

UCE MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2016

MARKING GUIDE FOR (set2)

HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA SINCE 1000 AD TO INDEPENDENCE

241/4

TIME ALLOWED: 2HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES:

Attempt any four questions only

All questions carry equal marks

Extra questions attempted shall not be marked.

No extra time shall be given to the candidates.

MARKS AWARDS:

Introduction=1mk; Body=10mks or 11mks; Conclusion=1mk:

Total Marks=12mks or 13mks

Relevant Explanation; Relevant Examples; Accurate spelling; Systematic flow of essay; Good handwriting and Map=2mks.

1. (a) Why did the Khoisan migrate into South Africa?

(12 marks)(Code: K)

- a. The Khoisan people are believed to be the earliest people to settle in South Africa by 1000 AD and the reasons are as follows:
- b. The influence of strong communities like the Bantu could have forced the Khoisan to leave their cradle land.
- c. External pressure especially from the neighbours partly forced the Khoisan people to migrate to South Africa, which was relatively peaceful.
- d. Internal conflicts and civil wars among the Khoisan themselves in their homeland partly led to their migration to South Africa.
- e. The outbreak of natural calamities like drought and floods in their cradle land made their lives difficult hence their migration to South Africa.
- f. Outbreak of epidemic diseases in their cradle land like sleeping sickness, small pox, chicken pox and malaria led to their migration to South Africa.
- g. Population pressure in their original settlement areas also caused them to look for other virgin areas for settlement in South Africa.
- h. The Khoisan had the spirit or love for adventure hence they desired to know what was taking place beyond their homeland.
- i. Some of them migrated due to family and clan influence since they moved because their relatives and family members were moving.
- j. Being hunters, the Khoisan moved in search for hunting and fishing grounds, which they believed they would find in South Africa.
- k. The outbreak of severe famine forced them to migrate due to the prolonged drought, which had hit their homeland.
- l. In conclusion, the above factors led to the migration of the Khoisan into South Africa.

(b) Describe their ways of life in South Africa?

(13 marks)(Code: D)

- a. The Khoisan people were fruit gatherers and they collected wild berries, honey and small creatures such as termites and caterpillars.
- b. The Khoisan people were great hunters and they used bows and arrows although they later adopted the use of iron spears from the Bantu.

- c. The Khoisan carried out fishing in the nearby rivers like River Kei, Orange River, Vaal River, etc. to supplement their diet.
- d. The Khoisan respected the Praying Mantis as a sign of wealth and fortune in their society.
- e. The Khoisan had a decentralized system of administration (fragmented society) and therefore had a weak political system.
- f. The Khoisan lived a nomadic way of life i.e. they moved from place to place with their animals searching for pastures and water.
- g. Among the Khoisan work was divided according to sex basis i.e. women gathered fruits while men went hunting and looking after cattle.
- h. The Khoisan never practiced agriculture because of their nomadic way of life which involved moving from one place to another with their cattle.
- i. Among the Khoisan marriage from the same clan was forbidden since the people were related to one another and shared the same ancestors.
- j. The Khoisan had initiation ceremonies like circumcision for the boys which was considered as the gate pass into adulthood and marriage.
- k. The Khoisan danced to the appearance of the new moon and full moon this was also through prayers.
- l. The Khoisan had no permanent army but instead everybody was in charge of security of their community.
- m. In conclusion the above is the brief description of the organization of the Khoisan people in South Africa.

2. (a) Why was Table Bay important for the Dutch?

(12 marks)(Code: T)

- a. The settlement of the Dutch at the Cape was due to accidental landing of the wreckage of the Haarlem ship in 1647 at the Table Bay.
- b. The Survivors of the Haarlem Ship in which the Dutch were travelling ended up settling at the Cape of South Africa.
- c. The Dutch wanted to establish the workshop for repairing and refueling their ships to and from Holland and Far East since the journey was too long.
- d. They wanted to use the Cape to provide fresh food and water for the Dutch sailors who were travelling from the Far East to Holland.

- e. The Dutch wanted to establish medical Centres that would be used as sickbays to treat their sick sailors since most of their sailors died on their way due to illnesses.
- f. The Cape also had good natural harbours that could handle large ships, were so secure, and could allow their ship to anchor safely.
- g. The Cape had good Mediterranean climate that was conducive for settlement of the Dutch and the growing of the fruits, hence their settlement at the Cape.
- h. The Cape had good fertile soils that were conducive for fruit growing to reduce on scurvy and death among the Dutch people hence their settlement at the Cape.
- i. The Cape was strategically located i.e. in the middle of Asia and Europe which could easily facilitate the Dutch to control trade in the Far East.
- j. They hoped that the control of the Cape would enable the Dutch to control the import and export trade on the African continent.
- k. The Island of St. Helena, which used to supply the Dutch sailors with meat and fruits was exhausted and therefore the Dutch wanted to look for other areas which could supply them with these items hence they ended up at the Cape.
- l. The Dutch settlement at the Cape was as a result of good reports that were given by the survivors of the wreckage of Ship Haarlem at the Table Bay in 1647.
- m. The Dutch also wanted to out-compete the British, the Portuguese and the French merchants over the trade in the Middle East and the Far East.
- n. The role played by Jan Van Reibeeck who offered to lead the first settlers in 1652 encouraged many other Dutch settlers and traders to come to the Cape.
- o. The Dutch settled at the Cape because of the good leadership which provided by the Jan Van Reibeeck who had led the earlier pioneer Dutch settlers.
- p. The formation of Dutch East India Company in 1602 that out-competed the English East India Company that was founded in 1600 enabled the Dutch to settle at the Cape.

