

UCE MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2016

MARKING GUIDE FOR (Set 1)

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

RelevantExplanation; Relevant Examples; Accurate spelling; Systematic flow of essay; Good handwriting and Maps.

1. (a) Describe the origins of the Twa people of South Africa?

(08mks)(Code: O)

- a. The Twa were the earliest people to settle in South Africa and they arrived by 1000 AD
- b. The Twa are the San and they are known by different names, the Europeans called them Bushmen or men of the bush.
- c. The Sotho called them the Roa while the Xhosa referred to the San as the Twa and they are also referred to as the Hunters.
- d. The origins of the San are not clear. However, they are believed to have migrated from either East or Central Africa by 1000 AD.
- e. The Twa belonged to the Bushmanoid race or the Khoisan family of the early man.
- f. The Twa were hunters who jealously guarded their hunting grounds from foreign intruders.
- g. They are believed to have moved about 2000 years ago from their cradle land of either East or Central Africa.
- h. Their migration and settlement in South Africa was slow and gradual and it took several years before they finally settled in South Africa.
- i. The San are believed to have settled in Southern Africa by the 13th century before they were followed by the Khoi-Khoi.
- j. On arrival in South Africa, the Twa first settled at Damara land and Batlapin areas in South Africa.
- k. They later spread to Griqualand, Orange Free State, Transvaal and Transkei regions in South Africa.
- l. The San also moved and occupied areas around rivers like the Fish River, River Vaal, Orange River, River Keiskama, River Kei, among others.
- m. They also settled in the Highlands areas of Drakensberg Mountain Ranges, Winterberg and Lesotho Highlands areas.
- n. After the coming of the Bantu and the Dutch, the Twa were pushed into the dry areas of Botswana, Angola, and Namibia.
- o. Today, a few of them are still surviving in the Kalahari and Namibian deserts in South West Africa with hunting as their major economic activities.

p. In conclusion, the above describe the origins of the Twa people of South Africa.

Introduction 1mk, Body 6mks, Conclusion 1mk; Total=08mks:

(b) Describe their political, social and economic organisation before the coming of the Dutch. (17mks)(Code: D)

- a. The description of the political, social and economic organisation of the Twa before the coming of the Dutch can be given as below;
- b. In their political organization:
- c. They had a decentralized system of administration and therefore they had a weak political organization or system.
- d. They lived in small groups of about 25-70 and this served as the political unit for easy administration.
- e. They had no standing army but the youth and everybody were responsible for the security of the society.
- f. They mobilized the youths to defend their society in case of external attacks or troubles or dangers in their society.
- g. The family among the San was the basic political unit that helped in administering the society.
- h. The elders of the family who were of the respectable age always ruled the society according to the traditional norms of the society.
- i. The San also held small meetings on clan basis which were presided over by the clan elders and this was the basis of clan democracy.

- j. The San also used poisonous arrows to fight against their enemies and they taught their young ones how to use these weapons during fighting and hunting.
- k. Their social organization;
- l. The Twa practiced endogamous marriage i.e. marriage from the same clan was allowed.
- m. They were polygamous when it comes to marriage.
- n. They lived in temporary settlements, i.e. they lived in caves.
- o. They were great painters as they painted rocks, stones and Ostrich egg shells to record the major events in their society.
- p. They carried out initiation ceremonies for boys which were means of testing their hunting skills and their readiness to marry and have families.
- q. Among the Twa it was a common practice to marry at an early age i.e. girls married at the age of 7-8 years and boys at the age of 12-14 years.
- r. After the marriage, the groom would join the bride's family to hunt for them as a way of paying bride price until the birth of their first born.
- s. They also danced at the appearance of the new moon and full moon this was also important for the hunters.
- t. They believed in a god known as 'Kaggen' which was believed to be the Supreme Being represented by the Praying Mantis
- u. They respected the Praying Mantis and it was a sign of good fortune and wealth.
- v. They also celebrated important moments in their lives for examples birth, puberty,.

Their economic organization;

- w. The Twa were also great hunters and they used both bows and arrows to hunt.

- x. Sometimes they would dig pits to trap big animals like Springbok, Buffalo and Eland.
- y. The Twa highly respected the Praying Mantis as a sign of wealth and fortune in their society.
- z. They also lived a nomadic life i.e. they moved from one place to another in search for wild games and fruits gathering to supplement their diet.
- aa. The Twa also had little material wealth and they kept a few purpose dogs only for defence and hunting.
- bb. Among the Twa, labour was divided on sex basis.
- cc. They were food gatherers i.e. they collected wild berries, wild honey and small creatures.
- dd. The San never practiced agriculture because of their nomadic way of life.
- ee. The San also carried out fishing in the nearby rivers like River Keiskama, River Kei, River Vaal, Orange River, among others.
- ff. They depended entirely on hunting as their major economic activities.
- gg. In conclusion, the above summarized the political, social and economic organization of the Twa people of South Africa.

Introduction 1mk, Body 15mks, and conclusion 1mk; Total Marks=17mks:

2. (a) Describe the British system of administration at the Cape between 1806 and 1843. (12marks)(Code: A)

- a. Upon their second occupation of the Cape on 8th January 1806, the British embarked on a number of reforms which included the following areas;

- b. Changes in the economy; Changes in the church; Changes in the language; Changes in the press; Changes in the judiciary and Changes in the administration
- c. Changes in the Economy:
- d. In 1825 new paper money based on the English Currency known as the English Silver introduced to replace the Dutch Rix dollar, which had fallen in value.
- e. The British government also reduced the salaries of the government officials and it stood at £10,000 annually.
- f. The expenditure on public works reduced and this was to control the inflation rate in the colony.
- g. A high degree of free trade was instituted i.e. trade restrictions were abolished and the farmers were free to sell their produce to any buyers at the Cape.
- h. The policy of giving financial assistance to the immigrants stopped as a way of regulating government expenditure.

