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**SALAAMA ROAD**

**HISTORY SOUTH AFRICA 241/4**

**ORGANISED BY KAUNDA KENETH**

**UNDER THE THEME PATRIOTISM THROUGH** ‘EDUCATION IS THE WAY TO GO’

**CONTACT: 0785 197 828/ 0703 938 609**

**Qn.1(a). Describe the migration and settlement of the Hotntots into South Africa.**

* The Hotentots were the Khoikhoi of South Africa.
* They were called Hotentos by the Dutch. Hotentots is an abusive term meaning primitive.
* They called themselves Khoikhoi meaning ‘men of men’.
* They were the second group of inhabitant in South Africa after the san.
* They are closely related to the san only that they are slightly taller and more light skinned.
* They belonged to the Bushmanoid or Khoisan family.
* They spoke with a click sound.
* Their origin is not clear but they are said to have originated from either east or central Africa.
* Rock paintings in these areas suggest that they originated from there.
* Their migration is believed to have taken place between the 9th and 13th century.
* They moved south wards into south Africa
* They divided themselves into four groups i.e. the Nama, Gona, Cochoqua and Korona.
* The Nama were also called western khoikhoi, they moved west wards along River Orange up to Namibia where they settled.
* The Gona were also called the Eastern khoikhoi. They moved eastwards up o River fish and they settled in the river fish valley.
* The Cochoqua were also called the cape. Khoikhoi. They moved southwards up to the cape and settled there.
* The Korana moved southwards to Griqualand west and settled there.
* Other khoikhoi settled in the area of Saldhana Bay, Table Bay, Mossel Bay and Vassel Bay.
* Others settled between the Atlantic Coast and the Buffalo coast.
* They also spread to the desert areas of the Kalahari Desert and settled there.
* Many also settled in the Namib Desert.
* Others moved to the countries of Angola and Boswana.
* They also moved as far as Lesotho and Swazi highlands.
* Many of them also settled in the provinces of Transvaal and Orange Free State.

**Map**

**1b) Compare and contrast their way of life with that of the Bushmen.**

* The Bushmen were the san.
* They were called Bushmen by the Dutch because they lived in thee bush.
* They were the earliest inhabitants of south Africa
* They belonged to the Bushmanoid or Khoikhoi family.
* They were closely related to the Khoikhoi and had many similar characteristics in their way of life with the Khoikhoi and some differences.

**Similarities;**

**Economically**

* They both depended on the bush
* They both carried out hunting
* They both practiced gathering
* They both practiced fishing
* They both never grew any crops
* They both carried out pottery
* Land was communally owned among the Khoisan.
* They both reared a dog for hunting and security
* They both made poisonous arrows for hunting.
* They both traded with their neighbors
* They both lived a nomadic life looking for hunting grounds
* There was division of labour according to sex. Men hunted and women gathered.
* They both raided each other and their neighbors for animals and food.

**Socially**

* The family was the basic social unit among the khoisan where relatives lived.
* They had weak family ties and never cared for the sick and old.
* Elders were highly respected among wisdom.
* Elders were a source of knowledge and wisdom
* They had a click sound in their language.
* They both practiced polygamous marriages.
* They both married at an early age.
* After marriage, the husband would live with the family of the wife for some time, hunting for them until the birth of the first born.
* They danced at the appearance of the new and full moon.
* They practiced initiation ceremonies where the youth were initiated into adulthood.
* They celebrated important stages of life like birth, death, marriage, e.t.c
* They drank fermented juice and honey during their social ceremonies.
* They both practiced art and painting.
* They believed in the Supreme Being as the creator of the universe.
* They both respected the praying mantis
* They offered sacrifices to god especially during times of trouble.
* They believed that the praying mantis lived in heaven with the souls of thee dead.

**Politically**

* They never had centralized system of administration.
* Thy ha independently administered settlements
* They both had a council of elders that made decisions on behalf of the people.
* They held council meetings to discuss important matters affecting society.
* Membership to thee counsel was open to all and decisions were made by the general consensus.
* Their leaders ruled according to accepted customary laws.
* They were friendly unless provoked.
* They protected their land from intruders
* Women had no say in the politics of society.
* They had no standing army but security was provided by the youth.

**Differences**

**Economically**

* The Khoikhoi reared animals while the san did not
* Therefore the Khoikhoi lived a better material life than the an

**Socially**

* The San lived in very small groups of 25-70 people while the Khoikhoi lived in larger groups of between 600-2000 people.
* The San married at a very early age of 14-15 years for boys and 7-8 years for girls while the Khoikhoi married at a later age of 16-17 for boys and 13-14 for girls.
* Marriage among the San was endogamous while among the khoikhoi, it was exogamous.
* He San never built any shelters and lived in caves and big trees while the khoikhoi built bee hive like structures with dome some shapes.
* The San called their god Kagen while the khoikhoi called him Tsui-Goab.

**Politically**

* The San were headed by a village headman while the khoikhoi by a chief.

**In conclusion, the khoikhoi and the san were very closely related in their social, political and economic organization**.

**2.a) How did the central Bantu settle into S. Africa?**

**b) What were the effects of their settlement on the people of S. Africa?**

**a)**

**Intro;**

The central Bantu were also known as the Sotho-Tswna. They were called central Bantu because they followed the central route on their way to South Africa. OR

They were the second group of Bantu to migrate to South Africa after the shone – Venda. OR

They lived in Western Sudanic areas of West Africa/Nigeria- Cameroon area/Congo Basin before migrating to South Africa. They claimed to have originated from the ancestry of Mangope/Marolong.

**Body;**

* The migration and settlement of the Sotho- Tswana is still unclear/debatable among historian.
* Its however believed that from West Africa, thee Sotho-Tswana used the central route or passed through the areas between lakes Tanganyika and Malawi
* They believed to have arrived in South Africa by the 13th century.
* Their migration to South Africa was slow/gradual/seasonal and occurred mainly in groups.
* On reaching South Africa they 1st settled in the area to then north of the point at which rivers Vaal and orange meet/converge.
* The Sotho-Tswana were divided into the Sotho and Tswana speaking people.
* The Tswana/Batswana settled in Botswana formerly known as Bechuanaland.
* The Sotho however was sub-divided into Northern, central and Southern Sotho.
* Then Northern and central Sotho, settled in north and central Transvaal respectively
* The southern Sotho/Basuthoinle Sotho formerly known s Basuto land.
* The Sotho-Tswana mainly settled in the areas between the Drakensburg unit and Kalahari desert.
* Later however they expanded to the Es/West and south as far s river orange
* Those who went east warded stopped and settled at place where rivers oval and orange meet.
* Some Northern Basothu went as far as the northern tip of one oval river.
* Their west ward expansion was checked by the Kalahari Desert while their east ward expansion was checked by the Drankensburg Mountain.
* However a small group of the Sotho-Tswana called Tawana who were brave enough crossed the desert (Kalahari) and settle on the shores of lake Ngami.
* Some few tribes of the northern Sotho like Tswpong and Birwa settled in Botswana.
* Other tribes of the Sotho-Tswana like Pedi were forced by Mfecan into the units of present Transvaal.
* Very few of them extended into the cape because of the drier condition there.

**Conclusion**

**The migration and settlement of Sotho-Tswana is still debatable/ unclear among historians as given above.**

The Sotho-Tswana settled in various areas of South Africa by 1800 e.g in Botswana, Lesotho and long lakes and rivers as seen above.

**2b)**

**Intro:**

The effects of the migration of the Sotho-Tswana were both positive and negative on the people of South Africa.

**Or**

The effects of their migration on the people of South Africa were politically, socially and economically as seen below.

**Body**

**Negatively,**

The khoisan were displaced into unfavorable areas like Kakhari desert.

They brought in wars of conquest against the local people hence leading to insecurity.

They raided animals of the khokhori.

Khoisan lost their lives.

There was depopulation aing the Khoisan due to wide spread loss of lives.

The local people became poor mainly after losing their properly to Bantu (Sotho-Tswana / Central Bantu)

The Khoisan lost their land to the Sotho-Tswana

Khoisan were fought, defeated an conquered by the Sotho-Tswana

There was an increased conflict to the Khoisan and the Central Bantu mainly over land and cattle.

There was increased population in South Africa with it negative impacts like land shortage.

Increased suffering and misery among the Khoisan.

The local people (Khoisan) were enslaved by Bantu.

Khoisan leaders lost their powers and authority to the Bantu (Sotho-Tswana/central Bantu)

Khoisan was detribalized/de-culturalised as they lost their cultural values and copied Bantu ways of life.

**Positively**

The central Bantu intermarried with the local people like Thembu.

Local people mainly Khoikhoi copied Bantu skills like iron working.

The Khoisan learnt curving and weaving from central Bantu.

The Khoisan dropped weaker weapons made out of stones and now used irons implements like spears, arrows, and pangas e.t,c.

The Khoisan was introduced to the idea of living a settle life.