- q. The Dutch East India Company also wanted to get a resting place for the Dutch sailors and the Table Bay provided the Dutch the Answer, hence their settlement.
- r. The Portuguese success in the Far East trade attracted the Dutch who eventually settled at the Cape in order to gain access to such profitable trade.
- s. In conclusion, Table Bay was important to the Dutch because of the above factors discussed among others.

(b) How did the Dutch establish their colony at the Cape?

(13 marks)(Code: E)

- a. The Dutch initial establishment came from the accidental landing of the wreckage of the Dutch ship Haarlem in 1647 at the Table Bay in Cape Town of the present day.
- b. The surviving crew established a Dutch settlement, built a fort, and stayed until they were rescued from the Table Bay at the Cape.
- c. The survivors or crew was stuck at the Table Bay for Six Months during which they experienced how suitable the climate for vegetable growing and trade.
- d. On their return to Netherlands, the crew gave good reports to Dutch East India Company and advised them to take over the Cape as a permanent settlement.
- e. In April 6th 1652, Jan Van Reibeeck led the first Dutch pioneer settlers to settle at the Cape and marked the official landing of the Dutch settlers in South Africa.
- f. Jan Van Reibeeck came with a group of the Dutch farmers in three ships containing about 120 Dutch farmers who settled at Liesbeck River Valley.
- g. The Dutch pioneer settlers then settled in the Liesbeck valley where they started growing vegetables, fruits that they supplied to the hungry Dutch sailors.
- h. Jan Van Reibeeck set up a wooden fort, which acted as their headquarters, wooden houses to serve as refreshment stations for the Dutch sailors.
- i. In 1654, Jan Van Reibeeck imported a few slaves from Madagascar and Java to offer labour to the Dutch settlers to boost agricultural production at the Cape.

- j. Jan Van Reibeeck's group or the pioneer Dutch farmers grew vegetables, fruits and supplied the Dutch sailors with fresh vegetables, fruits and meat.
- k. In 1657, the Company released 9 soldiers from its service and allowed them to start the administration work.
- l. The nine men (colonists) were each given thirteen and half hectares of land along the Liesbeck valley but they were to sell their products to the company.
- m. The nine soldiers were not supposed to pay taxes for a period of twelve years and this was to allow them carry out their duties smoothly.
- n. By 1662, the Dutch East India Company was still small with about 120 Dutch settlers or Dutch farmers producing agricultural output to sell to the Company.
- o. Later in 1668, about 200 French Protestants Professional Farmers (Huguenots) were allowed at the Cape to give the settlers professional agricultural knowledge.
- p. By 1672, the small initial group of free burghers (farmers) in colony was only 64 colonists and gradually their number increased and they expanded their farms.
- q. By the end of the ten years under Jan Van Reibeeck, the colony was still small with few fruit gardens and cattle farms established at the Cape of South Africa.
- r. By 1685, some farmers started moving away from the Cape due to the harsh company regulations and they established new settlements at Stellenbosch and De Pearl.
- s. By 1700 the number of the burghers or colonists who were at the Cape had already increased to one thousand three hundred (1300).
- t. In 1707, the Dutch settlers or farmers had set up commando units to protect themselves against African attacks.
- u. They also set up a large hospital where the sick Dutch settlers or farmers would be treated and continue to serve the company effectively.
- v. Later the Dutch colony expanded further north and eastwards towards Fish River into the Khoi-Khoi territory.
- w. By 1795, the Dutch Cape colony had over 1500 colonists although they were experiencing financial problems due to the corruption of the Company officials.

- x. By 1795, the Dutch colony had four districts, which included the Stellenbosch, Swellendam, Graaffreinet and the Cape.
- y. The above is a brief description of the Dutch establishment of their rule at the Cape of South Africa.

3. (a) What factors led to the battle of Blood River in 1838?

(12 marks)(Code: F)

- a. The Battle of Blood River was fought on 16th December 1838 and it took place around the banks of Blood River (Ncome River).
- b. In the battle, Piet Retief and Jacob Uyses who were killed earlier led the Boer trekkers and later Andries Pretorius led the Boer trekkers against the Zulu.
- c. While Chief Dingane led the Zulu warriors and they were badly defeated at the battle of the Blood River by the Boer troops.
- d. Six months later Dingane gave a large part of the District of Natal to the Boer trekkers as part of his terms of surrender.
- e. The causes of the battle of Blood River of 1838 include the following:
- f. The increased influx of the Boers into the interior of South Africa following the Great trek that brought the two enemies (the Zulu and the Boers) together created conflicts.
- g. The Africans never trusted the whites especially after the Xhosa refugees Msimbithi had warn Dingane not to trust the Boers encouraged the Zulu to fight.
- h. The Boers were determined not to go back to the Cape at any cost and therefore they had to clash with the Zulu, which resulted into the battle of Blood River.
- i. The Boers wanted to get grazing land from chief Dingane but they failed to get the land through peaceful means since negotiations between the Piet Retief and Dingane.
- j. The Zulu determination to protect their ancestral land from being taken by the hungry whites who were aggressively searching for land.
- k. The Zulu wanted to protect their cattle from being raided by the Boers since they knew that the Boers were pastoralists and therefore cattle rustlers hence caused the conflicts.

