Kruger had become disappointed, disparate, old and weak. He migrated to Europe where he died on 14th July 1904.

15. After the British had defeated the Boer regular forces, they turned to the guerilla warfare which made it difficult for the British to completely defeat them.
16. The guerilla war in Transvaal was led by Dela Rey and Luis Botha.
17. The Boers were only defeated for good after the British employed the scorched earth policy. This policy was employed by Kitchener and involved destroying the enemy's farms, water sources, houses, crops, and livestock.
18. The concentration camps were also set up for the Boer civilians to facilitate the clean-up operations.
19. Faced with hardships of starvation and diseases, the Boer Generals ;De Wet, Dela Rey, Luis Botha and Hertzog surrendered to the British commander General Smuts by signing the Vereeniging treaty on 31st May 1902.

12.5.2 EFFECTS OF THE 2nd ANGLO BOER WARS

1. The Boers were defeated and lost their independence to the British and Transvaal once again became the British colony.
2. Many people lost their lives on the two sides. About 6000 Boers and 22000 British were killed
3. Destruction of property was registered. For example farms were either burnt or blown up by the British in a bid to defeat the Boers.
4. Led the formation of camps to house the Boers and Africans. About 120,000 Boers and 100,000 Africans were in camps at the end of the war.

5. About 30,000 Boer soldiers were imprisoned either within South Africa or outside South Africa.
6. Poor health conditions in camps promoted the spread of diseases which killed many people. For example it is estimated that about 26,000 Boer women and children died in camps.
7. Economic activities such as trade and agriculture were disrupted
8. War made the British to change their method in dealing with the Boers. They abandoned force and resorted to peace.
9. Paul Kruger was disappointed and migrated back to Europe in August 1900 where he died on 14th July 1904.
10. Led to the signing of the Vereeniging peace treaty of on 31st /5 /1902.
11. Boers become more united and Boer nationalism increased after the war
12. The British changed their policy of protecting Africans. In fact they joined the Boers to oppress the Africans.
13. Laid a foundation for the development of Apartheid policy in south Africa.
14. The Africans were disarmed while the whites kept their firearms.
15. Africans who left the jobs in the mines during the fighting were to be punished.
16. The Africans were denied the right to vote.

12.6.0 THE VEREENIGING TREATY OF 1902

Introduction

The Vereeniging peace treaty was an agreement between the British and the Boers to end the second Anglo Boer war.

It signed on 31st January 1902 in the Vereeniging city south of Johannesburg in Transvaal.

It was signed by commanders on both sides.

Alfred Milner and Lord Kitchener signed on behalf of the British while Luis Botha, Hertzog, and Smuts signed for the Boers

12.6.2 *Why was the 1902 Vereeniging treaty signed?*

1. To end the second Anglo – Boer war
2. To prevent the re-occurrence of Anglo- Boer wars.
3. To end the long term enmity between the British and Boers.
4. To create ever lasting peace among whites in South Africa.
5. To maintain white control over Africans in South Africa.
6. To come up with a common racial policy towards non whites
7. To check on the ever increasing European population that was threatening white interests in South Africa.
8. To decide on the civil rights in South Africa.
9. To determine the official language to be used in South Africa.
10. To draw plans for the reconstruction of the economy.
11. To solve the differences between the British and Boer states.

12. To pave a way for the formation of the Union of south Africa
13. To determine the political future of South Africa.
14. To determine the future of Transvaal and Orange Free State.

12.6.2 TERMS OF THE VEREENIGING PEACE TREATY.

What were the terms of the Vereeniging treaty of 1902?

1. Transvaal and Orange Free State were to lose their independence and become British colonies.
2. The Boer republics were promised self- independence in the near future.
3. The British commissioner was to be put in Transvaal to see her national affairs.
4. The British were to withdraw their forces from Boer republics immediately and end hostilities.
5. A big amount of 3 million pounds for reconstruction of Boer states was to be paid by the British.
6. Dutch and English languages were recognized as official languages in South Africa.
7. It was agreed that Africans were not be allowed to participate in the politics of South Africa.
8. The Boers were to keep their guns for defense against Africans
9. Africans were to be disarmed by white policy under Baden Paul
10. Voting right were to removed from Africans

11. The Boer prisoners of war were to be forgiven and released.
12. The Boers were to stop discriminating of British goods
13. The British were to stop protecting Africans.
14. **Note:** *The terms are written in the future tense such as 'was to', 'were to'. Remember terms will turn into effects once a past tense is used.*

12.6.3 The effects of the Vereeniging peace treaty.

How did this treaty affect both Africans and whites?

1. The Boers become militarily stronger than Africans because the former were allowed to keep their fire arms. Fire arms were taken away from the Africans on the contrary.
2. It gave birth to new Boer leaders such as Christian Smuts
3. Though the treaty did not give the Boers their political independence, it limited the British influence in Boer states
4. The Boer republics enjoyed a lot of freedom despite the fact that they were declared British colonies.
5. Africans were made more vulnerable (disadvantaged) since they were disarmed.
6. A special police force led by Baden Paul was set up to confiscate guns that Africans had acquired during the war.
7. It removed Africans from the political affairs of South Africa. They were not allowed to take part in the elections.

8. It led to the creation of concentration camps for Africans. Africans were forced to stay in inhuman areas often infested by tse- tse flies.
9. Africans were displaced to drier areas
10. It laid a foundation for the apartheid policy by increasing the gap between whites and blacks.
11. English and Dutch were confirmed as official languages in South Africa thus undermining African languages.
12. Boer nationalism increased as they came out more united.
13. It improved on the economic status of the Boers since it gave them a grant of 30 million pounds for compensation of property destroyed in the war.
14. Africans were made more poorer as they were pushed into unproductive reserves to offer labour to European firms,
15. Encouraged Africans into rebellions such as Bambatha and Nama-Herero.
16. The treaty led to the loss of African independence to whites in South Africa
17. African nationalism increases leading the rise of political parties.
18. Many Africans were punished for leaving work during the war.
19. Africans lost their land to whites after the war

20. It laid a foundation for the union of South African white states.

Note: *Most of the effects of the Vereeniging treaty double as effects of the 2nd Anglo - Boer war because the treaty was also the effect of the war.*

12.7.0 THE HISTORY OF PAUL KRUGER AND CECIL RHODES

A) Paul Kruger

Explain the contribution of Paul Kruger to the history of South Africa

1. Paul Kruger was born in 1825 in the North East of the Cape colony.
2. He was a grandson of Jacobs Kruger. Jacobs Kruger was a Germany who had settled in S.Africa as earlier as 1717
3. He was a clever, determined and courageous young man.
4. Kruger lived his young life full of hunting and thus why he never got meaningful education. In fact the only book Kruger perhaps ever read was the Bible.
5. Kruger took part in the Great Trek as a child with family in the group led by Portigeiter and settled in Transvaal.
6. He took part in the Trek Great battles such as at Vegkop with the Ndebele as earlier as at the age of 12 years.
7. Kruger always associated his life with the great honour in the battles of the Great Trek
8. He strongly hated the British and their policies because of the bitter lessons from the Great Trek.

9. He served very well in the Boer military units and soon become a commander and was very passionate about defending the Boers and their independence at any cost.
10. He led a Boer resistance movement against British annexation of Transvaal in 1877.
11. He was determined to keep Boer values of racial superiority.
12. By 1883 Kruger had mounted to the honour of the presidency of Transvaal
13. As a president, Kruger put all his energies at work to protect the independence of Transvaal from the British.
14. Together with Jourbert, Kruger led a Boer delegation to London to lobby for Transvaal independence.
15. The failure of the British to honour the request left Kruger with no option but to prepare for war and armed resistance.
16. He victoriously engaged the British in the First Anglo-Boer war of 1880- 1881.
17. He was elected the president of Transvaal for four terms i.e 1883, 1888, 1893 and 1898.
18. As a president of Transvaal, Kruger carried out some ideas that brought him in conflicts with British leaders at the cape.
19. He wanted to make a strong united and independent Boer republic controlling the whole of South Africa.
20. But Kruger feared that a stronger Boer republic could not be established with the increasing number of Uitlanders.

21. He therefore denied the Uilanders political and civil rights. For example he stopped them from voting and to be voted, not allowed to speak English in public.
22. When the Uilanders requested for their rights, Kruger arrogantly replied them “*Go back and tell your people that I shall not give them anything; I shall not change my policy. Now let the dam burst*”
23. Kruger over taxed and discriminated the British goods entering Transvaal.
24. Kruger rejected the use of the British routs to Transvaal, closed them and constructed his own railway line to the east coast via Delagoa Bay.
25. He allied with the Germany to challenge British imperialism in south Africa
26. In 1895, Kruger managed to repulse the Jameson raid giving him lot fame among his people.
27. When the Boers were defeated in the second Anglo Boer war, Kruger fled to Europe in 1900.
28. Kruger died a disappointed man in exile on august 04th 1904

B) John Cecil Rhodes (1853-1902)

1. Rhodes was one of the greatest British imperialists in South Africa
2. He was born in 1853 in England to an Anglican Reverend
3. His dream was to become a clergy man but his health could not allow because he was a sickly young man.
4. At the age of 17, Rhodes joined his brother in Natal to grow cotton.

5. Later in 1872, he decided to go to Kimberly to work to in the diamond mines.
6. At Kimberly, Rhodes become very rich and managed to complete a self sponsored Degree at Oxford University.
7. While at Oxford Rhodes continued to fiancé out his business through agents and coming to South Africa in Long vacations.
8. In 1881, Rhodes formed De Beers Mining Company Limited which controlled almost all the diamond trade in South Africa.
9. Later he amalgamated (combined) with his Jew rival Barny Banarto to become a monopoly.
10. In 1881 he became a member of parliament at the cape colony.
11. He become richer when minerals (gold) were discovered in 1886 at Witwatersrand in Transvaal.
12. By 1890, Cecil Rhodes had become the Prime Minister of the cape colony.
13. He was a great empire builder and wanted to extent the British Empire form the cape to Cairo and even planned to build a railway line from the cape to Cairo.
14. He formed the British South Africa Chartered company which was given a royal Charter in 1890.
15. He supported the federation scheme of uniting all whites in South Africa under the British control.
16. He fought Germany and Portuguese imperialism in Namibia and Mozambique respectively.