Changes in the Church /Religion:

- i. Freedom of worship extended to all religious groups and even the Roman Catholic Church allowed to worship.
- j. The British government also became responsible for the payment of salaries to religious leaders and all civil servants from 1826.
- k. Government officials stopped from attending meetings with church members especially the council of the Dutch Reformed Church.
- l. The Africans allowed attending any church of their choice or even practicing their own religion in the public.

Changes in the Judiciary:

- m. The British introduced a policy of justice in 1828, which contained judicial reforms and a supreme court set up under the judicial policy.
- n. The judges appointed by the British Crown and they were to be independent and they could hold offices for as long as they were morally upright.
- o. The Judges were paid salaries by the British Crown government, which appointed them to judicial affairs at the Cape.
- p. The British law replaced the Old Roman Dutch law, which led to the adoption of the British legal system at the Cape.

- q. The Roman Dutch Law (RDL) allowed operating but the English Criminal Law replaced the harsher version of Roman Dutch Criminal Law (RDCL).
- r. Court sessions were made public and trial by the Jury was established in 1828 and made public i.e. people were free to attend court proceedings.
- s. In 1836 only professional lawyers and judges were allowed to preside over cases and work in the courts of Law.
- t. Changes in Administration:
- u. Under administrative reforms, between 1806-1825, the British Cape colony was ruled by the governor who had a lot of powers.
- v. But in 1826 an advisory council was set up comprising of the governor, the chief judge and the colonial secretary.
- w. The council was supposed to advise the governor on how to rule the Cape based on the British legal system.
- x. In 1827, the Dutch farmers given two seats on the advisory council and these members nominated by the British government at the Cape.
- y. In 1834 the legislative council, consisting of the governor, senior officials and seven nominated citizens formed with the power to debate and pass laws.
- z. However, the governor had the power to pass the laws without the knowledge of the legislative council.
- aa. Black Circuit courts (mobile courts) introduced to deal with harsh Dutch masters and the Africans acted as interpreters in these courts.
- bb. Slave working hours were also reduced and Sunday was declared a resting day for the people at the Cape.
- cc. African slaves allowed marriage freely without consulting their Dutch masters and form a family.
- dd. Africans were encouraged to take up paid jobs and this enabled them to raise income to improve on their standards of living.
- ee. Land reforms were carried out i.e. all land within the Cape colony was marked (surveyed) and fenced to avoid land grabbing by the settlers.
- ff. The land documented and land titles issued to the rightful owners and the Africans given the right to buy and sell land.
- gg. The Africans got back their land grabbed by the Dutch farmers through the land act of 1828.
- hh. The labour reforms put in place and slave masters not allowed giving excess punishments to the slaves who were working for them.

- ii. The Africans were encouraged to take up paid employment whenever they wanted and whenever the opportunity arose.
- jj. The British encouraged African labour to stop using the passbooks and instead signed contract for their service at least for one year.
- kk. English language replaced Dutch language as the official language and it was used in all public places and.
- ll. The British encouraged the teaching of English language in schools and used as the medium of instruction in schools.

The Changes in the Press:

- mm. The British put an end to the press censorship practiced by the Dutch adm' at the Cape.
- nn. By 1828, the freedom press instituted at the Cape and newspapers and magazines published without any form of censorship.
- oo. In conclusion, the above is the description of the British administration of the Cape.

Introduction 1mk; Body 10mks; Conclusion 1mk; Total Marks=12Marks:

(b) How did the British rule in South Africa affect the African people in this period? (13marks)(Code: H)

- a. The British rule affected the Africans more positively than negatively as discussed below;
- b. The Africans gained more liberty and freedom since treated equally like any other races.
- c. The Africans got back their land from the Dutch farmers mainly the Khoi-Khoi.
- d. The Africans got more time to rest as the working hours reduced.
- e. Africans got paid employment and many of them left the Boer farms.
- f. The Africans acquired education especially from the missionary schools.
- g. The children of the slaves were given chance to attend formal education
- h. And special schools were established to encourage education of the Africans.
- i. Especially the missionaries gave Africans good accommodation.
- j. The African slaves registered at the registry office with the slave protector.

- k. The African slaves were able to form families and have children.
- l. The Africans got freedom of worship and allowed to attend the Sunday services.
- m. The 50th ordinance passed in 1828 restored the Africans rights.
- n. The Africans were given chance to own property like land just like their masters.
- o. The African freedom of movement restored as the pass laws abolished by the British.
- p. The Africans became interpreters in the courts of law and they were free to report.
- q. However the Africans were eventually hated by the Boers
- r. and this led to the famous Great Trek as the Boers started running away from the Cape.
- s. In conclusion, the above are the effects of the British rule on the Africans at the Cape.

Introduction 1mk; Body 11mks; Conclusion 1mk; Total Marks=13 Marks:

3. (a) How did Shaka build up the Zulu empire? (13marks)(Code: Z)

- a. Shaka Zulu built up Zulu kingdom using the following methods when he became the king of the Zulu land;
- b. Formal training of soldiers in the arts of warfare not thought of until Shaka began to introduce his military reforms.
- c. The considerable skills which the Nguni tribes exhibited in using the assegai was attributable not to their bodily strength but to the constant habit of using the weapon.

