

HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA 241/4

D1 SUMMARIES

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CAUSES OF MIGRATIONS

(a) San and khoikhoi = **CHAIN OF FEEDS**

Climatic condition

Hunting grounds

Adventure

Internal conflicts (civil wars)

Natural calamities like floods

Over population

Famine

Fishing and gathering grounds

Epidemic diseases

External attacks

Drought

Search for pasture and water for their animals.

(b) Bantu migration= **FEED ON WHITE SEA FISH**

Fertile soils

Epidemic diseases

External conflicts

Drought

Over population

Natural calamities

Water and pasture

Harsh climate

Iron deposits (looking for places with iron deposits)

Trade desire

Export their iron working knowledge

Searching for fishing and gathering grounds

Export their centralized administration system

Adventure

Famine

Internal conflicts

SHifting cultivation culture

✓ **Relationship between Bantu and Khoisan e.g. how did the Bantu relate with the Khoisan?**

NOTE:

- The relationship involves teaching, learning, adopting and copying.
- We therefore use phrase like copied, adopted, learnt, taught etc
- However ,they are from the effects of bantu on the khoisan.eg khoisan adopted the idea of bantu iron working .bantu copied a clicking sound from khoisan etc

REASONS FOR DUTCH AND BRITISH SETTLEMENT AT THE CAPE/ IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Unique reasons for Dutch only	Common reason for Dutch and British	Unique reasons for British only
i. Role of Reibeck ii. Formation of DEICO iii. Wreckage of their ship Haarlem 1647 iv. Favourable report of survivors v. Hospitality of the natives vi. To setup a temporary sick/hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertile soils • Need for calling station • To control trade • The deep natural harbours • To setup a defence base • To setup a resting base • Compete with other powers in the far East trade. • Strategic location 	-French/Napoleonic wars -Desire for R/materials -Request of Dutch King William v -Invest surplus capital. -Good relationship between Br and Dutch govt. -To protect missionaries -Desire for prestige -Violation of Amiens treaty of 1802. -Market -Collapse of DEICO

NOTE

1652-1795 - Dutch administration under DEICO.

1795-1802 – First British occupation.

1803-1805/06 – Batavian administration/ government.

1806-1910 – British second administration with their reforms.

MFECANE AND NATION BUILDING

NOTE:

- i) Causes of Mfecane = Shaka`s military reforms and other causes.
- ii) Effects of Mfecane = Effects of Shaka`s military reforms =CHEAP DRAFT IN MIDDLE.
- iii) Shaka`s military reforms can also apply on the following questions;
 - Political organization of Zulu kingdom
 - Method used by shaka to strengthen the Zulu state.
 - Military and political factors for the growth and expansion of the Zulu state.
- iv) Questions on origins/establishment of states e.g. Zulu, Sotho, Swazi etc, consider the following;
 - Origins (unclear)
 - Location of the state
 - History of the founder
 - Innovations/reforms of the founder and factors for the rise of that state.
- v) Factors for the survival of states are got from their organization/way of life, reforms introduced by founders and methods used to establish those states.

Dutch expansion (causes)

Causes = (10% FAMINE AND COCONUT)

- **10%** cattle taken as grazing rights
- F**ertile soils in interior.
- A**frican attacks not protected.
- M**ilitary weakness of African interior
- I**ncreased population, independence from DEICO.
- N**ot allowed to sell goods to other companies.
- E**ducation not given to settler children.
- A**dventure.
- N**omadic nature.
- D**enied ownership of land.
- C**orruption of the company.
- O**ver taxation of DEICO.
- C**limate in interior.
- O**ffer low prices for their produce.
- N**ot given big contacts.
- U**noccupied land in interior.
- T**erritorial expansion of Boers at the time.

EFFECTS (CHEAP DRAFT IN MIDDLE)

- C**ultural decline
- H**ospitality increased
- E**nslavement
- A**uthority
- P**overty, property lost
- D**earth, depopulation
- R**eserves
- A**gricultural decline
- F**amine
- T**rade decline
- I**ndependence lost
- N**ationalism increased
- M**isery and suffering
- I**ncreased white population
- D**efeat of Africans
- D**isplacement
- L**and lost
- E**conomy decline

NOTE

QUESTIONS WITH SHARED ANSWERS

- Effects of early Dutch expansion on Africans.
- Effects of Kaffir wars.
- Common effects of African rebellions.
- Effects of great trek.
- Effects of Shaka`s wars/Mfecane.
- Effects of D.R.C on Blacks.
- Negative effects of mineral revolution on Africans.
- Effects of Anglo-Boer wars on Africans.
- Effects of Anglo-Boer treaties on Africans.
- Effects of Bantustans on Africans.
- Effects of Apartheid on Africans.
- Effects of Soweto/Sharpeville to the Africans.