- l. The warrior mentality of the Boers made them believe that no race can defeat them and this forced them to wage a war of revenge against the Zulu.
- m. The acquisition of guns by the Zulu warriors made them develop the courage and confidence to fight the Boers, which ended in the battle of the Blood River.
- n. The desire by the Boers to set up their own independent republic that was free from British interference forced them to fight the Zulu in their own land in Natal.
- o. The killing of Piet Retief and his members by Chief Dingane at the beer party created the war mood on the side of the Boers who wanted to organize a war of revenge.
- p. The Increased number of the Boers in Zulu land also scared Dingane forcing him to declare a war to remove these many foreigners from his land.
- q. The appointment of Andries Pretorius in 1838 as the new leader of the Boers, gave the Boers courage and determination to fight against the Africans.
- r. The camping of the Boer commando units at the banks of Blood River also created a war mood which forced the Zulu warriors to prepare for a war.
- s. The defeat of the Ndebele warriors under Mzilikazi encouraged the Boers to wage war on the Zulu thus led to the battle of the Blood River in 1838.
- t. The successful return of Dingane's cattle from Sekonyela the chief of Tlokwa, made the Boers to accuse Dingane of dishonesty and disloyalty after he had failed to give them land upon the recovery of his cattle from the chief of Tlokwa.
- u. The constant raids by the Boers on the Zulu cattle created conflicts between the two parties, which led to the battle of the Blood River in 1838.
- v. The Zulu people under the leadership of Chief Dingane hated the Boers because of their bad practice of rapping the African women and girls.
- w. The collaboration of the Dingane's brother Mpande with the Boers against Dingane forced the Zulu warriors fight the Boers at the banks of the Blood River in 1838.
- x. The Nomadic way of life of the Boers caused conflicts since they kept on moving from one location to another caused conflicts.
- y. The early victory of Zulu against Piet Retief and his members at the beer party on 16th February 1836 also boosted the moral of the Africans.

z. In conclusion many factors contributed to the battle of the Blood River in 1838 as discussed above.

(b) How did the war affect the peoples of South Africa?

(13 marks)(Code: A)

- a. Dingane lost power to his half-brother Mpande after his successful defeat by the Boers at the banks of the Blood River on 16th December 1838.
- b. The battle of the Blood River led to the establishment of Boer Republic of Natal after the defeat of the Zulu warriors by the Boers.
- c. The war between the Zulu and the Boers encouraged the British to interfere with the affairs of the region due to the insecurity created.
- d. The battle of the Blood River led to the popularity of Andries Pretorius who played a bigger role in the defeat of the Zulu and politics of South Africa.
- e. There was loss of lives especially at the Beer party where the Dingane's warriors killed Piet Retief and his members.
- f. There was the destruction of property especially in Natal and Weenen and the Zulu warriors who destroyed the Boers property did this.
- g. The Zulu were displaced from their land, which Andries Pretorius took away and gave to the Boers to establish farms.
- h. The Zulu lost their independence to the Boers who became the leaders in the Zulu land and the Zulu people became subjects of the Boers.
- i. The battle led to depopulation because many people especially the Zulu lost their lives during the fighting i.e. about 3000 Africans were killed.
- j. The battle made Chief Dingane to flee into exile to Swaziland where his own people eventually killed him.
- k. Trade and commerce were disrupted due to the conflicts between the Zulu and the Boers in the interior of South Africa.
- l. The battle of the Blood River caused poverty, misery and suffering to the Zulu people especially those who had lost their family members and property.
- m. The battle of Blood River led to loss of cattle on both sides to the tune of 10,000 herds of cattle due to the cattle raids and counter raids.
- n. The battle of Blood River caused famine and starvation since agriculture was ignored and gardens were destroyed by the Boers

- o. The battle of Blood River led to the creation of Orange Free State by the Boers after defeating the Africans.
- p. In conclusion, the above are the effects of the Blood River on the people of South Africa.

4. (a) What were the achievements of Moshoeshoe for the Basuto nation?
(12 marks)(Code: M)

- a. Moshoeshoe grew up under the wise guidance of Mtoloni and he established the Sotho kingdom during the times of Mfecane on Batha Buthe hill.
- b. Following the invasion of Tlokwa, he shifted his capital from Batha Buthe hill to Thaba Bosiu hill, which also had natural barriers.
- c. His achievements are exhibited in the great works he did for the Sotho people from 1815-1870.
- d. He brought together the wondering Nguni tribes into one united state of the Basuto Nation under his rule.
- e. He also welcomed the British and gave them land for settlement he allowed them to preach to his people although himself was not converted.
- f. He also gave land to the refugees and even allowed them to retain their chiefs for as long as they remained loyal to him.
- g. Moshoeshoe provided food to the hungry and ensured efficient food supply throughout the kingdom.
- h. He is also credited for having created a defensive state, which laid a firm foundation for the present day Lesotho.
- i. He also encouraged marriage alliances system throughout the kingdom and this factor ensured unity within the nation.
- j. He restored and maintained law and order in the state which he had been known for anarchy disaster and suffering.
- k. Moshoeshoe also built a strong army, which he equipped with modern rifles and horses, and it was this army that was used against the British in 1880.
- l. Moshoeshoe also created peace in that there were no civil wars for a period of 30 years in Basuto Nation during his reign.
- m. To ensure peace with the neighbours he returned the 2,000 cows that had been captured from the Rolong tribe, which created a good relationship.

- n. Moshoeshoe maintained the Pitso councils where open discussions and democracy allowed and the subjects were allowed to attend and listen to these debates.
- o. He promoted civilization by allowing the missionaries in his kingdom to teach his people western education and offer him advice on how to manage the kingdom.
- p. Moshoeshoe occasionally sent tributes to powerful chiefs and kings in the neighbourhood in form of cattle and virgin girls and this prevented wars.
- q. In conclusion, Moshoeshoe achieved many things to the people of Basuto Nation as discussed above.