17. He brought Botswana under the British control by declaring it a British protectorate in 1886.
18. He also attacked the Ndebele under Lubengula in 1893, defeated and occupy their land.
19. He always conflicted with Paul Kruger in the bid to find the master of South Africa.
20. He gave support for the Utilanders' civil and political rights in Transvaal.
21. He organized an abortive Jameson raid of 1895 that made him to resign as a Prime Minister.
22. He used the money got from minerals to finance the British settlement in South Africa.
23. Rhodes died in March 1900.

Chapter13

13.0.0 THE MOVE TO POLITICAL UNION

(Federation of white states in South Africa)

U.C.E Revision questions

2013

- (a) Why was the union of South Africa formed in 1910?
- (b) Describe the terms of the 1910 South African union.

2011

- (a) Why was a national convention held in South Africa?
- (b) What were the results of this convention?

2010

- (a) Why was the 1908 national convention called in Durban?
- (b) What were the results of this convention?

2007

- (a) Why was the union of South Africa formed?
- (b) What was the result of the Act of union on Africans in South Africa?

2006

- (a) What were the terms of the Act of union of 1910?
- (b) How did the union Act affect the people of South Africa?

2000

- (a) What led to the formation of act of union of 1910?
- (b) What were the terms of the Act of Union?

The union of South Africa was the federation of the two Boer republics of Transvaal and Orange Free State with two British provinces of Natal and Cape Colony.

The idea of bringing all whites states under one government was the brain child of Sir George Grey who succeeded Sir Harry Smith in 1854 as Governor at the cape.

Grey was convinced that whites needed to unite if they were to defeat the Africans. Besides the federation had economic advantages according to Grey.

However, the Cape parliament did not welcome this idea neither were the Boer republics ready to accept such a suggestion. In fact Grey was recalled to London and only allowed to return to South Africa on the agreement that he did not raise the federation question again.

However, after the mineral discovery and the resultant Anglo-Boer hostilities, the two white communities started to see the need for the union. This started with the signing of the Vereeniging that led to the National Convention of 1908

13.1.1 THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1908

Introduction

The National Convention was a meeting of representatives of four British colonies of Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal and Orange Free State to prepare for a closer union of South Africa. The delegates first met in Durban from 12th October to 5th November 1908 and then between 23rd November 1908 to 2nd February 1909 in Cape Town.

Dr Leander Starr Jameson represented the British in the meeting while Botha, Smuts, Steyn and Dewet stood for the Boers.

Africans were not physically represented at this convention

The racist white government in Rhodes sent representatives to act as observers in the convention.

13.1.1 Why was the national convention called in 1908?

1. To prepare South Africa for a closer union of the four colonies of Cape, Natal, Transvaal and Orange Free State.

2. To discuss the nature of voting rights in public elections. They wanted to make it clear about who should vote and who should be voted and who was not.
3. To decide on the nature of the constitution for the union of South Africa and draft it as well.
4. To end the hostilities between the British and the Boers. These hostilities begun as far back as the great trek and had been also shown in the first and second Anglo- Boer wars.
5. To improve on the economic relations between the British and the Boers. For example to discuss issues concerning inter – territorial railways.
6. Wanted to remove economic barriers to enable economic co- operation between white colonies in South Africa.
7. It was called to discuss issues of customs.
8. It was called to discuss the racial politics of South African.
9. To stop unhealthy trade competition among Boers and whites.
10. To fix the position of non- whites the union government
11. To determine the national language in south Africa
12. To determine the capital city of the union government.
13. To clearly define the leadership question; who rule and where.
14. To determine the type and nature of union government.

13.1.2 TERMS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

What was decided upon in the national convention?

1. The Queen of England was to be the overall head of the union.

2. The union government was to be headed by the Governor General appointed by the Queen of England.
3. An elected Prime Minister was to assist the Governor General
4. It was made clear that the union government was to be under the British government but the Boers were given subordinate (lower) positions.
5. The governor was to be assisted by ten ministers.
6. The executive capital of the Union was to be located in Pretoria; capital Transvaal.
7. The four colonies were to become provinces of the union of South Africa.
8. One union parliament was to be established to discuss the political issues of South Africa. However, non – whites were excluded from this parliament.
9. The parliament was to have two chambers that is the house of assembly and the senate.
10. The senate members were to serve for only 10 years while members of the assembly 5 years.
11. The cape was to be a parliament city while the Supreme Court for the union was to be established with headquarters at Bloemfontein in Orange Free State.
12. Pretoria the capital of Transvaal was to become the executive capital.
13. The Orange River Colony was to be changed to Orange Free State.

14. Africans were not to seat in the union parliament and were to be made second class citizens in south Africa
15. A unitary form of government was to be was to be established in the union.
16. Rich and educated non – whites in the Cape Province were to be allowed to vote but parliamentary representation of cape was reserved for whites only.
17. English and Afrikaans were to be equal in South Africa as official languages
18. The British and the Boers were to become equal in the new union.

Note: *The terms are written in the future tense such as ‘was to’, ‘were to’. Remember terms will turn into effects once a past tense is used.*

13.1.2 The results of the 1908 National Convention

1. The Boers and the British met in the friendly atmosphere for the first time.
2. English and Afrikaans were to be equal in South Africa as official languages.
3. The union government of the Boers and the British was agreed upon.
4. It was made clear that the union government was to be under the British government but the Boers were given subordinate (lower) positions.
5. The constitution for the union government was made.

6. The constitution was bidding to both the British and the Boers. They all had to respect it.
7. The voting rights were only given to Europeans. Africans and Asians were left out of the voting.
8. One union parliament was established to discuss the political issues of South Africa. However, the non – whites were excluded from this parliament.
9. The parliament had two chambers that is the house of assembly and the senate.
10. The union government headed by the Governor General appointed by the Queen of England.
11. The governor was assisted by ten ministers.
12. The executive capital of the Union was located in Pretoria; capital Transvaal.
13. The Supreme Court for the union was established with headquarters at Bloemfontein in Orange Free State.
14. The Orange River Colony was changed to Orange Free State.
15. It laid a foundation for the apartheid policy in South Africa. It started the policy of separating Africans from whites.

Note

Most of the effects of the Vereeniging treaty also apply here

13.2.0 THE ACT OF UNION OF 1910

13.2.1 Why was the union of South Africa formed?

1. The whites wanted to unite against the blacks. The British believed that individual white states would not be able to

defend themselves against the Africans hence needed to unite.

2. The British wanted to destroy the independence of the Boers which was threatening them.
3. The British feared that the Boers would work together with the Germans in Namibia and Portuguese in Angola to out compete them if not tamed.
4. It was formed to reduce the cost of administering South Africa. The British wanted South African states to combine resources hence reduce the of administration.
5. The peace treaty of Vereeniging of 1902 after the second Anglo –Boer war which called for unity. Besides it had favourable terms for both the British and the Boers.
6. Need to remove the custom duties imposed by individual states. These customer duties had hindered the economic development.
7. Need for a common racial policy. The whites in south Africa had different policies towards non- whites .this had become a problem hence the need for a common policy.
8. The replacement of old set of leaders with young one who had the vision for the future.
9. The increasing strength of Indians which threatened the interests of whites. By the 19th century, Indians were demanding for equal right with the whites.
10. The fear of African rebellion also made the South Africa white states to unit. There had been Babatha rebellion among the Zulu in 1906 and Nama-Herero in Namibia.

11. The attainment of independence by Transvaal and Orange Free State in 1906 and 1907 respectively. This gave the Boers confidence that they would have equal rights with the British hence the union.
12. The effect of Selbourne the British high commissioner. Selbourne persuaded the white states in South Africa to unit under one rule.
13. The growing Boer nationalism more so in Transvaal was likely to end up in war with the British. The only way to control this was the formation of the union.
14. British annexation of Basutoland and Griqualand West was another factor. This is because the British area of influence in South Africa increased.
15. It was the period of scramble and partition. They wanted to protect South Africa against other European colonialists more especially German.

Note:

The reason above account for Sir George Grey's interest in the federation scheme

Why was sir George Grey interested in the federation of South Africa?

13.2.2 TERMS OF THE ACT OF UNION

What was decided upon in South African Act of union of 1910?

1. The executive head of the Union was to be the Governor General appointed by the British government.
2. The governor was to be assisted by executive ministers
3. The executive head quotas of the union was put at Pretoria in Transvaal

4. The union parliament was given supreme power over the four states of natal, Orange Free State cape, natal and Transvaal.
5. The union parliament was to consist of the house of assembly and the upper chamber called the Senate.
6. The parliamentary membership to union parliament was to be limited to the whites.
7. The union parliament was to be found at Cape Town.
8. The four colonies were considered as the provinces of the union.
9. There was to be one Supreme Court for the whole national government with provincial and district courts.
10. Bloemfontein in Orange Free State was made the judicial head.
11. The official languages were English and Dutch
12. Equality between English and Dutch as official languages was to be stressed.
13. Orange River colony was to be renamed the Orange Free State with Bloemfontein as its capital.

13.2.3 What were the effects of the Act of union of 1910?

1. The union constitution lifted the position of whites in South Africa at the expense of non whites.
2. The Africans become inferior in their own country.
3. Africans were not allowed to live out side the reserves unless working for whites.

4. Africans were pushed to reserves. This was made legal by the 1913 land Act which called for the formation of native areas.
5. Africans lost their fertile lands to whites.
6. It promoted apartheid policy in South Africa.
7. Africans become poorer economically than never before.
8. Economic co – operation among the four white states was promoted.
9. Economic development in the four white states was registered due the removal of trade restrictions.
10. The political independence of the Africans was taken a way by the union.
11. Made the British to give up on their role of protecting the Africans. The British like the Boers started discriminating Africans.
12. Led to the growth of African nationalism in a bid to regain their independence.
13. Led to formation of political parties by educated Africans for their independence. For example the African National Congress Was formed by Pixley Ka Izakaseme; a Zulu elite.
14. It ended the long enmity between the British and the Boers.
15. Shanty towns and slums developed in the reserves that Africans were forced to live.