**CHEAP DRAFT IN
MIDDLE**

AFRICAN WARS = (FEW RIDER MEN FIL IN MI COURT)

Common causes of African wars.

Failure of peaceful means.

Early victory of Africans.

Warrior nature of Africans

Racism by whites.

Imperialism of whites.

Disrespect of African leaders.

Enslavement of Africans.

Raids and counter raids

Mistaken identity of whites.

Enimity, mistrust and suspicion.

Natural calamities.

Forced labour.

Independent desire.

Land grabbing.

Inspirational leaders.

Nationalistic spirit.

Mistreatment of Africans.

Influence of Christianity (negative)

Cultural protection.

Over population of whites.

Undermining African leaders.

Reserves created for Africans

Taxation policy.

Reasons for defeat of Africans/failure of wars.

(I PULLED SANDRA`S BELT)

Inferior weapon

Poor fighting tactics

Unity and cooperation

Low levels of African nationalism

Lack of strong standing army

Economic weakness

Determination of whites

Superior weapons of whites

Assistances of whites by home governments.

Natural calamities

Disunity of Africans

Removal of guns from Africans

Able leadership of whites

Scotched earth policy by whites

Betrayal and collaboration of some Africans

Economic strength of whites

Lack of strong able leaders

Traditional beliefs among Africans

Reasons for defeat of whites by

Africans (only Basuto war.)

- Able African leaders.
- Africans had guns.
- Adequate food supply.
- Africans were united.
- Africans were many in number.
- Africans were determined.
- Africans used surprise attacks.
- Whites underestimated Africans.
- White-white conflicts at the time.
- Topography was in favor of Africans.

CAUSES OF GREAT TREK BATTLES (1836 Vegkop battle & 1838 Blood river battle)

Growing African nationalism
Racism
Enmity of the races.
Arrival of Boers in African land.
Theft of African cattle
Raids and counter raids
Early victory of Africans
Killing of trekkers
War like nature of Africans
African desire to protect independence
Regarding whites as wizards
Boer nationalism
Land grabbing
Occurrence of great trek
Outbreak of famine and drought
Determination of Boers.
(GREAT TREK WAR BLOOD)

OR

Long term enmity
Earlier African victories, enmity
Able leadership
Determination of Boers
Independence need by Africans
Nature of Africans
Great trek occurrence
Wizards i.e Mlungu
Arrogance of Boers/racial prejudice

Raids for food and cattle
African nationalism
Gun possession on both sides
Imperialism of Boers

(LEADING WARAGI)

ANNEXATIONS

STATE	YEAR OF ANNEXATION	COMMON REASONS=FRED BIPASS HOPE
1. Transvaal	1877	Fertile soils Rumor of mineral Enmity between the two Discourage further Boer migration Boer nationalism was a threat Imperialism of the British Poverty/bankruptcy African enslavement to stop Subjects of British i.e. Boers Stop Boers from stealing African land. Habit of British following Boers. Open trade links in interior Protect Boers from African attacks End insecurity in the interior
2. O.F.S	1848	
3. Natal	1843	

ANGLO-BOER WARS

COMMON CAUSES OF THE FIRST ANGLO-BOER WAR (1880-81)

JAMESON RAID (1895) AND THE SECOND ANGLO-BOER WAR (1899-1902)

- Long term enmity since the great trek.
- Rise of British imperialism.
- Increased Boer nationalism and unity.
- British regarded Boers as their subjects.
- Scramble for mineral riches.
- Unimpressive British past military record.
- Arrival and increasing number of Uilanders in Transvaal.
- Desire by Boers to defend their independence.
- Failure of peaceful means (Boers and British)
- Boers` mistreatment of Uilanders in Transvaal.
- British desire to federate S.A/form a union gvt.
- Rise of uncompromising leaders e.g. Paul Kruger
- British desire to crash Boer nationalism and independence.

