HISTORY

10-12

SOUTHERN AFRICAN

SOSTAZ PRODUCTION

OUTLINE OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN HISTORY

Geographical Outline of South Africa

- Rainfall patterns
- Population distribution in South Africa

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   - The Khoikhoi
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2. The Settler Communities in Southern Africa.
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1. GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

❖ Physical and climatic features of South Africa

- Geographically, Southern Africa is divided into three regions as follows:

A. THE EASTERN REGION

- This is the region lying between the Drakensberg Mountains in the West and the lndian Ocean Coast to the East South of Limpopo River.
- It has rainfall throughout the year, many deep rivers, and very fertile soils, plenty of pastures and is tsetse fly free.
- Therefore, the Eastern Region is the most densely populated among the three regions of South Africa.

B. THE CENTRAL REGION

- The Central Region stretches from the ranges of the Drakensberg Mountains in the East to the borders of the Kalahari Desert in the West South of the Limpopo River.
- It has one long rain season, few deep rivers, moderately fertile soils, few pastures and some mineral deposits.
- It is the second most densely populated region in South Africa.

C. THE WESTERN REGION

- The Western region stretches from the Eastern end of the Kalahari Desert up to the Atlantic Ocean to the West.
- It receives very little rain and as such has bad conditions with poor soils and plenty of tsetse flies.
- This is the region with the lowest population density in Southern Africa.

2. INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

EARLIER INHABITANTS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

THE SAN (BUSHMEN)

A. ORIGIN AND LOCATION

- The San were the earliest known people to live in South Africa
- They are said to have been indigenous inhabitants of Southern Africa because it is believed that they originated from within the region.
- Originally, the San were found all over South Africa but were concentrated in Transvaal, highland areas of the Brakenstein,Camdeboo,Winterberg, Transkei and the hills of Griqualand West and the Drakensberg Ranges.

B. PHYSICAL FEATURES

- The San were short people of about 1.5m to 1.15m tall.
- They were slightly built with yellow or brown skinned in complexion and kinky hair.
- Their language had a distinctive click sound.
- Men had short feet and big protruding stomach while women had fat thighs, big buttocks and slander alms.

C. WAY OF LIFE

1. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- The San belonged to the Late Stone Age Period.
- For their survival they depended on hunting, gathering, and fishing.
- The San were nomads who moved from place to place in search of food.
- The San hunted animals using the bow and poisoned arrows and also traps.
- They hunted mostly small animals such as antelopes and hyenas, but sometimes killed animals such as buffaloes and elephants using dugout pits filled with pointed spears.
- The San did not keep animals except dogs, which they used for hunting
- The women and children gathered wild fruits such a berries and roots, wild honey, insects such as grasshoppers, caterpillars,termites and edible fruits including roots such as those that were sweet.
- The San did not and could not cultivate land

- They were accomplished trackers finding the path of wounded animals

Fig 01. (Picture showing a San hunter)

2. **SOCIAL ORGANISATION**

- The San lived in bands of between twenty and thirty people.
- They used tree branches and grass to build simple shelters for protection.
- They also lived in caves and overhanging rocks where available.
- Each family had an animal totem and licking themselves to a particular animal which won't be allowed to kill.
- They were nomads and this perhaps could be an explanation as to why their families were small in nature due to difficulties in life.
- The San used animal skin for their clothing.
- Marriage among the San was done at an early age, thus, girls of 7 to 8 years got married to boys of 14 years to 15 years.
- Despite the early marriages, it is doubtful if women had more than three or four children, since more children would have been a burden because of the hunter wandering life.
- Polygamy was widely practiced

- Boys and girls went through initiation ceremonies before marriage, which were taught using symbolic drawings painted on rocks signifying patterns of information necessary for marriage.
- The San were gifted artists who painted on rocks and trees during their free time.
- Their paintings can be divided into four categories; Naturalistic (showing real life situation), Schematic (showing mathematical drawings), Engravings (showing drawings of deep cuts on rocks), Dirty-White (showing drawings by using dirty paint).
- They used animal blood, ash, green and yellow leaves, and charcoal for paint while animal bones, feathers and tails as brushes for painting.
- There pictures depicted their way of life especially their hunting activities. They did this because of their belief in magic that the animals they paint are the ones to kill.
- The San also danced during their leisure time and the importance of hunting was expressed in the dances as they imitated the eland, scavenging of vultures and hyenas and the chasing of ostrich.

Fig 02.(Picture showing Naturalistic Paintings of the Saan)

3. POLITICAL ORGANISATION AND RELIGION

- The San had no central government system. They had only band leaders whose functions were to take care of band fires and to decide when to move and where to go.
- The band leaders were chosen from the best hunters in the land and from the oldest men in the land.

- They believed in a supreme being called Kageen or Huwe,whose earthly representative was the praying mantis.
- The mantis was regarded as a symbol of wealth and good fortune.
- The new and full moon was cerebrated in a dance and during this activity they prayed for good fortune in the hunt.
- They also believed in magic and the existence of spirits in forests, valleys and mountains.
- The San further believed that spirits had influence over nature such as death being caused by bad spirits.

THE KHOIKHOI (HOTTENTOTS)

A. ORIGIN AND LOCATION

- The Khoikhoi were the second group of people to live in South Africa.
- They trace their origin from the interlucustine region of East Africa.
- Originally, they occupied the area from the Atlantic coast to the Buffalo coast, but by the mid nineteenth century, they were found along the Orange River, coasts of Natal and the Rest of South Africa.

B. PHYSICAL FEATURES

- The Khoikhoi resembled the San in that they were light in complexion as they were yellowish skinned.
- The Khoikhoi were also short but slightly taller than the San
- They had also a click sound in their language.

C. WAYS OF LIFE

1. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- The Khoikhoi kept cattle, goats, and sheep and they had a reasonable supply of food.
- Their diet consisted mainly of milk from cattle. Food was also obtained by hunting animals and gathering wild fruits and insects.
- Cattle were rarely slaughtered as they were considered as a measure of wealth or form of prestige.
- They were slaughtered only during special occasions and dances like initiation ceremonies.

- The Khoikhoi were also nomads but moved in search of water and fresh pasture for their animals.

2. SOCIAL ORGANISATION

- The Khoikhoi had a more effective social system and lived in larger communities than those of the San. They could live in communities of between six and two thousands inhabitants.
- Each village had members of related clans and marriage from the same clan was forbidden.
- They lived according to kinship relations.
- They married at a normal age and carried out initiation ceremonies for boys and girls in preparation for marriage.
- The married pair stayed with the bride s parents until the birth of the first child, after which they were very free to return to the man s family.
- Sheep were presented to the bride s family before they return and the bride brought her own animals as presents from her family, which remained her property in the new home.
- The Khoikhoi built some shaped structures as shelter and spread a mat on top as a roof.
- They wore leather cloaks fur caps, loin cloth and leather sandals made from animal skin.
- The Khoikhoi also had knowledge of metal working. They could smelt iron and copper and most of the tools were made from copper.

3. POLITICAL ORGANISATION AND RELIGION

- The Khoikhoi (Hottentots) had chiefs although their chiefs had limited powers .Their duties were to prevent disputes from breaking out and to solve those that broke out.
- The Khoikhoi also danced at the appearance of the new and full moon.
- They worshipped a rain god called Tsuigoab and respected the praying mantis.
- The Khoikhoi also believed in magic and consulted magicians.
- They also believed in the existence of spirits and the positive and negative effects of nature.

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SAN THE KHOIKHOI

A. SIMILARITIES

❖ The San and the Khoikhoi were similar in a number of ways as follows;

- As regards their **physical features,** both the San and the Khoikhoi were short people, although the Khoikhoi were slightly taller than the San.
- Both were light in complexion and had click sounds in their languages.
- **Economically**, the San and the Khoikhoi practiced hunting, gathering and fishing. This was the main economic activity of the San but only a supplementary economic activity for the Khoikhoi who depended on cattle keeping.
- Both the San and the Khoikhoi were nomads. The San moved in search of animals and wild fruits while the Khoikhoi moved in search of pastures and water for their animals.
- **Socially**, both the San and the Khoikhoi had clans within their families. They had animals which they respected and associated themselves with.
- Both used animal skins for their clothing and wore loin cloth. The San wore tanned cloth while the Khoikhoi wore leather clocks, fur caps and leather sandals.
- These two groups both practiced initiation ceremonies for boys and girls before marriage.
- In their **religious** lives, both the San and Khoikhoi believed in a supreme being called Kaggen while the Khoikhoi believed in a rain god called Tsiugoab.
- The Khoikhoi and the San both danced at the appearance of the new and full moon.
- Both believed in magic, practiced magic and consulted magicians.

B. DIFFERENCES

- The Khoikhoi and the San differed in several ways in the way they lived.
- Economically,the Khoikhoi kept animals such as cattle sheep and goats while the San kept dogs which they used for hunting and for defense against wild animals.
- The Khoikhoi had a more reasonable supply of food as compared to the San who did not have a staple food, but the San depended on wild fruits and meat.
- The San made their tools from stones and had no knowledge of metal working tools while the Khoikhoi could smelt copper and iron and their tools were made from metals.
- The Khoikhoi lived in larger communities than those of the San and they had chiefs. The San had no chiefs but had only band leaders.

- The Khoikhoi also made some shaped shelters which were quiet different to those made by the San.
- Also, the San were skilled artists who painted pictures on rocks. The Khoikhoi did not paint pictures.

3. THE BANTU MIGRATIONS INTO SOUTHERN AFRICA

THE BANTU

A. DEFINITION

- The term Bantu refers to African tribal groups who speak related languages and share similar cultures.
- The Bantu speaking peoples also have a common origin.
- The original homeland of the Bantu Speaking people was the Benue plateau and Cameroon Highlands around Nigeria.
- They migrated from there to other parts of Africa from about the third century.
- In South Africa there are three groups of Bantu Speaking people named;
  Sotho – Tswana and the Ovambo – Okavango groups.

B. BANTU WAY OF LIFE BEFORE 1800

❖ Before 1800, the way of the Bantu Speaking people was as follows;

- **Economically**, the Bantu were farmers who grew crops mainly sorghum and kept animals such as cattle, sheep and goats.
- They also practiced trade by barter system to obtain goods that they wanted among themselves and long distance trade with the whites from the coasts.
- The Bantu also practiced hunting, fishing and gathering to supplement their diet.
- **Technologically**, the Bantu belonged to the Early Iron Age Period. The extracted minerals, though on a small scale.
- Hence, they were able to make tools such as hoes, axes, spears and other tools for hunting.
- The Bantu were also craftsmen. They made baskets, clay pots and mats
- **Socially,** the Bantu lived in family households which belonged to certain clan.
- They built grass-roofed circular houses around water sources and smired with mad.

- The Bantu also practiced initiation ceremonies for boys and girls before they were accompanied the killing of cattle.
- There was division of labor between men and women. For example the men made tools and other kinds of jobs while women looked after children and the home by cooking and cleaning.
- The Bantu also made beer out of millet and sorghum.
- **Politically,** the Bantu were better organized than the Khoisan. Each Bantu clan formed a village.
- Each village was under a headman and a group of villages formed a unit of a chiefdom ruled by a king or a chief respectively.
- Most Bantu rulers had semi-divine powers and to a large extent, their authority covered the whole environment.
- **Religiously**, the Bantu believed in the Supreme Being God who was called variously in all the Bantu language.
- The Bantu approached their God differently, some through priests or shrines.
- They believed in spirits and there was a spirit for every action. For example, rain making, a family spirit and ancestral spirit.

A. <u>BANTU DISTRIBUTION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA SOUTH OF THE LIMPOPO</u>

- Before 1800, most of the Bantu Speaking people were occupying the area along the Orange River.
- The Nguni, that is the Zulu, Xhosa, Pondo, Ndandwe, Ngwane,Khumalo, Mthethwa, Dlamini, Bhaca, Thembu and Ndlambe lived between the Drakensberg Mountains and the Indian Ocean.
- The Nguni lived in small political units usually clans were chiefs were obeyed.
- The Nguni occupied the Eastern Region because they were the earliest inhabitants of Southern Africa
- The Nguni were famers who kept cattle, sheep and goats and so they took care of their settlement as it supported their farmingactivities.
- The region has many deep rivers providing pastures and fertile alluvial soils and is tsetse fly free.

- The Sotho-Tswana group consisted of the Sotho, Tswana, and Rolong. These lived in the Central Region to the West of the Drakensberg Mountains.
- They lived in larger political units than the Nguni and their chiefs had greater authority.
- When the Sotho-Tswana reached South Africa, the Nguni had already settled in the Central Region which had the best land for farming
- The Sotho-Tswana were the second Bantu Speaking people to arrive in South Africa and settled in the best area in the region.
- The area receives moderate rainfall in one long ran season and had a few
  Infertile soils. Therefore, they could grow crops and keep animals there.
- The Sotho-Tswana also found mineral ore deposites in the area and this attracted them to settle there since they were metal workers.
- The Ovambo-Okavango group which also included the Herero and the Ambo came to South Africa later than the Nguni and the Sotho-Tswana and as such they found the fertile land was already occupied by the earlier groups.
- As such they hadno option but to settle in the Western Region which had a lot of tsetse flies.
- The group tried to avoid the desert by moving north wards. Hence by this movement, they found themselves in the Central Namibia. Their political system was loose.
- The Ovambo-Okavango and the Nama lived to the South of the Limpopo where they settled despite the harsh conditions.
- The Tsonga lived to the north of the Nguni in the Eastern Region where they had contact with the Europeans.From the sixteenth century they traded with the Portuguese who were at Delagoa Bay.
- The Venda lived in the Central Region to the West of the Limpopo River where they found copper. They could sell the copper and gold to the Europeans in exchange with the manufactured goods.

QUESTIONS.

1. Describe the way of life of the San and the Khoikhoi before the arrival of the Dutch in South Africa. In your answer, mention their tribal organization and religious practices.{20}

2. Compare and Contrast the appearance and way of life of the Khoisan and the Bantu peoples of South Africa before the coming of the Dutch settlers to the Cape in 1652.{20}

3. Describe the Way of life of the Bantu people of Southern Africa up to 1800. Give the main economic, social and political aspects of their life in your answer.{20}

4. Who were the earliest inhabitants of Southern Africa and explain how historians have learnt about their existence? In detail, explain their way of life and where they lived. {5, 15}.

5. Describe and give reasons for the distribution of the Bantu Peoples South of the Limpopo River. {20}.

Compare and contrast the way of life of the San and the Khoikhoi before the arrival of the Dutch at the Cape in 1652. {20}

4. EUROPEAN ACTIVITIES AT THE CAPE

I. BACKGROUND

- The Dutch were involved in the spice trade with the Far East.
- They used the route through the Southern tip of Africa via the FarEast and back to Europe.
- In 1647, a Dutch ship called the Harlem
- The was wrecked off to the cost of Table Bay.
- The sailors lived there before they were picked by another Dutch Ship to Holland.
- These sailors persuaded the Dutch East India Company to establish a settlement at the Cape.

II. WHY THE DUTCH COLONIED THE CAPE

- The Dutch colonized the Cape because:
- The Dutch settlers recommended that the Cape has a fine weather suitable for a white settlement.
- The sailors recommended that a colony at the Cape, Almost halfway between Europe and the Far East would increase their benefits from the spice trade.
- The Dutch wanted to establish a depot at the cape in order to check their ships and repair those with faults.
- They also wanted to build hospitals and clinics at the Cape to teat sailors who were sick.
- The Dutch wanted to establish a refreshment station at the Cape where sailors would stop to rest and obtain fresh suppliers of water and food.
- They wanted to start orchards and vegetable gardens at the Cape in order to provide sailors with fresh fruits and vegetables.
- The Dutch also wanted to set up cattle ranches at the Cape so as to supply sailors with fresh meat.