The local people like the Khoikhoi were introduced to the new crops like pumpkins, millet, sorghum,e.t.c

Later the Khoikhoi learnt crop growing from the central Bantu.

Later the local people barter traded within central Bantu.

The Bantu exchanged their products like grains and iron implements with Khoikhoi cattle, sheep, and hunted meat, e.t.c.

**Conclusion**

**The effects of the settlement of the central Bantu on the people of South Africa were negative as seen above** **Or**

The effects were both long term and short term/ politically, economically, social as given above.

**Qn.3a) Describe the course of Dutch migration into the interior from 1835-1852.**

* It was mass movement of the Boer from the Cape into the interior.
* It was popularly known as the Gret trek or Boer Exodus or Afrikaner migration.
* It took place between 1834-1852.
* It started from areas of Graaf – Reinet to the ape.
* Other started from Tarka District and others from Graham Town.
* Piet Retief red the declaration that started the great trek.
* They moved with all their property, women and children using ex-drawn wagon or chariot.
* They were over 10,000 trekkers in the first 10 years.
* They migrated in three groups each group with their own leaders.

**The first group;**

* The first group was led by Louis Trigardt and Jan Van Rensburg.
* It left the ape in November 1835.
* Moved East wards and North wards.
* It was ill equipped and not ready for the journey
* They crossed river Orange and Vaal.
* They first settled in the areas of Zoutpansburg in North Transvaal.
* They tried to setup a settlement in the Limpopo Valley but were killed by the inhabitants there.
* They left Transvaal up to Maputo (Laurnco Marques)
* Out of 100 who left the Cape, only 27 survived.
* Many of them died of malaria and their cattle died of Rinder pest.

**The second group;**

* The second group was the largest group of the treakers.
* It was led by Henrick Portgiettor, Sarel Cilliers and Gerrit Maritz.
* They started their journey from Tark District in early 1836.
* They moved North wards and crossed river Orange.
* They moved to Ndebele land Mzilikazi.
* They were attacked by the Ndebele who took their cattle.
* The Boers re-organized and fought the Ndebele in the war of Vegtop on 19th October, 1836.
* They defeated the Ndebele and chased them northwards into central Africa.
* They established the Republic of Orange Free State.

**The third group;**

* The third group was the last group of the trekkers.
* It was led by Piet Retief.
* It left the Cape in 1836
* It move Northwards an North-East ward
* It moved up to Zulu land under Dingane
* They met stiff resistance from the Zulu.
* They ake for land from the Zulu and Dingane promised them land on condition that they return his Cattle from the Tlokwa under Sekonyela.
* Peit Retief easily tricked Sekonyela and got back Zulu cattle.
* The easy return of the cattle surprised Dingane who was not ready to give land to the Boers.
* He therefore planned to kill Piet Retief with other Boer leaders.
* He therefore organized a beer party on February, 1837 to celebrate the return of the cattle.
* During the party Dingane ordered his men to kill Piet Retief
* The Zulu’s destroyed all the Boer camps.
* The Boers appointed Andreas Pretorius as their new leader.
* Pretorius organized the war of revenge
* They fought the Zulus in the Blood River war of 1838.
* Dingane was defeated and forced surrender a large part of Natal to the Boers.
* The Boers then established the Republic of Natal with its headquarters at Piet Maritzburg
* The Boer supported Mpande to overthrow Dingane.
* Dingane escaped to Swaziland where he was killed
* In 1843, the British annexed Natal.
* Radical Boers who did not want to be under British control in Natal crossed the river Vaal and established the republic of Transvaal.
* In 1852, the British annexed natal temporarily but granted it independence.

**A map is required**.

**3b) Why did the Trekkers fight the Africans during their migration?**

* The Trekkers fought the Africans in two major wars i.e the battle of Vegkop and the battle of Blood River.
* In the battle of Vegkop, the Boers of the second group fought the Ndebele under Mzilikazi in October 1836.
* In the battle of Blood River, the Boers of the third group fought the Zulu in December, 1838
* The wars were caused by the following factors
* The Great Trek that brought the Boers into contact with the Africans.
* The increasing number of Boers in the interior
* The Africans never wanted to lose their independence.
* The Boers never wanted to return to the Cape.
* The Boers were determined to establish independence republics in the interior.
* The Boers wanted to take over African land.
* Boer arrogance and pride annoyed the Africans.
* The Boers had gun which encouraged them to fight the Africans.
* The long standing enmity between the Boers and the Africans.
* The long standing enmity between the Boers and the Africans made them to fight.
* The Africans had earlier defeated the Boers which encouraged them to fight.
* The Ndebele and Zulu were war-like societies which encouraged them to fight.
* The Africans considered Boer as witches leading to war.
* The fear, suspicion and mistrust between the Boers and Africans also made them to fight.
* The failure of the negotiations over land also led to war e.g negotiations with Dangane.
* Raids and counter raids for cattle also made them to fight.
* There was famine on both sides which led to war.
* The killing of the trekkers also led to war e.g the Zulu killed Piet Retief and Ndebele killed Erasmus.
* Able leadership in both sides also led to maintain their power and authority also led to war Africans also wanted to protect their culture
* The growing Nationalism on both sides also led to war.

**In conclusion, the wars between the trekking Boers and the Africans were caused by social, political and economic factors.**

**4.a) Explain the causes of the conflicts between African and white between 1799-1853.**

**4b) How did the British try to end such conflicts?**

**a) Intro;**

The conflicts between Africans and whites between 1799-1853 were also known as kaffir wars. **OR** Kaffir wars were fought between Africans mainly the xhosa against the Boers and later the British **Or** such wars/conflicts took place on the eastern ape frontiers of the cape colony a reason why they are also known as eastern frontier wars. **Or**

Kaffir wars were many and they occurred at different periods of time under different leaders like Rarabe, Noklami, Mlanjeni, Tyali, Macomo among others.

**Body;**

* Expansion of the Boers & xhosa led to the conflicts.
* The north and the east ward expansion of the Boers made them clash with a xhost who were expanding south wards.
* Africans need to protect their land from white.
* The needs for fertile land since both were farmers.
* Difference in land ownership between the Africans and the whites i.e private ownership for white against communal ownership for Africans.
* The Boers who live in the isolated areas encouraged xbosa attacks against them.
* Other fought due to petty issues like the 7th kaffir war 1847 which caused by the stealing of an axe!
* The need to stop cattle raids against both Africans and whites.
* During the raids, the xbosa also lost their wives to the Dutch which angered them
* Dis-respect of African cultural values by the whites.
* The enslavement of African by the whites.
* The xbosa were against the spreading of Christianity in xhosa land.
* Increased population on both sides of Africans and whites causes kaffir wars.
* Boers never fenced their land and lacked clear boundaries.
* The influence of strong African leaders/deviners like mlanjeni and nanquase encourages further resistance against white.
* Need for more gracing land by both Africans and the whites.
* Long term enmity between the Africans and the whites.
* The African fought to defend their independence.
* Presence of African collaborators/traitors who allied with the whites left other xhosa frustrated and annoyed.
* The prevailing mistrust and suspicion between Africans and white i.e Africans referred to whites as mlungu/devil/wizard e.t.c.

Introduction

Kaffir wars threatened security on the eastern frontier of the cape colony for many years, which drew British attention to try and end such wars. **Or**

The British therefore involved political and military officers like the colonial secretary lord Glenely, governors Durban and somer set officer like col. Graham and Capt Harry Smith in their attempt to end kaffir wars.

**Body**

* At first the British used peaceful mean to end kaffir wars.
* They for example they set- up military forts and soldiers between the fighters to act as the barrier.
* Among the fort set up were in the town of graham, beawfort and hare.
* The British also tried to convince the fighter to stop the wars.
* They for example convince chief Haika of xhosa to control his people
* They also told the fighters to return the stolen cattle in order to stop counter raiding
* Later however all those peaceful mean filed to end kaffir wars and the British resulted into using force.
* They aimed at creating a corridor/empty land which would force peace among the fighters.
* As a result 20,000 xhosa were evicted from their land and a new district of zuurveld was created in the area.
* White settlers were encouraged to settle in the district of urveld/Albany.
* These settlers were given incentives like free transport, money and free land
* The British hoped that the settlers would act as human barrier between the two groups of fighters.
* The British also gave food to the xhosa in order to reduce food raids and related wars.
* They even allowed the xhosa graze their cattle in the neutral zone during great famine.
* The British also used treaty singing among the fighter in order to end kaffir wars.
* They even allowed the xhoa to graze their cattle in the neutral zone during great famine.
* The British also used treaty signing among the fighter in order to end kaffir wars.
* They even used missionaries groups like the London missionary society of Dr. John Philip to try and calm the fighters.
* The British also ordered Africans to surrender their weapons in an attempt to end Kaffir wars.
* The British now resorted to annexation of Boer republics like Natal, O.F.S and Transvaal to end kaffir wars.
* The British also set up a new province of Kaffiria to end the 7th Kaffir war of 1846.
* British administrators in their attempt to end Kaffir wars were however instructed not to interfere with tribal affairs of Africans. Never the less Africa evil practices like witchcraft were discouraged.