SPECIFIC/UNIQUE CAUSES

1 ST ANGLO-BOER WAR	JAMESON RAID
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Annexation of Transvaal (1877)✓ 1879 meeting of Boers at Wonderfontein✓ Over taxation of Boer farmer`s property by the British✓ Transvaal failure to pay Br debt✓ British refusal to grant Transvaal independence.✓ The confiscation of the Boer farmers property by the British. <p>PLUS THE GENERAL CAUSES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Role of Cecil Rhodes✓ Role of Dr Jameson✓ Role of Sir Hercules Robinson✓ Role of Joseph Chamberlain✓ Role of Frank Rhodes (Cecil`s bro)✓ Role of Miss Flora Shaw (editor)✓ Br surrounding of Transvaal (1895)✓ Br desire to revenge (1st Anglo-Boer war)✓ Formation of Br S.A company✓ Br annexation of Bechuanaland✓ Role of Uilanders reform committee (1892)✓ Uncompromising character of Kruger and Cecil)

	✓ Kruger's closure of transport routes to the cape annoyed the Br e.g. railways ✓ THEN ADD ON THE FORMS OF MISTREATMENT BY PAUL KRUGGER TO THE UTILANDERS. <u>Each form gives you a point.</u>
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IMPORTANT NOTES ON THE JAMESON RAID.

- * Cecil Rhodes – Prime minister of the cape/British and chief planner of the raid
- * Dr. Starr Leander Jameson – Commanded the raid against the Boers.
- * Sir. Hercutes Robinson – British high commissioner (encouraged the raid)
- * Joseph Chamberlain – British colonial secretary (encouraged the raid)
- * Frank Rhodes – Cecil Rhodes` elder brother (was to smuggle fire arms into Transvaal and incite Utilanders to revolt.)
- * Miss Flora Shaw – News editor (was to publish the raid)

UNIQUE CAUSES OF THE SECOND ANGLO-BOER WAR.

(These do not apply on the first Anglo-Boer war and the Jameson raid).

- ❖ British encirclement/surrounding of the Boer republics e.g Transvaal and O.F.S.
- ❖ Breakdown of earlier peace efforts e.g unfair terms of the 1881 Pretoria treaty.
- ❖ Failure of Jameson raid/British desire to revenge.
- ❖ Congratulatory message of Kaiser William ii
- ❖ Re-election of Paul Kruger.
- ❖ The coming Sir Alfred Milner as British high commissioner (he was imperialistic and a war monger)
- ❖ The murder of a Utilander.
- ❖ The age of scramble and partition.
- ❖ Humiliating defeat of British in 1st Anglo-Boer war.
- ❖ Alfred Milner's stationing of troops near Transvaal borders.
- ❖ British refusal to respect the Boer Ultimatum of 48 hrs.

SUMMARY OF ANGLO-BOER CONFLICTS

WAR	OTHER NAMES	YEAR	PARTICIPANTS	WINNER
1 st ANGLO-BOER WAR	- Transvaal war of independence - Battle of Majuba hills	1880-1881	<u>British</u> Lord Carnarvon Gen Colley Vs. <u>Boers</u> Paul Kruger Joubert	BOERS/DUTCH
JAMESON RAID	▪ Conflict b/n Paul Kruger and Cecil Rhodes	1895	<u>British</u> Cecil Rhodes Dr.S.L.Jameson Vs. <u>Boers</u> Paul Kruger	BOERS
2 ND ANGLO-BOER WAR	▪ Gentleman`s war ▪ South African war ▪ Whiteman`s war	1899-1902	<u>British</u> Alfred Milner Gen Roberts Lord Kitchener Vs <u>Boers</u> Paul Kruger Louis Botha Smuts Hertzog etc	BRITISH

NOTE

MAJOR EVENTS THAT SPARKED OFF EACH OF THESE THREE WARS

- 1st Anglo-Boer war —→ British annexation of Transvaal (1877)
▪ Boer farmer tax incident
- 2nd Anglo-Boer war —→ Boer farmer killing a Uitlander and non-response of Paul Kruger.
- Jameson raid —→ Paul Kruger mistreatment of Uitlanders.