III. HOW THE DUTCH ESTABLISHED A COLONY AT THE CAPE

- The Dutch East India Company, formed in 1602, sent a group for seventy sailors to the Cape under Jan van Rebeck.
- The sailors were given instructions to treat the Khoikhoi with kindness and to trade with them for cattle.
- They anchored at the Cape in April 1652 and set up a village settlement called KaapStadt or Cape Town.
- It became an important port supplying passing ships with fresh water, vegetables, fruits, bread flour and salted mutton or beef.
- By 1662, KaapStadt had 120 Dutch settlers. It grew to about 150 families by 1685, with new settlements set up at Stellenbosch and Depaarl.
- Cape Town grew from a trading station to the beginning of a colony.
- In 1691, the Dutch East India Company recognized the colony by promoting the Cape Commander to the rank of Colonial Governor.

- Simon Van Der Stel, the Cape Commander from 1679, because the first Cape Governor from 1691 – 1699.

IV. DUTCH LIFE AND ACTIVITES AT THE CAPE: 1652 – 1795

A. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- All the Dutch settlers who came to the Cape were employed of the Dutch East India Company and were under company administration.
- They traded with the Khoikhoi for cattle and sheep in exchange with cloth, alcoholic drinks and European manufactured goods.
- Later Khoikhoi cattle suppliers could not meet Dutch demands and the trade collapsed.
- The Dutch began to grab Khoisan land and Khoikhoi cattle and started pastoral farming, keeping the cattle and sheep grabbed from the Khoikhoi.
- Some Dutch farmers called Boers left the Company and started individual farms, keeping their own animals and growing their own crops.
- They supplied their products to the company and to passing ships and their own profits.

B. SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

- The Boers began employing the Khoisan as farm labourers and domestic servants. The Khoisan were mistreated and made to work for long hours for little or no pay at all.
- The Dutch practiced racial segregation as they believed that Africans and other non – whites were meant to be ruled by the whites and to work the whites.
- They regarded themselves as descendants of the blessed son of Noah while Africans and other non-whites were regarded as descendants of Noah's cursed son.
- Between 1713 and 1755, many Khoisan died from small – pox resulting in serious labor shortage on Boer farms. The Dutch had to import slaves from Malaysia and India.
- The Dutch introduced the system of apprenticeship of Khoisan children to ensure labor security.
- They also introduced a pass which the Khoisan had to move with to ensure that the Khoisan was employed by the Boers.
- As the Khoisan resisted takeover of their land, wars broke out between the Dutch and the Khoisan.
- The Khoisan was accused of trespassing on Boer land.

- Between 1655 and 1660, the Dutch fought and defeated the Khoikhoi.
- In 1792, a declaration was made for the Boers to kill any San they came across and rewards were given for every San killed.
- The Boers wanted to exterminate the San and the move led to death of more than 3000 San men. Their wives and children were taken as captives by the Boers.

C. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

- Dutch East India Company officials controlled the Cape on behalf of the company.
- These officials were under the command of the Cape Commander up to 1691 when the Cape Commander was promoted to the rank of Cape Governor.
- The Company officials were poorly paid and consequently, they were corrupt.
- The Cape Commander was responsible to the Board of Directors in Holland.
- The Governor was assisted by the Council of Policy, composed of company officials. They made laws for the area.
- There was also the Council of Justice which was the main court of appeal in the Cape Colony. However, the lawyers were untrained and not respected by the Settlers.
- The Dutch East India Company began to decline by the beginning of the 17^{th} century because the financial center of the world shifted from Amsterdam to London.
- Also, the French and the English East India companies gave stiff competition to the Dutch East India Company and the main shipping lanes were taken over by the British.
- By 1794, the Dutch Company had announced its bankruptcy.

V. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE DUTCH AND THE KHOISAN BETWEEN 1652 AND 1800

- At the beginning, Dutch relations with the Khoikhoi were quite good because of the trade relations between the two groups.
- The Dutch treated the Khoikhoi with kindness because they wanted to obtain cattle from them.
- The Dutch bartered copper bars, wine, tobacco and other luxuries for Khoikhoi cattle.
- As the Dutch population grew at the Cape, there as increased demand for cattle which Khoikhois supplies could not meet?

- Consequently, the Khoikhoi became increasingly unwilling to sell their cattle and the trade collapsed.
- The Boers began establishing farms at the Cape and in the interior. They used their weapons to grab land and cattle from the Khoikhoi. This made Dutch – Khoikhoi relations turn sour.
- The Dutch accused the Khoikhoi of trespassing on Boer land and stealing Boer cattle. This led to war between the two groups between 1658 and 1660 in which the Khoikhoi were defeated.
- Having been defeated, the Khoikhoi offered little resistance and many of them were forced to give up their cattle to Dutch between 1713 and 1755, many Khoikhoi died of small pox.
- The Khoikhoi social system collapsed and many of them became laborers ad domestic servants to the Boers from whom they adopted a European style of life.
- The Dutch considered themselves as descendants of Noah's blessed sons while other races were regarded as descendants of Noah's cursed son.
- Hence they believed that they were meant to rule over the inferior races, which were meant to work for them.
- Boer racial prejudice led them into mistreating their Khoikhoi servants and labourers. Some Khoikhoi left the Cape for the interior running away from racial segregation.

A. RELATIONS WITH THE SAN

- The relations between the Dutch and the San were bad right from the beginning as the two groups met.
- The San never compromised with the Dutch and attacked them right from the start.
- They believed that no one was supposed to interfere with their hunting groups and considered the Dutch as intruders.
- The San raised the question as to whether the Dutch would allow the Khoikhoi to settle in Holland if they went there.
- Hence, they resisted Boer takeover of their land and raided Boer farms and herdsmen for cattle.
- The Boers reacted by organizing wars of extermination against the San. They hunted them like wild animals killing them on the first sight.

- The Boer commandos were rewarded for each San they killed following the 1792 declaration.
- This led to the death of 300 San men while their wives and children were taken as prisoners to be apprenticed. Another 2700 were killed and 700 were taken as prisoners.
- Having been defeated, the San fled the area and most of them went to the dry parts of Southern Africa such as the Kalahari Desert and South Eastern Namibia.

VI. EFFECTS OF DUCTH ACTIVITIES ON THE KHOISAN

- Dutch society at the Cape affected the Khoisan in many ways:
- The Khoikhoi lost their cattle to the Boers through trade and by force and their economic system collapsed.
- The Khoisan lost their land to the Boers and so, the San lost their hunting grounds and source of livelihood.
- Khoisan loss of land led them into becoming house servants and farm labourers for the Boers. They looked after Boer cattle and did domestic work for little earnings.
- Those who refused to be domestic servants left the area into the dry parts of South Africa where they could not enjoy life as they did at the Cape.
- The development of farm labor and domestic slavery led to the development of master servant relationship between the Boers and the Khoisan.
- The Khoisan was ill-treated by the Boers and the result was the development of the colour bar and racial segregation.
- With the introduction of the pass system, the Khoisan was denied freedom of movement.
- Many Khoisan died in the war and during the small pox epidemic and the Khoisan population at the Cape drastically reduced.
- With the coming of the Dutch, new diseases such as Small – pox were introduced among the Khoisan people.
- The Boers also intermarried with the Khoisan and this led to the rise of a new race of people with mixed blood and culture. For example, the Griqua were held castes between the Dutch and the Hottentots.

VII. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE DUTCH AND THE BANTU

- The first Bantu people the Dutch came in contact with were the Xhosa. This was along the Great Fish River in 1779.

- Relations between the Dutch and the Bantu (Xhosa) were characterized by conflicts between the two groups.

A. CAUSES OF CONFLICTS

- The conflict between the Boer and the Bantu was caused by:
- Competition between the Boers and the Xhosa for good grazing land.
- The Xhosa and the Boers constantly raided each other for cattle and land.
- Xhosa southward expansion in the Zuurveld in search of land and Boer northward expansion into the same area made conflict between the two groups inevitable.
- The Xhosa did not want the Boers to dominate the area because they were the most dominant Bantu group in the Zuurveld. They wanted to maintain their independence.
- The difference between the attitudes of the two groups towards land ownership. The Xhosa opposed the Boer system of private land ownership.

B. THE KAFFIR WARS

- The Kaffir Wars, Frontier Wars or Cape – Xhosa wars were conflicts between the Boers and the Xhosa over the area around the Great Fish River.
- However, the British were also involved in trying to find a solution to the conflict.

1. THE FIRST KAFFRIR WAR: 1779 – 1781

- In 1779, the Xhosa Chief Rarabe crossed the fish River to raid Khoikhoi cattle.
- Unfortunately, Boer cattle were captured in the raid and this annoyed the Boers.
- The Boers attacked the Xhosa with the use of Boer commandos.
- The Xhosa used the think forest to evade Boer commandos emerging only at night to recapture their cattle.
- The Xhosa were defeated in 1781 and they lost more cattle than they had raided from the Boers.
- The response of the Cape Colonial authorities was to designate a boundary between the Xhosa and the Boers.
- However, both group rejected the boundary often crossing into each other's land.

II. THE SECOND KAFFIR WAR: 1793 – 1795

- From the 1780s, more crossed the Fish River into the Zuurveld.

- As their population grew in the Zuurveld, the Xhosa ignored Boer protests and started grazing their animals across Boer farms.
- In 1793, a Boer commando attacked the Xhosa in order to drive them back across the Fish River.
- However, the Xhosa drove the Boers out of the Zuurveld, capturing Boer cattle and destroying many of their farms.
- Maynier, the landrost of Great Reinet agreed to make peace with the Xhosa.
- The Xhosa remained I the Zuurveld and kept the Boer cattle they had captured.

II. THE THIRD KAFFIR WAR: 1799 – 1803

- In 1795, the Boers of Graaf Reinet rebelled against the British expelling Maynier from GraafReinet.
- The rebellion was thwarted in 1796 as the Cape Government cut off supply of arms to the Boers
- However, the Boers rose again in 1799 against the British Cape Government.
- The Xhosa decided to take advantage of the conflict between the white men and attacked Boer farms seizing horses and guns.
- The Xhosa allied themselves with the Khoikhoi who were experienced horsemen and this greatly strengthened the Xhosa army.
- A large number of Boers were defeated by the Khoikhoi – Xhosa alliance.
- As the war continued, the alliance between the Xhosa and the Khoikhoi weakened.
- However, a peace agreement in 1803 left the Xhosa in a strong position in the Zuurveld.

QUESTIONS.

1. What relationship developed between the Dutch and San and the Khoikhoi during the period 1652 to 1800? {20}.

2. For what reasons did the Dutch Colonies the Cape in the period 1652-1800? Show how their activities affected the lives and welfare of other people in the region. {12,8}

3. Describe the type of life that the Dutch pursued at the Cape Between 1652 and 1800. {20}

4. Explain why and How the Dutch colonized the Cape in the Period 1652 to 1800. What reaction did their coming produce among the peoples in the area? {10,10}

5. Who were Jan Van Riebeeck and what instructions were given to him by the United Dutch East India Company? Discuss the Dutch Relationship with other Groups at the Cape. {8,12}

BRITISH AT THE CAPE THE

- The British were the second group of Europeans to establish a settlement at the Cape. They took over the Cape Colony from the Dutch.
- Their occupation of the Cape was as a result of the following factors.
- The British did not want the Cape to fall into the hands of Napoleon of France.
- The British also wanted to protect their shipping and trade with the Far East.
- They wanted to maximize their benefit from the spice trade with the Far East.

1. <u>FIRST BRITISH OCCUPATION OF THE CAPE</u>

- The British first occupied the Cape in 1795 following the defeated of Holland by France during the Napoleonic wars.
- Britain took over the whole Dutch empire including the Cape, to protect it on behalf of King William V, who had fled to Britain for safety.
- The Cape was occupied through a combination of sea and land attacks
- The first occupation lasted from 1795 to 1803.
- From 1803 to 1806, the Cape was restored to the new Dutch Government, the Batavian Government after the 1802 Treaty of Amiens.

II. <u>SECOND BRITISH OCCUPATION OF THE CAPE.</u>

- The Batavian Government was an ally of Napoleon and as such as enemy to the British Government.
- This strained the Anglo- Dutch relations and resulted in the second British occupation of the Cape in 1806.

- This time the British had come to stay and stayed for almost a century.
- To consolidate their hold of the Cape, the British made a lot of changes at the Cape and their main reforms were as follows:

BRITISH REFORMS AT THE CAPE

- As soon as they took over the Cape, British made a number of legal and administrative reforms at the Cape as follows:

A. New Land Ownership Policy

- The British introduced a new system of land ownership. Land was to be owned through a rent scheme.
- Free ownership of land was effectively abolished and the size of land to be owned was also reduced.
- The Boers did not like this system of land ownership because they used to own big tracts of land freely but now they had to pay for small pieces of land.
- This negatively affected their farming activities.

B. The Circuit Courts:

- These were courts introduced by the British at the Cape in 1811 and 1812 in order to look into cases of Khoikhoi ill-treated by their Boer masters.
- This was as a result of the work of philanthropists and missionaries such as Dr. John Philip who campaigned against Khoikhoi ill – treatment.
- Judges from Cape Town went round the Cape Colony collecting complaints and sat twice in a year to give their ruling.
- In most cases, the Boers were found guilty and so, the Circuit courts were an early cause of anti-British feeling among the Boers.
- To make matters worse, English language, which the Boers hated was used in these courts.
- Therefore, the Boers hated the Circuit Courts so much that they nicknamed them Black Circuit Courts.

C. Press Laws and Judicial Changes:

- The British also made press reforms at the Cape.
- They allowed freedom of expression for all.

- This led to the emergence of newspapers such as the Zooid Afrikaans and Grahams town Journal.
- Judicial changes made included the establishing of a Supreme Court who's Judges were independent of the Executive.
- Also, an Advisory Council and a Legislative Council were introduced.

D. Anglicization of the Cape:

- Anglicization of the Cape simply meant making the Cape British English culture replaced that of the Dutch at the Cape.
- In 1825, the British Pound was introduced at the Cape to replace the much devalued Dutch currency.
- In 1828, English was made the official language of the Cape Colony as earlier proclaimed in 1822.
- English was to be used in schools, churches, courts and any other public official places.
- The Boers hated and resembled this reforms they felt that it undermined their culture.
- They saw the replacement of their language and currency by those of the British as an insult to their culture.

E. The 50th Ordinance:

- This ordinance was passed in 1826 by the British at the Cape in order to do away with racial segregation in the Cape Colony.
- Through this ordinance, all restrictions on the Khoisan and other non – whites were lifted and they were given full rights at least on paper.
- The 50th Ordinance emphasized equality of all races in South Africa the eyes of the law.
- The Khoisan was given freedom of movement and the pass system was effectively abolished.
- They were also allowed their masters to court and to leave them for better employers if they so wished.
- The 50th Ordinance also brought an end to slave labor and worsened Boer hostility to British rule at the Cape.
- The Boers condemned the ordinance as ungodly and unbiblical since it opposed their belief that non- white race were inferior to them.

F. The Emancipation Act

- The emancipation Act was passed by the British Government in 1833.
- Through this act, slavery was abolished in the British Empire including the Cape.
- Hence, all slaves at the Cape were set free and this created a critical shortage of labor on Boer farms.
- It worsened the bad relations between the Boers and the British at the Cape.

G. The Annexation of Queen Adelaide Province

- In 1833, Benjamin Durban, the new Cape Governor extended the eastern frontier to give land to the Boers.
- With Boer help, the Xhosa were easily defeated but pressure from Dr. John Philip forced Durban to give the disputed land to the Xhosa.
- To make matters worse, the Xhosa were also allowed to settle on European land
- The British then annexed the area in 1834 and renamed it as Queen Adelaide Province.
- Hence, the Boers decided to leave the Cape for the interior of South Africa away from British influence.

H. Slagter's Nek Rebel 1815

- This took place in 1815 as a result of Boer resentment of the Circuit courts introduced by the British at the Cape.
- A Boer named Bexuidenhout from Slaughter's Nek was summoned by the courts for a change of assaulting his Khoikhoi servant.
- When he failed to turn up, the Landrost of Somerset East ordered his arrest for contempt of court.
- However, Bezuidenhout opened fire in trying to resist the arrest.
- Hence, he was killed in an exchange of fire, and the Boers of the same area decided to protect against the British for his death.
- They staged a rebellion against the British but it was quickly suppressed by the British army.
- Five of the Boer protesters were arrested and hanged at Slagter's Nek.