13.2.4 *Why was the union of South Africa not possible before 1910?*

1. The question of the nature of government the union was to be .The British wanted a federal system while the Boers preferred a unitary government.
2. Presence of selfish leaders such as Paul Kruger and Cecil Rhodes who were not willing to iron out their differences.
3. Poor relations between the Boers and Basuto under Moshoeshoe. George Grey tried to solve the territory conflict between the Boers and Basuto but he failed
4. The discovery of diamond at Kimberly in 1867 made the Boers to suspect that the federation was intended by the British to access diamonds.
5. The question of the location of the capital. Both the British and Boers wanted to be in theirs.
6. Lack of a common racial policy. while the British protected Africans , Boers discriminated them
7. The question of the official language in the union government was a challenge.
8. The British continued attacks on the Boer republics. For example the annexation of Transvaal in 1877 hurt the Boers.
9. Disagreements of who should be the president of the union government.
10. The rich British at the cape did not to share their wealth with the Boers.

11. The Boer pride and arrogance could not allow them to unite with the British.
12. The out break of the 1st Anglo –Boer war and the Jameson raid distanced them from each other.
13. It idea was not supported by the British Colonial government at the cape.
14. The Boers were still nursing the wound of the Great Trek.
15. The British parliament was not supportive. In fact it fired and replaced George Grey for pushing for the union

Chapter14

THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA

U.C.E Revision questions.

2013

- a) How was apartheid policy applied in South Africa between 1948-1990?
- b) What were the effects of this policy the Africa

2011

- a) Why was the policy of apartheid introduced in South Africa in 1948?
- b) How was this policy applied between 1948 – 1990

2010

- a) Explain the contributions of frontline states to the struggle against apartheid in South Africa.
- b) What problems did nationalist face during this struggle?

2010

Explain the contributions of the following to the history of South Africa:

- a) Chief Robert Mangoliso Sobukwe
- b) Albert Luthuli.

2008

- a) Why where the Bantu stands created in South Africa during first half of the 20th century.
- b) What were the consequences of the creation of the Bantu stands?

2006

How did the South African government apply apartheid policy in the following areas between 1910 – 1966?

- a) Education
- b) Employment
- c) Land ownership

2005

- a) Explain the causes of the 1976 Soweto uprising?
- b) What were the results of this up rising?

2004

- a) Why was the African National congress (A.N.C) formed in 1935?
- b) Describe the role of A.N.C in the liberation of South Africa?

2004

- a) Why was the organization of African unity (O.A.U) formed?
- b) What was the contribution of O.A.U to the ending of apartheid in South Africa?

14.1.0 THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE APARTHEID

Introduction

Apartheid was an Afrikaner word denoting “apartness” or “separateness” of races.

It also meant separate development of whites and Africans.

It started as a policy of racial discrimination by the Boers from the days of the Great Trek

It was a favourable Boer political policy and was build for a long period of time.

It was later organized into laws by the Afrikaner university professors and officially passed in 1948.

The apartheid policy involved introducing socio- economic facilities for Europeans on one hand and for the non Europeans on the other hand in South Africa.

It was officially started by Dr. Daniel Malan Prime Minister of South Africa in 1948.

This was on railway stations, bridges, schools, hospitals, post offices among others.

The apartheid policy aimed at creating two separate societies or territories; one for whites and another for the non - whites.

14.1.1 REASONS FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF APARTHEID POLICY.

What was the origin of the apartheid policy?

Why was the apartheid policy practiced in south Africa?

1. Misinterpretation of the bible by the Dutch. The Dutch believed that each race was separately created by God. Therefore mixing them was interfering with God's plan
2. The influence of the Dutch reformed church. The priests in this church preached that the Dutch were a God's chosen people just as the Jews and South Africa was their promised land.
3. The growth of Boer nationalism was another factor. The Boers believed that they were a race above others and thus introduced apartheid to preserve their superiority.
4. The need to exploit the African wealthy by the Boers. They introduced apartheid so as to take minerals and fertile lands from South Africans.
5. Need for cheap labour. The Boers had set up plantations, mines and factories yet Africans preferred to work at the cape. Therefore to prevent the flow of labour outside the Boer territory apartheid was introduced.
6. The fear of the numerical advantage of non whites. The Boers felt insecure because they were a minority race and the blacks far out numbered them.
7. To create market for outdated European goods as Africans were to be kept poor.
8. The development of African nationalism as shown by resistances like that among the Pedi and Bamba among the Zulu made the Europeans to fear Africans.
9. The rise of communism; the ideology that no one should own resources privately. This scared the whites hence the apartheid policy.

10. The need to eliminate Asian competition in commerce and trade. Asians were highly skilled in business and this threatened the interests of whites in South Africa.
11. The influence of Nazism in German and fascism in Italy which maintained that the stronger races (*whites*) had a duty of ruling the weak ones (*blacks*).
12. The rise of Dr Daniel Malan as the leader of the nationalist party. Dr Malan believed in the white man's supremacy
13. The act of union of South Africa which brought together whites in South Africa also promoted apartheid.
14. The Vereeniging was yet another road to apartheid as it remove enmity between the British and Boers
15. To suffocate African rights and freedoms. For example the voting rights.
16. To ensure racial discrimination in social services like education, health
17. To block Africans from participating in the national politics in South Africa.
18. To create quarrels among Africans, divide them and disorganize them never to attack whites.

14.1.2 HOW WAS APARTHEID APPLIED S. AFRICA?

How was apartheid policy applied in South Africa between 1948-1990?

How was this policy applied between 1948 – 1990?

Apartheid was applied in all areas of life such as in landownership, employment politics, education, and social relations.

Application of apartheid in land ownership

1. Land was divided into native African territories and non-native white territories.
2. Separate homes called Bantustans were created for Africans. These included Transkei, Kwazulu, Gazazulu, Lebowa, Venda.
3. Africans were forbidden from living outside their native areas (Bantu) except when working for whites.
4. Urban areas were also divided into two racial areas i.e. those for blacks and others for whites.
5. African labour tenant was not allowed to leave their property without the permission of the land lord.
6. The group area Act of 1950 was also passed and specified areas where one race could live or own unmovable property. It also classified racial groups as whites, coloureds and blacks.
7. It was compulsory for all people of adult age to carry identity cards with their race specified
8. Africans were removed from cities like Johannesburg to dirty townships of Soweto, Langa and Sharpeville

Application of apartheid in employment.

9. The Africans were reduced to merely permanent position of hewers of wood and drawers of water.
10. Africans were denied supply skilled labour in mines as it was kept for whites by 1911, mines and workers Act. This was because white workers feared competition.

11. Africans and whites were forbidden from belonging to the same trade union (workers' organization).
12. Africans were prevented from belonging to any registered trade unions by the 1937 industrial conciliation Act. Thus Africans were denied the rights to collective bargaining.
13. The employment of skilled Africans on construction sites in urban areas was forbidden by the Native building Act 1951.
14. Africans were also paid low wages and were mistreated by the whites.
15. Africans had to first get permission of their labour office before seeking for employment in urban centres.

Application of apartheid in Politics

16. Africans were denied their political independence and freedom. In fact they were excluded from the politics of S. Africa.
17. Voting rights were removed from Africans at the Cape by the 1936, native representation Act.
18. In fact, Africans were removed from the common voting roll and a separate voters' roll was set up for them.
19. In 1948, the Asiatic law amendment Act was passed to remove Asian representatives from parliament.
20. Africans were not to oppose racial discrimination and those who tried to resist were imprisoned or detained without trial. For example Nelson Mandela, Robert Sobukwe.
21. Africans were denied their freedom of association and assembly and their political parties such as ANC and PAC declared illegal.

22. Africans who took part in activities of political parties were sentenced for ten years in prison.
23. Africans who took part in political demonstrations were given heavy fines as they were suspected of encouraging civil disobedience.

Application of apartheid in social life.

24. Apartheid laws were passed restricting social interaction between Africans and whites.
25. Mixed marriages between blacks and whites were not allowed according to the mixed marriage Act of 1949 .This aimed at protecting the white race and culture.
26. Physical love making (sex) between white and non-white men and women was forbidden by immorality Act of 1950, the
27. Freedom of movement was restricted by the 1952 native Act. By this Act, Africans had to get permission from their local area authorities before leaving his home area for urban employment.
28. Africans denied access to certain social facilities by the reservation of separate amenities Act of 1953
29. Roads beaches ,parks, bridges were discriminatively marked as "whites only" or "nonwhites only"
30. The native laws amendment Act was passed in 1953 and restricted Africans from attending church services in white areas.
31. AllAfricans were required to carry their passbooks whenever they movedaccording to the 1952 amendment of passbook Act.

Application of apartheid in education

32. Education of Africans was to suit the interests of the racist white.
33. Education was to keep Africans in low positions and to perform inferior roles in the country.
34. All African education was to be conducted in mother language for the first 8 years as per the 1953 the Bantu education Act.
35. Education was removed from missionary control and put it under state control hence giving government the responsibility of controlling African education.
36. African education promoted tribalism as it emphasized local rather than national issues
37. Africans were given poor quality educations as they lacked scholastic materials and qualified teachers.
38. Universities for Africans were set up along tribal lines. For example Fort Hare for the Xhosa and Ugoye for the Zulu on the other hand the universities of Witwatersrand, Cape and Natal admitted only whites.
39. Later in 1979 the government abolished higher education for Africans and all Africans in the above universities were expelled.

14.2.0 THE BANTU STANS

The Bantustans were African reserves or home lands in South Africa during the time of apartheid.

This was part of the apartheid policy of separate development for Africans.

They were established to separate whites from non-whites and to reserve small parts of South Africa as native areas.

They were Semi – independent political units established for Africans.