SUMMARY OF TERMS (VEREENIGING TREATY 1902)

NOTE:

These terms are summarized in a word/mnemonic “**I LOVE HER DAD FAHAD C**”

Independence Transvaal and O.F.S was to be lost.

Lay down weapons i.e Boers

Orange Free State was to change name to Orange River colony

Voting rights of Africans were to be denied.

Equal trade opportunities were to be granted for Br & Boer goods.

Hoisting of British flag was to be done in Transvaal.

Equal language status of both English and Dutch.

Release of Boer prisoners of war was to be done.

Development loan of 30 million pounds was to be given to Boers.

Arms were to be kept by Boers for protection against African attacks.

Disarming of Africans was to be done.

Future independence was to be given to Transvaal and O.F.S.

African rights protection by British was to stop.

Her majesty the queen of England was to be stopped.

Africans were to remain in reserves until further notice.

Discrimination of British goods was to be stopped.

Compensation of 3 million pounds was to be given to the Boers.

NOTE:

- No explanation is needed for the terms, just state them.
- All the terms must be in future tense e.g was to be, were to be.
- Effects of a treaty = terms in past tense.

SUMMARY OF TERMS (PRETORIA CONVENTION 1881)

= HER SINFUL ACT

Hoisting of the British flag was to be done.

Equal rights were to be extended to Utilanders.

Resident British was to be placed in Transvaal.

Slavery practiced by the Boers was to be stopped.

Independence of Transvaal was to be lost.

Native affairs of Transvaal were to be handles by Br.

Free trade was to be ensured between Boers and Br.

Utilanders were to be given special consideration.

Little bickering/conflicts between Br and Boer were to be ended.

All Transvaal borders were to be redrawn.

Civil rights of Utilanders were to be restored and protected.

Transvaal was to be granted internal self-governance.

(Then add on other terms) like;

- Boers were to accept the power of her majesty.
- British were to look after African rights.
- Anglo-Boer war was to end.
- British federation plans were to be abandoned.
- Anybody practicing slavery was to be heavily punished.

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SUMMARY OF THE THREE ANGLO-BOER TREATIES

TREATY NAME	YEAR OF SIGNING	TOWN/PLACE	MAJOR AGENDA
1. Pretoria Convention 2.	1881 (August)	Pretoria, capital of Transvaal	To end 1 st Anglo-Boer war
3. Vereeniging treaty	1902 (May)	Vereeniging	To end 2 nd Anglo-Boer war
4. National convention	1908	Durban	To draft the union constitution

SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR THE CALLING OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION/SIGNING THE 1910 ACT OF UNION

= (NSUBUGA STEVVE)

National language, (to decide on the issue of national language)

Share minerals (to discuss sharing of minerals between whites)

Unite whites (to promote unity between Boers and British)

Boer nationalism (kill Boer nationalism)

Union government (to discuss the nature of union government)

Germany-Boer alliance (to avoid possible Germ-Boer alliance)

Anglo-Boer wars (to avoid other Anglo-Boer wars)

Sort out inter-territory railway and customs differences

Towns (to determine location of capital city)

End enmity between whites (Boers and British)

Vereeniging treaty (its favorable terms)

Voting (to determine nature of voting rights of various races)

Economic cooperation (promote economic cooperation)

Plus others e.g.

- To determine who would be the leader of the union.
- To discuss the union constitution (this applies on national convention)
- To find solution to the increasing number of Indians in South Africa.
- To determine how different races were to relate in S.A
- The death of hardliners e.g (Cecil Rhodes 1902) and Paul Kruger 1904)

- To reduce administrative costs.
- Appearance of new leaders on S.A scene e.g Hertzog, Smuts, Botha and Mterriman etc

NOTE:

Reasons for
Terms of
Effects } National convention (1908) + Act of Union (1910) Are the Same

SUMMARY OF THE TERMS
(National Convention and Act of Union)

- Note that terms are presented in future tense e.g was to be, were to be
- These terms were based on leadership, voting, distribution of towns, position of non-whites, language, and parliament.

If you get the above areas on your finger tips and master at least 3 terms from each of those areas, then this will become one of your simplest areas to attempt

TERMS ON LEADERSHIP

- ✓ Union govt was to be adopted.
- ✓ Was to be headed by a governor general.
- ✓ Queen of England was to be overall controller of govt.
- ✓ Prime minister was to help the governor general.
- ✓ Ten ministers were to assist the prime minister.