I. THE 1820 SETTLER

- These were 5 000 British settlers who came to the Cape in 1820 to boost the British Population at the Cape and strengthen the British culture there.
- The British also wanted to curb the problem of unemployment in Britain.
- The 1820 settlers were mostly farmers and so, they needed land for growing crops and keeping animals.
- The British Government had to acquire more land from the Boers to give to the new settlers.
- Hence, the 1820 settlers were given forty hectares each of land to stimulate crop cultivation at the Cape.
- However, they were unsuccessful due to poor soils and by 1822; they had left their farms and became craftsmen and traders in the Eastern Cape.
- The 1820 settler was educated and aware of their rights. They opposed many policies of the British and they brought with them healthy British traditions.
- They appealed for the support of many powerful groups in British.

J. JOHN PHILIP

- John Philip was the general Superintendent of the London Missionary Society in South Africa.
- He came to South Africa in 1819 and soon got concerned with the problems faced by the non – white people of South Africa.
- He drew the attention of the British Government to the plight of the Khoisan people of South Africa.
- Philip saw the ill-treatment of Khoisan servants by their Boer masters as inhuman and ungodly.
- Hence, he campaigned against racial segregation and due to his efforts; the British passed the 50^{th} Ordinance in 1828.
- The Ordinance stressed equality of all races in South Africa and abolished the pass system.
- John Philip also put pressure on the British Government in 1834 to give Adelaide Province to the Xhosa and to allow them to live on European land.

5 THE GREAT TREK

DEFINITION

- The term Great Trek refers to the mass movement of the Boers from the Cape into the interior of Southern Africa away from British influence.
- This was in reaction to the British reforms at the Cape.

CAUSES

- The causes of the Great Trek are all connected to the British reforms at the Cape as follows:

A. New Land Ownership:

- The British introduced a new land ownership scheme at the Cape through which land was to be paid for.
- Free ownership of land was abolished and the size of land to be owned was also reduced.
- The Boers did not like this new system of land ownership because they used to own big tracks of land freely but now they had to pay for small pieces of land.

B. The Circuit Courts:

- These were courts introduced by the British at the Cape in 1811 and 1812 in order to look into cases of Khoikhoi ill – treated by their Boer masters.
- In most cases, the Boers were found guilty and so, the Circuit caused an anti-Britain feeling among the Boers.
- The Boers hated the Circuit Courts so much that they nicknamed them Black Circuit Courts.

C. Anglicization of the Cape:

- The Boers hated and resented the replacement of Dutch culture by English culture at the Cape.
- They did not take the use of British Pound as the official currency and the use of English as the official language at the Cape.
- The Boers saw this reform as an insult to their culture

D. The 50th Ordinance:

- This ordinance removed all restrictions on the Khoisan and other non – white people of South Africa and emphasized equality of all races.

- The Khoisan was given freedom of movement and they were allowed to take their masters to court. They were also given the right to leave their masters for better employers if they so wished.
- The Boers hated the ordinance because it brought an end to slave labor and created shortage of labor on their farms.
- The Boers also condemned the ordinance as ungodly and unbiblical since it opposed their belief that non – white races were inferior to them.

E. The Emancipation Act:

- The Emancipation Act passed by the British Government in 1833 abolished slavery in the entire British Empire including the Cape.
- Hence, all slaves at the Cape were set free and this worsened the shortage of labor on Boer farms.
- It deteriorated the already bad relations between the Boers and the British at the Cape.

F. The Annexation of Queen Adelaide Province

- In 1833, the British asked for Boer help to fight the Xhosa and the Boers were Promised Land.
- After defeating the Xhosa pressure from Dr. John Philip forced the Cape Governor Benjamin Durban to give the dispute land back to the Xhosa.
- To make matters worse, the Xhosa were also allowed to settle on white land.
- The British then annexed the area in 1834 and renamed it as Queen Adelaide Province.
- This was too much for the Boers. They felt cheated and that they were just used to defeat Xhosa and then denied their promised land.
- Hence, the Boers decided to leave the Cape for the interior of South Africa away from British influence.

I. ORGANISATION OF THE GREAT TREK

- The Great Trek was a well-organized and well prepared movement.
- The Boers abandoned the Cape carrying their portable possession in ox-wagons and travelled hundreds of miles into the interior.
- About 10 000 Boers were involved in the Great Trek. All had one thing in mind' never to return to the Cape.

- The Boers organized themselves in groups and each group had its own leader.

II. COURSE OR STAGES OF THE GREAT TREK

- The Great Trek earnestly began in 1836 and the following were the main groups or stages

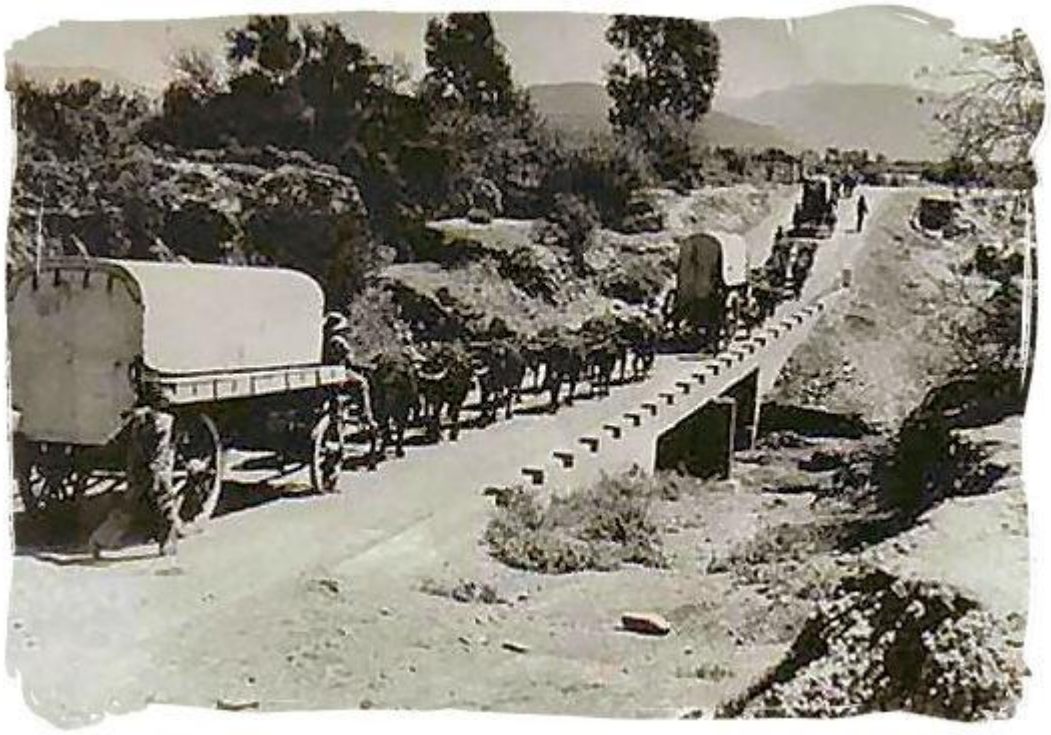


Fig 03.(Diagram showing the Vooltrekkers)

A. TRIGARDT AND RENSBERG

- Louis Trigardt was the leader of the pioneers of the Great Trek.
- On the way, his group was joined by that of Van Rensberg.
- The two leaders and their followers moved into Transvaal where they separated.
- Trigardt's group settled at Zoutpansberg while that of Rebsberg moved towards Delagoa Bay.
- Many of Trigardt's followers died of malaria at Zoutpansberg while survivors headed for present day Maputo where only 27 reached.

B. LIENSBERG AND ERASMUS

- The second Voortrekker group was led by Kiensberg and Erasmus.
- This group passed through Ndebele territory and they were wiped out by the Ndebele.

C. HENDRICK PORTUGIETER AND GIET MARITZ

- Hendrick Portuguese mobilized the Boers to revenge for the death of the group of Erasmus and Llensberg.
- The Boers attacked the Ndebele at Vegkop in 1836 but the Ndebele won the battle.
- Portgieter's group joined that of Grief Maritz for a commando attack on the Ndebele.
- The Ndebele were defeated at the battle of Mosega in 1837.
- They lost about 7 000 cattle and fled the area, which became occupied by the Boers.

D. PIET RETIEF

- Piet Retief was the leader of the Boers who left the Cape late in 1837 moving towards Zulu territory.
- Relief asked for permission from the Zulu King, Dingane to settle in Zululand.
- Dingane did not want the Boers anywhere near his Kingdom and so, he decided to trick them.
- He promised to give land to the Boers provided they recaptured Zulu land and cattle from Sikonyela.
- Retief and his group managed to perform the task and Dingane invited them for a party to give them land.
- At the party, Dingane ordered his warriors to kill the Boers. Hence, Retief and his group were all killed.

E. ANDRIES PRETORIOUS

- Andries Pretorius organized group and launched an attack on the Zulu to revenge for the death of Retied and his group.
- The Boers attacked the Zulu at the Battle of Blood River in 1838.
- With the use of guns and the united laager, the Boers defeated the Zulu.
- As a result, Dingane was deposed by the Boers and he was replaced by Mpande, who became a puppet to the Boers.
- Thus, Mpande gave the Boers land and allowed them to settle in Zululand.

III. RESULTS OF THE GREAT TREK

- The Great Trek led to the birth two Boers republics Transvaal under the sand River Convention in 1854.

- It also led to British activities being drawn further into the interior of South Africa due to Boer activities.
- Africans in the South African interior became permanently affected by white and Boer racial policies were spread further into the interior.
- Many Africans lost their lives in battles against the Boers. Africans also lost their land and cattle to the Boers, for example, the Ndebele and the Zulu.
- Insecurity became widespread in the interior and this made South African leaders such as Moshesh to ask for British Protection.
- The Great Trek marked the end of unity between the British and the Boers in South Africa as they were later involved in wars against each other.

QUESTIONS.

1. What were the Administrative Reforms that were introduced by the British at the Cape, which led to the Great Trek by 1835? Why did she introduce them? {15, 5}.

2. Give the main legal and Administration reforms introduced by the British in the Cape Colony between 1806 to 1836. What was the reaction of the Boer settlers to these changes? {15,5}

3. Show how **THREE** of the following contributed to the Great Trek.

a) John Philip

b) Lord Somerset

c) Piet Retief

d) Chief Gaika of the Xhosa.

4. Explain how the Trekkers organized themselves, giving details of their main Groups and the most important results of the Great Trek. {15,5}

5. Describe the Course and results of the Great Trek. {15,5}

6. Discuss the reforms that were introduced by the British at the Cape. How did the Boers react? {15,5}

7. Explain how the Boer Republic of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal were established. Why did Natal fail to maintain its independence between 1843 and 1845? {15,5}

8. Write Brief Notes on Any **FOUR** of the following;

    a) The Sand River Conversion of 1852

    b) The Battle of the Blood River.

    c) The Battle of Vegkop

    d) The British Annexation of Natal

    e) The 50th Ordinance of 1828

    f) The Bloemfontein Convention-1854

THE MFECANE

DEFINITION

- The term Mfecane refers to the wars of plunder and destruction among the Nguni speaking people in the nineteenth century in Southern Africa mainly in the period 1516 to 1836.

A. CAUSES

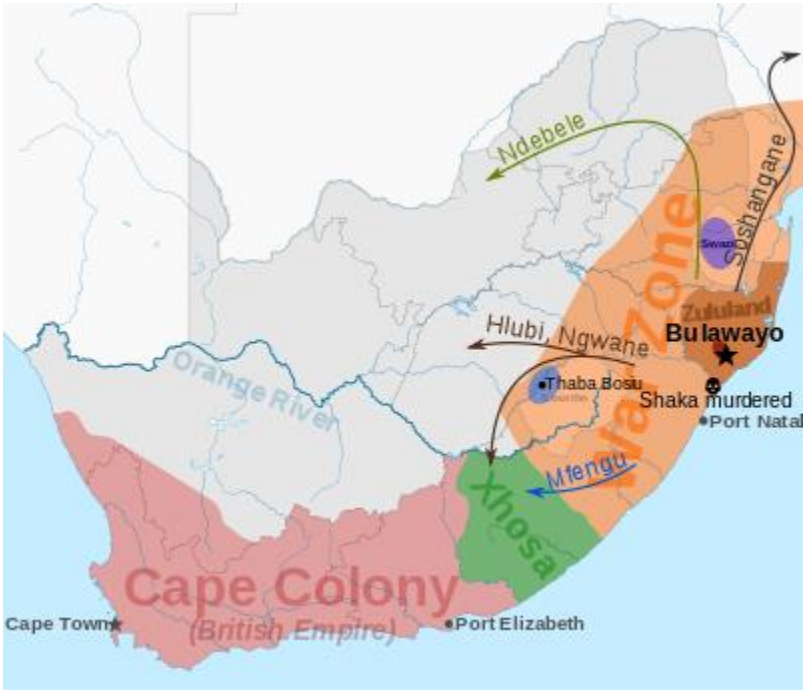
- The outbreak of the Mfecane was as a result of the following factors;
- **Over- Population;**The introduction of new of new crops in Nguniland improved the living standards leading to population increase.
- The fertility of the soil also attracted people from across the mountains to come settle also in Nguni land leading to over population. This brought about confusion and tension over the possession of land ownership.

- **Shortage of arable land;** As a result of over- population there was great demand for farming and grazing land .In addition, land also lost its fertility due to over use and erosion resulting to failure to sustain the needs. Hence, this lead to the developments of quarrels over land as the people started attacking one another.
- **Trade at Delagoa Bay;** there was trade between the Europeans and Africans.Hence, some Nguni leaders wanted to monopolies by taking complete control of the Trade.
- This resulted in to tension between them and raids for trade began.
- **Militarism;** The Nguni earlier lived in clans which later became armies which were used to attack and fight to acquire land from their neighbors.
- The chieftainships were led by people who had distinguished themselves in battlefields and built strong empires like the Mthethwa-Dingiswayo, Ndwandwe-Zidwe and Ngwane-Sobhuza and ready to attack.
- **Madhlatule Famine;** during, the first decade of the nineteenth century, there was a critical drought leading to a critical shortage of food.
- Shortage of food in turn led to cattle and grain raids among the Nguni. Warriors were constantly on the battlefields and on raiding expeditions.

OUTLINE OF MAIN EVENTS IN THE MFECANE OR COURSE OF MFECANE

- The first fight took place in 1816 when Zwideattacked Sobhuza over ownership of land along the upper Pongola river.
- Sobhuza was defeated and fled to the Swazi mountains where he conquered the local people and built the Swazi Nation.
- Zwide then attacked and defeated Dingiswayo of the Mthethwa in an effort to control some hunting grounds and to monopolies the trade at Delagoa Bay.
- The Mthethwa were defeated by the Ndwandwe and Dingiswayo was captured and killed.
- After his defeat of the Mthethwa Zwide' s main rival was Shaka, a Zulu chief who had just come to power in 1816 and had incorporated the Mthethwa into the Zulu military machine.
- In 1818, Zwide sent a small force and attacked Shaka at Gakoli Hill where Zwide' s force was ambushed by the Zulu army.

- Zwide was embarrassed and he sent the entire Ndandwe army to attack Shaka at the MlathuseRiver. The Ndandwe were defeated and Zwide fled to the upper Nkomatiriver.
- Shaka then took over the leading role in the Mfecane by attacking and plundering various chiefdoms capturing cattle, land, grain and young men and women for the army.
- For example, Shaka forced the Ngwane ofMwatiwane to flee across the Drakensberg Mountains where they also conquered some Sotho speaking people.
- Others such as the Tswana and the Fokeng were attacked by people that were fleeing from Shaka.
- After the death of Zwide in 1825, his son Sikhunyane attacked Shaka, but the Ndwandwe were finished off.
- The Mfecane continued with one group attacking another even after Shakas' death. Tribes running away from the Mfecane spread the wars to the north. However, by 1838, the Mfecane had finally ended.