**5.a) Why did the Zulu kingdom survive between 1818-1888?**

**b) What led to the decline of the Zulu kingdom?**

**Intro;**

* The kingdom was founded by Shaka in the Eastern coastal areas of South Africa/modern Natal province in about 1818 **or**
* It began as a small chiefdom under chief senzangakona shaka’s father. Later however it grew into a powerful kingdom when shaka took-over.

**Body**

* Key leaders for the Zulu survival were Shaka, Dingane Mpande and cetewayo.
* Shaka’s miserable childhood gave him unique traits and determination to build the Zulu kingdom
* The able leadership of Zulu leaders after Senzangakona’s death mainly Shaka.
* The annexation of neighbouring societies like Mthethwa and Ndwandwe by Shaka.
* The death of Dingiswayo in 1818 enabled shaka to annex mthethwa after killing modisa-Dingiswayo’s heir.
* The killing of Zwide by shaka reduced Zulu enemies.
* The replacement of traditional leaders by the feared Indunas.
* The Indunas were not allowed to hold meetings without knowledge and permission of the Zulu king.
* The mode of appointment of Indunas from among commoners kept them loyal and hardworking
* Creation of a strong Zulu standing arm mainly during Shaka’s reign.
* Fighting was made a professional job and therefore a must zulu youth.
* The high level of military training and discipline of the Zulu army made it more ruthless, effective and feared.
* The use of Sophisticated fighting tactics like surprise might attack.
* Hardworking warriors were rewarded with virgin girl and cattle.
* Warriors were secluded from society and lived in special settlement like Nebanda, Dinkuza, Bulawayo, e.t.c.
* The replacement of the long throwing spears with the assegai.
* Zulu warriors were not allowed to marry before 40 years age. This left them focused and determined warriors.
* A class of medicine men was employed to treat the wounded and sick warriors.
* Useless cultural practices like circumcision were abolished which left warriors ready for war all the time.
* The zulu befriended whites and got guns for national defense and expansion.
* Zulu language and culture were imposed on all the conquered people which created unity in the kingdom.
* Conquered youth were recruited into the Zulu army.
* The old, weak and wounded were however killed to reduce on their burdens to the kingdom.
* The existence of a tough spy network of mainly women always helped to unearth plans of the Zulu enemies before they could be implemented.
* The creation of a reserve force of retired warriors which always complimented the services of the active army.
* The presence of weak Zulu neighbors.
* The suspension (temporary) of military campaigns by Dingane restored peace in the kingdom after the Mfecane period.
* The non-approach of Mpande created peace in the kingdom hence its survival.
* Revival of zulu nationalism during cetewayo’s reign.
* Revival of zulu regiments by cetewayo.
* Presence of fertile oil in the kingdom.
* Favorable climate.
* Trade with Europeans enabled them to acquire the needed items hence inquired standards of living. E.t.c

**Conclusion;**

**The factors of the survival of the Zulu kingdom were politically, socially, and economically a seen above.**

**5b)**

* The decline of kingdom began during Shaka’s reign
* His dictatorship scared some of skiled commanders like Mzilikazi and Zwangendaba to free the kingdom.
* Disunity in the Zulu kingdom painly after Shaka’s death.
* The breaking away of conquered states
* Zulu neighbors like Swazi copied their fighting tactics and later used them against the kingdom
* Their unfriendly relations with neighboring societies.
* The death of Shaka’s mother left Shaka frustrated and without any sense of direction in life
* The death of Shaka himself.
* Windless wars left Zulu warriors weak, exhausted and frustrated.
* The effects of Mfecane attracted the whites into the vacant lands of the interior including Zulu kingdom
* The empire had become too big for proper administration.
* Loss of their wealth like land and cattle to mainly the whites left the kingdom weakened
* The friendly relation, between Zulu leaders like Mpande and whites.
* The outbreak of suasion disputes left the kingdom highly divided.
* Civil wars in the kingdom e.g the 1856 battle of Ndondakusuka between the two sons of Mpande i.e Cetewayo and Mbulazi in which Ceetewayo killed over 3,000 Zulu warriors weakened the kingdom.
* Zulu neighbours like Swazi helped the whites against the Zulu kingdom.
* The occurrence of the great trek which brought the Boers into contact with the Zulu.
* The defeat of the Zulu by th Boers at the battle of Blood River.
* The failure of Dingane to acquire guns left the Zulu army weakened.
* The effect of missionary activities left the Zulu people divided.
* The outbreak of famine due to prolonged wars left the kingdom weakened.
* It was a period of scramble and partition of Africa by the leading colonial powers like British.
* Cetewayo’s determination to rebuild the Zulu state worried the whites.
* The increased British imperialism under their leaders like Cecil Rhodes.
* The defeat of Cetewayo (Zulu) by the British at the battle of Ulindi in July 1879 was the final blow to the survival of the kingdom.
* The exiling and eventual death of Cetewayo.
* The division of the Zulu kingdom into 13 districts during the reign of Dinizulu showed that the only renown strong Zulu kingdom was no more!

**6(a) Describe the economic development in South Africa between 1867-1910.**

1. **How those changes did affected the people of South Africa?**
2. **Intro;**

**(a)**

* Before 1867 when minerals were discovered, the economy of South Africa was generally weak. It mainly depended on agriculture moreover on a subsistence level! **Or**
* During this period, ape depended on mine and pastoral farming O.F.S (Orange Free State) on cereals and sheep while Transvaal depended on sheep and cattle rearing. **Or**
* From 1867 however minerals were discovered in South Africa starting with diamond t Kimberly (1867) and later gold at Witwatersrand in 1884/85.

**Body**

The discovered of minerals came with several economic developments in South Africa including;-

* Agriculture changed from subsistence to commercial farming.
* Commercial pastoralism was developed in South Africa.
* The production of wine increased.
* The economy from the hands of African and was now controlled by whites.
* Africans became migrant workers i.e left villages to work in towns.
* There was improved transport and communication as road, railways and bridges were built.
* In 1887 for example the Delgoa Transvaal railway was constructed, while in 1891 the Natal – Transvaal railway was put in place.
* Water transport was improved with the introduction of steam ships.
* Banks like Orient, standard charted were established in South Africa.
* Even insurance companies were put in place to support the growing economic sector.
* Agro-processing industries were too established in order to add value to agric produce.
* There was rapid urbanization as many towns like Pretoria, Durban and Johannesburg grew.
* There was population growth in South Africa mainly with the coming of ulitlanders hence an expanded market.
* There was rapid industrialization mainly in the mining sector.
* African started looking for cash jobs leading to the development of cash economy.
* The price of land around mining centers increased and even land became scarce.
* Rich mining companies like De-Boers and B.S.A.C.O were set up.
* Transvaal prospered by taxing the mining companies.
* The health sector was also improved upon after 1867.
* Very rich individuals who were mainly traders like Cecil Rodes and Burnnet came up.
* International trade boomed as south Africa got more than four million pounds from mineral exports annually.
* Boer states rapidly came out of poverty and entered into a period economic prosperity. e.t.c.

**6(b)**

**Intro**;

The economic developments in South Africa affected the people of South Africa i.e Africans and whites both positively and negatively.

**Body**

**Positively**

* Africans and whites were employed in mines and industries.
* There were improved standards of living among the people of South Africa due to the created jobs and income.
* Africans started working for money as oppose to their earlier enslavement.
* The people of South Africa were now in position to send their children to schools.
* A new class of educated Africans like Nelson Mandela, Albert Luthali, Waler Sisulu came up.
* There was increased nationalism among African which later led to formation of political parties like South African Native congress in 1912.
* There was an expanded market in South Africa due to increased population with strong purchasing power for goods and services.
* The wealth of whites and their capital investments greatly increased
* Boers became richer and wealthier than before Boers unite in order to protect their mineral wealth from the British
* Boers became more proud and arrogant because of the acquired wealth.
* Boers became politically strong because of their improved military power.
* They were even able to fight and defeat and defeat the British in the first Anglo-Boer and Jameson raid
* Commercial agriculture was developing in Boer republics.
* Transport networks in the white states like roads, railway and bridges were developed for example in 1887 the Delgoa-Transvaal railway was built.
* Communication was also improved as telephone and telegrams were put in place.
* Social infrastructures like school, hospitals were also built in white state of South Africa.
* There was rapid urbanization in Boer and British states as towns like Johannesburg Pretoria, cape developed.
* International trade developed between whites in South Africa and those abroad.
* The whites mainly thee Boers received a lot of foreign exchange from international trade.
* The cape harbor was expanded to handle large volumes of imports and exports.
* The cape prospered and could now survive without help from Britain.