TERMS ON PARLIAMENT.

- ✓ Union parliament was to be adopted.
- ✓ Was to be divided into two i.e lower and upper house.
- ✓ Lower house members to serve 5 years then re-elected.
- ✓ Upper house/senate were to serve 10 years then re-elected.
- ✓ Lower house was to discuss and make laws.
- ✓ Upper house was to approve and pass laws.

TERMS ON POSITION OF TOWNS.

- ✓ The four states were to become provinces of S.A.
- ✓ Each province was to cater for its social and economic needs.
- ✓ Bloemfontein was to be the judicial capital.
- ✓ Cape Town was to be the legislative capital of the union.

- ✓ Pretoria was to be the executive capital/presidential seat of the union govt.
- ✓ The name Orange River colony was to become Orange Free State.

TERMS ON EQUALITY AND LANGUAGE.

- ✓ English and Dutch languages were to official with equal status.
- ✓ There was to be equality among white's races.
- ✓ Whites were to live as brothers and sisters.
- ✓ Boers and British were to forgive each other for their past mistakes.

TERMS ON POSITION OF AFRICANS

- ✓ African status in S.A was to be lowered to 2nd class citizens.
- ✓ Africans were not to sit in the union parliament.
- ✓ A white missionary was to be nominated to represent Africans.
- ✓ Only rich/educated Africans in cape and Natal colonies were to vote and be voted for.
- ✓ Africans were to be subjected to forced labour.
- ✓ Africans living in Boer controlled areas were not to vote or be voted for.

NOTE:

- ✓ For the **results** of the 1908 national convention and 1910 Act of Union, just change the above terms to past tense. Eg
- ✓ Led to loss of voting rights by Africans
- ✓ Africans were subjected to forced labour.
- ✓ Led to establishment of the union parliament.
- ✓ Led to unity between Boers and British
- ✓ Laid ground for apartheid policies in S.A.

APARTHEID AND BANTUSTANS

NOTE:

- Reason for/aims of establishing Apartheid= Reasons for/aims of establishing Bantustans.
- Effects of Apartheid = effects of Bantustans
= {**CHEAP DRAFT IN MIDDLE**}
- Bantustans were **not slums**, they were just isolated homelands of the blacks in South Africa. Eg Gazankuru, Venda, Lebowa, Transkei, Ciskei etc.

APARTHEID UPRISINGS.

SHARPVILLE SHOOTING	SOWETO UPRISING
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Also called Anti-pass protests- Occurred on 21st March 1960- During Premier Verwoerd's govt- Mainly against pass laws- Organized by ANC and PAC laws- Took place in dirty town of Sharpeville	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Also called students riots/ Soweto riots.- Occurred on 16th June 1976- During Premier Voster's govt.- Mainly attacking inferior education system.- Organized by student leaders.- In the dirty town of Soweto
UNIQUE CAUSES <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Mass marching to Sharpeville police.- Burning of pass books.- Shooting of over 60 defenceless protestors- Unprofessional instructions of col.Piennar- Role of Sobhukwe (action not words)- Racist attitude of Premier Verwoed- Demonstrators were provocative- Role of political parties e.g ANC- Lack of freedom of association.	UNIQUE CAUSES <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Use of Dutch language.- Inferior curriculum- Poor classroom conditions- Separate universities.- Vernacularisation of education- Not given professional courses- Poor quality examinations- Not funding Africa education- Against agricultural lessons.- Removing Bantu education from missionary control- Arrest of Steve Biko- Imprisonment of political leaders e.g Mandela- Training Africans in manual jobs.

COMMON CAUSES OF SHARPVILLE MASSACRE AND SOWETO UPRISING

- ❖ Need to regain their independence.
- ❖ Against apartheid and its discrimination.
- ❖ Low wages given to Africans
- ❖ Forced labour of Africans.
- ❖ Widespread of poverty.
- ❖ Arrest of Africans without trial.
- ❖ Rise of African nationalism.
- ❖ The use of movement passes/pass books/laws.
- ❖ Failure of peaceful means.
- ❖ Widespread slogan of "Africa for Africans."
- ❖ Land grabbing of the whites.
- ❖ Forcing Africans into Bantustans.
- ❖ Exclusion of Africans from politics.