RESULTS OR EFFECTS OF THE MFECANE

❖ The following were the results of the Mfecane to the South of the Limpopo River;

- It ledto the emergence of new leaders and defensive nations. For example, Mzilikazi broke away from Shaka and led the Ndebele into the Matopo Hils. Zwangendaba led his people the Jere Ngoni, Nxaba led the Msene Ngoni, Soshangane led the Shangane and founded the Gaza Empire, Mosheshe founded the Basuto Nation, and Sobhuza founded the Swazi Nation.
- There was also political and military reorganization; People earliar lived in clans which joined the to form chiefdoms and later, big kingdoms were formed. These kingdoms were organized along military lines.
- TheMfecane also led to the depopulation of large areas of South Africa as many people were killed and others fled to safe areas. The Boers from the Cape later occupied the empty lands.
- There was devastation or general destruction of property and life. People such as the Mfengu were reduced to a life of beggary.
- Continuous wars meant that there was no time for cultivation and this led to widespread famine and cannibalism.
- The Mfecane also brought about new warfare and break up of customs; new weapons such as the assegai and new tactics such as the cow horn formation technic became widespread.
- Insecurity also became widespread with the rise of new fighting tactics that needed to be tasted.
- With the introduction of standing armies, customs such as circumcision were abolished.

THE ROLE OF VARIOUS CHIEFS IN THE MFECANEZWIDE

- Zwide was the King of the Ndwandwe people who lived to the north of the Mfolozi River.
- He made wars on his neighbors in order to grab their lands and extend his kingdom.
- Zwide sparked the Mfecane 1816 by attacking Sobhuza of the Ngwane over ownership of land along the Pongola River.
- Zwide emerged victorious and his next target was Dingswayo of the Mthethwa.
- In 1817, Zwide attacked Dingiswayo with a view to extend his hunting grounds and to take control of the trade at Delagoa Bay.

- The Mthethwa were defeated by the Ndwandwe and Dingiswayo was captured and killed while he was watching the battle from hill top.
- A few months later, Zwide attacked Shaka at Gqkoli Hill early in 1818, but his force was easily crushed by Shaka.
- In December, 1818, Zwide sent the entire Ndwandwe army to battle with Shaka's warriors at the Mhlatutse River.
- The Ndwandwe were defeated by the Zulu and Zwide fled to the upper Nkomati River where he died in 1825 and was succeeded by his son Sikhunyane.

DINGISWAYO

- Dingiswayo was the chief of the Mthethwa people who lived to the South-East of the Ndwandwe.
- He succeeded his father as chief of the Mthethwa in 1780's and immediately abolished circumcision replacing it with age regiments.
- Warriors were grouped according to their age and given a colour for their shields for the sake of identity and to give them sense of pride.
- He created order in the army and kept soldiers in military barracks as a standing army.
- In 1809, Dingiswayo welcomed Shaka into his army and later appointed him as an induna and commander of the Mthethwa army.
- In 1817, Dingiswayo was attacked by Zwide of the Ndwandwe over ownership of some hunting grounds and trade at Delagoa Bay.
- The Mthethwa were defeated and Dingiswayo was captured and killed.

SHAKA AND THE ZULU NATION

EARLY LIFE AND RISE TO POWER

- Shaka was born in 1787 as an illegitimate son of Senzangakona, chief of a small Zulu clan.
- His mother was Nandi a princes among the Langeni people.
- Born outside wedlock, Shaka was a rejected child and hardships made him grow up with cruelty and intelligence.

- In 1809, Shaka joined Dingiswayo's army, where he proved to be a courageous, brave and intelligent warrior.
- Dingiswayo made him an induna and commander of the Mthethwa army.
- When Senzangakona died in 1816, he was succeeded by Sigujana, Shaka'shalf-brother.
- The succession angered Shaka, and with Dingiswayo's help, Shaka killed Sigujana and seized power from him.
- Shaka became the Zulu chief and commander of the age regiments.

A. **SHAKA'S ROLE IN THE MFECANE AND HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ZULU NATION**

- Shaka contributed to the Zulu Nation in three main ways namely his military reforms, his political reforms, his political reforms and his conquest wars, which enabled him to expand the Zulu Nation.

1. MILITARY REFORMS

- Soon after coming to the Zulu throne, Shaka made a lot of changes in the Zulu military system.
- He introduced a short double-edged spear called the assegai, which was effective in close combats.
- This replaced the traditional long throwing spear, which had the disadvantage of leaving the warrior disarmed after throwing it.
- He introduced large shields which covered the whole body thereby providing maximum protection to the warriors.
- Shaka introduced standing armies which were regularly trained under iron discipline.
- Circumcision was abolished as a Zulu custom and young men were conscripted into age regiments where they stayed without marrying until the age of forty.
- Under Shaka, warriors trained and fought with bare foot as the use of sandals was abolished. This ensured high mobility among the warriors.
- He also introduced the cow horn formation where the warriors encircled the enemy for purpose of destroying them completely. With the cow horn formation, enemies could not escape.
- Shaka used surprise attacks. He attacked when the enemy least expected. For example, he attacked at dawn when the enemies were asleep.

- He rewarded brave and courageous warriors while cowards were punished.

Fig 04.(Picture showing a Zulu warrior)

II. POLITICAL REFORMS

- Political, the Zulu Nation becomes divided into military districts and each district had an age regiment headed by an induna.
- All indunas and chiefs were appointed by Shaka and they owed him their loyalty.
- Indunas were both military commanders and military administrators in the districts.
- Female relatives to the king formed female regiments and the queen mother was accorded a lot of respect.
- Shaka's word and decisions were law and no one could challenge them.
- Young men from all over Nguniland were integrated into Zulu society and incorporated into the army where Shaka was recognized as king of the people and commander of all the troops.
- This made the conquered people to adapt to the new society and forget their origins.

- By living and fighting together, people grew to understand each other leading to political and society unity in the kingdom.
- The Zulu language and culture became standardized throughout the kingdom and this led to diverse group identifying themselves as belonging to the Zulu nation.

SHAKA'S WARS AND MILITARY VICTORIES

- Shaka began his career of conquest and dictatorship in Zululand after Dingiswayo's death in 1817.
- He abandoned and incorporated the Mthethwa into the Zulu Nation and this angered Zwide.
- Therefore, early in 1816, Zwide sent a small force to attack Shaka at Gqkoli Hill.
- Zwide's force was ambushed by that Shaka and so, Zwide decided to attack Shaka at the Mhlatuse River using the entire Ndwandwe army.
- The Battle of Mhlatuse River, Shaka terrorized and conquered many of his neighbors. For example, Hlubi of Mpangazita, the Ngwane of Sobhuza and the Pondo among others.
- The conquered people either became part of the Zulu Nation or left the area. Hence, many neighboring groups were brought under the Zulu Nation.

HOW SHAKA'S MILITARY AND POLITICAL REFORMS LED TO THE RISE OFTHE ZULU NATION.

- The assegai was very effective in close combat and with the use of large shieds Zulu warriors were able to conquer their neighbors who were still using the traditional long throwing spear.
- Standing armies ensured discipline among the warrior and that the Zulu warrior and that the Zulu warriors were always ready for war.
- Bare foot fighting ensured high mobility among the warrior and so, they could run faster than their enemies.
- Enemies could not escape as they were completely encircled and they could easily be defeated especially with the use of surprise attacks.
- Age regiments and standing armies instilled discipline among the warriors and made them develop a sense of responsibility.

- The result was that the Zulu were able to expand their kingdom as a result of the reforms made by Shaka.
- They captured land, cattle and grain from the conquered groups whom they also made part of the Zulu king and supplied men for the army.
- The Zulu Nation became very big and rich at the expense of its former powerful neighbors such as the Ndwandwe.
- It became so powerful and victorious in so many battles that even the conquered people were proud to refer to themselves as Zulu.
- The use of the Zulu language throughout the kingdom the kingdom helped to create a sense of national unity between the Zulu and the conquered people.
- Shaka was accorded a lot of respect due to his dictatorial nature. He instilled discipline and loyalty among his people.
- Shaka also created the spirit of hard work and bravery among his warriors and his people by rewarding the brave and punish cowards and those who were lazy.
- Through his reforms the Zulu Nation was transformed into the most feared nation in South Africa.

SHAKA'S DEATH

- In 1825, Shaka's grandmother died and in 1828, his mother also died.
- Shaka was shocked andfeared that he was the next one in this death sequence.
- He declared one yeat of national morning during which people were not allowed to cultivate, consume milk or to have sexual intercourse.
- All women found pregnant were killed together with the husband and many people were killed for not showing enough sorrow. Everybody became tired of him.
- In 1828, while the army was out for a raid, his half-brothers Dingane and Mhlangane decided to get rid of Shaka. They killed him with the help of induna Mbhopa and took over the Zulu king.

A. ZULU LEADERS AFTER SHAKA

DINGANE

- Dingane became the Zulu king after Shaka's death in 1828. He killed Mhlangane and Mbhopa before taking over the throne.
- Having ascended to the Zulu throne, Dingane relaxed Shakas cruelty and military machine.
- He allowed soldiers to marry and to leave the age regiments. He advocated for a temporal army which only trained a few days before the battle.
- The above measures forced some of his warriors to revolt against him in 1834, but he managed to cool them down.
- Soon afterwards, Dingane began to face problems from the Voortrekkers who were moving away from the Cape.
- Piet Retief's group asked for permission from Dingane to settle in Zululand but the Zulu king was scared to have the Boers in the kingdom or nearby.
- Therefore, Dingane decided to trick the Boers. He promised to grant them land provided they recaptured Zulu land and cattle from Sikonyela.
- After the Boers had done this assignment, Dingane invited them to a party to give them land.
- At that party, Dingane ordered his warriors to the Boers. Thus, Retief and his group wqere killed in 1837.
- Dingane killed the Boers because he wanted to prevent his kingdom from being taken over by the White people as Shaka had prophesied.
- He claimed that even though they recovered his cattle, the Boers did not bring back the guns and horses Sikonyela used to defeat the Zulu impis.
- In 1835, Dingane was defeated by the Boers of Andries Pretorius at the battle of Blood River. Pretorius was revenging for the death of Retief's group.
- After his defeat, by the Boers, Dingane fled to the Swazi mountains where he had earlier sent a raiding force. Therefore, Dingane was killed by the Swazi.

II. MPANDE

- Mpande became chief of the Zulu nation in 1840 after the Boers successfully deposited Dingane
- The Boers imposed Mpande as King of the Zulu King and thus, he became a puppet to them.
- Mpande's period of leadership was characterized by discipline.
- The Zulu population increased as refugees began to return and also due to natural population growth.
- Mpande was not interested in expanding the Zulu nation. He avoided open conflict with the Boers as he was aware of the superiority of their weapons..
- Age regiments and standing armies instilled discipline among the warriors and made them; develop a sense of responsibility.
- The result was that the Zulu were able to expand their Kingdom as a result of the reforms made by Shaka.
- They captured land, cattle and grain from the conquered groups whom they also made part of the Zulu nation.
- Conquered people were made to pay tribute to the Zulu King and supplied men for the army.
- The Zulu nation became very big and very rich at the expense of its former power neighbors such as the Ndwandwe.
- It became so powerful and victorious in so many battles that even the conquered people were proud to refer to themselves as Zulu.
- The use of the Zulu language throughout the Kingdom helped to create a sense of national unity between the Zulu and the conquered people.
- Shaka was accorded a lot of respect due to his dictatorial nature. He instilled discipline and loyalty among his people.
- Shaka also created the spirit of hard work and bravery among his warriors and his people by rewarding the brave and punishing cowards and those who were lazy.
- Through his reforms the Zulu nation was transformed into the most feared nation in Southern Africa.

DEFENSIVE NATIONS

THE SWAZI NATION

A. SOBHUZA

- Sobhuza was the founder of the Swazi nation in present day Swaziland. He was the chief of the Ngwane people from 1814 up to 1839.
- After his defeat by Zwinde in 1816 at the Pongola River, Sobhuza and his people fled to the Swazi Mountains where he conquered the local people and formed the Swazi Nation.
- He welcomed refugee groups that were fleeing from Zulu attack to the Swazi mountains
- During his reign, eight clans joined the Swazi and accepted the authority of his NhkosiDlamini clan.
- Conquered people showed their loyalty to Sobhuza by paying tribute to him.
- Sobhuza allowed a fairly loose political federation by allowing separate conquered groups to keep their own chiefs as long as they supplied men and for this army.
- He married from the conquered tribes to cement his bonds with them and this attracted many people to develop loyalty to him.
- Sobhuza married Zwinde's daughter in order to pacify him.
- He offered Swazi princesses for Shaka to marry and did not revenge or complain when Shaka killed them. This helped to earn him peace.
- Sobhuza died in 1840 and was succeeded by his son Mswati in 1845 after a five year period of regency by Mswati's mother Thandile.

MSWATI

- Mswati succeeded his father as King of the Swazi nation in 1845 after a period of regency by his mother Thandile.
- He brought a number of changes in the Swazi political and administrative organization and emerged as the greatest of the Swazi rulers.
- He gave his name to his people and his Kingdom, which he built on a mixture of conquest, diplomacy and marriage alliances.
- Mswati used age regiments to control the neighboring Sotho speaking people that he brought under his control.

- He played off the powerful against each other. He gave the Boers a large piece of land to protect his Kingdom from the Zulu.
- He also allied himself with the British in Natal in order to protect his Kingdom from the Boers.
- Mswati's army followed the Zulu model. He established military settlements and age regiments throughout the Kingdom. He also adopted the assegai and the cow – horn formation.
- By conquering and assimilating his neighbors into the Swazi nation, Mswati transformed the Swazi into one of the most powerful Bantu Speaking people in southern Africa.
- Mswati died in 1868 and was succeeded by his son Mbandzeni who ruled up to 1890. Mbanzeni was succeeded by Bomu under whom the Swazi Nation became a dependency of Transvaal.

MOSEHSHI'S BASUTO NATION

A. EARLY LIFE AND FOUDNATION OF THE BASUTO NATION

- Mosheshi was born in 1786 as a son of Mokochane, a chief of the Mokoteli people. His original name was Lepogo.
- He Mokoteli were an ethnic group of Sotho Speaking people who has broken away from the Kwena after disputes over succession and land rights.
- As a young man, Moshesh showed intelligence and was taught good leadership qualifies and wisdom by Motlomi, a Kwena chief.
- In 1820, Moshesh gathered young men of his age and established a fortress at Butha Mountain to defend themselves from attack by people fleeing from the Mfecane.
- However, he was attacked by the Hlubi of Mpangazita, the Ngwane of Matiwane and the Tickwa of Manthatisi.
- These attacks forced Moshesi to leave Buthe in 1824 on a long trek in search of a safer place. One night they came across another mountain which they named Thaba Bosiu or hill of the night.
- ThabaBosiu was wider than Butha Buthe and had a good supply of water and pastures.
- It was at ThabaBosiu that Moshesh laid the foundation of the Basuto nation by bringing together various refugee groups that were displaced by the Mfecane.

A. MOSHESH'S POLICIES

- Mosheshe was a man of pace and always strove to live in peace with his neighbors.
- The Basuto built a defensive nation where the Basuto army was sued only for defending the nation and not for attacking others.
- He made use of rolling stones from the mountain top to defend his Kingdom.
- For example, the Ndebele attacked Mosheshe in 1830 and even though he defeated them, Moshesh gave the Ndebele cattle, which he said they badly needed.
- Moshesh used traditional Sotho institutions to bring unity between his people and the conquered groups.
- He used the Mafisa system to boost his following and strengthened bonds with the conquered people.
- Marriage alliances were used to win the loyalty of his sub-chiefs and subjects.
- Refugee groups were allowed to maintain their chiefs and their loyalty to Moshesh was voluntary. Moshesh used the national council for decision making and his subjects could attend public assemblies.
- Through these institutions, Moshesh built one of the powerful defensive nations in the whole of Southern Africa in the 19th century.