**Negative;**

* There was rural urban migration a people (Africans) left villages and moved to towns to look for jobs and better life.
* A migrant labour system developed in South Africa.
* African families broke down as men over stayed away from their families working in mines.
* African and white los a lot of their land mainly where minerals were discovered or suspected to be (Boers lost their land) near Griqualand to British.
* Many African were displaced due to mineral discovery.
* Those displaced lived in reserves where living condition were very bad.
* Slums like Soweto developed around mines where Africans lived.
* Africans were discriminated against by whites in the employment as they were only restricted to unskilled jobs.
* The discovery of minerals confirmed the supremacy of whites over Africans who became 2nd class citizens.
* Agriculture declined leading to famine among the people of South Africa.
* Many people of South Africa mainly Africans lost their live mine accidents.
* Africans lost their cultures and adopted the white man’s way of life.
* Marriage among African tended to be postponed and also became monogamous as man looked for money in towns. (mines)
* Money became the new symbol of wealth and status among African instead of cows, children and number of wives.
* The British stopped protecting the right for Africans.
* The British even took over control of African societies by annexing Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana.
* Anglo-Boer enemy increased as they both competed for mineral wealth.
* It later resulted into the outbreak of Anglo-Boer wars.
* There was the rise of strong ruler among the whites .g Paul Kruger, Cecil Rhodes.
* British imperialism into the interior of South Africa increased.
* As they struggled to take part in the mineral exploitation.
* Boers lost their independence to the British though on a temporary basis e.g 1877. Etc.

**Conclusion**

**The effects of mineral discovery were mainly negative on the Africans but mainly positive on the whites as seen above. Or**

**7(a) why did the British annex the Boer republic of Orange Free State in 1848?**

**(b) What were the effects if this annexation?**

**(a)**

**Intro**

Orange Free State was a Boer republic formed after the defeat of the Ndebele in the battle of vegkop. Or

It was formed by the second group of Boer trekkers under portigieter and was located in the area 1.1 orange and Vaal Rivers.

It was 1st called Orange River sovereignty but was later renamed Orange Free state after the Bloemfontein convention of 1854. Or

It was first occupied by the British governor Harry Smith and was annexed into the Cape colony in 1848.

**Body**

* The British annex O.F.S in 1848 since they still regarded Boers as their subjects.
* They wanted to control Boers in O.F.S
* The British practice of ever following the Boers in the interior resulted into the annexation
* The British wanted to kill off Boer nationalism
* The long term hatred and suspicion between the two.
* The rise of British imperialism
* The British desire to discourage further Boer migration.
* The earlier British occupation of natal in 1843 encouraged them to take over OFS in 1848
* The need to use OFS in order to extend British influence into the interior
* The disunity among Boer encourages the annexation.
* The Boers had been weakened by their constant conflicts with the Basuto/Africans.
* The British wanted to establish a strong government in the area which would contain African threats.
* The failure of the Boer leaders like Pretorius to put up a strong resistance against the British.
* The British wanted to end the conflicts/instability between African Basuto and the Boers.
* The failure of earlier British attempts/Napier attempts of 1846 o solve Boer-Basuto boundary conflict caused the annexation.
* The constants request made by moshesh to the British for protection against the Boers.
* The British wanted to protect African societies/Baotho from the expanding Boers.
* The British wanted to check on the mistreatment of Africans by the Boers.
* To discourage Boer in human practices like racial segregation and enslavement of African
* The British hoped for mineral in O.F.S
* The role of the new British governor Sir Harry Smith who put the O.F.S sovereignty under British control in 1848.
* The British could have wanted to protect Boers against strong African leaders like Moshesh.

**Conclusion**

**The reasons for British occupation of O.F.S 1848 were political, social and economical/long term and short term given above.**

**(b) What were the effects of this annexation on the people of South Africa?**

**Intro**

The effects of the annexation of O.F.S in 1848 were both positive and negative on the people of South Africa s seen below;

**Negatively**

* The O.F.S was made part of the British cape colony hence loss of their independence.
* It increased the hatred 1.1 the British and the Boers.
* It sparked off resistance from a section of Boers led by Pretorius against the British.
* Pretorius however and his rebellious group were defeated by the British at the battle of boomplaats
* Many Boers left O.F.S and settle in other areas like Transvaal.
* Boers lost some of their land to the British.
* It laid the ground for future Anglo-Boer wars in South Africa like 1st & 2nd Anglo-Boer wars and Jameson raid.
* It increased British interference in the political affairs of Africans in the interior .g they supported the Rolong against their enemies taungo.
* The British & Boer conflicted over their treatment of non-whites/Africans.
* It became very expensive for the British to administer such a wider area and to suppress armed resistance of Boers and Basuto.
* It increased clashes/conflicts between the migrating Boer & Africans.
* The British failed to end the constant conflict 1.1 in the Boer an Basuto
* The British then resolve to attack and destroy Basuto land with Boer help.
* However both Boer and British suffered many defeats and war constantly driven away by the Basuto.
* The Basuto lot large herds of cattle to the whites’ invaders e.g moshesh delivered 3500 herds of cattle to Governor George Cathcart in 1852.
* Africans lost a lot of their property and hence became poor.
* African economies declined due to lo of cattle and destruction of property e.t.c

**Positively;**

* The annexations put a bigger part of S.Africa under British control.
* It land ground for future realization of British federation plans
* A special British envoy Sir George Clerk arrived from London to settle the affairs of O.F.S.
* In 1852 the Boers asked for independence which led to the signing of the bloemfotein treaty of 1854 1.1 the British and Boers.
* By the terms of the treaty Orange Free Sovereignty w renamed O.F.S
* Josias Hoffman became the 1st president of O.F.S in Sept 1854.
* Boers became military stronger after 1854 s the British accepted to sell them guns instead to Africans.
* IN 1849 A boundary/warden line was drawn by major warden to separate Boer farmers from the Basuto
* The annexation showed the Basuto military strength as they always manage to repulse Boer & British attacks.
* The annexation helped Basuto land from being occupied by the Boers.

**Conclusion**

**The effects of the annexation of O.R.S on the people of S.A were mainly negative as seen above.**

**8(a)** **Why was the Pretoria convention signed in 1881?**

* Signed between the Boers and the British
* Signed in Pretoria the capital of Transvaal
* Signed to end the first Anglo-Boer war
* Jourbert and Kruger signed and accepted the terms on behalf of the Boers of Transvaal
* Gladstone the new prime minister in London pushed for the meeting
* He was fed up of the war and wanted it to end
* To calm Transvaal Boers
* To create friendship with Boers
* To persuade the Boers to accept the union in future
* To determine the future of South Africa’s politics
* Kill Africa ‘s nationalism
* Check (stop) on the possible Boer-Portuguese alliance
* Remove economic barriers in trade between the two
* End long term enmity between two
* To determine the political and civil rights of Africans
* Solve boundary problems between Transvaal and British Cape colony
* To end slavery within the British republics
* To encourage harmony and peaceful co-existence between the Boers and the British
* To determine how South Africa’s wealth would be shared equally
* Allow free movement of goods and services in Transvaal

**Conclusion needed here**

**9.a) What were the terms of the convention?**

**The terms were social, political and economic as shown below;**

The terms of this treaty were endorsed in the London convention of 1884.

* Transvaal was to accept the British flag and rule of the British
* She was t be granted self government in all her internal affairs
* Her foreign affairs were to remain under British control
* Transvaal was to lose her independence to the British
* Britain was to take responsibility for the native affairs
* A British resident was to be stationed at Pretoria to look after British interests
* This was to be done through the British representative who was to stay in Pretoria
* The Boers were to stop segregating British goods
* They were stopped from mistreating and enslaving Africans
* British were to protect and look after Africans
* Equal rights were to extended to all people
* The British subjects (Outlanders) were free to enter Transvaal
* The British idea of federation was immediately abandoned
* The rights of Africans were to be protected by the British
* The war ha to immediately stop and the two agreed to be peaceful when solving their problems
* Slavery which the Boers practiced was to be stopped immediately
* Anybody found practicing slave trade was to be punished heavily
* Transvaal borders were to be redrawn
* Inter conflicts and bickering between the Boers and British was to stop
* British citizens were to be allowed free entry into Transvaal

**Conclusion needed here**

**9.(a) account for the outbreak of the Pedi resistance of 1861-79.**

**9(b) Why were the Bapedi defeated in the war?**

**(a)**

**Intro;**

* The Pedi resistance was staged by the Pedi chief Sekukuni against the Boers of Transvaal and later the British.