(b) Describe the problems faced by the Basuto nation in the 19th century.
(13 marks)(Code: P)

- a. He faced a problem of internal rebellions especially the Tlokwa and Nguni people who wanted to be free from the Moshoeshoe rule.
- b. The Basuto were always attacked by the Boers who wanted to erode their independence and culture through the introduction of western religion and education.
- c. The Basuto kingdom lost a lot of cattle through raids to other chiefs and kingdom especially strong states like Zulu and Ndebele states.
- d. He was betrayed by the missionaries whom he had welcomed and given land for settlement when they turned against him and started supporting his enemies.
- e. The British exhibited double standards and failed to support him against other white aggressors who had interests in his land.
- f. Moshoeshoe faced a problem of Boer republics that wanted to expand their territory to include the land of the Basuto nation at the expense of the Sotho.
- g. Strong kings such as Shaka and Mzilikazi threatened the strength of Moshoeshoe and forced him to send them constant tributes to ensure peace.
- h. He faced a problem of cannibalism during time of hungry and even Moshoeshoe himself is believed to have taken part.
- i. There was shortage of land for the Basotho people since most of their land was given away to the foreigners for setting up plantation farms and settlement.

- j. The great trek affected the Sotho people more by bringing in many Boers who ended up staying on the Sotho land and displaced the people from their land.
- k. He faced a problem of scramble and partition in his kingdom and he was left with only one option to offer the state to the British as a protectorate.
- l. He also faced a problem of less independence after signing an agreement with the British who never allowed him to act independently.
- m. In conclusion, the above were some of the problems faced by the Basuto Nation during the reign of Moshoeshoe.

history

5. (a) Describe the activities of the Dutch Reformed Church in the South Africa. (12 marks)(Code: A)

- a. The Dutch were the first Europeans to settle at the Cape and they established the Dutch Reformed Church, which was the original and official church at the Cape.
- b. The Dutch Reformed Church had its origin in Holland and it became prominent in South Africa in the 17th century after the Dutch settlement at the Cape.
- c. The Dutch Reformed Church was associated with the Dutch East India Company and this company appointed the church ministers who improved its activities.
- d. The Dutch Reformed Church gained ground in South Africa in around 1806 when the British forcefully occupied the Cape.
- e. The Dutch Reformed Church preached that the whites were a chosen race who was to be above the Africans and thus they struggle to maintain their supremacy.
- f. The Dutch Reformed Church encouraged free pilgrimages to the holy places, in order to fulfil this they organised finances among themselves.
- g. The Dutch Reformed Church provided education to the Dutch settlers and this reduced the level of illiteracy among the Dutch settlers at the Cape in South Africa.
- h. The Dutch Reformed Church sowed seeds of racial segregation in South Africa because it created hostilities between the whites and Africans in South Africa.

- i. The Dutch Reformed Church provided administration to the Dutch East India Company i.e. it worked as an administrative mercenary of the Dutch East India Company.
- j. The Dutch Reformed Church looked at South Africa as their Canaan i.e. the Promised Land where the chosen people of God were to take refuge.
- k. The Dutch Reformed Church encouraged the Dutch settlers to grab the African land since they claimed it was their natural rights to own land as given to them by God.
- l. The Dutch Reformed Church promoted unity amongst the Dutch in areas like marriages, worshipping, receiving communion and baptism.
- m. The Dutch Reformed Church encouraged trade amongst the Boers where they exchanged items such as gun powder, coffee, sheep, silk in SA.
- n. The Dutch Reformed Church provided education to the Dutch settlers since it was a mandate for one to have education in order to become a full member of the Church.
- o. The teaching of the Dutch Reformed Church made the Africans develop **Anglophobia** and this forced the Africans to move into the interior of South Africa.
- p. The teaching of the Dutch Reformed Church created friction between the Boers and the British authority at the Cape hence the Great Trek.
- q. In conclusion, the Dutch carried out a number of activities as discussed above.

(b) Explain the role played by the Independent Churches in South African history. (13 marks)(Code: R)

- a. The independent African churches played an important role in the history of South Africa as discussed below;
- b. The independent African churches sensitised Africans about the exploitation that they were going through in all spheres of life there was need to liberate Africans.
- c. They expressed lack of charity and consideration by the white missionaries in dealing with African problems and therefore created the need for Africans to rise against the European missionaries.

- d. The Independent African churches constructed churches attended by the Africans independently and they taught or emphasised African cultural values.
- e. The western missionaries promoted divisionism, which later killed the spirit of resistance among the Africans.
- f. They preached gospel for Africans to establish political parties like African National Congress, South West Africa People Organisation.
- g. They preached and demonstrated that Africans were capable of managing their own affairs without the help of the Europeans.
- h. They influenced Africans to resist colonial rule and this led to the outbreak of rebellions like Bambatha, Nama-Hero, among others in Southern Africa.
- i. They laid firm foundation for future African nationalism by training Pan-Africanists like Albert Luthuli, Bishop Desmond Tutu, Robert Sobukwe and Nelson Mandela.
- j. They expressed hostility towards colonial rule using the Bible and Gospel something, which made it possible for the Africans to remained united against colonial rule.
- k. The Independent African Churches acted as a unifying factor for the Africans in the fight against discrimination and apartheid in South Africa.
- l. The Independent African churches made the Africans aware that the Europeans exploited and discriminated against the Africans hence started fighting for their self-rule.
- m. They built schools that were independent and run by the Africans and acted as a mean of rejecting the European rule.
- n. They showed that Africans were capable of managing their own affairs and opposed the European supervision of the Africans.
- o. The Independent churches also demonstrated that the Africans were capable of identifying the Christian teaching which were suitable for their needs.
- p. They took initiative of training the African clergy who later took on active leadership responsibilities in South Africa.
- q. In conclusion, the rise of independent African churches had far-reaching effects that changed the social, political and economic life of the Africans in South Africa.