They came into existence in the 1940s but were legalized by the Bantu Self Government Act of 1959

The Bantustans included Transkei, Ciskei, Kwazulu, Venda, Lebowa, Gazankulu, , Qwagwa- Sotho Baphuta-tswana

14.2.0 Why were the Bantustans created?

1. Bantustans were small African territories created by South African government for blacks in South Africa.
2. To prevent the growth of African nationalism by dividing them into small ethnic and linguistic groups. For example Kwazulu for the Zulu and Ciskei and Transkei for the Xhosa.
3. It was intended to cool the international criticism against apartheid. It was to blindfold the international community that Africans had been given self independence.
4. They were created to facilitate the grabbing of land from the Africans by the whites. It was to deprive Africans of their better lands.
5. The Bantustans would provide permanent labour supply to whites. For example Umalazi in Durban was added to Kwazulu-stan to provide labour to factories in Durban.
6. They were also created to ease defense against hostile African tribes such as the Zulu and the Xhosa. Such tribes

had staged resistances against whites for their loss of independence.

7. It was intended to promote white supremacy in south Africa
8. To blind fold Africans that they had got their independence
9. To hinder communication across different African tribes as each was in it Stan.
10. Whites wanted Africans to provide market for their outdated manufactured goods
11. It was intended to reduce pressure on Pretoria and other white cities by confining Africans to their local affairs.
12. To discourage the African political consciousness and ensure that whites dominated by preventing them from relating with whites.
13. It was also aimed at promoting substance agriculture among Africans.
14. To avoid competition for employment opportunities between Africans and whites.

Note: *The reasons for the establishment of the Bantustans are the very reasons why apartheid was applied.*

14.2.2 The effects of the Bantu stand on the Africans in South Africa

1. Africans lost their land to the whites as a result. They left their land and as they were confined in camps by whites.
2. Africans lost control over their economy. The economy became dominated by the whites
3. Africans also lost their political rights in South Africa.

4. Africans become confined in camps and denied the freedom of movement.
5. Africans suffered poor living conditions in camps.
6. Africans were weakened militarily that they could no longer go out to fight.
7. Africans in camps were discriminated against and looked upon as useless.
8. African unity was broken down by the creation of camps. They were divided in different camps.
9. Political consciousness of the Africans was delayed by the creation of Bantustans.
10. African sense of nationalism was reduced
11. African ethnic groups started fighting each other hence loss of life.
12. African population declined
13. Africans become defenseless because they were armed.
14. Famine and starvation were registered on the side of Africans.
15. Laid a foundation for future African risings such as at Sharpeville in 1960 and Soweto uprising of 1976
16. Led to African urbanization as the settlements developed into towns. For example Soweto.
17. Political parties developed in the bid to fight the vice E.g A.N.C and P.A.C
18. Led to the rise of nationalists such Robert Sobukwe , Mandela
19. Agriculture declined due to loss of productive labour and land
20. Migrant labour system developed as Africans left homes for employment opportunities in towns.

21. Poor housing facilities with no water and electricity caused diseases in the Bantustans
22. High crime rates were registered in these camps. For example prostitution, robbery.
23. Wide spread misery and suffering among Africans.
24. Africans were made second citizens thin South Africa.
25. Whites become economically stronger.
26. Africans exploited the minerals and become wealthier.
27. Later some whites joined the Africans to fight the policy.

Note:

The effects of the establishment of the Bantustans are more less effects of the apartheid policy.

14.2.3 What were the failures of the Bantustans?

1. By 1960 the Bantustans policy had proved a failure.
2. They were too small to accommodate all the people.
3. African nationalism continued yet the whites had thought to end it by Bantu stands.
4. Africans formed their own political parties.
5. Some Africans such as Nelson Mandela got education.
6. Africans managed to organize strikes against white domination in South Africa.
7. Some whites remained poor
8. Africans also killed the whites
9. The U.N opposed the policy
10. Opposition form African leaders continued.
11. failed to enforce tribalism as it was intended

14.3.0 AFRICAN REACTION TO THE APARTHEID POLICY.

How did the Africans in South Africa react towards the apartheid policy?

1. African reaction was majorly negative towards the policy the policy.
2. They carried out strikes, demonstrations and uprisings. For example at Sharpeville in 1960 and Soweto in 1976.
3. Africans carried out boycotts .For example refused to use the racist public transport system and walked to work.
4. Some Africans completely refused to cooperate with the apartheid government.
5. In 1952 a defiance campaign was organized by Africans by Dr Moroak to break laws deliberately
6. Africans formed armed movements to fight the apartheid policy.
7. African looked for help from other African countries like Uganda, Tanganyika Libya
8. Asked the UN for help against the evils of apartheid
9. Formed political parties to fight apartheid for example ANC.

Chapter 15

15.0.0 THE MAJOR EVENTS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST APARTHEID POLICY.**15.1.0 THE DEFIANCE CAMPAIGN OF 1952.**

On 26th June 1952, Dr Moroka, the president of the A.N.C called for the defiance campaign. This campaign was indented to fight six specific apartheid laws and these were:

1. Separate representation of voters Act.
2. Suppression of communism Act
3. The Bantu authority's Act
4. Stock limitation Act.
5. The group area Act and
6. The pass laws

15.1.1 THE COURSE OF THE DEFIANCE CAMPAIGN.

On 8th April 1952 Africans from all parts of the country gathered and prayed for freedom while the whites were celebrating the landing of the Dutch at the Cape.

A group of 25 confident and determined Africans wearing the banners of A.N.C marched through the *Europeans only entrance* at the rail station shouting '*Mayibuye Africa*' meaning let Africa return.

Another group of 52 men including Sisulu moved into a location without permits required for legal entrance into the Bantu areas.

In the very night, the A.N.C held a meeting in Johannesburg up to eleven o'clock past the curf time, Africans, matched the in streets defying the laws.

In the days that followed, other Africans of all walks of live joined and defied the pass laws and other apartheid regulations.

15.1.2 Effects of the defiance campaign

1. It failed to end the unjust laws of the apartheid regime. The government continued with the apartheid policy.
2. The respect for A.N.C increased. Its member increased from 7000 to more than 100,000/
3. It led to election of Chief Albert Luthuli as the president of the A.NC
4. The group of leaders who marched through the European only entrance was sentenced for 30 days imprisonment while others to 15 days.
5. On 30th of July, the police entered the offices of the A.NC and arrested 35 leaders and charged them for promoting communism. These included Nelson Mandela, Moroka, Sisulu Dadoo.
6. The workers who participated in the campaign were dismissed by their employers.
7. It attracted the attention of the United Nations which called for the debate on the racial policy in South Africa.
8. About 4000, people who participated in the demonstrations against apartheid laws were segregated.
9. Many Africans were killed. For example in Kimberly 14 Africans were shot dead and 78 wounded by the white police.
10. The defiance campaign increased the support Africans from European liberals For example Ambrose Reeves a newly arrived Bishop of Jonesburg called for equal rights.

11. It led to the formation of new political parties in South Africa For example the Congress of Democrats (COD) a radical white party and the Liberal party.
12. It promoted unity and co-operation among the non white parties.
13. Led to the drafting of the freedom charter by the National Congress of the people

15.2.0 THE SHARPEVILLE MASSACRE OF 1960

Introduction.

It is also called the Anti - pass campaign

It was a peaceful protest organized by ANC and PAC on Monday 21st march 1960

Non – violent Africans decided to demonstrate against the pass law in Sharpeville a small slum town in southern Transvaal.

The plan of the Africans was to hand in their pass books to the local police station so as the police could arrest them for breaking law.

However when Lt Col Pierrar saw them, he concluded that the crowd was going to be violent. He ordered the police to fire in order to scare off the crowd. As a result 67 people were killed and 186 injured.

15.2.1 CAUSES OF THE SHARPEVILLE MASSACRE.

What were the causes of the anti – pass campaign of 1960

1. Need to end the pass system. The Africans resented the pass system which required them to visit the pass office every month and involved waiting for long hours.

2. Intimidation of the apartheid police. The Africans wanted to use it to shout at the bad character of the south African policy
3. The believe by cal Pierrar that the crowd was going to be violent and thus hard to be controlled ordered the police to shout hence the massacre
4. The racial prejudice of the police. The police were racist in character and never wanted to treat Africans as their fellow human beings.
5. The long term conflicts between the Africans and the Dutch
6. The natural fear of the Africans by the Dutch. They thus looked at Africans as a mob not as persons
7. The provocative nature of African protestors for example they threw stones at Lt Col Piener's car.
8. Rise and role of political parties such as ANC and PAC that organized the masses against apartheid.
9. Poor housing facilities and congestions in Sharpeville
10. The treason trial of the leaders of ANC and PAC
11. The need to get freedom of movement by Africans.
12. Lack of better employment opportunities for Africa.
13. Poor social facilities in Sharpeville and Langa.
14. High levels of poverty among t he Africans.
15. Increase in the house rent in Sharpeville and Langa.
16. African desire to get back their independence
17. Imprisonment of African protestors with out trial

18. The grabbing of African land by whites.
19. Unfair labour laws that made Africans slaves.
20. The rise of African nationalism.
21. The rise of strong African nationalist leaders such as Sobukwe

15.2.2 EFFECTS OF THE SHARPSVILLE MASSACRE.

1. The leaders of the ant pass campaign were imprisoned .for example Robert Sobukwe of A.N.C was sentenced for 3 year imprisonment for inciting violence
2. White sympathizers were also imprisoned for example Jock Isaco, Witz Ernest enzel a young African lawyer was arrested.
3. Many Africans ran to out side South Africa for political refuge in Swaziland and other countries.
4. It ended the possibility of different races in South Africa to live together in harmony.
5. Africans were forced to change from the peaceful method in the fight against apartheid to he violent one. For example Nelson Mandela formed the Mkota we sizwe with the intention of sabotaging the activities of the apartheid regime.
6. Africans started forming the militant oragisations such as Mkota We Sizwe and POQO
7. The country's economy was damaged. For example in only one day march 30th foreign exchange declined by \$600,000,000.