**Body**

* The Boer accused Sekukuni and Bapedi of hiding Africa refugee groups who were escaping from the Boers.
* The Bapedi resisted in order to protect their independence.
* Sekukuni strongly hated European missionaries whom he regarded as a threat to Pedi traditions and customs.
* The mountainous location of the Pedi society i.e. in the mountains of Transvaal encouraged their resistance.
* Sekukuni also hated missionaries whom he suspected to be spies of the Boers and British.
* Boers clashed with Bapedi because of the need to expand their Transvaal republic.
* Sekukuni’s rival brother Mwampuru who had fled to Swaziland incited the Swazi o fight he Bapedi with Boer assistance.
* The Boer had encroached on Pedi land which annoyed them.
* The deportation of a missionary i.e. Merenkssy by sekukuni without any warning, annoyed the whites.
* There was a false report that the Bapedi had burn Gerany missionary station which angered the whites.
* The unpopular Transvaal president called Burghers fought the Bapedi hoping that victory would help him to regain popularity among Boers.
* The Swazi and Boers attack on a Pedi settlement at skepboom under Johnnes Dikonyane provoked the Bapedi to fight back.
* The British annexation of Transvaal in 1877 made them attack sekukuni to guarantee their security in Transvaal.
* Sekukuni had the support of the Bapedi Royal Family e.g his brother Joahannes led the skep boom.
* The long held mistrust and hated between Africans and whites caused the resistance.
* The disrespect of African traditional leaders by the whites annoyed the Bapedi.
* The role of British leaders like Mayor Clark and Garnet Wolseley made the war unavailable.
* The killing of Pedi leaders like Maroamotshe and Umutu by the whites escalated the war.

**Conclusion**

**The war ended in 1880 when sekukuni was forced to surrender to Mayor Clarke in the areas of Ilulu ranges.**

* The Pedi lacked support from their neighbors like swazi.
* The pedi had a weak economy thus could not sustain the war against the financially stable white.
* Africans use poor fighting weapon.
* The whites used superior fighting weapons.
* Africans lacked strong military leadership.
* The white had able military commands like Mayor Clark for the British.
* Succession disputes e.g between sekukuni and rival brother Mwampuru had already weakness the Bapedi state.
* The killing of Pedi leaders like Maroamothe nd Umsutu demoralized the fighters.
* The white were determined o defeat the Bapedi in order to guarantee their security in Transvaal.
* The high level of military training and discipline among the white led to victory against the Bapedi. E.t.c.

**10.(a) explain the cause of the 1976 Soweto uprising in south Africa.**

**(b) What were the results of the uprising?**

**(a)**

**Intro;**

* The uprising broke out on the 16th June 1976 in the dirty African town of Soweto in the south east Johannesburg. Or
* The Soweto uprising was led by students of Soweto against the government of Premier Vorster. Or
* The Students were led by a 19 old boy Mashinini. Or
* Soweto riots started in Soweto and soon spread to other areas of south-east Africa like Cape Town, east London and Port Elizabeth. The riots occurred for three days but re-occurred in Sept 1976.

**Body**

* Students were opposed to the use of Africans (Dutch language) as the medium of instruction in school
* They also opposed the Bantu education Act which gave African an inferior curriculum.
* They rejected the university Ac of 1959 which provided for separate universities for students of South Africa on the basis of their races.
* The students were against the white man’s policy of enslaving Africans.
* They were advocating for equality and justice for all races.
* Lack of good social service like school, hospitals recreation centers caused uprising.
* Low wages paid to Soweto workers and other related poor working conditions.
* They were opposed to detention without trial and general neglect of Africans by whites.
* The poor type of education which was given to Africans to prepare them for inferior position annoys them.
* White ensured that academic and professional training was never given to Africans.
* The students were also worried that h poor education they received would isolate them from there the world since they were taught in local languages.
* The removal of Bantu education from missionary control left African students annoyed.
* Coloureds resented their exclusion from the politics of South Africa which made them to join the uprising.
* African education was poorly funds for example while the whites spent 100 dollars on each white student only 6.50 dollars was spent on an African student!
* The African were also giant being declared 2nd class citizens in their country.
* The wide spread of poverty among Africans resulted into the outbreak of the Soweto riots.
* Many students had lost their relatives who were killed, imprisoned or exiled.
* The hostile and brutal government reaction to initial riot made people move violent.
* The role of BCM (Black conscious movement) and its leader Steven Biko encouraged Africans to
* The role of thee National Union South African students which opposed the associate of African students with whites.
* The visit of Henry Kissinger the foreign secretary of USA in Sept 1976 increased the spirit of demonstrations since USA supported the apartheid regime.
* The oratory power/good communication skill of Tehobo Mashinin and Murphy Murobesi made student riot.

b) The effects of the uprising were both positive and negative on the people of South Africa.

**Negatively;**

* There was depopulation since about 618 people were left dead.
* Other who numbered over one thousand were left injured.
* Two white men were stoned to death during the riots.
* A lot of property including vehicles and buildings were destroyed.
* Apartheid base school were attacked and badly damaged.
* Many non-white were detained for example Winnie Mandela was sent into a confinement of OFS.
* Nelson Mandela and other prisoners were imprisoned on Robben Island which was more very cold!
* Many school children were killed in the riots.
* Steven Biko the leader of BCM was arrested and killed and his organization was banned.
* Police and other government authorized were made immune from any legal actions against crimes committed in fighting the riots.
* Two black news papers namely the world and weekend world were banned.

**Positively**

* Liberal whites joined black, in opposing the apartheid resume/government.
* White students in Johannesburg University also demonstrated.
* Yearly anniversaries were to be held every 16th June to remember those students killed in the riots.
* All over Africa 16th June is every remembered as the day of the “African child” which is highly honored by the students community and African nationalists.
* 500 students demonstrated against the visit of the US secretary of state Henry Kissigner in Sept 1976.
* The whites relaxed some of the education laws for example the role of controlling African school shifted from whites to community councils.
* African workers organized a “it down” strike to remember the dead e.t.c.

**11.(a) why did the people of south west Africa rise up against Germans between 1904-07?**

**(b) What were the effects of the rebellion?**

**a)**

**Intro;**

* The African uprising against Germans in Namibia 1.1 1904-07 was the Nam – Herero rebellion. Or
* The Nama – Herero rebellion was an African resistance against German rule in Namibia. Or
* In the uprising the Hereero rebellion first in Jan 1904 followed by the Nama in Oct 1904. Or
* Key leaders of Africa during the uprising were Samuel Khama Herero, Hendrick Witbooi and Jacob Morenga. Germans on the other hand were led by Gen Von Trotha and Governor Leutwein.

**Body**

* Namibians were fighting to regain their land
* The increased Germany imperialism and determination to rule over Namibia.
* The rise of African nationalism with strong determination to uproot Germany rule from Namibia.
* The influence of other earlier rebellions against whites encouraged Namibians.
* The Germany policy of disarmament angered the Nama and Herero.
* The German mal-administration/harsh rule characterized by murder, flogging and imprisonment
* The disrespect of African traditional leader/local authority by Germans.
* The existence of able leaders.
* The long term enmity between Africans and whites.
* German brutality in rushing African strikes and demonstrations in Namibia.
* Africans wanted to regain their lost land
* The construction of a railway line through Herero territory left them very annoyed with Germans.
* The failure of the German to compensate Africans for their lost land annoyed them.
* The loss of African cattle to Germans through unfair laws/policies i.e. the credit law of 1903
* The outbreak of rinderpest and the resultant death of African cattle was blamed on the German.
* The unfair repayment of German loans by Africans through cattle annoyed them further.
* The heavy taxation of Africans in Namibia by Germans.
* Africans were also subjected to forced labour by Germans.
* African workers also served under very poor working condition which left them frustrated.
* The outbreak of natural calamities like drought and famine in Namibia was blamed on German.
* There was rampant poverty among African in Namibia also led to the uprising
* The disrespect of African traditions and customs by German left Namibia frustrated.
* The displacement of Africans into unfavorable reserves caused the uprising.
* Germans arrogance and discrimination against African.
* The influence of African religious leaders like star man who rallied Africans against Germans.

**Conclusion**

**Causes were political, social and economic/short and long term in nature as given above.**

**11.b) Effects were political, social and economic as given below;**

**Body**

* Africans were defeated by Germans.
* African chiefs were over thrown and other killed like Jacob Morenga.
* Other leaders were exile like Samuel Mahereo.
* African lost their independence and were firmly put under German rule.
* There was increased fear, tension and mistrust 1.1 Africans and whites.
* It increased African nationalism with strong determination to regain their independence.
* Germans learnt a lesson not to take African for granted.
* Ever Africans learnt that force alone could not make them regain their independence from German.
* Africans lost their land to Germans.
* A lot of property was destroyed by the Germany scotched earth policy of fighting
* Agriculture was brought to a standstill lead to famine.
* Economic activities like trade and commerce were disrupted with resulted into poverty among Africans
* African lost very many of their cattle to Germans
* The Nama and Heroro pastoral economy was weakened.
* There was increased taxation worsened by poor method of tax collection.
* There was increased enslavement of Africans by Germans.
* Very many African were killed
* Missionary influence in Namibia increased
* Africans lost trust in their traditional beliefs and many converted to Christianity.
* Africans were displaced and sent into unfavorable areas like deserts.
* Western civilization was introduced in Namibi. e.t.c.