- d. From infancy, through games of skills (stabbing) and hunting, and, in later life, through training, the Zulu became so accustomed to using their weapons assegais.
- e. Shaka introduced the short stabbing assegai and changed the traditional tactics and he found it necessary to introduce a measure of instruction and training to the soldiers.
- f. The simple movements they performed; forming circles of companies or regiments, or forming a line of match, became naturally the new battle order and movements.
- g. Shaka introduced a strong standing army or permanent warriors with age regiments system, subjected to efficient military training and was ever ready for the war.
- h. Shaka introduced the policy of distributing the war booty to his warriors, which made them to fight with more courage than ever before since they hoped to benefit.
- i. Shaka Zulu encouraged high level of discipline among his warriors, which made them submissive to him as their commander in chief and ever ready for war.
- j. Shaka introduced the use of the short stubbing pears (the assegai) which replaced the traditional long spears and this enabled the warriors to overpower their enemies.
- k. Shaka made his warriors to fight bare footed and he discouraged the use of the heavy wooden shoes so that they could move faster during the battle.
- l. He discovered military villages where his appointed Indunas lived for example Mbelembele, Pukuza land etc. and this made it possible for the army to be on standby.
- m. Shaka never allowed his warriors to marry in order to give them ample time to serve in the army until the age of 40 to 45 years.
- n. After reaching the age of 40 years, the warriors removed from the active service and they formed the reserve force, which called upon to defend the kingdom.
- o. Shaka created female regiments who served as spies in different parts of the kingdom and they could report the disloyal Indunas and subject to him.
- p. He employed boy scouts to carry the fresh supplies of food for the Indunas such that they would receive fresh at all times.
- q. Shaka promoted his army on merits, which made the warriors to fight fearlessly so that they can also at one time attain promotion.
- r. Shaka introduced the ruthless tactics of fighting his enemies like the use of scotched earth policy which was intended to weakened and destroy their enemies;

- s. With the use of scorched earth policy, for example, the shelters set on fire, all the animals killed, and crops destroyed respectively.
- t. Shaka abolished traditional chiefs or councils and replaced them with military commanders who became his advisors on matters pertaining to his Zulu kingdom.
- u. Shaka introduced the surprise night attacks method where the enemies got unaware and not ready to defend themselves against well-organized warriors.
- v. Shaka introduced the centralized system of administration or power whereby he could appoint and dismiss his Indunas at will and his decision was final.
- w. Shaka forced all the conquered tribes to learn the Zulu culture and speak the Zulu language as a way of promoting unity among the people and loyalty to him.
- x. The conquered territories left in the hands of the loyal chiefs or Shaka's nominees and those who opposed him killed in order to bring about law and order.
- y. Shaka increased the size of the army by absorbing the conquered youths into his regiments.
- z. They would look after cattle while others became weapon carriers and young girls spared for other activities like spying.

Introduction 1mk; Body 11mks; Conclusion 1mk; Total=13marks:

(b) What effects did this have on the neighbouring people?

(12marks)(Code: E)

- a. The impacts of the Shaka rule on his neighbouring people were both positive and negative as discussed below;
- b. Some states in South Africa lost their independence as Shaka Zulu conquered them. E.g. z Mthethwa and Ndwandwe.
- c. The conquered people were absorbed into the Zulu nation for instance the Mthethwa and Ndwandwe who adopted the Zulu culture.
- d. Shaka's activities increased on the level of slave raiding since they raided their neighbours for young men and women incorporated into his regiments.
- e. His activities also led to depopulation as many people forced to migrate to other places, which were relatively peaceful, and others killed by the warriors.
- f. His activities disorganized the agricultural activities because of the fear created on his people and the societies neighbouring Zulu kingdom.

- g. Shaka's activities created insecurity especially Mfecane era, which characterized by massive killings and destruction of property by his warriors.
- h. There was massive destruction of property as villages, crops, and animals, destroyed by the Shaka's warriors.
- i. There was wide spread misery and poverty as people's property were destroyed and their homes burnt down by the Shaka's warriors.
- j. There was wide spread famine which was caused by the destruction of crops and raiding of animals which left many people without any source of survival.
- k. People lost their land since it was land forcefully taken and became the king's property without question in Zulu kingdom.
- l. There was displacement of many tribes from their ancestral homes and many of them became refugees in other areas since their homeland had become completely insecure.
- m. There was massive loss of lives due to Shaka's constant wars that left many people killed especially during the expansionist wars and the counter wars in Natal province.
- n. His activities led to a military revolution as new fighting tactics copied by other societies in South Africa i.e. the cow-horn formation method of attacking enemies.
- o. Shaka also introduced efficient weapons for example short stabbing spears (assegai) which his warriors used against their enemies and worked efficiently and properly.
- p. Shaka Zulu encouraged his soldiers to fight the battles bare footed which eased their movement against the enemies.
- q. His activities led to rise of defensive state like the Basuto nation under Moshoeshe and the Swazi nation under Sobhuza.
- r. In conclusion, the above were some of the effects of the Shaka's rule on his neighbouring people in South Africa.

Introduction 1mk; Body 10mks; Conclusion 1mk; Total=12marks:

4. (a) Describe the activities of the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa in the 20th Century. (12marks)(Code: D)

- 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 among themselves in South Africa.
- 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 Reformed Church carried out a number of activities in South Africa among which are the above.