MOSHESH'S FOREIGN POLICY: RELATIONS WITH OTHER PEOPLE

MOSHESHND HIS AFRICAN NEIGHBOURS

- The Basuto Nation faced serious problems from its powerful neighbors such as the Zulu, the Ndebele and the Griqua.
- However, Moshesh was able to maintain his people's peace and independence up to his death.
- He defeated the Ndebele in 1830, the Korana, the Griqua in 1831 and the Ngwane.
- Moshesh also gave cattle to the Ndebele to prevent future attacks.
- From the Korana and the Griqua, Moshesh learnt new military tactics. His army became quipped with horses and guns and very soon the Basuto nation became a nation of mounted gunmen.

MOSHESH AND THE MISSIONARIES

- In 1833, Wesleyan missionaries and missionaries of the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society such as Casalis and Arbuset settled in the Kingdom.
- Moshesh welcomed the missionaries and used them to maintain in his Kingdom as the missionaries always preached love and peace.
- He wants to use the missionaries as a link with his source of arms, the Cape colony. Hence, the missionaries were also important role in the modernizing the Basuto army.
- Moshesh also wanted to use the missionaries to educate his people. The missionaries helped him to set up new centers of control along the Caledon valley.
- He sent his own sons to mission schools and to each missionary centre he sent members of his family to set up new villages.
- The missionaries became important allies to Moshesh and his Basuto nation.

MOSHESH RELATIONS WITH THE BOERS AND THE BRITISH

- After the beginning of the Great Trek in 1636, Moshesh faced problems from the Boers.
- He allowed them to temporary settle in his Kingdom but they began to defy his authority.
- In 1843, Moshesh tried to obtain British protection for his people but this was in vain.
- After 1854, the Orange Free State Boers attacked the Basuto but the Boers were defeated.
- Though he defeated the Boers, Moshesh agreed to accept the frontier line as demarcated by the British Governor.
- In 1865, the Basuto again fought bravely against the Free State Boers despite his sons being divided and him being old.
- In 1868, the British Government finally agreed to Moshesh's appeal for British protection and hence, Basutoland became a British Protectorate.
- Moshesh died in 1870, leaving his Kingdom peacefully in the hands of the British.

MOSHESH SUCCESSES

- Moshesh managed to save his people from the Mfecane by bringing together different groups that were displaced by the Mfecane.
- He managed to build one of the most powerful defensive rations in the whole of southern Africa in the 19^{th} century. His kingdom became so well organized military that the Basuto were able to defend themselves against the Boers in 1854.

- Moshesh managed to unite his people together and made them live in peace with each other despite coming from different tribes.
- Moshesh was a military genius who made use of rolling stones to defend his kingdom against external attacks. He managed to defend his people against the Ndebele, the Korana and the Griqua.
- He managed to save his Kingdom from Zulu destruction by paying tribute to Shaka in form of cattle.
- Moshesh succeeded in obtaining British protection for his Kingdom and by the time he died in 1870, his Kingdom was safe in British hands.

KHAMA III OF THE TSWANA

- Khama III became king of the Tswana in 1875 and changed the pattern or his people's life.
- He banned alcoholic drinks and forbade bride price.
- He also stopped the custom of killing one of the twin children and discouraged his people from believing in witchcraft.
- Khama III invited missionaries of the London Missionary Society to establish a school at his kraal.
- He realized that the Boers and the Ndebele were a threat to Tswana security and peace.
- Thus, Khama asked for British protection in 1876 but in vain.
- To induce the British into protecting his Kingdom, Khama III offered a large stretch of land which was disputed by the Ndebele and the Tswana.
- Eventually, the British agreed to protect Basutoland in 1886.
- Thus, he saved his kingdom from destruction by the Boers and concession hunters.

QUESTIONS.

I. What were the Administrative Reforms that were introduced by the British at the Cape, which led to the Great Trek by 1835? Why did she introduce them? {15, 5}.

II. Give the main legal and Administration reforms introduced by the British in the Cape Colony between 1806 to 1836. What was the reaction of the Boer settlers to these changes? {15,5}

III. Show how **THREE** of the following contributed to the Great Trek.

e) John Philip

f) Lord Somerset

g) Piet Retief

h) Chief Gaika of the Xhosa.

IV. Explain how the Trekkers organized themselves, giving details of their main Groups and the most important results of the Great Trek. {15,5}

V. Describe the Course and results of the Great Trek. {15,5}

VI. Discuss the reforms that were introduced by the British at the Cape. How did the Boers react? {15,5}

VII. Explain how the Boer Republic of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal were established. Why did Natal fail to maintain its independence between 1843 and 1845? {15,5}

VIII. Write Brief Notes on Any **FOUR** of the following;

g) The Sand River Conversion of 1852

h) The Battle of the Blood River.

i) The Battle of Vegkop

j) The British Annexation of Natal

k) The 50th Ordinance of 1828

l) The Bloemfontein Convention-1854

FEDERATION SCHEMES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN STATES

- Federation Schemes were plans by the British colonialists in South Africa to bring all South African states under one government to be controlled by the British.

❖ There were two phases of the attempts to Federate South African States. These were;

- Early attempts that were started by Sir George Grey in 1854 and
- Further attempts that were started by Lord Kimberley and Continued by Lord Carnarvon after 1871 as a result of the discovery of minerals in South Africa.

EARLIER ATTEMPTS AT FEDERATION

- The earliest attempts to federate South African states were started as early as 1854 by Sir George Grey who was the British Governor at the Cape.
- In 1837, there was only one Government in South Africa based at the Cape.
- However, by 1854 after the Great Trek, there were three British States of the Cape, Natal and British Kaffraria and two Boer Republics of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal.
- Sir George Grey wanted to bring all the different white states under one British Government. Sir George Grey gave some reasons for Federation. These were that;
- Federation could lead to security in the interior of South Africa.
- Federation would prevent any kind of conflicts in the interior.

❖ Sir George Grey also gave the disadvantages of Separation. These were that'

- Small states were unstable and vulnerable to attacks.
- Small states were also unable to provide educational and health facilities to their members because of poverty.

- Small states had inefficient legal systems.
- However, these earlier attempts at federation failed due to the fact that the Boers were reluctant to loose there newly acquired independence and the British Government was not ready to take responsibility.
- The most important reason for the failure of the early attempts at Federation was the fact that all the white states of South Africa had different racial policies.

FURTHER ATTEMPTS AT FEDERATION

- After the initial attempts at federation Failed, the British looked for another opportunity when they would reintroduce the Federation Schemes.
- This opportunity came with the discovery of diamonds in 1867 and the British annexation of Griqualand.
- Therefore, the discovery of diamonds in South Africa gave the British a new motive for federating the whole South Africa.
- Between 1870 and 1874, Lord Kimberley was the British Colonial Secretary.
- He became interested in Federating South African States because of the newly found wealth.
- The reasons for Federation the Lord Kimberley gave were mostly economic.
- However, during his term of office, he was able to achieve federation.
- This was because all the white states of South Africa still had different racial policies and the Cape was now reluctant to share its newly acquired wealth with the two poor Boer Republics.
- In 1874, Benjamin Disraeli became the British Prime minister and wanted to acquire a lot of colonies in southern Africa.

- He appointed Lord Carnarvon as his colonial secretary in 1874.
- Lord Carnarvon was able to strongly revive the idea of federation. He gave economic reasons for federation.
- According to him, at the time, the Cape was prosperous from the wealth of the Diamond fields while the two Boer Republic were poverty stricken and could be happy to be part of a federation and share in the economic benefits.
- He also clearly stated that the British would be in control of the Federation.
- Despite the above stated facts, federation failed again.

❖ This was because;

- The Boers were still determined to maintain their independence because they feared that a federation with the British would lead to the loss of their Political independence.
- The Boers became suspicious of any British plans especially after the annexation of Griqualand.
- All the white states still had different racial policies.
- The cape was reluctant to share its wealth with the other States.
- Due to the above reasons, the Federation of Southern African States failed.
- As a result of this failure, Lord Carnarvon called for a conference in London in 1875 to try and convince all the white states of South Africa to form a Federation.
- Only delegates from natal showed up and federation failed again. However, the British did not give up their plans completely.
- They waited for another opportunity when they would reintroduce Federation Plans. The British were even prepared to use force if necessary.

QUESTIONS

1. Show the attempts made at federation in South Africa

2. Write briefly on any **Two** of the following;

   (a) Consequences of the diamond discovery.

   (b) Waterboer of Griqualand.

   (c) Sir George Grey.

3. Both Grey and Carnarvon tried to bring about the Federation of Southern Africa. Outline their proposals and explain why they both failed. {20}.

4. How many attempts were made to federate South African states and why did they fail. {20}.

THE BRITISH ANNEXATION OF THE TRANSVAAL

- The annexation of the Transvaal was part of the British plans to achieve the Federation of South African States.

- After the British failed to convince the different white states of South Africa into a federation, they were willing to use force if necessary.

- The British, in particular, Lord Carnarvon found an opportunity to advance Federation Schemes in 1877 when a war broke out between the Transvaal and a Bantu group called the Bapedi.

- The War broke out over a piece of land called **Lydenberg** where minor discoveries of gold were made.

- The Boers of the Transvaal claimed that Lydenberg was theirs while though the Bapedi controlled it.

- The war exhausted the Boers and the Government became bankrupt and could not provide social services to its citizens.

- To make matters worse, the Transvaal government borrowed heavily from the Cape Banks and could not repay their debts.

- In April 1877, TheophilusShapestone entered the Transvaal with British forces with instructions to take over the Transvaal government, dissolve the Volksraad (parliament) and hoisted the British flag.

- The Boers offered little resistance to the annexation initially. In fact they welcomed the British troops in the Transvaal.

❖ The reasons for this reaction were;

- The Boers were promised that they would be given back their independence as soon as they recovered from their economic problems. As such, the Boers saw no need to resist British annexation.

- The Boers had been exhausted by the War with the Bapedi and were not in a position to resist the British Militarily.

- The Boers also preferred to be ruled by the Boers rather than a Bantu group as they thought of themselves as being superior to the blacks.

- The British also welcomed the British in the Transvaal because they were at the time not happy with their government, which could not provide adequate social services and taxed them heavily to raise money for the bankrupt Government

- For the above stated reasons, the Boers easily accepted the British annexation of the Transvaal.

- After the annexation, Paul Kruger and the other Boer leaders retired.

- However, after some time and the Boers were not given back their independence as soon as they had thought, they began to resent their loss of independence.

- This led to the rise of Afrikaner Nationalism.

THE RISE OF AFRIKANER NATIONALISM

- The rise of Afrikaner Nationalism started with the British annexation of the Transvaal in 1877. After the annexation, the Boers were not given back their independence as soon as they were promised.

- When Gladstone and his government came to power in Britain in 1880, it raised the Boers' hope of being given back their independence.

- But Gladstone's government did not comply with the Boers demand and continued with the annexation.

- The Boers then sent their representatives to London to negotiate for their independence.

- When these negotiations failed, the Boers started fighting for their independence through the spread of Boer/Afrikaner Nationalism.

Origins of Afrikaner Nationalism

- Afrikaner Nationalism started as a culture movement among the teachers and preachers in the 1870s.

- The leader of the movement at this time was **Stephenus Di Toit** who owned a newspaper called *De Afrikaans Patriot* in 1878.

- This magazine promoted Afrikaner Language, history, culture and religion.

- Later, the movement became political with political leadership under Paul Kruger and Piet Joubert.

- Afrikaner Nationalism as a Political Movement started among the land owners who wanted to fight the Cape Government.
- By 1880, the political and culture elements of Afrikaner Nationalism were combined and the movement became stronger.
- This new movement was called the **Afrikaner Bond.**

Aims of Afrikaner Nationalism

- Afrikaner Nationalism aimed at;
- Maintaining and preserving Boer History, culture and language.
- Fight for and maintain Boer independence in the Transvaal.
- Characteristics of this new Afrikaner Nationalism included the revival of Boer History that had been previously half forgotten.
- Past events were also given pride of place in Afrikaner History for example, the early Boer resistance to British rule and the Great Trek.
- This happened when the Boers trekked to their freedom in the interior of South Africa. Other events such as the anniversary of the Battle of the Blood River on 16th December were also celebrated as National holidays.
- Afrikaner Nationalism contributed to the Outbreak of the 1st Anglo-Boer War.

THE ANGLO-BOER WAR OF 1880-1881

- The First Anglo-Boer War of 1880 to 1881 was fought between the Boers and the British.
- The First Anglo-Boer War was also referred to as the "War of Independence" because the main grievance of the Boers was their loss of Political independence and the war was fought with the aim of regaining their independence.

LONG TERM CAUSES OF THE WAR

❖ The Long term causes of the war were;

- The British desire to federate all South African States. This created tension between the British and the Boers because the Boers were always suspicious of any British plans.
- The Annexation of the Transvaal in 1877 also contributed to the Outbreak of the 1st Anglo-Boer War. This was because the annexation led to the loss of political in dependence for the Boers. This was greatly resented by the Boers.
- The Boers determination to regain their independence led to the rise of Afrikaner Nationalism.
- The Rise of Afrikaner nationalism encouraged the Boers to fight for their political independence.
- After the annexation of the Transvaal, the former vice president of the Transvaal, Kruger led a delegation to Britain in 1877 and 1878 to protest against the annexation but no one attended to them while in Britain.
- When these protests were ignored, a number of mass rallies were held in the Transvaal during 1879. Plans were made for passive resistance i.e. refusing to cooperate with government officials in the Transvaal.
- In the meantime, the Boers were encouraged by events in Britain's opening election Campaign.
- The Leader of the Liberal Party, William Gladstone attacked the Conservative Party's policies in South Africa.
- The Boers had great hopes that if the Liberal Party came to power, it would be Sympathetic to the Boers and end the annexation of the Transvaal.

- However, the Boers were disappointed because the British Government under Gladstone's Liberal Party continued with the annexation after they came to power, as a result, the Boers' resentment increased.

- This led to the rebellion of December 1880.

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF THE WAR

- The Immediate cause of the 1st Anglo- Boer War concerned a small farmer who was charged with tax defaulting.

- This was because when the British annexed the Transvaal, they enforced the payment of taxes on whatever property was owned by the Boers.

- The Boers resented this policy so when the farmer failed to pay the taxes, his property was seized and was to be sold by auction to realize the Tax money.

- A band of 300 Boers retrieved the farmer's property.

- The British authorities did not take any firm action against this open disregard of authority.

- This success by the Boers inspired them to take more positive action by abandoning passive resistance and embarking on Active resistance.

- As such, the Boers organized mass meetings led by leaders such as Paul Kruger on 8th December, 1880 at Potcherfroom.

- At the same meeting, the Boers in the Transvaal declared their Independence and declared war on the British.

THE COURSE/STAGES OF THE WAR

- During the war, the Boers were under the leadership Paul Kruger and Piet Joubert who was the Commander-in-Chief of the Boer Forces.

- The British had only 3,500 soldiers in the Transvaal.
- This meant that the Boers had an advantage over the British in numbers.
- The First Real Battle between the two took place on 20th December 1880.
- Forces of 264 British Soldiers were defeated by the Boers.
- Many were killed and wounded while the Boers suffered few Casualties.
- The British then sent reinforcements from Natal. General Colley led this group of British Soldiers. But the situation did not improve for the British who were defeated at **Laing's Nek.**
- More reinforcements were brought from Britain and the Cape.
- However, at the **Battle of MajubaHills** on 17th February, 1881, a force of 2,000 Boers defeated 500 British troops.
- This marked the end of the 1st Anglo-Boer War because the British surrendered at Majuba Hills.

RESULTS OF THE WAR

- The was resulted in the defeat of the British because the British were not prepared for the war while the Boers won because they were determined to regain their independence.
- Other results of the war were that;

❖ The war led to the signing of the **Pretoria Convention of 1881** whose terms were;

- The Boers were granted limited internal independence.
- The Foreign affairs of the Transvaal were to be in the hands of the British.
- Discrimination against British goods coming into the Transvaal by the Boers was to be stopped.