**12. a) Explain the contribution of Mosheshe to the creation of the Basuto Empire.**

* The Basuto nation is commonly known as Lesotho.
* It was founded by Mosheshe from 1815-1870.
* It was founded as a result of the Mfecane.
* Mosheshe was born in 1786 to the west of the Drakensberg Mountain.
* He belonged to the Moketeli Clan of the Kwana tribe.
* Mosheshe was a man of great intelligence, courage, charm and charisma.
* He used these qualities to distinguish himself as a great cattle raider and his name mean shaver, because he used to shave raided cattle.
* Because of his qualities, his father prophesied that he would become a great leader in future and advised him against the evil of witchcraft.
* In 1815, he succeeded his father as a village chief,
* He realized the value of defensive areas and established his kingdom on top of flat topped mountains.
* He started at Butha Butha but later transferred to Thaba Basiu which was more protective.
* He welcomed various refugees fleeing from Shaka and created the Basuto nation
* He used pace and understanding to unite the people of different tribes.
* He offered protection to all people running away from Shaka.
* He allowed different people to maintain their culture.
* He gave various refuges cattle who settled in Basuto land
* He also gave them land.
* He married from different tribe to create marriage alliances.
* He welcomed missionaries to spread Christianity among his people for unity.
* He established missionary station at the boarders to protect hi kingdom.
* He also obtained advise from the Paris Evangelical Mission on how to administer.
* To prevent division among hi people, he never belonged to any Christian sect.
* He established headquarters in different parts of the kingdom maned by his family members.
* He organized age regiments to fight against external attack.
* He acquired guns and horses from the White to fight against hi enemies.
* His enemies were the Ngwane, Ndwandwe, Tlokwa and Zulu.
* To manage them, he used one against the other.
* He also used diplomacy to manage his neighbors.
* E.g h sent cattle and women to Shaka and Mzilikazi to make peace with them.
* When shaka raided hiss cattle, he sent him more cattle to calm shaka down.
* When he defeated the British, he wrote an apology letter asking for forgiveness.
* He also defeated the Boer in 1836.
* He also allowed thee Boers to graze their cattle in his kingdom to avoid war.
* He signed a peace treaty with Governor Napier in 1848 to protect his kingdom.
* When he was about to die, he invited the British to take over his kingdom as a protectorate to save it from the cape colony.

**12.b) What challenges did this empire face up to 1868?**

The Basuto Empire (Sotho state) faced a number of problems up to 1868 that include the following;

* The empire was made of people of different tribal backgrounds bringing about tribal disunity.
* There was big refugee influx lading to scarcity of land.
* The empire was established on top of mountain making expansion difficult.
* There were constant attack from hostile neighbors such as thee Tlokwa, Zulu, Ndebele, and the Ngwane, e.t.c.
* There were cattle raids against his kingdom by the Zulu and the Tlokwa.
* People of different states were demanding for their independence.
* The great trek brought many Boers into the interior who threatened the independence of the Sotho state.
* Boers demanded for land from Mosheshe.
* Boer raided cattle from the Basuto.
* Boers constantly interfere in the politics of the Basuto.
* There were also boundary dispute between the Basuto and the Boer in the Calendon River Valley.
* There were also land claims from chief Maroka of the Barolong nd chief Adam Kok of the Koranna.
* The establishment of the Orange Free State, a Boer Republic and later its annexation by the British threatened the independence of the Sotho state.
* The drawing of the warden line in 1849 as boundary between the Basuto and the Boers led to loss of about 32km of land.
* Boers also wage war against th Basuto e.g 1851 Basuto Boer war in which the Boers were defeated by Mosheshe.
* The British also waged war against the Basuto in 1852 in which the british were defeated.
* The British under Sir Gorge Cathart demanded for 10,000 heads of cattle as compensation for defeating warden.
* The above led to loss of cattle as Mosheshe paid up to 3.500 heads of cattle.
* The Basuto Empire had very weak army compared to strong European rivals.
* The coming of missionaries also divided the Basuto people along religious lines.
* Increasing British imperialism also posed a threat to th Basuto until they took over Basuto land as a protectorate in 1868.
* Mosheshe also fathered many children which caused succession disputes.

**In conclusion, the problems were social, political, and economic. They were also both internal and external.**

**13 (a).Explain the factors that led to the 2nd Anglo-Zulu war of 1906.**

* The second Anglo-Zulu war of 1906 was the first Bambatha rebellion of 1906.
* It was called the Bambatha rebellion because it was led by Induna Bambatta
* It took place during the reign of Dinizulu King of the Zulu.
* It started among the Zondi people of Zulu land.
* It was caused by a number of factors that included the following;
* The refusal of Bambatta to pay taxes and the British hunt for him annoyed the Zulu.
* At first, Bambatta had dismissed or disposed as a chief for failure to pay taxes to the British which annoyed the Zulu.
* In 1906, he reappeared which gave the Zulu morale to fight the British.
* The exiling of Cetewayo annoyed the Zulu.
* The disintegration of the Zulu nation in 1879 also led to war.
* The division of the kingdom into 13 units after the defeat of Cetewayo.
* Zulu wanted to regain their independence which had been eroded by the British.
* Existence of able and inspirational leadership of Bambatta.
* The early success of Bambatta gave morale to the Zulu.
* Loss of traditional powers of Zulu kings and chiefs also annoyed the Zulu.
* The British never respected the Zulu leaders.
* The British had demoted Dinizulu to a mere headman which annoyed the Zulu.
* In 1897, the British in Natal were allowed to administer Zulu land which the Zulu hated.
* The Zulu were forced to provide labour on building projects and commercial farms.
* They were given low wages and worked under harsh and poor conditions.
* The Zulu wanted to recover their land that had been taken by the British.
* The creation of reserves in Zululand annoyed the Zulu.
* The poor living conditions in the reserves also led to war.
* The Zulu had been made tenants on their own land and were forced to pay rent on it.
* Heavy Taxation. They were to pay a poll tax of one pound per head.
* The brutal methods of assessment and collecting taxes e.g flogging, caning and imprisonment also made the Zulu to fight.
* Traditionally, the Zulu mistook all whites for Mlungu-Devils Sea Monsters-Wizards.
* The failure of peaceful means to end conflict between the two.
* The minor protests against taxes of 1905 and ruthless government behavior i.e. heavy government deployment of troops, confiscation of land and cattle sparked off the war.
* The killing of 12 key Zulu leaders in early 1906 who had refused to pay taxes led to the war.
* The rise of African Nationalism also led to the war.
* The Zulu success at Isandhlwana in 1879 against British, inspired the Zulu o fight in 1906
* Also the defeat of the British defeated the Boers in the 2nd Anglo Boer war, the Zulu thought the British had been exhausted and therefore wanted to take advantage of this.
* The Africans in towns lived in poor social and economic conditions like poverty and insecurity which they blamed on the whites.
* The British racial discrimination also annoyed the Zulu for example they denied them freedom of movement.
* The Zulu hated the activities of the missionaries who never respected their cultures and divided them up.
* The outbreak of diseases like Rinder pest was blamed on the British.
* To make matters worse, the British were killing the infected animals instead of allowing the Zulu eat them.
* The outbreak of natural calamities like wide spread drought and famine also created war hysteria in order to loot food.
* The increased British imperialism and desire to control the whole of South Africa also led to their conflicts with the Zulu.
* The increased number of Whites into Zululand annoyed the Zulu.
* The British mal-administration also led to the war.
* Growing poverty among the Zulu made them to fight the British.
* The Zulu had lost their cattle which had been taken by the British.

**13.b.) Why were the Zulu defeated?**

* The rebellion failed because of many factors that include the following;
* The Zulu were disunited only he Zulu living in Zondi reserve rebelled.
* The British use very rustles force to crush the rebellion.
* The British killed the Zulus mercilessly which scared the Zulu.
* The British brought in more troops which strengthened them against the Zulus.
* The Zulus used scotch earth policy which weakened the Africans.
* Zulu neighbours did not help them.
* Outbreak of natural calamities like drought and famine weakened the Zulus.
* Zulus had inferior and outdated weapons.
* Chief Dinizulu refused to join the rebellion which weakened the Zulus.
* The rebellion was not planed.
* The British determination to crash any rebellion.
* The zulu were very poor.
* Poor tactics by the Zulus.
* The zulu army had been weakened over years.
* The British had a big and well organized army.
* The Zulu use traditional beliefs which weakened them
* In conclusion, the Zulu were defeated of the social, political and economic factors.