6. (a) How did the whites apply the apartheid policy in South Africa?
(13 marks)(Code: H)

Political oppression:

- a. What should be noted is that in the Cape Province the Africans had direct representation at the parliamentary level for every 10, 000 of the Africans.
- b. The right to direct representation of Africans at Cape Province provided for in the Act of Union of 1910, although other parts of the union government not given the same right.
- c. The Africans at the Cape Province removed from the common voters' register by the Representation of the Natives Act of 1936
- d. Following the above Act a separate native's register was set up in the Cape Province for qualified Africans at the Cape Province.
- e. The Africans in the Cape Province allowed to elect three, white representatives in the House of Assembly.
- f. The Africans throughout South Africa permitted to elect four Europeans to represent them in the Senate.
- g. A Native Representative Council formed for advisory purposes to the government on matters affecting Africans but its views never regarded by the union government.
- h. It consisted of twelve elected, four nominated Africans and five European officials with the secretary for Native affairs being the chairperson.
- i. However, it never fulfilled the more optimistic hopes that it would be a valuable advisory council for the South Africa union government.
- j. In 1945, the Council decided to suspend itself in protest against the unfair government policies and denied the Africans representation in the parliament of the union government.
- k. The coloured people removed from the common voters register and were place on a separate one.
- l. There was Suppression of Communism Act of 1950 that gave the whites powers to arrest and imprison all those who were opposed to racial segregation.
- m. The minister of justice authorized to blacklist any political party or member of a banned organisation.

- n. Any publication like newspapers suspected of supporting African nationalism were burnt thus restricting freedom of expression.
- o. Harsh punishments imposed on anybody found guilty of promoting the interests of these activities of a banned political party.
- p. Bans on individuals and prison sentences of up to ten years imposed and this proved effective in reducing political activity among the dedicated nationalists.
- q. They passed the Public Safety Act of 1953 that gave the governor general right to declare a state of emergency for a period of up to one year.
- r. The 1959 Bantu Self-Government Act removed all Africans representation in the South African parliament.
- s. The Act ignored the fact that almost half of the African population was living and working outside the African reserves areas.

Land:

- t. In 1913, the first Union Government had passed the Land Act and this created a land division wholly to the advantage of the whites.
- u. The 1913 Native Land Act defined areas of possible purchase and ownership of land between Africans and Europeans in South Africa.
- v. The Africans by this Act were forbidden land ownership outside reserve areas demarcated for them in South Africa.
- w. The Native (Urban Areas) Act of 1923 provided the first framework to control the number of Africans entering the white areas.
- x. The 1936 Native Trusts and Lands Act considered by Prime Minister Hertzog to be final solution to the land problem.
- y. Provision made for the handing over of a further 6 million hectares to the African reserves.
- z. The 1955 Native (Urban Areas) Amendment Act gave local authorities powers to force an African to leave a white area if his presence considered a threat to peace and order.
- aa. The 1957 Native Laws Amendment Act said that African visitors to white areas in which they are not resident or employed.
- bb. The African visitors can only stay for up to seventy-two hours without permit, after which their presence considered a criminal offence.

- cc. This intended to produce contracted labour force for the whites in their farms and a contract would last for one year.
- dd. Contracted workers not allowed staying with their families and wives while working for the whites.
- ee. In order to make it a reality Bantustans created by the South African union Government of the whites for the Urban African population.

Education:

- ff. The education Acts created great African hostility second to the Pass laws in South Africa as it made the Africans to suffer greatly in the hands of the whites because elementary poor quality education offered.
- gg. The Bantu Education Act of 1953 and the Extension of Universities Act of 1959 defined Africans education in South Africa.
- hh. The aim of the Bantu education Act was to make the Africans aware right from childhood that equality is not meant for them.
- ii. It stated that the Africans be prepared for the opportunities, which will made available to them in either the 'homeland' or the 'white' areas.
- jj. The white government suggested that an educated African was a positive danger since 'knowledge is power' that is why the standards of education in reserves were low.
- kk. The white government took over from the missions the responsibility for African education in South Africa and Africans and coloureds had separate schools that were poorly developed and facilitated.
- ll. The Africans received inferior type of education as reflected by the low standards of educational facilities in the reserves to keep them in inferior position in South Africa.
- mm. No academic and professional training offered to the Africans instead agriculture lessons to equip them with the basic skills for life and serve in white farmers' farms.
- nn. The whites gave Africans inferior exams and the African education conducted in the local languages or in the mother tongue.
- oo. The African language mainly used as medium of instruction and a little bit of English used to prepare Africans for a simple conversation with the Europeans.

- pp. The government was to decide those to teach, who should teach and what they should teach and higher education for the Africans was discouraged in South Africa.
- qq. The education system emphasised tribal ethnic issues rather than national issues and this prevented the African advancement in the politics of South Africa.
- rr. The African education poorly funded and the teachers poorly paid as evidenced by ever-widening gap in educational opportunities in South Africa between the whites and African schools.
- ss. There were separate universities for different races following the Extension of Universities Act of 1959 whereby the open universities had their doors closed to all students except the white students only.
- tt. Social restrictions:
- uu. The Mines and Works Act of 1911 restricted Africans to unskilled mine work only to allow the poor whites get managerial employment in South Africa.
- vv. In 1913, an immigration bill passed prohibiting the admission of more Indians into South Africa and this intended to weaken the Indians politically in South Africa.
- ww. The Native (Urban areas) Act of 1923, intended to reduce the number of the Africans allowed to live in urban areas in South Africa.
- xx. The Colour bar Act of 1926 prevented Africans working at variety of skilled and semi-skilled work in South Africa as they were reserved for the whites only.
- yy. Contracted African workers in the white areas were not supposed to live with their wives and children in towns and this resulted into separation of families.
- zz. The Africans not employed in the white areas only allowed to stay for three days and this intended to reserve labour for the whites in urban areas.
- aaa. Africans had to get a permit to enter in urban areas if the visit was to last for over 72 hours and it was illegal for Africans to live in towns with the whites.
- bbb. Africans were not allowed to access good social services, health, roads, buses, restaurants and they were always marked as 'white only' or 'non-whites'.