Introduction 1mk; Body 10mks; Conclusion 1mk; Total= 12marks:

(b) How were the Africans and white settlers affected by these activities?
(13marks)(Code: A)

- a. The Africans and the white settlers affected by the activities of the Dutch Reformed church in the following ways;
- b. The Africans segregated and discriminated because of the Dutch Reformed Church doctrines that rendered the Africans useless.
- c. Through the activities of the Dutch Reformed Church, the Africans developed strong hatred for the Dutch people in South Africa.
- d. Since the Dutch Reformed Church encouraged the grabbing of land, it led to the Kaffir wars when the Xhosa wanted to repossess their land.
- e. Africans forced to set up independent churches like the Ethiopian church, Zionist church and Messianic church to console themselves.
- f. The Dutch Reformed Church did not condemn slavery and slave trade among Africans instead they encouraged enslavement of Africans and this left the Africans Suffering.
- g. The activities of the Dutch Reformed Church sowed seeds of African nationalism among the Africans, who segregated in South Africa.
- h. The Africans welcomed the London Missionaries and other groups that made them learn other languages other than the original language.
- i. They promoted education only for the whites and left out Africans from acquiring western education like writing, reading and arithmetic.
- j. They encouraged the persecution of the Africans by the whites in their own land in South Africa and this caused a lot of misery and suffering among the Africans.
- k. They promoted trade among themselves and pushed the Africans out of trade in South Africa and this made the Africans to become very poor in their own land.
- l. They encouraged the preaching based on Calvinist principle of Old Testament, which emphasised that Africans were cursed race and not worth associating with.
- m. The Dutch Reformed Church exposed the contradictions in the teaching of Christianity and this forced the Africans to fall out of the church managed by the whites.

- n. Its activities contributed to the divisions among churches and followers in South Africa on the principles of equality of humankind and the fundamental human rights.
 - o. The Dutch Reformed Church was associated with the Dutch East Indian Company and therefore the Company officials and administration appointed the Church ministers.
 - p. In conclusion, the above are some of the effects of the activities of the Dutch Reformed Church on the Africans and White among others.
- Introduction 1mk; Body 11mks; Conclusion 1mk; Total=13 marks:

5. (a) What were the causes of the Anglo-Boer war of 1899 to 1902?
(12marks)(Code: C)

- a. The Second Anglo-Boer War sometimes referred to as the “White man’s War” “the South African war” since it was carried out between the two white armies.
- b. The origins of second Anglo-Boer war are trace from the periods of the Great trek where the Boers moved from the Cape colony to the interior of South Africa.
- c. The second Anglo-Boer war fought mainly between the Boer army and British army between 1899 and 1902.
- d. At first Africans served mainly in non-combat (non-military) positions as cooks, scouts and wagon drivers.
- e. Fighting took place in all the major four colonies of South Africa i.e. Transvaal and Orange Free State of the Dutch, Natal and Cape colony of the British.
- f. General Roberts, Alfred Milner and later Lord Kitchener led the British forces and Generals Smuts, Christian de Wet, Louis Botha, Herzog, Paul Kruger and Dela Ray led the Boer Commando bands.
- g. The second Anglo-Boer war fought due to the misunderstandings, long held suspicions, mistrust and long-term enmity and rivalry between the Boers and the British.

- h. The rise of Boer warmongers like Paul Kruger who championed Boer nationalism in South Africa as he never compromise with the British.
- i. The determination of the Boers to defend their independence against the British who wanted to take over control of the Boer Republics
- j. The British constantly reminded the Boers that they are their Subjects, something that the Boers did not like since it was not pleasing to them.
- k. The British habit of following the Boers wherever they went in order to suffocate the Boers annoyed them hence the second Anglo-Boer war in South Africa.
- l. The policy of surrounding (encirclement) of the Boer republics of Natal, Transvaal and Orange Free State worried the Boers.
- m. For example, the British annexed Botswana in 1885 and Zulu land in 1887 to block the Transvaal hence second Anglo-Boer war.
- n. The failure of the Jameson Raid of 1895 increased the hostilities between the Boers and the British eventually led to the second Anglo-Boer war of 1899-1902.
- o. The defeat of the British by the Boers during the first Anglo-Boer war at the battle of Majuba Hill forced the British to organize a war of revenge against the Boers.
- p. The British wanted to promote justice for the Uitlanders treated harshly and brutally by Paul Kruger's government in Transvaal, by denying them political and civil rights.
- q. The Boers fought the British because of the unrealistic terms of the Pretoria Convention which stated that the foreign policy of Transvaal be controlled by the British.
- r. The Transvaal Boers expected to get help from the Boers of Orange Free States and Natal in case of any war against the British and this motivated them hence the war.
- s. The determination of the British imperialists who wanted to join the whole of South Africa under the British rule forced them into a war with the Boers.
- t. The discovery of minerals in Transvaal areas of Witwatersrand in 1886 led to the increased influx of the British miners into the Boers territories worried the Boers.
- u. The Boers opposed the increased influx of the British in the interior of South Africa and they responded by over taxing the British and denied them the political and voting rights.
- v. The role played Cecil Rhodes the Prime minister of Cape Colony in South Africa who funded and equipped the British men to attack the Boer territory of Transvaal in 1895.