**14.a) Explain the causes of Mfecane**

* The word mfecane has been described variously by different communities.
* To the Nguni/Zulu speakers, it was a time of trouble and suffering.
* While the Sotho -Twansa speakers called it "Detiqane" to mean a period of crushing, scattering and forced migration to communities across their lands (High veld)
* Other called it Leficane bantu tribes like Zulu, Ndwandwe , mthethwa, Ngwane (Swazi), Quabe.
* It has been defined as a period of rapid and violent change, crises and devastation among the eastern Bantu tribes of South Africa.
* The crisis started in Zulu land and spread to other Bantu tribes in central Africa before spreading to other parts of east Africa.
* The causes of Mfecane were both long term and immediate
* The rise or ambitious war-like leaders like dingiswayo Vs Sobhuza, Dingiswayo Vs Zwide and Ngane Vs Ndwadwe.
* The high population growth in Natal caused land problems and the need of expansion.
* Slavery made many people to resent it and this led to the existence of many displaced people.
* There was competition among different Bantu tribes for areas with favorable conditions and areas for settlement.
* The increase in animal population in Natal caused the race for grazing land.
* Competition and greed for cattle and other forms of wealth hence constant raids.
* There was also stiff competition for overall control of trade with Europeans.
* The competition and struggle for power and succession caused mfecane.
* Presence of hard conditions like drought caused famine and starvation hence increasing the struggle to offset famine.
* The presence of desperate groups of Refugees who could even resort to cannibalism.
* The expansion of the whites/Boers into Zulu land caused more pressure among the Bantu people.
* The killing of dingiswayo and later zwide increased the fighting among the Bantu.
* The introduction of guns among the Bantu also caused the mfecane.
* The rise to power of shaka and his reforms in the kingdom intensified mfecane.
* Shaka'seatly experience with dingiswayo made him to learn political and military skills which later transformed into mfecane.
* Shaka's military innovations and desire to create large political units which caused a lot of suffering to his people.
* Shaka introduced the idea of total war which increased fighting in Zulu land.
* The harsh punishments given to the Zulu warriors who cowardice for example death penalty.
* The shaka's absorption/ assimilation policy to the non-Zulu.
* The shaka's tactics for example cow hide shields protected the Zulu warriors.
* The military nature of the Zulu kingdom that was full of warriors worsened the mfecane.
* Soldiers were refused to marry until 40 years.
* The making of fighting/war a real professional job among the Zulu warriors.
* The king being the sole provider and controller of everything in the kingdom.
* The shaka military genius and rare nominations set the stage for revolution.
* The war booty virgin girls and cows increased the warrior’s moral rate of fighting and increased warfare.
* The death of Nandi, shaka's mother in 1827 annoyed shaka and made him make a lot of irrational decisions for example he declare a year of mourning after this the mourners were refused to cultivate.
* The killing of over 700 Zulu for failure to mourn adequately climaxed the confusion.
* Even the death of shaka in 1828 robbed kingdom of one of its finest kings and gave rise to its successors.
* In conclusion, mfecane era was majorly accelerated by Shaka the leader of the Zulu kingdom.

**14.b) How did the Mfecane affect the people of South Africa during the 19th century?**

* It affected the people negatively and positively
* It led to prolonged wars between the Zulu and their neighbors.
* There was great loss of lives in Zulu land.
* The death of people resulted into depopulation in Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal.
* Some leaders were killed during mfecane like shaka and dingiswayo.
* There was displacement as many people were forced into new lands and others became refugees.
* There was a large scale migration of people from Zulu land as people were running away to safer areas.
* This created vacant land that later attracted the Boers in the inferior.
* There was population distribution of the Bantu in South Africa, Swazi land, Basuto areas to which the people ran for safety and became over populated.
* There was increase in misery and suffering as many people became refugees who kept on looking for survival like the Fingo.
* There was loss of property due to long period of unrest.
* There was decline of agriculture as a result of increased fighting.
* Leading to famine that forced people to resort to cannibalism for example the Fingo.
* Many societies lost large herds of cattle due to constant raiding.
* Trade at the Delagoa came to a standstill causing a cute poverty in the region.
* There was increased slave raiding in Zulu that led to more suffering.
* It led to period of fear, insecurity and tension that divided up people.
* There was the rise of new and strong/ defensive states like the Basuto and Swazi states to safeguard their people against the Mfecane.
* Standing armies were created by societies.
* A new type of leadership emerged in South Africa, intelligence, adventurous, bravery and steady.
* Shaka became the most feared leader.
* There was export of Zulu militarism and weaponry like Asegai.
* Fighting was improved as new methods of fighting were introduced and spread to wider areas.
* The neighboring chiefs lost their authority and power.
* Some societies were destabilized, destroyed and others were weakened. Intermarriages of people speaking different languages leading to a common culture
* Due to the mfecane, many societies were prepared to resist future European rule for example the xhosa, Zulu and Ndebele.
* In conclusion, Mfecane greatly affected people as far as central Africa, South Africa both positively and negatively.

**15.a) What led to the outbreak of Puthi-puthi Rebellion in 1880-81?**

* The war of guns was fought between the British (Europeans) and the Sotho /Africans in South Africa.
* It is also known as the Anglo Basuto conflict/British- Basuto war/ war of disarmament/Basuto resistance.
* The Basuto were led by different chiefs like Moroosi, Lerothodand Lestie.
* It was fought in two phases that is the first phrase between 1878- 1879 under Chief Moroosi Puthi, the second phase between 1880-1881 under Leothodi.
* The cause were long term and short term/ political, social and economic in nature.
* The able leadership of African leaders like morose Lerothadiand Letsie.
* The long held misunderstanding/ enmity between the Sotho and the British.
* Sotho determination to protect their independence and avoid interference of the Cape government.
* British administration in the Sotho land was harsh and brutal.
* The rise of the British imperialism and desire to federated South Africa.
* The death of Mosheshe the diplomat who knew how to handle the whites.
* Basuto chiefs never wanted to lose their traditional/ authority and power.
* The Puthi customary laws were abused for example laws over ownership of land.
* The Basuto hated the new British system of justice (OP).
* Basuto culture was threatened by using Missionaries and British influence.
* They hated the appointment of Hamilton Hope a white magistrate among the Puthi.
* Mr.Hope was young and this was taken as an insult to Moroosi and the Basuto.
* Forced labour where some puthi were forced to work on the white man's farm.
* They were forced to work under poor conditions.
* They were paid little or no payment at all for their work.
* The Basuto hated the high tax imposed on them by the British.
* More annoying was that the taxes were poorly collected/ harsh methods.
* The Basuto blamed the high level of poverty on whites.
* The peace preservation treaty of 1878 that called for the disarming of Africans.
* The refusal of some Basotho chiefs to comply with the order resulting into the first phase of the conflict.
* The Basuto desire for protection instead of being annexed to the British Cape government.
* The Basotho were further frustrated by the increasing number of white settlers on their land.
* Loss of land to the whites also annoyed the Basuto that is the displacement of the Basuto to the mountains, the opening up of Quithing district for white settlement.
* The increasing Basotho nationalism also led to the wars.
* Inspiration by the earlier African resistance for example Pedi resistance Isandhwalhna, Mosheshe's early success.

**In conclusion, the causes of the wars were political, social and economic**.

**15.b) How did this war affect the Basuto and the British?**

* The war affected both Africans and the British politically, socially and economically.
* It affected the Basuto and the British negatively and positively.
* At first the Basuto won the war leading to the British humiliation.
* The Basuto were able to protect their independence from the Cape government.
* The British were forced to sign an agreement with the Basuto to end the war and British learnt a lesson.
* They were to register and license their guns so as to keep peace.
* The Sotho leaders were to be forgiven.
* It paved way for the British protectorate over the Basuto land.
* There was increased white settlers in Basuto land.
* The Basuto lost their independence.
* The Basuto land survived the Boer encroachment.
* There was loss of lives including the Basuto leaders like moroosi and white leaders like Hamilton Hope.
* There was depopulation for both Africans and the whites.
* Basuto lost land to the whites.
* There was displacement of the Basuto.
* The Basuto were pushed into reserves.
* In the reserves and other areas there was misery and suffering for example Quithing District.
* There was destruction of property like houses and farms.
* There was loss of cattle leading to poverty.
* There was general decline in the economy/trade that is to say the war lasted for 7months and weakened the Basuto economically.
* There was decline of agriculture in the Basuto land.
* Famine broke out in Basuto land after the war.
* The war arose/awakened old hostilities in the Mosheshe family.
* There was disunity between those who fought the British and those who supported the British fighters Vs collaborators.
* The war prepared the Basuto for the challenging future /learnt a lesson.
* The war increased the Basuto/African nationalism.
* The war proved to be expensive for the Africans and the British.
* The Basuto resorted to skillful guerilla resistance using Griqua and Boer commando skills.
* There was increased enslavement of the Basuto.
* The Basuto lost their culture, religion and traditional values.
* There was increased spread of western culture for example Christianity, education and may others among the Basuto.
* There was increased enmity between the Basuto and the British.
* The war encouraged future African rebellions like Bambatha, Nama - Herero.
* Insecurity, fears, tension increased in the Basuto land.
* In conclusion the effects were political, social and economic/ it affected the political, social and economic organization/in conclusion the war ended a humiliation as Africans became victorious.