- The rights of the Outlanders were to be protected.
- The Native/African affairs in The Transvaal were to be controlled by a British administrator who was to be a resident in Pretoria.

❖ Afrikaner/Boer Nationalism was also boosted.

❖ The Boers victory over the British also boosted their military strength and confidence.

❖ The 1st Anglo-Boer War also led to the London Convention of 1884 whose terms were;

- To restore self-rule to the Transvaal fully
- The Native affairs in the Transvaal were handed over to the Boers and the British representative at Pretoria was recalled.
- The Transvaal territory on the west boundaries was extended into South Tswana territories.
- The British control over the Transvaal foreign affairs was relaxed.

QUESTIONS

1. Describe the events that led to the British annexation of the Transvaal in 1877. Show how the Transvaalers reacted to the Annexation. {12, 8}.
2. Why and how did the British annex the Transvaal? What were the main events and results of the First Anglo-Boer War of 1880 to 1881? {4, 16}.
3. Write brief accounts of **Two** of the following;

   (a) The Annexation of the Transvaal

   (b) The Zulu War of 1879

   (c) The Events and outcome of the First Anglo-Boer War of 1880-1881.
4. Discuss the causes, Course and Results of the First Anglo-Boer War of 1880-1881. {20}

5. Write Brief notes on the following;

   (a) Afrikaner Nationalism.

   (b) The Pretoria Convention of 1881

   (c) The Annexation of the Transvaal of 1877.

THE MINERAL REVOLUTION

- The Mineral Revolution in South Africa was the discovery of Diamonds in 1867 at Kimberley and the discovery of Gold at Witwatersrand in the Transvaal in 1885 and their far reaching social, political and economic consequences.
- The discovery of these minerals marked a turning point in the history of South Africa.
- This is because the discovery of these minerals had social, economic and political impact that had far reaching consequences on the whole history of Southern Africa.

THE DISCOVERY OF DIAMONDS-1867

❖ Diamonds were discovered in 1867 at a place called Kimberley. Until 1871, it was not clear as to who owned these fields because there were five claimants.

❖ These were;

- The Orange Free State
- Batlapin
- Griqualand under the Leadership of Nicolas Waterboer
- The Transvaal and
- Baralong.

- This led to a dispute as to who was the real owner of the diamond fields. As such, all the parties involved decided to invite an independent party to decide in the matter.

- The claimants invited Lord Keate who was the British Governor of Natal. In his ruling, Lord Keate gave the Diamond fields to Nicolas Waterboer of Griqualand.

- This ruling was referred to as the **Keate Arbitration Award of 1871.** In fact, the Orange Free State had a genuine claim to the diamond fields because in 1854, the territory of Kimberley had belonged to her according to the Sand River Convention.

- However, Lord Keate deliberately gave the diamond fields to Nicolas Waterboer, because the British had plans to take over the area of Griqualand.

- The Orange Free State was compensated with £90,000 for the loss of the diamond fields. Lord Keate immediately persuaded Nicolas Waterboer to put his area under British protection.

- Besides, Waterboer was insecure and not strong enough to defend his diamond fields in case of an attack from other groups.

- As such, in 1871, Waterboer put his territory under British Protection. In the same year, the British annexed Griqualand which became part of the Cape.

- In 1873, Griqualand became a crown colony and changed its name to Griqualand West. By 1880, it was under the control of the Cape.

- Initially, small scale miners mined the diamond fields. Later as miming developed and mining fields became deeper, there was need for more capital and machinery.

- As a result, there was a process of **Amalgamation** (coming together) to form huge mining co-operatives for both technical and financial reasons.

- Among the most important companies that emerged was **De Beers Consolidated Mines,** which was owned by Cecil Rhodes and Barney Barnato.

CONSEQUENCES OR EFFECTS OR IMPACTOF THE DISCOVERY OF DIAMONDS

- The diamond discovery had far reaching consequences that changed the whole history of Southern Africa.

Economic Consequences

- The obvious economic consequence for Kimberley and the Cape was that there was economic prosperity. The Kimberley area became a mining area with the development of the Mining Industry. The development of the mining industry had a trickle-down effect. This led to the development of other industries.

- There was development of the manufacturing industry for the manufacture of consumer goods such as clothes, shoes for the growing population in the mining area.

- There was also the development of the Construction Industry for the construction of the much needed infrastructure such as roads, schools, houses railways offices etc.

- The other important industry that developed was the agriculture industry. The area around Kimberley also developed Commercial agriculture. This was in response to the high demand for foodstuffs by the increasing Population of the mining area. In relation with this, the value of land also increased.

- There was also the development of the Transport industry in response to the movement of people and goods to and from the mining areas.

- Another important consequence of the development of the mining industry was that it attracted a lot of Capital investment from Europe and America to develop industries and other facilities that would support the mining industry such as Banks.

Social consequences

- ❖ The Social Consequences of the Diamond discovery can be divided into the positive and Negative. Among the positive consequences were;

- The development of the mining industry led to a process called Labor Migration. The was the movement of both whites and blacks from other areas to the mining area in search of work. Europeans came from the Cape as well as from overseas while Africans came from the rural Areas of South Africa and other countries such as Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Botswana.

- The Discovery also led to an increase in employment opportunities for both blacks and whites.

- The discovery of diamonds also led to raised standards of living for most people.

- There was also an increase in the provision of Social amenities of improved quality such as schools and health facilities.

- The discovery of minerals also led to a process of urbanization, which was the development of cities e.g. Johannesburg was one of the cities that developed as a result of the discovery of minerals.

❖ The negative consequences were;

- The discovery of diamonds led to overpopulation in the mining areas as a result of the labor migrations.

- This overpopulation led to unemployment because the mining industry could not employ all the Labor migrants.

- Those who were not employed by the mines and could not find employment elsewhere became destitute in Town. These started engaging themselves in social vices and crimes such as theft and prostitution.

- Another negative consequence of the Diamond discovery was that it led to the mushrooming of shanty compounds as a result of overpopulation. These compounds were a health hazard because of lack of proper sanitation which led to outbreaks of contagious diseases such as cholera, dysentery and tuberculosis.

- The negative social impact of the discovery of minerals on the rural areas was that it led to underdevelopment. This was because the able bodied young men and women who could have developed the rural areas through agriculture migrated to urban areas to work in the mines. In some areas, this led to starvation and famine.

- Labor migrations also led to the Breakup of families in the Rural Areas.

- The other negative social consequence was the worsening of racial discrimination in the mining industries. African workers in the mines were overworked, had the worst conditions of service and were given very little wages as compared to their white counterparts.

Political Consequences

- One of the political consequences of the discovery of Diamonds was that the Cape increased its political power. The British at the Cape revived their desire to control the whole of South Africa. This resulted into federation schemes.

- There was also an increase in political tension between the Boers and the British. The Boers became hostile towards the especially after the British annexation of Griqualand.

- Another political consequence of the Discovery of diamonds was that there was a change in political leadership in the Transvaal following the events after the discovery. Rev. Thomas Berger replaced Pretorius as the president of the Transvaal. This was because the Boers felt that Pretorius was more sympathetic to the British. This also led to the rise of political leaders such as Paul Kruger who were anti-British.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD-1885

- Gold was discovered in the Transvaal at Witwatersrand in 1885. Prior to this discovery, there were other minor discoveries at Tati and Umfuli north of the Limpopo River.

- But the major discovery of Gold was at Witwatersrand. Unlike the discovery of Diamonds, the gold belonged to the Transvaal.

- During this period, the Transvaal was under the leadership of Paul Kruger. Paul Kruger was anti- British.
- He hated the British with a passion since his childhood when he took part in the Great Trek.
- Despite his hatred for the British, the Transvaal Government under Kruger decided to invite the British to come and exploit the Gold.
- This was because the Transvaal was poverty stricken with no capital to invest in the machinery needed to exploit the gold.
- The British had the capital, machinery and expertise to carryout large scale mining.
- These British minors who settled in the Transvaal were referred to as the "**Outlanders**" which was a Boer word meaning Foreigners.
- The Transvaal Government however benefited from the gold through heavy taxation on the miners.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD

Economic Consequences

- The obvious economic consequence of the discovery of gold was that the Transvaal was transformed from being poor and agricultural based to being one of the richest states in South Africa.
- Just as with the discovery of diamonds, gold also led to the development of industries and attracted foreign investments to the Transvaal.

Social Consequences

- The Social Consequences of the gold discovery were more or less the same as with those of the diamond discovery. (Refer to notes on Diamond Discovery).

Political Consequences

- The Political consequences of the Discovery of gold for the Transvaal were that the Transvaal increased its political power.
- Paul Kruger also became one of the most influential political figures in South Africa.
- The British political interest in the interior of South Africa also increased. Cecil Rhodes in Particular, wanted to acquire the Transvaal as part of the British Empire. This created political tension Between the British and the Boers.
- The discovery of diamonds also created political tension between Paul Kruger's government and the Outlanders.
- Kruger started mistreating the Outlanders by denying then Citizenship and Franchise.
- Besides, Paul Kruger Insisted that the Outlanders did not use English in public. Economically, the Outlanders were heavily taxed.
- The Outlanders grievances led them to plot a coup against the Transvaal Government with the help of Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Starr Leander Jameson.
- This rebellion failed and the incident became known as the Jameson Raid of 1895.

QUESTIONS

1. What economic, Social and political Changes followed the discovery of Diamond and Gold in Southern Africa? {20}.
2. Discuss the Mineral Revolution in South Africa in the Second half of the 19th Century. {20}.
3. Discuss the events that followed the Discovery of Diamonds at Kimberley. What were the consequences of the discovery of the diamonds? {6,14}

4. Discuss the most important economic development in South Africa in the 19th Century. How did this development affect the different peoples of South Africa? {2, 18}.

5. Write brief notes on the following;

   (a) Nicolas Waterboer

   (b) The Keate Arbitration Award of 1871.

   (c) The Outlanders

BRITISH IMPERIALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA

- The term "Imperialism" refers to the penetration of European influences in the underdeveloped areas of Africa and Asia for economic, social and political benefits.

- The new imperialism that started in the 1870s was characterized by a revival of colonial expansion.

- The new imperialism was spearheaded by Britain due to her industrial development.

- The acquisition of territories in Africa was aimed at providing raw materials such as rubber, cocoa, mineral ores. Colonies also provided markets for surplus finished goods from Africa.

- Other countries such as Germany, France and Belgium joined Britain in this acquisition for colonies in Africa.

- This process or the rush to acquire colonies in Africa became Known as the *Scramble for Africa.*

- The discovery of Gold and diamonds in South Africa made South Africa valuable to the Imperialists.

- As such, colonial Rivalries in South Africa were intensified. The British became afraid of the Portuguese and the Germans who became a threat to their interests in South Africa.
- New imperialism also intensified problems between the Boers States in the Interior and the British.
- This was because the Boer States in the interior especially the Transvaal became an obstacle to British Imperialism in South Africa. Individuals such as Paul Kruger and Cecil Rhodes played an important in this imperialist expansion.
- The Imperialist rivalries and political tensions between the two contributed to the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Boer War.

PAUL KRUGER

- Paul Kruger was born in the North East Cape in 1825. He took part in the Great Trek at the Age of 13years in Portigieter's group.
- He became a fearless Commando leader in the Transvaal. Paul Kruger became a symbol of Boer independence and Nationalism.
- He was the President of the Transvaal for four successive terms of office from 1883 to 1898. Kruger had a forceful character and was a persuasive speechmaker.
- Kruger had clear ideas and objectives that were understandable to the Boers in the Transvaal.
- He hated the British with a passion and one of his famous sayings was "Fear God and distrust the British".
- As such, he mistreated the Outlanders and denied them citizenship and franchise.
- This brought him into conflict with the British.
- Kruger also wanted to maintain Boer independence by resisting British imperialism at all cost.

- In addition, his main aim was to expand the Transvaal northwards into Matabeleland especially after the discovery of Gold at Witwatersrand.
- These aims greatly differed with the aims of Cecil Rhodes.
- This created tension and hatred between the British and the Boers. Kruger declared war on the British in 1899.

THE UITLANDERS

- The Outlanders were European settlers who entered the Transvaal to exploit the Gold. The Outlanders were mainly British from the Cape and Britain.
- Three years after the Discovery of the gold, the Outlanders purchased nearly 1/3 of the Transvaal and comprised of 50% of the Transvaal population by 1892.
- They brought skills and capital to the Transvaal and they became very wealthy. The Outlanders were considered as a threat to the Boer way of life.

UITLANDERS GRIEVANCES AND KRUGER'S REACTION

- Paul Kruger did not want the gold wealth to be in the hands of the Outlanders.
- He was determined that this increasing wealth should be turned to the benefit of the Boers.
- To this effect, Kruger and his government imposed rules on the Outlanders that denied the civil rights.

❖ These were;

- Kruger's government imposed heavy and direct taxes on the mining industry.
- High customs duties were imposed on the import of machinery and other manufactured goods that were essential to the development of the mining industry.

- Kruger's government also introduced monopoly concessions in favor of Boer businessmen and Boer industries at the expense of the Outlanders. The concession System therefore raised huge profits on companies owned by the Boers and many Boers invested heavily in them.

- Kruger also feared that the Outlanders would take over the Transvaal government due to their expanding population. To deal with this threat, the government changed the number of years for one to became a citizen from 3years to 10years and this only applied to those who had attend the age of 40years.

- Kruger also denied the Outlanders franchise or the right to vote by limiting voting qualifications to 14 years or residence in the Transvaal

- The Outlanders were also denied Trial by jury.

- They were prevented from speaking English in Public and were forced to follow the Boer Education system.

- The Outlander Capitalists of the gold mining companies were also denied regular supply of cheap and unskilled African labor in favor of Afrikaner farmers in the rural areas.

- When the Outlanders complained to Paul Kruger and his government over the suppressive laws, Kruger was arrogant and rude towards the Outlanders.

- He announced that those who were unwilling to follow the rules were free to pack up and leave the Transvaal.

- He also imposed more strict rules on the Outlanders.

- In reaction to this, the Outlanders started looking for other solution to their problems.

- In collaboration with Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Starr Leander Jameson, the Outlanders tried to overthrow the Transvaal government in the Jameson raid of 1895.

JOHN CECIL RHODES

- Cecil Rhodes was born in 1853 in England. In the 1860s, he came to South Africa to live with his brother on a farm due to ill health, which needed warm weather.
- In the 1880s, he dominated the De Beers Diamond Company, the Gold Consolidated Mines and the BSA Company.
- In 1881, he became a member of the Cape Parliament. In 1890, he became the Prime Minister at the Cape.
- He was an imperialist who did everything possible to expand British rule in South Africa.
- He co-operated with Jan Hofmeyer, a Boer leader of the Afrikaner Bond, which encouraged good relations between the Boers and the British.

❖ Cecil Rhodes' aims in South Africa were;

- To bring all South African States under British rule.
- To use the profits from his mining Companies to administer the United South Africa and develop road and railway networks within South Africa.
- He also wanted to create a British Empire from the Cape to Cairo by extending British Colonial control in Africa and building a railway line from the Cape to Cairo.
- He also wanted to sign treaties with African chiefs to gain control of territories. This led to the signing of treaties such as the Lochner Concession with Lewanika, The Rudd Concession and the Moffat Treaty with Lobengula and many others. Rhodes also aimed at using force where necessary.
- However, Cecil Rhodes was frustrated in his plans by the Transvaal Republic under Paul Kruger.
- Rhodes saw the Transvaal as a stumbling block to his plans in Southern Africa.

- This was because Kruger was determined to maintain the Transvaal independence by resisting British imperialism at whatever cost.
- This created political tension between the British and the Boers.
- In 1895, Cecil Rhodes planned the Jameson Raid.
- This was an attempt to overthrow the Transvaal government to achieve his federation plans.
- He did this under the pretext of rescuing the Outlanders from the hands of Paul Kruger's government.
- In 1896, he resigned as Prime minister of the Cape and continued with his interests in Rhodesia.
- In 1902, he died at a relatively young age of 49 years.