8. The apartheid government declared the state of emergency where one could be arrested on suspicion of having information on terrorism and around three thousand were arrested for this reason.
9. Investors were discouraged to carry out business in South Africa. They cancelled some businesses and even withdrew their capital from South Africa.
10. Caused the attempted assassination of Dr Hendrick Verwoed the Prime minister on 9th April 1960. This was the result of the decline in the economy and loss of money by the businessmen.
11. The apartheid leaders were shaken by the massacre. For example Mr. Paul O saver, the Acting Prime minister in fear suggested that there should be changes in South Africa.
12. Use of passes was suspended for 17 days by the South African government. The police was instructed not arrest any African without a pass for 17 days.
13. The union government stopped the arrogant raids on African townships.
14. Enmity between Africans and white increased
15. Some apartheid laws were abolished as a result of the Sharpeville massacre. For example in 1962, the legislation abolished the discriminatory liquor laws. Africans were allowed to buy European beer and wines
16. The South African government was condemned internationally

15.3.0 THE SOWETO UP RISING OF 1976

The Soweto uprising begun on 16th June 1976, when a group of around 15000 pupils were fired at by the police killing 25.

The school children were mainly protesting against poor education system such as congested classrooms and low staffing.

It took place in the slum town of Soweto

It re-occurred in September the same year in other towns like Cape Town and East London

15.3.1 CAUSES OF THE SOWETO UPRISING

Explain the causes of the 1976 Soweto up rising.

What were the results of this uprising?

1. Lack of electricity in Soweto. In fact 86% of the houses never had electricity.
2. Lack of running water in water in Jonesburg and Soweto in particular
3. Poor healthy facilities. For example there existed only one hospital yet the population was increasing.
4. High levels of unemployment due to the growing population.
5. Lack of suitable entertainment centres for example there existed only one cinema whole which was ever full
6. The blacks had been pushed away from the bright lights of Johannesburg because only whites were to the town in the night.

7. The role of Steve Biko who incited students to strike.
8. The high instability in Soweto at night characterized by hooliganism, robbery and murder. This was because the streets of Soweto had no lights.
9. The introduction of compulsory teaching in Afrikaans in the African school. The African students could not understand the language and the subjects taught.
10. The proposed increase in taxes also made the Africa in Soweto to stage a struggle.
11. The widening gap between Africans and blacks in education opportunities.
12. The role of other African nationalists like Mandela and Sobukwe
13. Making English a second language to Bantu languages in schools
14. Failure of peaceful resistance against the apartheid policies.
15. The defeat of white racist regime in Anglo MPLA in January 1976.
16. The unfair education system
17. The pass system that limited the movements of Africans.
18. Discouragement of higher education for Africans
19. Need for political independence of Africans.
20. High level of poverty among Africans.

15.3.2 EFFECTS OF THE SOWETO UP RISING.

1. It sparked off national wide rebellions in South Africa.
2. A lot of lives were lost in the street riots that lasted for 8 days
3. Led to the arrest of Steve Biko on 18 August 1977 and later secretly killed on 2nd September 1977.
4. A lot of property was destroyed as the burn white cars, schools, buildings.
5. Some whites joined Africans to fight apartheid. For example white students in south Africa demonstrated against apartheid
6. African nationalists were arrested for example Mandela.
7. Two white men were stoned to death by the rioters.
8. The Plans of enforcing Afrikaans language to non white students in collages and universities was stopped
9. Many young African joined militant groups against the apartheid regime.
10. Africans were oppressed the more For examples prisoners were denied Hot water.
11. African nationalism increased.
12. Opposition against apartheid increased.
13. International sympathy for Africans increased.
14. The UN and OAU condemned the apartheid

15.4.0 THE ROLE OF POLITICAL PARTIES

15.4.1 African National Congress (ANC)

Quid questions

- a) *Why was the African National Congress formed?*
- b) *What were the objectives of African national congress?*
- c) *Describe the role of A.N.C in the liberation of South Africa.*
- d) *What role did the A.N.C play in the fight against apartheid?*

The African National Congress come from African Native National Congress that was formed on 08th Jan 1912 at Bloemfontein by few educated Africans

In 1925 The Native National Congress (SANNC) modified its name to African National Congress (A.N.C)

The role played by African National Congress in the fight against apartheid.

1. It founded a news paper called Bantu Botha (The People) in 1912. This news paper wrote articles which helped to promote African nationalism in South Africa.
2. A.N.C members composed songs and slogans against the apartheid policy .For example 'Nkosi Sikelela (God bless Africa). This slogan becomes an anthem for the Bantu.
3. A.N.C formed African Urban Workers' Union to strike against mistreatment by the white racists employers for example in 1961 ,
4. The A.N.C instigated Africans to destroy the pass books in a bid to get the freedom of movement.
5. It won the support and help of O.A.U in the against apartheid in South Africa.

6. The youth league for A.N.C formed in 1944 encouraged the young people to carry out strikes and violent demonstrations.
7. A.N.C concerted (joined) with P.A.C and organized the defiance campaign in 1952, about 8000 Africans, coloureds and Asians participated. This help to promote unity against apartheid.
8. It influenced different rebellions against apartheid.
9. 1955, the A.N.C issued a freedom charter that called for racial equality in south Africa
10. A.N.C formed Umkota We Sizwe (spear of the nation) as the military wing to carry its violent riots against apartheid regime.
11. A.N.C organized the anti pass campaign of 1960. This led to the killing of the 67 un armed children ,women and men .This won international and national anti apartheid support
12. The A.N.C members in exile formed the United Freedom Front (UFF) in London which continued sending support to the freedom fighters in South Africa.
13. Steve Biko a member of A.N.C organized the Soweto uprising of 1976 demanding for the rights of Africans.
14. It organized scholarships for its youth to study abroad and in some African countries which cooperated against apartheid. For example Uganda ,Mozambique Tanzania ,Nigeria Libya
15. It called for international support from U.N.O which criticized the policies of the apartheid regime. In fact it convinced U.NO to fight apartheid.

15.4.2 THE PROBLEMS OF A.N.C

What were the weaknesses of the A.N.C.?

1. The leaders of A.N.C were arrested by the apartheid government. For example Albert Luthuli, Nelson Mandela and Robert Sobukwe were arrested.
2. There was disunity among African nationalist in the A.N.C. For example the old versus the young leaders. Younger leaders such as Nelson Mandela wanted the militant approach while the old such as Seme and Luthuli wanted a peaceful one.
3. A.N.C lacked enough funds to run its activities
4. Military weakness was yet another problem. The A.N.C lacked arms and experienced men to fight the apartheid regime.
5. The brutal South African policy was a problem too. It killed and imprisoned the supporters of A.N.C.
6. A.N.C lacked good leadership at the grass root level to sensitize the Africans. This made it difficult to organize Africans country wide.
7. Tribalism was yet another problem in its leadership. For example the Ikotha group mainly from the Zulu tribe becomes the problem to the unity of A.N.C.
8. Suppressive laws employed by the apartheid regime. Such laws were passed to restrict the freedom of association and freedom of movement.
9. The complacency of the international community was another problem of A.N.C. It kept a deaf eye to the cries of A.N.C not until the Sharpeville massacre.

10. Divisions among the African states were yet another problem. While countries like Uganda, Tanzania, and Libya were fighting apartheid others like Malawi supported it.
11. The poverty levels among the Africans were yet another problem. They enough funds to buy firearms and other war logistical support.
12. Illiteracy levels were very high among the Africans.
13. Power struggles within the party as some were greedy for power.
14. USA gave a lot of financial support to the racist regime

The aims /objectives of the A.N.C.

1. It was formed to defend Africans liberties.
2. It was formed to defend human rights.
3. It aimed at getting independence
4. Aimed at destroying the apartheid policy.
5. To unite Africans in South Africa.
6. To campaign against pass laws
7. The bring back the African land
8. To fight for economic empowerment in South Africa.
9. To improve on the standard of living of the Africans.
10. To win international support against apartheid.
11. To bring mutual understanding.

15.5. O.A.U AND THE FIGHT AGAINST APARTHEID

The Organization of Africa Unity (OAU) was formed on 25th may 1963 at Addis Ababa in Ethiopia.

The OAU was a brain child of Dr Kwame Nkrumah president of Ghana and supported by Dr Million Obote of Uganda, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Nasser of Egypt

It drew membership from 32 countries across Africa

One of its objectives was to help in the fight against apartheid in South Africa and southern Rhodesia.

What role did the O.A.U play in the fight against apartheid?

1. OAU stand for the organization of African unity which was formed in 1963.
2. O.A.U formed the Liberation Committee in 1974 with its headquarters in Dar es slaam. This committee condemned apartheid and gave help to liberation movements in south Africa
3. The OAU called upon the member states to make a financial contribution to towards the liberation struggle in South Africa.
4. Members of O.A.U trained freedom fighters of the A.N.C. For example Libya, Ethiopian and Tanzania trained the freedom fighters.
5. O.A.U also gave military hardware to the South African freedom fighters .This included arms and ammunitions.
6. Used radios ,magazines and journals to attack and expose the evils of apartheid.
7. O.A.U convinced the European powers in 1970 not to sell arms to South Africa apartheid regime.
8. The O.A.U put pressure on Britain to exclude South Africa from the Olympic Games.

9. It used sanctions to isolate the apartheid regime by threatening to boycott international games if South Africa attended.
10. Members of O.A.U formed the Frontline states, which were called upon to provide military personal in the fight against apartheid.
11. The O.A.U mobilized its members to protest against the tour to South Africa by the British rugby team.
12. O.A.U imposed hard trade restrictions against the apartheid regime in South Africa. For example South African air transport was denied links in the member states.
13. The O.A.U provided refugee to the Africans who were running from the harsh treatment in South Africa.
14. In 1968, the O.A.U called upon international bodies such as WHO, FAO ILO to dismiss South Africa from the membership which they effectively did.
15. The O.A.U became the mouth piece for voicing the problems of blacks in South Africa.
16. Provided education to South African nationalists who later provided leadership in the struggle against apartheid.
17. Called upon the UNO to put sanctions on South African apartheid government.

15.4 FRONLINE STATES AND THE FIGHT AGAINST APARTHEID

These are countries that come together to help South African nationalists to fight apartheid.

The founders of this group of countries were Nyerere of Tanzania, Uganda's Obote and Mugabe of Zimbabwe .