- ccc. Industrial Laws passed which prohibited the whites and the non-whites to belong to the same work organization in South Africa for fear of trade unions.
- ddd. In 1936, the Native Representation Act, made it very clear that the Africans had to vote separately only in the Bantustans.
- eee. The Africans also had to first obtained permission from their labour office before seeking employment in the urban areas.
- fff. Many measures put in place in support of the poor whites and civilized labour to limit the non-whites the opportunities.
- ggg. The Mixed Marriage Act of 1949 prohibited marriage between the Africans and the whites and this prohibited inter-racial marriages in South Africa.
- hhh. The Immorality Act of 1950, prohibited physical love or sexual intercourse between the whites and non-whites in South Africa.
- iii. All persons above the age of 18 years were supposed to possess an identify card (pass system) on which their race and name was written.
- jjj. The Communism Act of 1950; gave the white powers to arrests and detains those people who were promoting anti-white sentiments in South Africa.
- kkk. The Pass laws of 1952 restricted free movement of the Africans, where the Africans had to get permission from their local labour office.
- lll. Every African over the age of 16 male had to carry a passbook or a reference book before leaving their areas of residence.
- mmm. The passbook had to contain all the permits and registrations for example it was supposed to have the tax receipt, residential pass, certificate from employment.
- nnn. The police official could demand for any of the permits and registration at any time and anyone found without the passbook would be liable for punishments or imprisonment.
The Public Safety Act and the Criminal Act gave the whites powers.
- ooo. The Native Resettlement Act provided for forceful removal of Africans from Johannesburg to Soweto where they segregated the Africans permanently.
- ppp. The Criminal procedure and Evidence Amendment Act empowered the police to enter and search houses of the Africans without a warrant.
- qqq. The General Law Amendment Act of 1963 empowered the minister of Justice to detain any one without trial for a period of 90 days.

rrr. In conclusion, the above measures were used to implement apartheid policy in South Africa.

(b) What were the reactions of the Africans towards the apartheid policy?

(12 marks)(Code: R)

- a. The Africans responded in different forms more especially by forming political movements for examples formation of African National congress that used violent approach against apartheid regime.
- b. At first the Coloured Association, the African Political Organization and the Transvaal National Natives Union wanted the Union Constitution to include non-white franchise.
- c. The Africans strengthened their political movements against the apartheid policy in South African as they became more determined.
- d. They organised demonstrations examples; Defiance Campaign 1952, Sharpeville incident 1960, Soweto Uprising 1976.
- e. The Africans attacked government administrative posts, police and other establishments, which were expressions of the apartheid policy for examples Park benches, marked '*whites only*', offices, buses, bridges, roads among others were the targets of demonstrations.
- f. The Africans burnt and destroyed passbooks by the anti-pass book campaign of March 1960 conducted by the members of the African National congress and the Pan African Congress in South Africa.
- g. The Africans undertook nation-wide mobilisation to get mass support against the racist government in South Africa.
- h. The Africans co-operated with other races that opposed the apartheid policy examples the Indians and Coloureds.
- i. The Africans adopted 'freedom charter of 1955' that demanded for a 'free' South Africa based on political equality and power-sharing between the different races in South Africa.
- j. The Congress of the People attended by the African National Congress, the Indians, the Coloured and Trade Union Organization in 1955 near Johannesburg emphasized that South Africa was the land for all who live in it either Africans or the whites.

- k. They responded by forming more aggressive pan Africanist Parties for example the Pan African Congress (PAC) of Robert Sobukwe, the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) in Namibia of Sam Nujoma.
- l. The Africans used acts of sabotage and violence in Cape example Umkonto we Sizwe ('spear of the nation') 'Poqo' carried out many acts of sabotage and by 1963; about 200 acts of sabotage had been committed.
- m. The Africans used acts of Violence in Cape Province through the Poqo a branch of Pan African Congress, which had about 150,000 men prepared to attack the white supremacy in South Africa.
- n. Poqo held responsible for the outbreak of the violence in Cape Town, Paarl and Transkei in which twenty people killed in 1963.
- o. The Africans organised boycotts examples; the Alexander bus boycott, the Potato boycott against the poor working and living conditions on the Europeans farms.
- p. The Africans fought for recognition from world organisations like the Organization of African Unity and United Nations Organization.
- q. The Africans in South Africa looked for help from other African states examples; Uganda, Kenya, Congo, Tanzania, Zambia (frontline states)
- r. The Africans in South Africa exposed the wrong deeds of the apartheid policy and showed that it could not go peacefully.
- s. The Africans workers staged strikes to sabotage industrial production example "the stay at home strike of 1958" and the strikes of 1970s
- t. The Africans negotiated with the racist government to hold free and fair elections to allow the Africans participate in their own affairs.
- u. The Africans became more inclined to the communist countries like China, Russia, Cuba and Bulgaria among others for assistance.
- v. They demanded for the release of political detainees or prisoners like Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Robert Sobukwe.
- w. The Africans rejected white domination and strongly demanded for a share in government of their country (South Africa).
- x. The Africans provoked the police to arrest them more to attract international sympathies examples; the Sharpeville and Langa massacre of 21st March 1960
- y. The African National Congress declared days of mourning in memory of the Sharpeville massacre 28th June 1978.