- w. The re-election of Paul Kruger as the president of the Transvaal in 1898 increased the hostility between the Boers and the British.
- x. The intervention of the British government through the British High Commissioner of the Cape Chamberlain who prepared for the war
- y. And sent the British troops at the borders of Transvaal was resented by Paul Kruger.
- z. The Transvaal government expected to get foreign military assistance from Germany especially following the congratulatory message sent to Kruger by Kaiser William II.
- aa. The British feared that the Germans would ally with the Boers and throw them out of South Africa since it was a period of scramble for South Africa.
- bb. The role played by Sir Alfred Milner who had extreme views that Transvaal was given only conditional independence by the Pretoria Convention of 1881.
- cc. The deployment of the British troops by Sir Alfred Milner near the Transvaal borders worried the Boers and was the immediate cause of the second Anglo-Boer war.
- dd. The issuing of an Ultimatum by Paul Kruger to the British to remove their troops from the border within 48 hours on 9th October 1899 or else war will ensue,
- ee. Annoyed the British and they did not comply hence the second Anglo-Boer war of 1899 to 1902.
- ff. The British refusal to answer Paul Kruger's ultimatum, drew the battle lines for the second Anglo-Boer war in South Africa between the Boers and the British.
- gg. The deadline of the ultimatum soon expired on 11th October 1899 and war was declared on Britain by the Boer Republics of Transvaal and Orange Free States.
- hh. The failure of peaceful means to settle the differences between the Boers and the British partly laid the grounds for the war between the two white communities in South Africa.
- ii. The British were worried about the economic prosperity of the Transvaal and their involvement in the infrastructural development.
- jj. The formation of a joint military cooperation between Orange Free State and Transvaal gave them confidence to attack the British hence the second Anglo-Boer war.
- kk. The role of Steyn, the President of Orange Free State who supported Transvaal in their war efforts against the British led to the second Anglo-Boer war in South Africa.
- ll. Paul Kruger never wanted to trade with the British and therefore closed the railway line and all roads from Transvaal to Cape colony.

- mm. President Paul Kruger got worried politically and economically of the Uitlanders' presence in the Boer republics since most of them were British citizens.
- nn. Paul Kruger subjected the Uitlanders to many forms of mistreatments that worsened the relationship between the British and Boers hence the second Anglo-Boer war.
- oo. Paul Kruger, the president of the Transvaal Boers constantly denied the Uitlanders political, economic and civil rights
- pp. And he kept on changing the voting periods first from 5 to 7 and then 10 years of stay in Transvaal before one is allowed to vote.
- qq. Paul Kruger further refused the Uitlanders to participate in the politics of Transvaal i.e. he disfranchised them not voted into any political office in Transvaal.
- rr. Paul Kruger's refusal of Uitlanders' rights of citizenship by extending the period of stay in Transvaal before one could qualify to be citizens annoyed the British.
- ss. The collapse of the May-June 1899 Bloemfontein peace talks between the British official Alfred Milner and Paul Kruger over the issue of the Uitlanders.
- tt. The formation of South African League a body of imperialist minded settlers who kept on demanding for annexation of the Boer Republics also led to the second Anglo-Boer war.
- uu. The rise of radical British imperialism under Joseph Chamberlain the colonial secretary, found guilty of mastermind the Jameson raid paved way for the second Anglo-Boer war.
- vv. The beliefs of Joseph Chamberlain and Alfred Milner in the British Supremacy in South Africa prepared the grounds for the second Anglo-Boer war.
- ww. The murder of a Uitlander in Transvaal and the failure by Paul Kruger to punish the Boer farmer who had killed the Uitlander sparked off the second Anglo-Boer war.
- xx. In conclusion, the above are some of the factors that caused the second Anglo Boer war in South Africa.
Introduction 1mk; Body 10 marks; Conclusion 1 mark; Total = 12 marks:

(b) What were its results? (13marks)(Code: R)

- a. Effects of the second Anglo-Boer war on the whites includes the following;
- b. The second Anglo-Boer war led to massive loss of lives on both sides, during the war about 6,000 Boers and 22,000 British soldiers killed.

- c. It estimated that about 30,000 Boer soldiers imprisoned in the prisoner-of-war camps in South Africa during and after the war.
- d. The Boers faced extreme difficulties, starvation and diseases due to the use of scorched earth policy by British soldiers, which resulted in destruction of farms and shelters.
- e. The second Anglo-Boer war affected mainly women and children made homeless and forcefully taken to the tented camps since their houses were burnt down.
- f. The second Anglo-Boer war made many civilians (people) to die of malnutrition and the infectious diseases like measles, dysentery among others, which broke out in the camps.
- g. It led to massive destruction of property because of using scorched-earth policy, which involved farms destruction and burning down houses.
- h. It strengthened the Boers nationalism, though defeated by the British and they became more united than ever before against the British in South Africa.
- i. The British defeated the Boers during the second Anglo-Boer war but they remained socially and culturally away from the British culture.
- j. The war led to the creation of the concentration camps, which later developed into slums where the Boer families were crowded and suffered from diseases and poverty.
- k. The war temporarily disrupted the economic development, which had started with the discovery of minerals in the Boer Republics of Transvaal and Orange Free State.
- l. The war resulted into destruction of many industries and farms in the Transvaal and Orange Free States during the course of the war and this retarded economic development.
- m. The war brought about economic development in Natal and Cape colony due to the existence of large number of the British soldiers who spent their money for buying commodities in these areas.
- n. The second Anglo-Boer war made the British to learn a lesson that the Boers were not people to play with and they changed their methods of dealing with the Boers.
- o. The second Anglo-Boer war led to the signing of the Vereeniging peace treaty of 31st May 1902 between the warring parties and this ended the conflicts in South Africa.
- p. The second Anglo-Boer war led to the isolation of the Africans in the political life of South Africa since both the British and Boers.
- q. The Second Anglo-Boer war laid the foundation for the federation of South Africa, attained after the Act of Union signed in 1910.