At first they were countries neighbouring South Africa later, other countries joined them. These countries included Uganda, Zambia, Botswana, Tanzania, Algeria, Zimbabwe and Libya

Most frontline states were members of the OAU. Therefore, their contribution was more less that of the O.A.U.

What contribution did South African neihgbours play in the fight against apartheid?

1. Front line states included Zambia, Namibia, Angola, Tanzania
2. They provided training grounds and for nationalist fighters. For example in Uganda and Mozambique.
3. They provided scholarships to South African students to complete studies in their college and university.
4. Carried out joint military campaigns with nationalist fighters against the apartheid government in South Africa.
5. Provided logistical support the freedom fighters like food, guns and medicines.
6. They encouraged Africans to contribute finances to support the fight against apartheid.

15.5 THE U.N AND THE FIGHT AGAINST APARTHEID

What was the role of the U.N.O in the fight against the apartheid in source Africa?

1. The U.N.O stands for the United Nations organization formed at close of World War II.

2. The U.N was formed in 1945 to replace the League of Nations with the aim of promoting world peace.
3. Its headquarters are housed in New York U.S.A
4. It was against the policies of the apartheid regime in South Africa.
5. It acted as an international mouth piece for freedom and end of apartheid in South Africa.
6. The U.N.O called for the respect of racial equality by the South African apartheid government in its first general meeting in 1946.
7. It outlawed apartheid and called it an evil against human kind through the universal declaration of human rights of 1948, and agitated for its end.
8. The U.N.O condemned the inhuman activities of the apartheid regime for example the Sharpeville massacre of 1960.
9. In 1961, the General Assembly of the U.N.O called upon its members to stop diplomatic relations with South African by closing embassies to isolate her.
10. The U.N.O formed a special committee against the apartheid after singling it out a big threat to world peace in 1962.
11. In 1964 the Security Council of the U.N.O called for a band on the sell of fire arms to South Africa apartheid regime with the intent of weakening her militarily.

12. In 1966, the General Assembly of the U.N removed South Africa from her trusteeship council membership which affected her image.
13. IN 1968, Afro – Asians countries in the U.N.O succeeded in their call to expel South Africa from specialized agencies of the U.N such as WHO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO
14. In 1973, the U.N adopted the international convention on the suppression and punishment of crimes of apartheid.
15. In 1974 the U.N removed South African delegation for that years meeting because of apartheid.
16. It internationalized and condemned the 1960 Sharpeville massacre. In fact it set aside 21st march every year as international day to eliminate racial discrimination in the world
17. It also condemned and internationalized the Soweto uprising of 1976 and set aside 16th June very year to remember an African child.
18. It convinced the USA to join the fight against apartheid. As a result, the American Congress voted to cut loans to south Africa and to stop importing its minerals.
19. It called for the release of political Prisoners. This led to the freedom of Nelson Mandela on 11th February 1990.
20. It banned her air crafts from landing in south Africa
21. Some members states like gave military hardware to freedom fighters in south Africa

Problems faced by O.A.U/UNO and Frontline States

1. Some members failed to contribute to the liberation committee.
2. Ideological differences of member states. Some states prevented their leaders from helping South Africa because of the fear of communism and support for capitalism.
3. African member states had their own internal problems and therefore had little time and fund to devote to problems of South Africa.
4. The apartheid government was military very strong. It manufactured its own weapons to crush any opposition.
5. Some Africa states collaborated with South Africa. For example Malawi, Zaire. This weakened the O.A.U.
6. The OAU lacked a joint army to put in place its decisions.
7. Conflicts among the member states also failed the OAU For example Tanzania conflicted with Uganda in 1970s
8. Japan continued to trade with south hence making the economic sanctions not to work
9. Disunity among the South African nationalists. For example the division between ANC and Ikatha weakened the contributions of O.A.U.
10. South African carried raids in the O.A.U member territories. For example it carried out repeated raid in Lesotho, Botswana and Zimbabwe in attempt to destroy the basses of ANC
11. South was economically stronger and hence could buy modern weapons.

15.6.0 PERSONALITIES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST APARTHEID POLICY

A. Nelson Mandela

Explain the role and career of Nelson Mandela in the fight against apartheid.

1. Nelson Mandela Madiba was born in 1918 of the royal family of a Thembu Chief at Umutata in Transkei.
2. He went to a Methodist school for his lower education. He latter got a Bachelor of Arts Degree at Hare University College.
3. At his free time, Mandela studied law at the University of Witwatersrand where he graduated as a lawyer.
4. Mandela was supposed to become a chief among the Thembu. But he made up his mind not to rule the oppressed people.
5. Mandela run to Johannesburg town when his guardian, the Paramount chief was arranging to chose for him a girl for marriage.
6. In Johannesburg he joined with fellow lawyers such as Oliver Tambo and Walter Sisulu to formed a law firm.
7. Mandela joined the youth league of A.N.C while in Johannesburg together with Oliver Tambo, Antonne Lebende and Walter Sisulu.
8. In 1947 Mandela was made the secretary of A.N.C and after five years in 1952 he was elected the president of A.N.C Transvaal Branch.

9. Mandela together with others drafted a freedom charter that emphasized that ‘South Africa was for all who live in it, regardless of the colour of their skin’.
10. Through the Freedom charter Mandela called for human rights and equitable resource distribution in South Africa.
11. In 1956 Mandela organized strikes and boycotts against the whites. However, he was arrested but released soon.
12. Fear of another arrest, Mandela changed to the peaceful approach. In fact he went under ground and only appeared to address meetings in different parts of a country.
13. Mandela called for three day sit -down strike for morning the Africans that were killed at Sharpeville.
14. The killing of innocent Africans forced Mandela to change again to a military/ violent approach.
15. In 1961, Mandela with his friends formed “The Umukotha We Sizwe” (the spear of the nation). This was a military wing of the ANC and it carried several strikes on the apartheid regime.
16. In 1962 , Mandela secretly left for Ethiopia to attend a Pan African congress from where he made the evils of the apartheid regime known to the out side world.
17. Mandela visited London and briefed the leaders of both the liberal party and the labour party on the suffering of Africans in South Africa at hand of whites.
18. In 1962, Mandela was charged for treason and inciting African workers to strike. On 05th August 1962, he was imprisoned on the Robben Island.

19. In 1964 Mandela was brought to Court, he stood as a defendant lawyer and made a great speech in condemnation of the apartheid and promised to fight it to death.
20. As a result of the above Mandela was sentenced to life imprisonment at Robben Island.
21. In 1982, Mandela was transferred to another prison in Cape Town due to internal pressure on the South African apartheid regime.
22. Mandela wrote against apartheid while in prison.
23. In 1990, Mandela was released from prison by President F.W. De Clerk and he immediately started his struggle against apartheid.
24. Through negotiations with President F.W De Clerk, reforms were made in the constitution and political parties were allowed to operate again.
25. In 1994, ANC led by Mandela contested for the presidency and won a sounding victory in the first ever public elections.
26. Mandela thus became the first Black president of South Africa.

B. Chief Albert Luthuli

1. He was born in a mission near Bulawayo in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) in 1898.
2. Luthuli spent most of his early life at Grantville Mission in Natal after his parents had moved from Zimbabwe
3. After graduating as a teacher in 1917, Luthuli spent most of his time as a devoted Christian at Natal Mission.

4. He taught at Adams College from 1920 – 1935
5. In 1935, the government made him the Umvoti chief of the Zulu with the responsibility over 5000 fellow Zulu.
6. As a chief Luthuli was in position to know the problem facing his fellow Africans in reserves. For example shortage of land ,famine ,etc
7. 1945, Luthuli joined the A.N.C as a step to solve the problems of his people.
8. In 1952 Luthuli participated in the non – violent demonstration against the pass laws and segregation of Africans at all public place.
9. In 1952 still, the government become annoyed of his activities in the ANC and called upon him to resign from either the chieftainship or the Congress. But he refused to do either and the government removed him from the chieftainship.
10. In 1953 Luthuli replaced Moroka as a new National president of the A.N.C.
11. Luthuli used peaceful approach in demanding for rights. But the government reacted by banning him from making any public meeting.
12. He organized boycotts against the Bantu education Act.
13. After the years of his restriction by government had ended in 1954, two years period of restriction was added. He was restricted on his farm at Troutville in Natal.
14. In 1956 at the close of his second ban, together with his family left for a holiday in Swaziland

15. On coming back from the holiday , Luthuli was arrested and put in prison but was soon released
16. From prison Luthuli got great support from different political parties who were all involved in the fight against apartheid.
17. Luthuli organized the Alexander township bus boycott against a penny rise in the bus fee on certain routes. This strike lasted for a bout three month and succeeded because the bus companies to reduce the fares.
18. He also organized a potato boycott which was organized to protest the poor working conditions of the Africans on Europeans farm. For example the Africans long for long hours, give a bad diet and used sacks as uniforms.
19. In 1959, the government again imposed restrictions on Luthuli for the period of five years. This was because of his growing popularity.
20. On 5th December 1961, he was given a Nobel peace prize for his attempt to promote a peaceful society.
21. Luthuli slowly turned to the violent means to achieve the objectives of ANC

C. Robert M Sobukwe

1. Sobukwe was born in 1924 in Transkei
2. Robert Sobukwe was educated at Lovedale Mission and Fort Hare University College.
3. He worked as a Language Assistant at the University of Witwatersrand until he resigned in 1960.

4. In 1957 he becomes the editor of the 'Africanist' a news paper which wrote radical articles and promoted African cause.
5. In march 1959 he formed the Pan African Congress an organization which called the blacks to use force as opposed to non –violent approach of the A.N.C.
6. He participated in the Ant Pass Campaign in 1960 which ended in the Sharpeville massacre. Over 3000 Africans to police stations at Langa in Cape Town and Sharpeville in Transvaal and invited arrest for non possession of passes.
7. Sobukwe was arrested and charged with incitement and destruction of passbooks. He was sentenced to three years imprisonment.
8. Sobukwe was, however, not realized in on 3rd may 1965, instead he was transported to Robben Island for detention
9. Sobukwe's was repeatedly detained when his imprisonment term expired until 1969.this was justified the general law amendment Act.