THE JAMESON RAID-1895

- The Jameson Raid was a plan that was formulated by Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Starr Leander Jameson with the help of the Outlanders in the Transvaal in order to overthrow the Transvaal Government under Paul Kruger in 1895.
- The British Government together with the British authorities at the Cape felt that they had a right to intervene in the Transvaal affairs in accordance with the Pretoria Convention of 1881 as to protect the rights of the Outlanders in the Transvaal.
- It was for this reason that Cecil Rhodes and Jameson saw an opportunity to bring the Transvaal under British control.
- Cecil Rhodes wanted to bring the Transvaal under British control because he saw the Transvaal as a stumbling block to his ambitions. Rhodes was determined to see the fall of Kruger's government.
- Rhodes started to secretly supply the Outlanders with firearms.

- The plan was that on the day of the rebellion, Jameson and the BSA Company troops would enter the Transvaal from Bechuanaland to help the Outlanders.
- The Plan of the Raid was completed in December, 1895.
- However, on the day of the planned rebellion, the Outlanders refused to fight.
- The Outlander leaders informed Rhodes about the situation in the Transvaal. Rhodes also wanted to inform Jameson who was in Bechuanaland, unfortunately, the telegram message did not reach him in time because the telegraphic lines had been cut off.
- The message was an order from Rhodes instructing Jameson and his troops to disband.
- On 29th December, 1895, Jameson with a force of 500 men invaded the Transvaal.
- And were moving towards Johannesburg. However, the Boers learnt of the planned invasion and had been watching Jameson and his men all the way.
- They were ambushed by the Boers and forced to surrender. The raid was a failure.

Results of the Jameson Raid

- Jameson and the Outlander leaders were arrested and tried for treason by the British Government.
- Cecil Rhodes was forced to resign as the British Cape prime minister in 1896.
- Afrikaner Nationalism was strengthened.
- Cecil Rhodes' dreams and hopes of uniting South African States were and his Cape to Cairo dream was shattered.
- Kruger became more determined to keep all power from the Hands of the Outlanders.
- The Image of Kruger as a political figure was boosted both at home and abroad.
- The Jameson Raid also strengthened relations between the Boer Republics in the interior.

- From abroad, Kruger received a congratulatory message from Kaiser William II of Germany for defeating the British.

- The Jameson Raid worsened the relationship between the Boers and the British and created hostilities and political tension that led to the outbreak of the 2nd Anglo-Boer War.

QUESTIONS

1. Who were the Outlanders? What were their Grievances and what was Kruger's reaction towards them? {4,8,8}

2. Show the influence on the History of South Africa the differing aims of Paul Kruger and Cecil Rhodes. {10,10}

3. Outline Kruger's attitude and Actions towards the Outlanders. Why did he resist their demands? {16,4}

4. Give an Account of the plans of Cecil Rhodes for British expansion and Control in Southern Africa. What methods did he use and who opposed him? {20}.

5. Give an account of the Jameson Raid of 1895. What were the results of the Raid? {14, 6}.

THE SECOND ANGLO-BOER WAR 1899-1902

- The 2nd Anglo-Boer War was also known as the South African War because it was fought on a large scale and involved all the South African White states.

- The war was also referred to as the "Whiteman's War" because the conflict was between the two white peoples i.e. the Boers and the British.

- In this war, Africans played a minor role as servants, carriers and Wagon pushers.

LONG TERM CAUSES OF THE WAR

❖ The Long terms causes of the War were:

- **Misunderstandings and Suspicions**These misunderstandings and suspicions that developed between the Boers and the British since they first came into contact with each other contributed to the outbreak of the 2nd Anglo-Boer War. Over the years, these conflicts developed into incidents that made the relationship between the Boers and the British Worse. Examples of such incidents were the Great Trek, the annexations of Griqualand and the Transvaal and the 1st Anglo-Boer War of 1880-1881.

- **Results of the First Anglo-Boer War**-The results of the 1st Anglo-Boer War also contributed to the outbreak of the 2nd Anglo-Boer War. The terms of the Pretoria Convention did not solve the problems between the Boers and the British; instead, more problems were created. The terms of the Pretoria Convention still threatened the independence of the Transvaal because the Transvaal was granted limited self-independence as the foreign affairs of the Transvaal were still being controlled by the British. Besides, the Transvaal Government under Paul Kruger did not respect the civil rights of the Outlanders as was stated in the Convention. This created tension between the Boers and the British.

- **The Mineral Revolution**- The Mineral revolution also created a lot of tension and hatred between the British and the Boers that eventually led to the outbreak of the 2nd Anglo-Boer War. When diamonds were discovered at Kimberley, there were problems of ownership. Lord Keate the British Governor of Natal awarded the Diamond fields to Waterboer of Griqualand. This was despite the fact that the Diamond fields legally belonged to the Orange Free State. To make matters worse, the British annexed Griqualand in 1873. This caused a lot of resentment from the Boers.

- Furthermore, when gold was discovered at Witwatersrand in the Transvaal, the Uitlanders rushed there to exploit it.

- Paul Kruger saw the Outlanders as a threat to the Boers and introduced laws to suppress them.

- This led to the Jameson Raid of 1895 that created more resentment and hatred between the British and the Boers.

- The Mineral Revolution also revived the British desire to control the whole of South Africa in a federation.

- These arouse suspicions among the Boers who were afraid of losing their independence.

- **The British Prevention of Transvaal Expansion- Kruger's** main ambition was to establish a strong Transvaal Republic that could control the interior of South Africa. To do this, he needed to expand eastwards, westwards or to the South of the Transvaal. However, the British blocked his every move. This left the Boers locked up and isolated.

- The British feared that Kruger would expand westwards and link up with the Germans in South West Africa, so the British annexed Bechuanaland in 1885. The British also annexed Matabeleland in 1888 to prevent the Boers from Expanding northwards. Kruger resented this interference from the British.

IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF THE WAR

- The immediate cause of the 2nd Anglo-Boer War was the Jameson Raid of 1895 and its results.

- The Jameson Raid intensified hostilities between the Boers and the British. After the resignation off Cecil Rhodes as the Cape prime minister, **Sir Alfred Milner** was sent to South Africa to continue with the British Imperialist Expansion.

- Sir Alfred Milner believed that the British had to have control of the foreign affairs of the Transvaal and interfere in the internal matters when necessary.

- Kruger could not accept this, as he wanted the whole of South Africa under Afrikaner rule.

- A conference was held at Bloemfontein in 1898 where Kruger and Milner met to discuss issues.
- However, both men were too proud and strong willed and were not prepared to give in to the other's demands.
- The conference ended in failure when Kruger walked out of the Conference.
- Sir Alfred Milner realized that he would never achieve British domination in South Africa through negotiations.
- He asked for military reinforcements from other British territories and started preparing for war.
- Milner placed British troops on the Transvaal borders with Natal in readiness for an attack.
- Kruger gave the British an Ultimatum of 11th October 1899 to remove British troops from the Transvaal borders.
- When the British failed to comply with the Ultimatum, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal declared war on the British.

STAGES/COURSE OF THE WAR

- The 1st stage of the 2nd Anglo-Boer War lasted between October 1899 to around January 1900. During this initial stage, the Boers aimed at Achieving quick victories before the arrival of more British troops from overseas. In the first few weeks of the war, the Boers attacked British forces at Ladysmith to the South of Natal, Kimberley and Mafikeng in the North of the Cape. Between December 1899 and January 1900, the Boers also defeated the British at Stormberg and Mergersfontein.
- The 2nd stage of the war started after January 1900. This was because the tide of war changed and the British started winning the War. By January 1900, the British had assembled a huge army in South Africa with reinforcements from Canada, New Zealand

and Australia. Under the new Commands of **Lord Kitchener** and **Lord Roberts,** the British began to recover the losses they suffered during the early stages of the war. As such, by the end of February 1900, Kimberley and Ladysmith had been recaptured and a Boer General Cronje, with 4,000 soldiers surrendered at Paardeberg. In March, 1900, Bloemfontein was captured and the Orange Free State was declared a British Colony.

- By May, Mafikeng was taken over by the British. By the end of June 1900, the British had occupied Johannesburg and the Transvaal capital Pretoria.
- Kruger escaped to Europe and died in Exile in 1904. Therefore, by June 1900, the British had won the war but the Boers refused to accept defeat.
- Their Generals and Armies dispersed into small mounted Commando groups.
- For the next two years, they fought a **Guerilla War** against the British.
- The 3rd stage of the War therefore was Guerilla warfare between 1900 and 1902.
- This war was successful because of the Mobility of the Boers and their familiarity with the Countryside.
- The Boers damaged railway lines, cut telegraphic wires and generally disrupted British supplies and communication.
- They also launched successful attacks against isolated British Columns.
- The British Commander Lord Kitchener introduced the "**Scotched Earth**" tactics to defeat the Boers.
- By this method, Boer farms were burnt, their livestock was seized and their crops destroyed.
- Boer women and children and African servants were taken to concentration camps where many died.
- The Boer leaders were finally forced to surrender.

- The 2nd Anglo-Boer War ended in May 1902 with the signing of the Vereeniging Peace Treaty.

RESULTS OF THE WAR

- After the defeat of the Boers, the leaders gathered on the Banks of the Vaal River to discuss a peace settlement.
- The Treaty that was signed was referred to as the **Vereeniging Peace Treaty** of May 1902.

❖ The terms of the Treaty were;

- The Boers became British subjects and the Orange Free State and the Transvaal became British territories.
- Britain promised the two territories self-government as soon as was possible.
- Equality of language and rights were granted to both the Boers and the British.
- £6 million was given to the Orange Free State and the Transvaal as compensation and for reconstruction of the two territories.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA-1910

- After the 2nd Anglo-Boer War and the signing of the Vereeniging Peace Treaty, another attempt was made to unite all South African States.
- Fortunately it was successful because the Union of South Africa came into being in 1910.

REASONS FOR THIS SUCCESS

- There were a number of political and economic changes after the Vereeniging Peace Treaty that facilitated the formation of the Union of South Africa.

❖ The Political Changes were;

- The introduction of one common administration instead of five separate ones encouraged efficiency and reduced administrative costs.

- In 1907, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal were granted responsible self-governments. This placed the two former Boer on the same political level as Natal and the Cape.

- New Leaders such as Botha and Smuts in the Transvaal and Fischer and Hertzog in the Orange Free State became aware of an industrial world that needed cooperation. This realization made the Boers to become geographically mixed with the British.

- An Afrikaner called Merriman headed the New Government at the Cape. Therefore, the Boers could not object to the formation of the Union of South Africa since it was now based on the conditions laid down by the Boer/Afrikaner leaders instead of the British politicians.

❖ Among the economic changes that contributed to the formation of the Union of South Africa were;

- The introduction of a customs Union in 1903, which provided for a common tariff against the outside world. This customs Union eased economic cooperation between the four colonies of South Africa.

- The railways of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal were brought under one Authority, which reduced rivalries. In 1905, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal signed an agreement with the Cape and Natal Railway Authorities. This brought a closer coordination of the railways in the whole of South Africa and encouraged economic cooperation.

- Due to the above conducive economic and political changes, the formation of the Union of South Africa was made possible.

- A National Convention was held in 1908 to decide on an acceptable format for a Union Constitution.

- The Convention was held at the Cape and delegates from all four colonies and observers from Rhodesia attended.

- The Main discussions at the Convention concerned the Nature of Franchise and racial policies in the united South Africa.

- After so any deliberations, it was agreed that each colony would continue with its franchise policies but that non-whites should not be allowed to have seats in the Union Parliament In this new arrangement, the African Civil and political rights were ignored.

- This paved way for the segregative policies passed by the Afrikaner politicians and the later introduction of the policy of Apartheid.

THE ACT OF UNION-1910

- Despite protests against franchise arrangements in the proposed constitution, the British government approved the proposed constitution, which came into effect in May 1910.

- The British agreed to the new constitution, which was mostly influenced by Afrikaner/Boer racial attitudes as a form of reconciliation between the Boers and the British at the expense of the African rights.

❖ The terms of the Act of Union were as follows;

- The Union Parliament was given supreme Authority over the four colonies, which were to be called provinces in future.

- The leading executive officer was to be the Governor General who was to be appointed by London. He was to be assisted by a Prime Minister and ministers.

- The Union Parliament was to comprise of a House of Assembly and an upper Chamber, the Senate. The Senate was to have representatives from all four provinces i.e. eight

members selected from each province The Senate was also to have eight nominated members, two from each province. Each senator was to hold office for not more than 10 years.

- The House of Assembly was also referred to as the Lower House.
- The new State was to be a federation whose provinces were to be Subordinate to the Union Parliament.
- There was to be a single Supreme Court with Provincial and Local divisions.
- The official languages were to be English and Afrikaans with equal status.
- The Capital was to be divided into three with the Parliament at the Cape, the Executive at Pretoria and the Judiciary at Bloemfontein.

EFFECTS OF THE ACT OF UNION

- The Act of Union was successful in serving the interests of the Boers and the British i.e. there was the feeling of conciliation between the two.
- The Dutch and the English could now co-exist.
- However, the Act of Union failed to completely wipe out the Boers' feelings of superiority and retaining and maintain their identity though it managed to minimize it.
- For Indians and coloreds, the Act of Union achieved partial victory as they were allowed to vote in the Cape and Natal Councils but were not allowed to have seats in the Union Parliament.
- Franchise for Africans was deliberately left out to be dealt with after the formation of the Union.
- However, after the formation of the Union of South Africa, Africans were never granted Franchise.

- Instead, more segregativelaws were passed to suppress Africans. This forced the Africans to start fighting through the rise of African Nationalism.

SOUTH AFRICA AFTER THE UNION

- From 1910 onwards, whites took complete control of the political and economic fields while Africans were left out for fear that they might turn against them.

- The Afrikaners however, cooperated with the British in Politics because they found it very difficult to gain complete political freedom e.g. between 1910 and 1919, Botha cooperated with the English speaking South Africans and Britain which led to the formation of the Nationalist Party.

- Other Afrikaner Nationalist leaders such as Hertzog wanted to achieve complete separate development among the Boers, the British and the Africans.

- This was facilitated by the fact that government was in the hands of the Afrikaners.

- The other problem that the Union of South Africa faced was what side to support during the First World War. In the end, the new government supported Britain.

- This made South Africa to gain considerable power over South West Africa at Versailles Treaty in 1919.

QUESTIONS

1. What were the Terms of the Vereeniging Peace Settlement? Outline (a) Agreements of the National Convention over the Union of South Africa held in 1908 and 1909 and (b) the Provisions of the Union Constitution. {8:4:8}.

2. Write brief notes on the following;

   (a) The Jameson Raid-1895

   (b) The Second Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902. {10:10}

3. What were the Chief causes of the South African War of 1899-1902? How far were the problems solved by the creation of the Union of South Africa in 1910? {16:4}

4. What factors favored the Formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910? Outline the terms of the Act of Union of 1910. {10:10}.

5. Discuss the 2nd Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902. {20}.

THE POLICY OF APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA

- Apartheid was an ideology or a philosophy that was created by Afrikaner Nationalists in the 1930s and included in the South African constitution in 1948 by the Nationalist Party led by Dr. D.F. Malan.

- Apartheid was a policy of separate development that was characterized by racial segregation between whites and non-whites.

- Therefore, Apartheid was racial segregation in politics, jobs, churches, transport, marriages etc.

- The reason for the introduction of the policy of Apartheid was to suppress the Africans.

- This was because between 1909 and 1948, Africans had become more educated than the whites (Boers), were better paid than before and were more aware of their grievances than before.

- The African leaders were also well informed in political matters. Moreover, Africans were in the Majority i.e. they comprised 80% of the South African Population.

- All these factors put together created an African threat to the White Population.