- r. The second Anglo-Boer war led to disruption and decline of trade as exports fell from 28 million pounds in 1898 to 9 million pounds in 1900 in South Africa.
- s. The second Anglo-Boer war forced Kruger to flee to Europe on 5th June 1900, since he was faced with such terrible humiliating defeat.
- t. The second Anglo-Boer war made General Roberts a hero when he returned to England in January 1901 after he had successfully won the war against the Boers in South Africa.
- u. Effects of the second Anglo-Boer war on the Africans includes the following;
- v. The second Anglo-Boer war affected the Africans in South Africa majorly negatively although they were not directly involved as discussed below;
- w. The second Anglo-Boer war led to loss of African lives about 20,000 Africans died during the war although they were not directly involved in the battles.
- x. The second Anglo-Boer war led to depopulation as result of massive loss of lives especially the Africans who died due to famine, diseases and some ran for their dear.
- y. The war led to massive destruction of property in South Africa especially African farms and houses due to the scorched-earth policy used in the war.
- z. The second Anglo-Boer war disrupted trade among the people of South Africa and caused extreme poverty and suffering to the Africans in South Africa.
- aa. The second Anglo-Boer war disrupted agriculture, which resulted into widespread starvation and famine among the African communities in South Africa.
- bb. The second Anglo-Boer war led to widespread of diseases due to congestion in South Africa where some people lived under extreme poverty in the concentrated camps.
- cc. The African mines workers suffered greatly in the hands of the Europeans after the war because they accused them of neglecting work during the war.
- dd. The second Anglo-Boer war led to signing of the 1910 Act of Union of South Africa by the two white communities in South Africa to find lasting solutions to their problems.
- ee. The Africans totally lost hope of getting their independence in South Africa; especially following the 1910 Act of Union of South Africa signed by the two white communities.
- ff. The Africans greatly suffered in the concentration camps where they lived during the course of the war, which were small and overcrowded.

- gg. The second Anglo-Boer war prepared the road to apartheid policy where the Africans suffered the more in the hands of the whites who discriminated the Africans.
- hh. The war increased the African nationalism especially after the formation of militaristic political organization like the African National Congress to fight for their independence.
- ii. The second Anglo-Boer war increased the African struggles for independence in South West Africa (Namibia) against the Germans especially the Herero uprising of 1904.
- jj. The second Anglo-Boer war also prepared fertile grounds for the Bambatha rebellion of 1906 in Natal against the British due to the suffering the Zulu were experiencing.
- kk. The second Anglo-Boer war made the Africans not armed by the two white communities because they feared that the Africans might turn against them and defeat the whites.
- ll. The Africans in second Anglo-Boer war served as the barriers, scouts and transport drivers of the white but not in a combative capacity.
- mm. The Boer republics refused to arm the Swazi, Basotho and some Tswana people who had offered to help them in war against the British.
- nn. The second Anglo-Boer war as result of official attitudes of both the British and Boers, the war remained predominantly, though not entirely a white man's business.
- oo. The second Anglo-Boer war, therefore was followed by a '**white man's peace**', the treaty of Vereeniging of 31st May 1902 which ended the war officially in South Africa.
- pp. The above are the effects of the second Anglo-Boer war on both the Africans and the Boers.

Introduction 1mk; Body 11mks; conclusion 1mk: Total = 13 mks:

6. (a) Why did the Herero rise against the German administration in 1904?
(13mks)(Code: W)

- a. In 1904, the Herero people under the leadership of Samuel Maherero rebelled against the German rule in Namibia.
- b. The massive land grabbing due to the increasing number of the German settlers in Namibia.
- c. The brutality of the Germans in dealing with the Africans for example forcing the Africans to work on their railway project, road construction annoyed.
- d. The imposition of heavy taxes on the Africans by the German administration and the brutal or harsh methods used by the Germans .

- e. The mistreatment of the Africans by the German colonial administration due to their maladministration characterized by public flogging, burning houses made life miserable.
- f. The Germans ignored the treaties that they had signed with the Africans to put an end to the 1884 revolts, whereby they promised Africans protection.
- g. The Germans policy of forcing the Africans to surrender their guns after the 1884 revolts made many Africans to become angry hence the rebellion.
- h. The widespread arrests and imprisonment of the Africans by the Germans without trial for the possession of the guns annoyed many Africans.
- i. The subjection of the Herero and Nama people to hard labour by the Germans since they were pastoralists made their life difficult hence the rebellion against the German rule.
- j. The outbreak of the rinderpest epidemic in 1897 had disastrous effects on the Herero and the Nama tribes in Namibia and this made the Africans desperate and ready.
- k. The Germans policy of forcing the Africans to slaughter their animals affected with the rinderpest instead of giving them drugs made the situation worst hence rebellion.
- l. The disrespect of the African traditional authority by the Germans for example they mistreated the Africans traditional leaders in public in the presence of their subjects.
- m. The German plan of putting the Africans into the reserves by 1903, interpreted to as move to steal the African land and cattle by the Germans.
- n. The introduction of the poor loan scheme by the German traders at high rate of interest made many Africans fail to pay off the loans.
- o. The rise of militaristic nationalism under the leadership of Hendrik Witbooi and Samuel Maherero and later Jacob Morenga encouraged the Africans to pick up arms.
- p. The Africans wanted to restore their independence, which had eroded by the German colonialists and the missionaries.
- q. The rise prophet Starman a member of the Ethiopian church who assured the people the German bullets encouraged would not shoot them the Africans.
- r. In conclusion, a number of factors contributed to the outbreak of the Nama Herero rebellion against the German rule in Namibia.