D. Dr Pixely Ka Isaka Seme

1. Seme was educated through the mission school up to the university level in U.S.A and Britain.
2. He was alarmed by the suffering and humiliation of his fellow Africans
3. In 1912 Seme together with others called the conference of all African chiefs and leaders and started the African Native Congress.

4. In 1912 still, Seme began the first national African news paper The Abantu –Bathu ('people') which was published in English and other three Bantu languages.
5. He bought land in eastern Transvaal and set up the African farmer Association in an attempt to promote modern methods of farming
6. He was opposed to the militant approach in the demand for African freedoms
7. He had difficulty in working with others because he always demanded for control.
8. His newspaper and the farmers' association were forced to close soon after a good beginning.
9. Seme died in 1951 when the leadership of the A.NC was already under Dr A B Zulu.

Chapter16

SOUTH WEST AFRICA (NAMIBIA)

U.C.E. Revision questions

2014

- a) How did Germany acquire South – western Africa (Namibia) as a colony?
- b) What effects did the Germany rule South – western Africa up to 1918?

2013

- c) What problems did South – western Africa (Namibia) face in the struggle for independence?
- d) Explain the contributions of Sam Nujoma to this struggle.

2012/ 1998

- (a) Why did the Germans of South West Africa (Namibia) by 1884?
- (b) How did the German rule affect the peoples of South West Africa by 1918?

2011/ 2003/1997

- (a) Explain the causes of Nama –Hero rebellion of 1904.
- (b) How were the Africans affected by this rebellion?

2010

- (a) Why was did the people of south west Africa (Namibia) rebel against Germans in 1904
- (b) What were the effects of this rebellion?

2010

- (a) Why did south Africa take control over south west Africa (Namibia) between 1920 and 1945
- (b) Describe the role played, South Africa Peoples' Organization (SWAPO) in the struggle for independence in Namibia.

2008/2002

- (a) Explain the contributions of South Africa peoples' organization (SWAPO) to the independence struggle in Namibia.
- (b) What problems did SWAPO face?

Namibia is primarily peopled by the Bantu tribe of Ovambo and Herero. The Ovambo settled in Eastern Namibia while the Herero settled west of the Ovambo.

Other peoples are the Nama – who belonged to Khoikhoi and settled in the drier grasslands of Namibia. The Damara, Iswan, and Bushmen were other inhabitants.

Namibia came under German rule in 1884. From the very beginning, German rule was not liked by the Africans who went on rebelling.

However, after the defeat of Germans in the First World War, Namibia was declared a mandated territory by the League of Nations. South Africa was requested to administer Namibia on the behalf of the League of Nations.

This was done by the treaty of Versailles 1919 to punish German for causing war.

Though South Africa was requested to prepare Namibia for self rule, it changed and made Namibia part South Africa.

The people of Namibia did not welcome the South African rule too and fought it.

At the eve of German rule, the Nama were led by Witbooi Hendrick and Samuel Maherero led the Herero

16.1.1 *Why did the Germans occupy Namibia?*

1. Namibia was occupied by Germans starting in 1884.
2. Need for raw materials to feed the home industries.
3. Need for new market for the surplus goods manufactured in German as the result of the industrial revolution.

4. Need to settle the unemployed Germans who had been made jobless by the industrial the revolution.
5. The role Otto Von Bismarck and his aggressive imperialism
6. The unification of German in 1871
7. It was a period of scramble and partition so Germany could not be left out of the game
8. The Berlin conference an its idea of effect control.
9. The request by the German Rhenish missionary society was another factor. These missionaries the King Prussia for protection hence the colonization of the area.
10. The need by the Germans to spread Christianity to the Africa
11. The fear that other countries like Britain would take over Namibia if they need did it first.
12. The role played by Germany Africa society formed in 1870 and German colonial society of 1881 that encouraged the acquiring of colonies.
13. They wanted to invest surplus capital in Namibia.
14. The discovery of minerals attracted Germans in Namibia. They wanted to share the minerals that had been discovered.
15. The pressure from Germany traders who wanted to protect their businesses. In fact they threatened not to back Bismarck in election if he never occupied Namibia

16. They claimed to have come to civilize Africans in Namibia.
17. The desire by the Germans to stop slave trade.
18. The reports given European missionaries about Namibia also attracted the German to occupy Namibia.

16.1.2 How did the Germans occupy Namibia?

1. After the unification of German under Bismarck in 1871, it become interested in colonies
2. By the nineteenth century, Namibia was characterized by conflicts between the Nama and Herero.
3. The above conflicts caused insecurity in the areas. This made the Rhemist missionaries and traders to request for protection from the British at the cape.
4. The British who had imperial interests in the area feared the cost involved and thus did not come in to protect the German traders and missionaries.
5. In 1868, complains of instability in the area were sent to the king of Prussia (German) by traders and missionaries.
6. The missionary request made Namibia a German colony in 1884.
7. Germanys used traders to control Namibia. For example Liiderity Franz set up a trading post at Angra Pequena in 1883.
8. Liiderity Franz also bought large chunks of land from the Nama chiefs along the coast.
9. The German traders first occupied the coastal areas and later moved into the interior.

10. The Germans also signed treaties to occupy Namibia. For example they offered the Herero a treaty of protection in return for a Germany protected.
11. Germans also used military conquest to occupy Namibia for example they attacked Gibeon; a home town of witbooi , the Nama leader.
12. Germans also used collaborator such Samuel Maherero the Herero chief.
13. They set up military garrisons such as at Kahanga the Herero capital.

16.1.3 What were the effects of German rule in Namibia?

1. Africans lost their independence.
2. Africans lost their fertile lands to the Germans
3. African cultures were disrespected by Germans.
4. German cultures were imposed on the Africans
5. African chiefs lost their powers to German rulers
6. Many African chiefs were killed by Germans for example chief Witbosi
7. Africans were pushed to the drier areas of the desert.
8. Led to the growth of African nationalism.
9. Heavy taxes were imposed on Africans
10. The collection of these was harsh
11. Africans were forced to provide free or cheap labour to the Germans.
12. Africans were enslaved by the Germans.
13. Africans lost their cattle to the Germans.
14. Africans become poorer as their economy declined
15. Population increased
16. Led to development of infrastructure such as roads.
17. Africans were segregated in their own country.
18. Africans were detribalized
19. Diseases attacked Africans

16.2.0 THE NAMA – HERO REBELLION 1904

The rebellion was organized by both the Nama and Herero in Namibia against German colonialism in south west Namibia.

Africans were led by Samuel Maherero, Jacob Molenga and Hendrick Witbooi while Germans were led by General Von Trotha.

16.2.1 What were the causes of the Nama- Herero Rebellion?

1. Loss of African land to the Germans fertile lands of Africans for white settlement and farms this deprived Africans of their land for grazing and farming.
2. The undermining of African chiefs led to the rebellion. Chiefs were not consulted when confiscating land.
3. Loss of African cattle to the Germans. The German traders persuaded the Herero to take the German goods on credit but later they confiscated African cattle for nonpayment of debts.
4. The rinder pest disease of 189 which killed many Herero cattle. The disease was blamed on the Germans hence fighting them.
5. The shooting of the surviving Herero cattle by the Germans made the rebellion a must. To totally do away with the rinder pest epidemic, the German administration ordered the Herero to kill their Animals affected by rinder pest disease.
6. Forcing the Nama and the Herero to provide cheap labour on the German projects. The Germans needed labour on their farms yet Africans read to provide it hence forcing the latter to rebel.

7. Disbarment of the Africans by the Germans. The German settlers demanded the colonial government to disarm the Nama before they could join hands with the Herero to fight the Germans
8. Heavy taxation by the Germans also led to the rebellion .Africans were heavily taxed yet they had no means to pay.
9. The brutal methods of tax collection were yet other causes. Africans were flogged and their property confiscated for non payment of taxes.
10. Creation of reserves by the German administration in 1903 This was seen by the Nama as the method of grabbing more of their land.
11. Hash German rule that involved the flogging of Africans on smallest mistake.
12. The increasing Number of German settlers in the area worried the Nama and the Herero .Foe example by 1902 there were about 300 white settlers in Namibia.
13. The need to regain independence by both the Nama and the Herero
14. The role of prophet Starman who encourage many Africans to join the rebellion .he attributed all natural calamities to annoyance of gods with the evil practices of Germans.
15. The strong leadership of Samuel Maherero also led to the rebellion.

16.2.2 What were the effects of the rebellion?

1. The Nama and the Herero lost their independence to the Germans and later to South Africa in 1919.

2. There was great loss of life .about 54000 and 10200 Herero and Nama were killed respectively. Thus $\frac{3}{4}$ of Africans were killed.
3. Many people were displaced. The Herero and the Nama were displaced from fertile lands to driers areas.
4. The Africans were defeated by the Germans.
5. The Africans were weakened by the fighting and become submissive to the Germans
6. Africans become poorer after the rebellion because their land and cattle were taken by the German.
7. More hash labour policies were introduced by the Germans.
8. German settlers in Namibia increased.

16.2.3 Why were the Nama and Herero defeated

1. Germans were militarily superior in weapons and organization.
2. The Germans were determined to colonize Namibia at all cost.
3. Lack of unity among the African communities. in fact some Africans fought for the Germans.
4. Natural calamities such as famine weakened Africans hence their defeat.
5. The Africans were not well prepared for the war.
6. Germans used ruthless methods. They used the scorched earth policy where by they set fire on villages and destroyed the sources of live.

7. The Nama land was flat which enabled the Germans use their heavy machinery.
8. Superstition provided a false confidence which made the Africans not to prepare well for the war.
9. It was the time of scramble and partition for Africa hence Germans were determined to acquire colonies in Africa.
10. Africans were economically weak to sustain their struggle against the Germans.
11. Africans lacked constant supply of food and weapons.
12. Germans got support from Europeans in the region. For example the British gave those help.
13. Africans lacked strong leadership.

16.3.0 NAMIBIA UNDER SOUTH AFRICAN RULE.

Namibia was taken from the Germany rule and put under south as a mandated territory by the League of Nations after her defeat in the First World War.