- z. They formed students youth organisation to oppose the racial policies of the government examples; South African youth congress and national Unions of South African students.
- aa. The Africans formed many anti-apartheid movements' examples; the Black Conscious Movement of Steve Biko.
- bb. They formed secret workers organisation to de-campaign enslavement of the Africans examples the Black workers' congress, the Congress of South African Union.
- cc. The Africans responded through music, dance and drama examples Lucky Dube, Chaka Chaka, and Brenda Fasie
- dd. The Africans formed women organisations like the federation of South African Women of 1954, the Federation of Transvaal Women (1960)
- ee. The Africans reacted through religious organisations and personalities like Archbishop Desmond Tutu who de-campaign apartheid policy in the strongest term possible until attainment of independence in 1994.
- ff. They used mass media to de-campaign the policy like newspapers and radio stations examples; the weekend world, the Africanist News, etc.
- gg. The Africans also launched serious armed struggles against white rule in South Africa and later Namibia.
- hh. Some Africans like Nelson Mandela went abroad, started publishing the evils of apartheid policy, and appealed for support from United Nations Organisation.
- ii. In conclusion, the Africans reacted in different ways to the apartheid policy in South Africa as presented above.

7. (a) What caused the Sharpeville Incident of 1960?

(13 marks)(Code:C)

- a. The Sharpeville massacre was when the police opened fire on the unarmed demonstrators against the oppressive passbooks on Saturday 21st March 1960 in a small town in the South of Transvaal, killing 62 and about 186 injured.
- b. The crowd at the Sharpeville police station was large estimated at about 20,000 demonstrators by the Department of external affairs, although the press house stated it at about 3,000 demonstrators.

- c. These large numbers of the anti-passbooks demonstrators alarmed the police and they started careless shooting of the demonstrators to disperse the crowd that ended in 62 African demonstrators dead.
- d. The Langa Massacre also took place on the same day in a small town within Cape Town when the police opened fire on anti-passbooks demonstrations.
- e. Many factors caused the Sharpeville and Langa massacre of 1960 in Transvaal and Cape Town among which are the following;
- f. The passing of numerous racist laws that restricted the Africans from many political and social activities forced the frustrated and disgruntled Africans to demonstrate against such laws hence the massacres.
- g. The adoptions of African National Congress youth league programme of action by their leader Dr. James Moroka between 1944 and 1953, encouraged the mass protest against the passbooks law.
- h. The arrest of Dr. Moroka through the suppression of communism act in 1952 and this forced the Sharpeville Africans to protest.
- i. The mobilisation done by Albert Luthuli for massive defiance campaign and resistance against the government plans encouraged the Africans to march to Sharpeville and Langa police stations.
- j. The encouragement received from different people who were against apartheid regime in South Africa, motivated the Africans in Transvaal and Cape Town to demonstrate against the government in 1960.
- k. The indiscriminate arrests and detention of thousands of Africans without trials in 1953 by the South African police for breaking simple regulations in South Africa angered Africans hence the demonstration.
- l. The ban imposed on the communist party, which forced some white politicians to join Africans in the fight against apartheid and this resulted into the popular Sharpeville and Langa massacre of 1960.
- m. The formation of the congress of democrats in 1952, which was opposed to apartheid added more steam to African resistance and this partly contributed to the Sharpeville and Langa massacre of 1960.
- n. The role played by Lt. Col. Piennar and Major Van Zyl, who headed the Sharpeville police station ordered the killing of the harmless African demonstrators at the police station in Transvaal.

- o. The poor Housing facilities for the African workers characterized by overcrowding in the Sharpeville Township angered the Africans hence the demonstration that led to the massacre in 1960.
- p. The poor payment of wages to the African workers and the eventual reduction of the wages from 15.50 pounds to 3.25 pounds per week forced the Africans to protest hence the Sharpeville massacre of 1960.
- q. The high rent charged on the Africans by their white property owners made life miserable to the Africans and this forced many people to protest against such unfair rent hence the 1960 Sharpeville massacre.
- r. The over exploitation of the African workers by their employers who never wanted the African labour to fall sick and forced them to live separately from their families caused discontent hence the massacre.
- s. The strong resistance against Africanization of government sector including the civil service, police, judiciary and the Army.
- t. The formation of the torch command by the white service men to protect the constitution also gave encouragement to the Africa.
- u. The resignation of the members of parliament from the National Party who opposed to government policies and joined the progressive party that induced the Africans to take action.
- v. The formation of the radical militant pan African movement in 1958 by Robert Sobukwe inspired the Africans in Transvaal and Cape Town to demonstrate against the South Africa racist government in 1960.
- w. The rise of African nationalism and formation of the radical political parties by the Africans encouraged the demonstrators at Sharpeville that resulted into the massacre.
- x. On Saturday 21st March 1960 the countrywide project to protest the pass law begun. The Africans responded positively and moved peacefully to the police to surrender or burn the passbooks.
- y. In conclusion, many factors led to the Sharpeville Massacre as discussed above among others.

(b) What impact did this Incident have on the people of South Africa?

(12 marks)(Code: I)

- a. The incident shocked the world and provoked the international outcry against South Africa racist regime that had no respect for humanity.