Introduction 1mk; Body 11mks; conclusion 1mk: Total= 13mks:

(b) What were the results of this uprising? (12mks)(Code: R)

- a. The Herero uprising had many effects on the people of Namibia as discussed below;
- b. There was massive loss of lives from both sides and Herero lost more than three quarter of their fighters and the Germans over three thousand fighters by the end of the war.
- c. Many African leaders died during the war for example Jacob Morenga and this created leadership vacuum among the Africans in Namibia to fight.
- d. The Herero people forced into the reserve camps by the German administration to pave way for the German settlers.
- e. The German settlers forced the Herero people to work on their plantations and other projects they established in Namibia at low wage rates.
- f. The Nama and Herero people banned from owning property in Namibia and all property belonged to the Germans, which made their lives difficult in Namibia.
- g. There was over exploitation of the African labourers by the Germans after passing the new labour laws in Namibia and many workers reduced to state of beggars.
- h. The Africans movements were restricted since they were required to carry passes for easy identification by the German administration in Namibia.
- i. The Africans lost their independence totally to the Germans since they were defeated at the end of the rebellion and their land, politics and commerce.
- j. The Africans denied the rights of owning land and cattle in Namibia and they became manual workers on the white settlers' farms.
- k. There was massive destruction of property and settlements in Namibia due to the use of scorched earth policy by the German fighters against the Herero people.
- l. There was displacement of many Africans from their original homeland and some members pushed into the Kalahari Desert with poor conditions of living.
- m. The Herero people learnt a lesson that rebellion would not solve their problem and they resorted to diplomacy and dialogue with the Germans.
- n. The Herero rebellion laid a foundation for the growth of African nationalism in Namibia and political organization for example South West Africa People Organization came into existence to fight for the independence of Namibia.

- o. In conclusion, the results of the Herero uprising were many as presented above.

7. (a) What problems did the African National Congress (A.N.C) face in the period up to 1945? (12mks)(Code: P)

- a. The African National Congress faced several problems in its fight against the racist regime in South Africa as shown below;
- b. The leaders of African National Congress suppressed, arrested and imprisoned for examples Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Oliver Tambo, which created leadership vacuum in South Africa.
- c. Many people in South Africa were illiterate and it became difficult to mobilise them to fight against the white dominated government.
- d. The leaders of African National Congress also failed to get support from other countries because some of them had the same problem of white domination like Angola and Zimbabwe.
- e. The some leaders of African National Congress killed in prison like Robert Sobukwe, Albert Luthuli that weakened the movement against apartheid regime in South Africa.
- f. The unreliable support from Western Europe and U.S.A because they never supported Africans against the apartheid policy since their fellow white against Africans promoted
- g. The South Africa white regime was economically powerful and even when economic sanctions imposed they were not affected, thus it became real problem to the ANC.
- h. The Africans were divided up in different homelands (Bantustans) created by the union government such as Transkei, Soweto, Gazankulu, QwaQwa, etc.
- i. The suppression and violent approach used by South African police against the leaders and supporters of African National Congress weakened them more for examples the 1960 Sharpeville Massacres.
- j. The disunity that existed within the leadership of African National Congress that led to the formation of the Pan African Congress greatly weakened the fight against the racist regime in South Africa.

- k. The Religious differences hindered their activities, as most of their members were Christians and only fought the wars of the words and this made it difficult for them to dismantle apartheid regime.
- l. The African National Congress lacked effective military organisation in their demonstrations hence their suppression and massacred of many people in South Africa.
- m. The South African government banned the activities of ANC and PAC and this made it difficult for its members to operate smoothly in South Africa.
- n. Some leaders of the ANC spearheaded tribal conflicts and tribal differences that weakened its organisation as it looked as the Xhosa and Zulu affairs only.
- o. The ANC lacked finances to carry out their anti-apartheid regime in South Africa, since the Africans left out of the meaningful economic activities in South Africa.
- p. In 1973, there was a serious clash between the police and the black miners and 11 Africans shot dead by South African government.
- q. **In conclusion**, the African National Congress met many challenges in their fight against the racist regime in South Africa as seen above.

(b) Describe its achievements since 1945? (13mks)(Code: A)

- a. Take note that, on 12th January 1912, the South African Native Congress formed and put under leadership of John Tengo Jabavu and Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme.
- b. In 1935, this organisation was renamed the African National Congress with the aims among others to;
- c. Break down tribal differences, encourage joint actions, remove racial prejudice and to win the vote and civil rights of the all the people.
- d. In 1940s, the leadership of the African National Congress was taken over by Dr. A.B. Xuma and most of the members were educated Africans such as lawyers, doctors, teachers, journalists to the fight against apartheid regime in South Africa.
- e. The ANC played a **significant role** in the fight against apartheid policy in South Africa as the members and the leaders adopted the right methods and these include;

- f. The African National Congress members and supporters staged protests and demonstrations against the apartheid policy and they were later supported by the Indians and Coloured in South Africa.
- g. The Indians and Coloured supported African National Congress because the members called for inter- racial co-operation supported by the Asians.
- h. The African National Congress adopted its program of action against the racist regime that included the struggle for national freedom and independence.
- i. The African National Congress called for greater participation of the Africans and Coloured in trade, commerce and industry in order to improve on the lives of the people.
- j. The African National Congress mobilised its members and requested them to defy pass laws and apartheid regulations in all public places in South Africa.
- k. The Africa National Congress also became a military movement where by it mobilised the masses, trained and armed them especially Umkonto we Sizwe.
- l. The African National Congress also organised economic sabotaged like persuading workers in the industries to go on strikes and organised several boycotts.
- m. The members of African National Congress demanded for the abolition of the pass laws and marriage laws.
- n. For example in 1960 Robert Sobukwe asked the Africans to surrender the hated pass books and seek arrest from police.
- o. The African National Congress published critical articles in pamphlets and magazines showing the bad conditions the Africans and Asians lived in under the racist regime.
- p. The African National Congress sought for supports from international organisations, for examples from the OAU and UNO.
- q. The ANC organised underground movements and programs, for its supporters against the apartheid regime for examples BCM of Steve Biko, the Black people's convention and the Black Allied Workers Union.
- r. The African National Congress organised scholarships for the youth to study abroad and those students went to Mozambique, Nigeria, Libya, Uganda and Tanzania.
- s. The African National Congress put pressure on the South African racist government to free all political detainees for examples Nelson Mandela, Robert Sobukwe.
- t. The ANC contributed to the formation of the African mine workers Union, that fought for the rights of Africans as regards their wages and working conditions in the Mines.