The Germans were accused by other countries to have caused world I. As a punishment, Germany had to surrender her colonies including Namibia to the League of Nations as mandated territories.

The mandated territories including Namibia were to be prepared for their independence in a near future, a principal South Africa failed to up hold and rule ruled Namibia.

16.3.1 Why did South Africa take control over Namibia after 1920?

1. German defeat in World War I and the loss of all her colonies made South Africa to take control over Namibia.

2. The support that South Africa had given to victors in the fight against the Germans in the East African campaign made her to be awarded with Namibia.
3. South Africa was mandated to administer Namibia until it was ready for self government.
4. Namibia had economic potentials such as fertile land for agriculture.
5. Strategically Namibia was taken over for security reasons. South Africa feared that Namibia would act as a home for her political enemies
6. Market for South African produce Namibia was a potential market for the goods of South Africa.
7. The nearness of south Africa to Namibia also made the league of Nations to put Namibia under south African control
8. Namibia had fertile soils that could favour investment by South Africa.
9. Namibia had good natural harbours and bays For example the Walvis bay.
10. The pressure and encouragement of the Afrikaner community in South Africa.
11. Namibia was rich in minerals such as Zinc, silver. The extraction of such minerals would also provide employment opportunities to south Africans
12. South African apartheid regime wanted to prevent nationalist fighters from using Namibia.
13. The influence of the western capitalist powers such as Britain and U.S.A

16.3.2 How South Africa established her rule over Namibia

After the defeat of Germans in World War I, Namibia was declared a mandated state by the League of Nations and placed it under the control of South Africa.

In 1919 the treaty of Versailles gave powers to South Africa to control Namibia as a mandated territory on behalf of the League of Nations.

The League of Nations wanted South Africa to prepare Namibia for self government .However south Africa ignored this intention.

Step by step South Africa passed laws that made Namibia part of South Africa. Gradually Namibia becomes part south Africa politically.

South African government started by suppressing the uprising led by king Madune.

16.3.4 Why did Namibia remain under South Africa for so long under South Africa for so long?

1. Strong economic gains of South Africa in the area. the area had a great
2. South Africa wanted to protect her capital investments in the area. There were many industries and factories owned by South Africans in Namibia.
3. Namibia provided rich hunting grounds from which South African fishing companies got profits.
4. Namibia was a market base for South African goods especially w hen the out side world had imposed sanctions on it.
5. The introduction of apartheid policies in Namibia .hash apartheid policies made it difficult for Namibia to organize a meaningful liberation struggle.

6. Namibian nationalists were disunited along ethnic lines. In fact political parties formed were on tribal basis i.e. SWAPO for the Ovambo and SWANU for Herero.
7. South Africa feared that independent Namibia could be a base from where Africans could organize against the apartheid policy.
8. South Africa wanted to protect the interests of white settlers. There were about 10,000 white settlers who had businesses in Namibia hence the need to protect them.
9. The harshness of African police who used to arrest, jail, torture and even kill the nationalists hence weakening them. For example in 1960 the police killed 13 peaceful demonstrators at Windhoek.
10. The ideological differences among nationalists were another factor. Some were communist while others were capitalists. For example SWAPO and SWANU subscribed to socialism and capitalism respectively.
11. The presence of Cuban forces in Angola made South Africa prolong her stay in Namibia. South Africa suspected that the 20,000 Cuban troops could cause problems.
12. Fear of communism was another factor that prolonged the stay of South Africans in Namibia. This made Britain and the U.S.A. to support South African rule in Namibia.
13. The strong spy network of about 1500 men. They spied on the nationalists hence making the struggle difficult.
14. The weakness of the United Nations organizations; nothing was done to South Africa even though it refused to obey the orders of the U.N.

15. The delayed impendence of neighbouring states such as Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, thus nationalists of such countries could not help Namibia.

16.3.5 *Why was Namibia able to attain her independence?*

1. Formation of political parties which mobilized for independence. For example SWAPO led by Same Nujoma was formed in 1959 .SWAP also asked the U.N assist Namibia gets her independence.
2. The rising of strong leaders for example Same Nujoma
3. The role of O.A.U. the O.A.U condemned South African presence in Namibia and gave full support to liberation movements in Namibia.
4. The role of the U.N For example the international court of justice a branch of the U.N called upon South Africa to withdraw from Namibia by May 1975.
5. Pressure from frontline states such as Tanzania, Libya, Ethiopia, Egypt.
6. The cost of fighting rebels more especially SWAPO had become too expensive for South Africa.
7. Help from communist countries such as Cuba, China and USSR. it countries called upon U.N to force south Africa to grate independence to Namibia
8. The collapse of the Triumvalent favoured the independence of Namibia this meant that South Africa could not get help from either Portugal or southern Rhodesia.
9. The coming to power of President F.W De Klerk in South Africa in 1989 .he introduced liberal policies that favoured the independence of Namibia.

10. The independence of neighboring states like Mozambique and Angola in 1975, Zambia in 196, zimbambwe in 1980.Namibia got support from such countries.
11. The end of could war also paved way for the independence of Namibia. After the cold war, capitalist countries such as the USA and Britain pressurized South Africa to grant independence to Namibia.
12. The determination of Namibians to get their independence. Both nationalist and masses were determined to go all to way to achieve their independence.
13. Political unrest with in South Africa by black nationalists was too much to add that of Namibia.

16.4.0 SWAPO AND THE FIGHT FORINDEPENDENCE NAMIBIA?

16.4.1 *What role did SWAPO play in liberation of south West Africa (Namibia)?*

1. SWAPO came from Ovambo people's organization (OPO) formed in 1959.
2. South African peoples' organization started as a tribal party for the Ovambo but later change and become a national party.
3. The party was formed by Sam Nujoma and Jacob Kahenge in 1959
4. SWAPO recruited Namibian youth and sent them to train in secrete military bases in Zambia, Tanzania, Egypt, Algeria, china among others in the guerilla warfare.

5. SWAPO formed the military wing called Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) and by 1962 it had full scale war against South Africa.
6. SWAPO condemned the Act of making Namibia the fifth province of South Africa by the latter.
7. SWAPO lobbied the United Nations organization to put pressure on South Africa to withdraw from Namibia. The result was demand by the international court of justice that South Africa should vacate Namibia.
8. It also convinced the OAU to join in the struggle for their independence..
9. SWAPO secured support from Mozambique, and Angola with the training bases for its armed wing; PLAN.
10. SWAPO refused the Turnhalle's proposal which was intended give independence to African Home lands .This was not real independence.
11. SWAPO influenced Namibian blacks to boycott the legislative council elections. This because the elections were intended to undermine the UN proposal for elections under international supervision.
12. PLAN , its military wing attacked and defeated South African military bass at Kitima Mulito
13. SWAPO received the support of US president Jimmy carter a factor that strengthened the struggle for independence.
14. It fought against land grabbing by the South African apartheid regime in South Africa.
15. It mobilized Africans mainly in the northern part of the country to fight against the apartheid regime

16. SWAPO cooperated with other parties like SWANU to fight against the whites.
17. SWAPO leaders organized and addressed rallies through which many people were convinced to fight against the Regime.
18. It educated and sensitized its members on the importance of their freedoms and rights.
19. Appealed for support from communist countries like China for help.
20. It led Namibia to independence by participating in 1990 elections.

16.4.1 What problems did SWAPO face in fight for the independence of Namibia?

1. Tribalism within the party was a problem. It was formed as the Ovambo party and transforming it into a national party was a great problem.
2. Opposition to independence from fellow Namibians was another problem. They even fought on the side of South Africa against the SWAPO guerrillas.
3. The brutality of South African apartheid regime was yet another problem.
4. Inhuman acts of sabotage by the South African apartheid regime against SWAPO. For example many members of SWAPO died under unclear circumstances.

5. SWAPO leaders were imprisoned by the South Africa police. For example Toiro Hermann Ja Toiva was sentenced on Robben Island for twenty years.
6. SWAPO lacked financial support to carry out its operations. This forced them to adopt a guerrilla war fare rather than a conventional war.
7. Slow response from international bodies such as the O.A.U and U.N.O. Due to conflicting loyalty of members, the above organizations were very slow in addressing the problems of SWAPO.
8. Lack of support from the from the capitalist world. Most the western countries supported South Africa against the western SWAPO due he fear of the spread of communism.
9. SWAPO was cut off from external help by South African government. Besides the bases of SWAPO in the neighbouring countries like Angola and Mozambique were attacked.
10. SWAPO lacked military support from the Namibian people more especially before 1980s.

The role played by Sam Nujoma in the fight for the independence of Namibia.

1. Sam Nujoma played a big role in the formation SWAPO which was very important in the fight for the independence of Namibia.
2. He was opposed to German imperialism in south west Africain in his early age and later to South African imperialism.
3. When apartheid was legally established in South Africa and Namibia, Sam Nujoma together with others fled to exile.

4. Nujoma, while in exile put pressure on world leaders to expel South Africa from Namibia.
5. Nujoma recognized the need for the armed struggle when the peaceful mean had proved futile in fight for independence.
6. Nujoma headed the SWAPO guerilla fighters who carried out the acts of sabotage on South African apartheid regime.
7. Nujoma made SWAPO to be officially recognized by the O.A.U and UN.
8. He solicited material help from world over for the SWAPO fighters which included guns and financial support.
9. Promoted national reconciliation among the nationalist in Namibia. He worked with other political parties which made the attainment of independence possible.
10. He promoted unity among the nationalist parties/ groups in Namibia. For example The Ovamboland Peoples Organization (OPO) and The South African National Union (SWANU)
11. Nujoma secured out side military bases for the SWAPO fights in countries like Egypt, Zambia. Tanzania Russia.
12. He played a big role in regaining Namibian right to vote in 1970,1980s and 1990s
13. In 1990 Sam Nujoma won the national elections and become the first black president of Namibia.

Quote from the author

In life

"Nothing changes" if "nothing changes"

AND

Something changes if something
changes.

***Meaning if you need a change in your life
then, 'you' change to get changed***

God bless you