- b. The African National Congress called for one day of National Mourning set on 28th March 1960 where many Africans refused to go for work in South Africa.
- c. The racist regime immediately took action on political parties and on 6th April 1960, both African National Congress and Pan African Congress banned.
- d. The racist government banned passbooks, for a short term and later re-introduced, which made the anti-apartheid Africans to suffer greatly.
- e. The incident at Sharpeville resulted into 62 African demonstrators left dead and 186 seriously injured by the South Africa racist regime police.
- f. Many Africans arrested and imprisoned without trial by the South Africa racist government and some other people went to exile for examples Oliver Thambo, Robert Sobukwe and Albert Luthuli etc.
- g. The African youths in South Africa became more militant and formed the “spear of the nation” and Poqo, which used more violent approach against the apartheid regime.
- h. The Sharpeville massacre made the Organisation of African Unity to become more committed towards ending the apartheid regime in South Africa than ever before.
- i. The Sharpeville incident increased the growth of nationalism in South Africa as the nationalists wanted to remain united against the apartheid regime for example Chief Albert Luthuli burnt his passbook.
- j. After the Sharpeville massacre, Chief Albert Luthuli charged and fined 100 dollars for burning his passbook by the racist government.
- k. The Sharpeville massacre led to the declaration of the ‘state of emergence’ in South Africa by the South Africa racist government.
- l. The racist regime in South Africa became more violent and brutal against the Africans and shamelessly tortured and imprisoned them.
- m. The Sharpeville incident scarred some European investors in South Africa as some withdrew from carrying out businesses in the area.
- n. Some whites who sympathised with the Africans detained for example Peter Brown of Natal Province and Dr. Hans Meidner, a lecturer at the University of Natal imprisoned.

- o. Many Africans fled their land to the nearby countries like Swaziland, Botswana land and Zimbabwe for fear of imprisonment and arrest by the South African police.
- p. The Africans in South Africa under the leadership of Robert Sobukwe, the Founder of Pan African Congress increased the use of the slogan “South Africa is for Africans” and demanded for end of apartheid.
- q. In conclusion, the above were the results of the Sharpeville Massacre.

8. (a) Why were the British not interested in Botswana at first?

(12 marks)(Code: W)

- a. Bechuanaland (Botswana) is the land of Bechuanars. These were fugitives from many tribes and were organised into a state by the Bamangwato chiefs.
- b. The British before 1885 showed little concern for taking up Botswana because of the following;
- c. The Portuguese interest in Botswana sent the British away because they did not want to clash with Portugal.
- d. Before 1885, the Germans had also claimed part of Botswana increasing the British fears in the area.
- e. German missionaries and traders had gone ahead to settle in some parts making Botswana a German area.
- f. Besides, Botswana was not a rich country to attract strong British interests, as it did not have much of the rich natural resources.
- g. The British government feared burdening their taxpayers with a non-profitable colony like Botswana hence developed little interests in it.
- h. The German traders who had settled at Walvis Bay combined with German politicians to start threatening British interests in Botswana.
- i. The Boers in Transvaal had also shown interest in the same area increasing the competition hence the British had little interest in the area.
- j. The British were more concerned with strengthening their control in South Africa and Rhodesia, which had valuable resources for the British to exploit.
- k. The British were also up by the desire to annex Transvaal especially after the mineral discovery and exploitation.

- l. The Boers settlements of Stella land and Goshen Botswana made the country unattractive to the British hence they developed little interests.
- m. The British lacked pro-Anglo missionaries in Botswana a factor, which kept them disinterested in the area.
- n. The local chiefs of Bechuanaland showed some resistance to foreign intrusion pissing off the British gaining acquiring the area.
- o. Botswana was so backward and could create inconveniences of all sorts to the British and this made the British to developed little interest in the area.
- p. In summary, the British were not interested in Botswana due the factors discussed above among others.

(b) Why then did the British colonise Botswana in 1885?

(13 marks)(Code: C)

- a. The period of 1885 was the peak of the European scramble for and partition of Africa as many countries from Europe developed love for colonies in Africa.
- b. Britain later realised that she was the most capable to colonise all the South African states for strategic reasons;
- c. The 1884 German occupation of nearby Namibia made the British more nervous because they hated the possible German expansion into Botswana.
- d. There was suspicion that the Germans and Transvaal Boers had reached an agreement of dividing Botswana made the British more aggressive.
- e. The British badly wanted an inland route between the Transvaal and the Kalahari Desert hence they had to take over Botswana.
- f. Lord Salisbury wanted northward pass for Britain from the Cape through Botswana to connect the Northern colonies like Malawi and Zambia.
- g. Cecil Rhodes a leading British imperialist thought that another gold fields like Rand possibly would discovered in the highlands North of Limpopo River.
- h. British imperialists in South Africa also pressurized and lobbied the British in 1875 to take over Botswana.
- i. Later, Seretse Khama was one of the leaders of Bechuanaland politicians requested the British in 1875 to take over Botswana

- j. Seretse Khama even lobbied the British parliament and the Queen of England to colonise Botswana.
- k. Britain wanted to consolidate her interests in South Africa by colonizing Botswana hence developing interests.
- l. Later the British South Africa Company realized that Botswana had some mineral among the Bamangwato and had started exploitation.
- m. The British wanted to protect the British settlement and businesspersons who had settled in Botswana.
- n. Seretse Khama wanted Christianity religion be taught to his people and his positive attitude encouraged the British to colonise Botswana.
- o. In 1885, the area south of the Molopo declared the crown colony of British Bechuanaland and later extended northwards to latitude 220C to include modern Botswana.
- p. In 1895, the British government wanted to incorporate Botswana into the Cape colony, which was more progressive and economically viable.
- q. In brief, the British later changed their interested and annexed Botswana because of the factors discussed above.

THE END