- u. In conclusion, African National Congress through its various activities played significant role in the fight against apartheid regime as discussed above among others.

Introduction 1mark; Body 11marks; Conclusion 1mark: Total=13 marks:

8. (a) Why was South West Africa (Namibia) dominated by the Republic of South Africa for so long? (13mks)(Code: W)

- a. Namibia was dominated by Republic of South Africa due to a number of factors among which are the following;
- b. Namibia had many economic resources for example fertile soils suitable for the growing of fruits, wheat and rearing of livestock.
- c. The presence of abundant rich minerals for example diamonds, uranium, gold, copper, cobalt, tin among others could not allow South Africa to vacate Namibia.
- d. The absence of formidable resistance by the Namibians against the South African government since the Germans had seriously destroyed the earlier rebellions.
- e. The Namibian nationalists scarred by the arrests, imprisonment, torture and the killing of the leaders of the Nama-Herero rebellion thus prevented other nationalists.
- f. The South African government wanted to protect her capital investments, which they had established for example companies, industries and factories in Namibia.
- g. The South African government feared an independent Namibia that would undermined the existence of the apartheid government in South Africa hence their prolonged stay.
- h. The discouragement of the Namibian people by the South African government from cooperating with the liberation movements in Namibia
- i. The application of the Bantustans policy in Namibia by the South African government undermined Africans struggle for free rule hence a prolonged stay of South Africa.
- j. The freedom fighters in Namibia had inadequate funds to finance their activities against the South African government hence Namibia took long to attain independence.

- k. The brutality of the South African police deployed in Namibia against the freedom fighters prevented many people from joining the struggle for independence.
- l. The presence of well equip South African army in Namibia, which was well facilitated used to crush any form of resistance by the Namibian people.
- m. The South African government never wanted to leave alone the so many Afrikaaners that had settled in Namibia, with their policy of racial segregation.
- n. The people of Namibia did not have adequate weapons to fight and defeat the South African government hence their prolonged stay in Namibia.
- o. The western countries never put pressure on the South African government to end their existence in Namibia hence delayed attainment of independence in Namibia.
- p. The African countries also never assisted Namibia in the fight against South Africa grant them their independence hence a delay in attainment of their self-rule.
- q. The presence of the Cuban Soldiers in Angola prevented South Africa to grant independence to Namibia since South Africa had Supported UNITA rebel in Angola.
- r. The failure of the United Nations to take actions against the South African government in Namibia made it difficult for Namibia.
- s. The weakness of the OAU to dismantle the existence of South Africa in Namibia made it possible for the delayed attainment of independence by Namibia.

Introduction 1mk; Body 11mks; Conclusion 1mk; Total=13mks:

(b) How did Namibia attain its independence? (12mks)(Code: H)

- a. The Namibian struggles for independence started in the early 1950s by the people of Namibia against South African government.
- b. Remember that the Nama and the Herero staged a rebellion against the South Africa in order to get their independence and stop the exploitation of their economic resources.
- c. The Namibian people wanted to regain their land from the white settlers of South Africa who took over their land for setting up plantations and factories.

- d. SWAPO was founded on 19th April 1960 by Andimba as the successor of the Ovamboland People's Congress, an organisation established in 1957.
- e. The reason for the renaming was that although the organisation had its base among the Ovambo people of northern Namibia it wanted to be representative of all Namibians.
- f. During 1962, SWAPO had emerged as the dominant nationalist organization for the Namibian people, bringing together other groups such as SWANU.
- g. SWAPO and SWANU used guerrilla tactics to fight the South African military in Namibia, which eventually resulted into Namibia attaining her independence.
- h. The pressure exerted on South Africa by other African states especially the frontline states for example Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Angola, and Mozambique.
- i. The role played by the International courts of justice in condemning South Africa for continued domination of Namibia boosted the independence drive in Namibia.
- j. The contribution made by the South African Prime minister Vooster who made promise and put in efforts to fulfill his promises facilitated the process of Namibian independence.
- k. On 26th August 1966 the first major clash of the conflict took place, when a unit of the South African Police, supported by South African Air Force.
- l. In the history of Southern Africa, this date 26th August 1966 is regarded generally as the start of what became known in South Africa as '*the Border War*'.
- m. The increased pressure by the Ovambo, Herero and other groups on the South African government by 1971, made it necessary for South Africa to grant independence.
- n. In 1972, the United Nations General Assembly recognised SWAPO as the 'sole legitimate representative of Namibian's people.
- o. The role played by the Norwegian government that started giving aid directly to SWAPO in 1974, greatly boosted struggles for independence in Namibia.
- p. The country of Angola gained its independence on 11th November, 1975 following its war for independence from the Portuguese colonialists.
- q. The leftist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), supported by Cuba and the Soviet Union, came to power.

- r. The MPLA offered SWAPO bases in Angola to launch attacks against the South African military in March 1976.
- s. In 1977, the white increased African representation in the politics of Namibia, which gave the Namibian nationalists encouragement to fight for their independence.
- t. The effective representation of Namibia at the United Nations by Reverend Michael Scot and later Kevin made it possible for the Namibia to attain her independence.
- u. The contribution made by the organization of African unity in the attainment of independence in Namibia, through condemning South Africa domination.
- v. When Namibia gained its independence in 1990 SWAPO became the dominant political party, with its leader, Sam Nujoma, elected as Namibia's first President.
- w. In conclusion, there was use of many approaches to bring about the independence of Namibia as presented above among others.

Introduction 1mk; Body 10mks; conclusion 1mk; Total = 12mks:

THE END