ROOTS OF APARTHEID

- The beginning of Apartheid can be traced to the creation of a Multi-racial Society in South Africa after the arrival of the Dutch in 1652.
- The Emergency of a colored race made the situation worse because the Dutch considered themselves to have been better than the other races.
- The Dutch missionaries also advocated for racial segregation based on the Bible story of Noah and his sons (Genesis 9: 18-28).
- The Dutch Reformed Church encouraged racial Segregation.
- In addition, as early as 1854, the constitution of the South African Boer Republic (Transvaal) clearly stated that "there shall be no equally either in Church or State between a white man and a Black man".
- This shows that the Boers' racial attitudes were deep rooted.
- Racial segregation became worse in the mining industry after the mineral revolution.
- This period was characterized by the economic exploitation of non-whites by the white capitalists.
- This was because the non-whites were given the toughest jobs and little wages in comparison to the whites.
- **CONSOLIDATION OF APARTHEID**
- The period 1910 to 1948 saw the white community in South Africa consolidate their power over the non-whites.
- The Act of Union of 1910 introduced racist policies that aimed at eliminating African Participation in politics in South Africa.

- The South African Government under the Afrikaners introduced a number of racist Acts in order to dominate and exploit non-whites.

❖ Among these Acts were:

- **The 1911 Mines and Works Act**-this Act prevented Africans from performing skilled and semi-skilled jobs through Job segregation. This Act also prevented Africans from going on strike.

- **The 1912 Defense Act**-this Act forbade Africans from joining the South African army to ensure the easy control of Africans.

- **The 1913 Natives Land Act**-This Act ensured the Separation of Races Geographically. The Africans were confined to the Native Reserves, which became simple labor reservoirs for white owned farms and mines.

- **The 1920 Native Affairs Act**-This Act was passed to segregate blacks in politics. The Act provided for the creation of the Council of Native Chiefs to advise the government on the control of Africans. The government controlled the Council.

- **The 1924 Industrial Conciliatory Act**-This Act denied Africans any kind of collective bargaining at places of work. By this Act, all trade Unions were banned and became illegal.

BROEDERBOND AND APARTHEID

- Nationalists or hardcore Afrikaner intellectuals formed a secret society called the **Broederbond** (Brotherhood) in 1918.

- The aim of this organization was to develop and consolidate Boer racial superiority in South Africa.

- This was done through promoting Afrikaner Nationalism and ensuring Afrikaner Domination of the South African social, economic and political structures.

- To achieve this, the organization assisted the Nationalist Government in perpetuating racial segregation and the consolidation of Apartheid after 1948.

- The 87organization made sure that ministerial posts, key posts in Banks, churches, schools, Chancellors at Universities, head of the Police and Army, labor movements were held by members of the Broederbond.

INTENSIFICATION OF APARTHEID AFTER 1948

- The Policy of Apartheid became official and was included in the South African Constitution in 1948 by the Nationalist Government under Dr. D.F Malan.

- This led to the introduction of more intense and serious segregative laws in the Social, political and political spheres.

Social Policies

- **The Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act of 1949**- This Act banned marriages between whites and non-whites. This was done to ensure the survival of a pure white race.

- **The Immorality Act 0f 1950** -This Act made sexual contact between white and non-whites illegal and punishable by a prison sentence. This Act was also passed to ensure the survival of a pure white race.

- **The Population Registration Act of 1950**-This act classified individuals according to race.

- **The Group Areas Act of 1960**- This Act separated the living space between the Blacks and the Whites. This Act was a follow up to the 1913 Natives Land Act. This led to the creation of the Native Reserves that came to be known as **Bantustans.** There were seven Bantustans that were created such as Soweto, Venda and Bophuthatswana. The Bantustans comprised of 13% of the land of South Africa though they were meant to accommodate 80% of the Population. This led to the overcrowding in the Bantustans and other vices such as poverty, ignorance, crime and diseases. In addition, the Bantustans were underdeveloped due to government negligence

- **The Abolition of Passes Act-** This Act strengthened the existing old pass system. In addition to ordinary passes and identity cards that were now consolidated into a reference book. Even women were now required to carry their passbooks when travelling outside their Native Reserves.

- **The Separate Amenities Act of 1953-** This act separated public services such as transport, beaches, stadium, cinema halls, shops, schools and hospitals between "Whites only" and "Non White only".

Economic Policies

- The White capitalists also made laws that suppressed the African economic development and encouraged the economic exploitation of Africans. Among these were;

- **The Prevention of Illegal Squatters Act of 1957-** This Act gave the Government official power to remove Africans from "white land". Africans were expected to live in Native reserves; those who lived elsewhere were considered to be squatters and were removed by force. This destroyed the African Agriculture economy.

- **The Natives Labor Settlement of Disputes Act of1953-** This act forbade Africans from forming or joining Trade Unions.

- **The Industrial Conciliatory Act was amended in 1956-** This led to the separation of racially mixed Trade Unions. Under this Act, the minister of Labor was also empowered to reserve jobs for whites.

- **The Bantu Labor Act of 1954-** This Act also banned strike actions among workers and the breaching of Work Contracts by Africans. African workers were also not allowed to bargain for conditions of service.

Political Policies

- The Nationalist government under Dr.D.F.Malan aimed at dismantling the political institutions created by the United Party under Smuts to carter for blacks, Indians and coloreds.

- By 1946, Indians were allowed some franchise and representation.

- Africans were also being represented politically through the Native representation Council. However, by 1957, the coloreds were removed from the common voting roll in the Cape Province.

❖ The Nationalist government passed the following political laws;

- **The Suppression of Communism Act of 1950**- this Act banned communism in South Africa and any group that was trying to bring social, economic and political reforms. The South African Communist Party was effectively banned.

- **The Bantu Education Act of 1953**- This Act brought African Education under government control. Missionaries were no longer allowed to provide education to Africans. African schools had a new Bantu syllabus, which was inferior to that of the whites. Primary school pupils were taught in their ethnic languages. The reason for providing this inferior education was to ensure white domination. This arrangement led to wide spread demonstrations and boycotts by teachers and Pupils.

- **The Extension of University Education Act of 1957**- This act led to the creation of "Tribal" University Colleges for non-Whites since they were not eligible to enter White Universities. Indians and coloreds also had their own universities.

- **The Separate Representation of Voters Act of 1956**- This Act removed the coloreds from the common voting roll and was no longer allowed to vote in local and general elections.

- **The Bantu Self Government Act of 1959**- This Act applied to the Administration of the Bantustans as political entities. These Bantustans were self-governing states and Africans were allowed to practice their political ambitions within the Bantustans. The Commonwealth of these Bantustans was administered by the South African white regime. All Africans in South Africa belonged to these Bantustans meaning they were no longer citizens of South Africa.

AFRICAN NATIONALISM

- The Rise of African Nationalism in South Africa can be traced to the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910.
- The Act of Union denied the Africans civil and political rights. Besides, the new Union Parliament passed a number of suppressive Laws directed against Africans.
- This led to the rise of African Nationalism, which were the fight for recognition and a demand for political rights of Africans who were in the majority in South Africa.
- In 1912, the **South African Native Congress** (SANC) was formed in order to fight against the formation of the Union of South Africa.
- SANC was renamed as the **African National Congress** (ANC) IN 1923.
- The earliest leaders of the African Nationalism were **Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme,Rev. John Dube** and **JohnThengo Jabavu.**
- These leaders called for a conference of all chiefs and African leaders in 1912 to form an African National Union for the purpose of creating National Unity among Africans and defending African rights.
- This led to the formation of SANC, which was later renamed as ANC.

Aims of ANC

- To fight against racial prejudice.
- To fight for equality before the law.
- To fight for Civil and political rights for all.
- To achieve the unification of all tribes.

- To fight for franchise
- To fight for the provision of better social services such as education and health facilities.
- To fight against the pass system
- Among the earliest grievances of ANC were that the Africans were against the formation of the Union of South Africa.
- This was because the Act of Union had denied Africans civil and political rights. ANC was also protesting against the suppressive laws that the New Union Parliament passed.
- The 1913 Natives Land Act that led to the formation of Native Reserves. ANC also protested against the pass laws that were passed.
- The early African Nationalist leaders used **Non Violent** methods that were inspired by Mahatma Gandhi to achieve their aims.
- They used **Passive Resistance** i.e. refusing to cooperate with government authorities.
- The African Nationalists used petitions and sending delegations to express their grievances to the British Government.
- Apart from ANC, there were other mass movements that formed part of African nationalism.

❖ These were;

- **The Industrial and Commercial Workers Union** -This was a trade Union movement that was formed by **Clement Kadalie** in 1919. This movement appealed to workers especially in the mining industry. This was a protest movement against all forms of exploitation and discrimination in the work places. The ICWU had some political elements that weakened it as a labor movement. Clement Kadalie and the ICWU played an important role in the Rise of African Nationalism in South Africa.

- **African Independent Churches -** Though these were religious movements, the African Independent Churches also provided the earliest forms of resistance to white domination. Independent Churches were breakaway churches from white churches. The independent churches had political elements e.g. they encouraged African leadership in all sectors of life. These churches were a source of Unity among Africans because they recruited on non-ethnic basis. These churches contributed to the rise of African Nationalism.

AFRICAN NATIONALISM AFTER 1948

- The period after 1948 saw the official introduction of the Policy of Apartheid and the intensification of Social, political and economic policies against the Africans.

- As a result, there was a rapid development in African Nationalism with regards to aims, leadership and methods used to fight white domination after 1948.

African Nationalist leaders and their Reaction to Apartheid

- The 1940s saw the rise of a new brand of Nationalist leaders who wanted to use new method to fight the Apartheid Regime. Among these were:

Chief Albert Luthuli.

- Albert Luthuli was a mission educated man. After College, he taught at Adams College from 1920 to 1935.

- In 1935, he was offered the Umvoti Chieftaincy of the Zulu.

- He became responsible for over 5,000 people.

- During his rule, Luthuli became aware of the sufferings of his people especially over land issues.

- Therefore in 1945, he realized the need for political action to solve his people's problems.

- In 1945, he joined ANC and in 1946, he became a member of the Native Representation Council.

- As a result of his political activities in ANC, Luthuli was forced to resign as a chief and concentrated on his political career.
- In 1953, he became the ANC president.
- During his presidency, Luthuli advocated for Non-violence in fighting the Apartheid Regime.
- However, the Government banned him from attending or addressing public meetings.
- Nevertheless, Luthuli continued protesting against Apartheid and organizing boycotts against the Bantu Education Act and the pass system.
- As a result of his activities, Luthuli suffered restrictions and detentions from the government between 1954 and 1967.
- On 5th December, 1961, Luthuli won a Nobel Peace Price after publishing his autobiography entitled *Let My People Go* for advocating for non-violence.
- His main ambition had been to achieve racial partnership in South Africa.
- He was killed in 1867.

Robert Sobukwe

- Sobukwe was born in 1924.
- He was also mission educated and became a language assistant at University of Witwatersrand.
- In 1960, he resigned from his position.
- This was because in March, 1959, he had formed the **Pan African Congress** (PAC).
- This was a breakaway movement from ANC, which at this time was under Luthuli who emphasized the use of Non-violence.

- Sobukwe created a military wing of PAC called **Poqo** (meaning alone or Pure).
- Poqo attacked isolated white farms and installation in order to paralyze the work of the Apartheid Regime.
- Sobukwe also organized protests against the pass laws that led to the Sharpeville Massacre of 1960.
- In 1960, Sobukwe was arrested and sentenced to Robin Islands together with Nelson Mandela.

Nelson Mandela.

- Mandela was born in1918, and was educated at Fort Hare University.
- After graduation, he became a lawyer in Johannesburg with Oliver Tambo.
- Mandela became a member of ANC and organized demonstrations and general strikes against the government. Mandela proved to have been a very good leader and organizer.
- He formed the Youth League of ANC.
- Mandela and the other young leaders of ANC such as Sobukwe initially agreed with the non-violent methods of Struggle.
- However, during the 1960s, and especially after the Sharpeville Massacre, ANC and PAC were banned in April1960. This forced ANC and PAC to start operating secretly and using violence.
- Mandela formed the **Umkonto We Sizwe** (spear of the Nation). Umkonto was the equivalent of PAC's Poqo. It was a military wing of the ANC.
- Umkonto targeted the bombing of economic and political installations as well as the telecommunications lines.

- As a result of his activities, Mandela was arrested and during the Rivonia Trials, he was sentenced to life Imprisonment on Robin Islands until 1990 when he was released.

OTHER FORMS OF RESISTANCE TO APARTHEID

- African Nationalism put up considerable resistance and opposition to the discriminatory laws of Apartheid.

❖ Among these forms of resistance were;

- **Defiance Campaigns of 1952-** Defiance Campaigns of 1952 were ANC sponsored demonstrations, which aimed at persuading many people to break the segregative and discriminatory laws of Apartheid.

- This was done through the refusal to comply with Apartheid laws e.g. the carrying of passes and boycotts of Transport and Education policies.

- **Women Protest Movements-** these were demonstrations by women against Apartheid Laws. For Example, in 1956, Women demonstrated against the carrying of passes.

- In 1959, the government attempted to stop the selling of illicit beer in Durban.

- This led to women to retaliate by destroying property and government Beer halls.

- This also led to crush between the Women and the police as the law deprived the women of their source of income.

- **Student Protest Movements-** after the banning of PAC and ANC, in 1960, there was the rapid emergency of Student protest movements. University students started these protests.

- These student movements advocated for black consciousness and political freedom. **Steve Biko** an African Medical student was very influential in the student movements.

- The South African police murdered him for being an exceptional leader.

- **Peasant Resistance-** this was resistance to government policies in the rural areas in the Native Reserves.

- This resistance took the form of boycotting government Agriculture policies such as refusing to dip animals and fencing land.

- This resistance sometimes became physical between the police and the Peasants.

THE SHARPEVILLE MASSACRE-1960

- The Sharpeville Massacre was an incident that brought the evils of the Policy of Apartheid into the open for the world to see.

- On 21th March, 1960, a huge demonstration was organized by PAC in order to protest against the pass laws.

- About 15, 000 Africans participated in the demonstration. The police fired on the crowd killing over a hundred people. Many were also wounded and many more arrested.

- After the Sharpeville Massacre, the Apartheid regime was confronted with attacks from a growing number of African Independent countries as well as international such as the Commonwealth and the United Nations Organization.

- At the 1961 Commonwealth Conference, criticism of South African Policy of Apartheid was intensified. It became likely that South Africa was going to be expelled.

- However, South Africa withdrew its application for continued membership. In 1960, South Africa became independent of British domination and became a Republic.

- By so doing, South Africa cutoff all ties with Britain.

- African Nationalists within South Africa also gathered momentum. In the 1980s, opposition to Apartheid greatly increased.

- By 1987, the Apartheid regime started negotiating with the banned ANC to bring about reforms in South Africa.

- In 1987, the South African President F.W. De Clerk who succeeded Botha as president relaxed Apartheid laws e.g. he allowed the operations of African political parties and African Nationalist leaders who had been imprisoned were released.

- Nelson Mandela was released from Prison on 11th February 1990.

- Finally, ANC won the one-person One Vote elections in 1994 and formed the first majority African government with Nelson Mandela as the first African president of South Africa.

QUESTIONS

1. Outline the main legistration passed in South Africa since 1948 to effect the operation of the Policy of Apartheid. How did African political leaders in South Africa react? {12, 8}.

2. What role did the following play in the rise of African Nationalism?

   (a) Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme.

   (b) Chief Albert Luthuli.

3. Describe the origins and development of the Bantustan Policy in South Africa. {20}.

4. Trace African reaction to minority rule in South Africa. {20}

5. Give an account of the Political Activities of the African National Congress (ANC) against Minority rule in South Africa up to 1961. {20}.

6. What political and economic progress did the different peoples of South Africa make in the period 1909 to 1961? Describe and explain the circumstances that led to South Africa to become a Republic and Leave the Commonwealth? {20}.

7. Discuss the Social, political and economic policies that were passed to effect the policy of Apartheid in South Africa after 1948. {20}.

8. Discuss how the following leaders contributed to African Nationalism in South Africa;

(a) Albert Luthuli.

(b) Nelson Mandela

(c) Robert Sobukwe {7, 7, 7}