**16.a) Why were there the 1879 British- Zulu wars?**

* There were two wars in Zulu land in 1879
* The first war was fought at Isandhlwana battle on 22 January 1879.
* The second war was fought at Ulundi on 4th July 1879.
* These wars were between the Zulu and the British.
* They were also called the Anglo-Zulu wars.
* The Zulu were led by their king Cetewayo
* The British were led by Sir Bartle Frere.
* The need to revive Zulu's militarily might/strength.
* His recruitment of a very big army worried the British.
* The revival of the age regiments threatened the British further.
* The increased Zulu military training, war songs and slogans also worried the British.
* By 1877, Cetewayo had raised 30,000 disciplined efficient warriors.
* Presence of war lords or uncompromising leaders.
* The failure of peaceful negotiation between Sir Bartle Frere and cetewayo over many issues.
* The running away of the two adulterous women.
* The murder by the Zulu in the British controlled areas angered Sir Bartle Frere hence war.
* The British accused the Zulu of murdering a Christian missionary hence made war unavoidable.
* The issue of the disrupted blood river Territory.
* The blood river territory had been given to the Boers by Mpande.
* Many Zulu had been displaced or became landless.
* There was mal- British administration in the Territory
* There was over taxation and cruel methods of taxation by the British.
* The increasing British settlers in Zulu complicated land problems.
* The loss of land to the white settlers.
* The lack of respect to the African authority and power.
* The mistreatment of Africans by the British for example public flogging, murder and imprisonment.
* British- Boer cooperation in the issue of blood river territory.
* The standing long held hatred between the whites and Zulu.
* The British determination to control the whole of South Africa or federalism.
* This was encouraged by the rise in British imperialism.
* Bartle Frere's desire to crush the Zulu state.
* There existed constant cattle raids and counter raids.
* Bartle Frere who ordered the Zulu to destroy the army completely and became defenseless.
* Cetewayo's refusal to disarm and disband age regiment angered the British to fight.
* There was serious famine and starvation which increased anger and hunger among the Zulu fight.
* The white Missionaries had undermined African cultures, values and unity.
* The earlier victory of the Zulu on 22nd January 1879 encouraged cetewayo to fight.
* The African victory also encouraged the British to revenge the defeat at isandhlwana.
* Cetewayo's revival of the military tactics, cow horn formation, surprise attacks and so many others.
* The rise of Zulu nationalism.
* Increased desire for national independence and freedom among the Zulu.
* Cetewayo wanted to revenge on the defeat by the Boers at the blood river battle in 1838.
* His white settlers had been encouraged to fight because they have superior weapons like guns.
* The difficult time -period of scramble for Africa.
* The Zulu had mistaken all whites for “Mlungu" to mean sea monsters or Devils.

**16.b) How did these wars affect the history of south Africa?**

* At first, the Zulu won the war that is at the battle of the Isandhalwana.
* Later, the Zulu were decisively defeated by the British at Ulundi.
* This marked the end of Zulu independence.
* The British begun to direct the affairs the affairs of the Zulu.
* Zulu kingdom was divided into 13 political units or districts
* Each district was placed under appointed British officer.
* One political unit under a Scot man called John Dunn.
* Cetewayo was captured, imprisoned and exiled at Cape Town and later in London.
* He was later restored back to power but with limited power or he became a puppet ruler.
* Traditional chiefs lost their powers as they became answerable to British officials.
* Cetewayo was later taken to a reserve where he died a disappointed man.
* He was then replaced by his son Din Zulu who also worked in the interest of the British.
* Dini Zulu was demoted to a mere headman.
* There was general loss of life.
* There was depopulation in Zulu land.
* There was destruction of valuable property.
* There was loss of land.
* There was loss of cattle.
* There was displacement of Zulu people.
* There was destruction of farmland and crops as famine broke out.
* The economy declined as agriculture and trade declined.
* There was misery and suffering as people/lost their dear ones.
* There was creation of reserves for Africans.
* In the reserves, there were unbearable conditions, overcrowding, diseases, starvation, death and many others.
* Africans became source of cheap labour or were enslaved.
* The Zulu military strength was crushed.
* The British idea of federation scheme failed.
* There was increased sense of Zulu nationalism.
* Prepared way for future Zulu rebellions like the Bambatha rebellion of 1906.
* Loss of trust in African leaders and power.
* Loss of trust in traditional African religions.
* There was insecurity, fear and tension.
* The Zulu victory, at Isandhlwana inspired other Anglo Boer wars -in 1880-1881, 1899-1902.

**17.a) Explain the causes of the war between the British and the Boers in 1880-1881.**

* **Introduction.**
* This war is famously known as the Anglo- Boer war/Transvaal war of independence.
* It was fought in Transvaal at Mujuba hills.
* It was the first clash between the British and the Boers in South Africa.
* The British forces were led by Lord Carnarvon and general pomp Roy Colley while the Boers were led by several generals; Paul Kruger and joubert.
* The causes of this war were both short term and long term.
* The first Anglo Boer war was caused by the political and economic factors as seen below;
* The war was a result of the long held mistrust and suspicion between the Boers and the British/long term enmity between the two.
* The British constantly reminded the Boers that they are their subjects something that annoyed them.
* The British habit of following Boers wherever they went in order to suffocate them.
* The determination to defend their independence (the Boers).
* The British desire to crush the Boer independence and kill their nationalism.
* The unimpressive past military records of the British encouraged the Boers to fight /defeat of the British by the Zulu at Isandhlwana in 1879.
* The scramble for mineral riches in South Africa/ discovery of gold in Transvaal.
* The increase number and demands of the Outlander in Transvaal worsened the situation.
* The rise of British imperialism and their desire to form a union of South Africa.
* The failure to the peaceful means to settle the differences between the British and the Boers/failure of negotiations.
* The Boer farmers were over taxed by the British which annoyed them.
* British confiscation of a Boer's property for not paying tax sparked off the war.
* In December 1880, a group of 300 Boers attacked the British to get back the confiscated property and the first Anglo Boer war had started.
* **In conclusion, the causes of the first Anglo Boer war were both short term and long term as seen above.**

**17. b) How did this war affect the history of South Africa?**

* The war affected the people of South Africa both positively and negatively as seen below.
* There was heavy loss of lives where over 2000 people including Boers and British were killed
* Leading to heavy depopulation in South Africa.
* A lot of property was destroyed like houses.
* The British were defeated and humiliated by Boers.
* The war worsened the Anglo Boer relationship leading to future wars e.g Jameson Raid in 1895.
* It destroyed the possible Anglo Boer alliance in South Africa.
* It increased the spirit of Boer nationalism and desire for independence.
* It destroyed the possibility of union between the Boers and the British in South Africa.
* The war increased the popularity of Paul Kruger and his re election as president of Transvaal.
* The British lost international relationships and became isolated.
* The Boers increased their mistreatment of the Outlander in South Africa.
* Boers' unity, solidarity and nationalism increased in South Africa.
* The Africans were forced into reserves/camps.
* Africans lived under constant fear and insecurity.
* Agriculture was undermined.
* Africans lost hope of getting their independence in their future.
* It led to the signing of peace treaty of Pretoria.
* The British were to continue being masters of Transvaal and take responsibility for African affairs.
* The Boers were to stop discriminating against British goods in Transvaal.
* The civil rights of the outlanders were to be protected.
* Sir Pomproy Colley, the British commander was killed at Majuba hills.
* **In conclusion the first Anglo Boer war affected the relationship between the Boers and the British until 1910.**

**18.a) why was there a British desire for federation of South Africa.**

* A federation scheme was a British plan to bring all whites in South Africa together under the British control.
* This would bring together; natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal and the Cape under British control.
* The plan was initiated by Sir George grey, a British governor of the Cape (1854-1858) but failed.
* Later revived by several British governors Lord carnarvon, lord Cecil Rhodes, Selborn.
* By 1910, the idea had become the act of union.
* The founder of this idea had been inspired by the early success story to the federation scheme.
* To bring all whites in South Africa together under British control.
* To reduce on the administration cost and ease administration of South Africa.
* To avoid duplication of services.
* To end wars in South Africa for example between the Africans and the whites.
* To end the long term disagreements between the Africans and whites.
* To end the long term disagreements between the Boers and the British.
* To create peace and harmony among the white communities in South Africa.
* To end boarder disputes for example Mosheshe against the Boer of Orange Free State.
* To check the growing Boer nationalism and pride.
* To check the possibility of Boer/German/ Portuguese friendship.
* To break the racial tension among whites.
* To harmonize the racial policy over the treatment of the non - whites.
* To create economic co- operation among the whites for example the Boers and the British
* To harmonize the question of the national language.
* To benefit from the advantages of a wider European market.
* To share economic riches, communication services, transport services, custom union.
* To establish a modern system of governance since the Boer republics were weak.
* To promote British interests/imperialism in South Africa.
* Formation of the federation scheme in Canada and Switzerland.

**18.b) Explain the obstacle to the British federation scheme up to 1910.**

* Obstacles were political, social and economic on nature.
* Both internal and external as seen below;
* The selfish and foreign nature of the scheme to the Boers.
* The idea was hatched, debated and approved by the British, moreover in London without Boer consent.
* The scheme was hurriedly/prematurely introduced by the ambitious sir George grey.
* The disagreements between the Boers and the British were still there from the great trek.
* It was bleach of the earlier independence contracts /conventions e.g the 1852 sand river convention.
* The 1854, Bloemfontein treaty, which had granted the Boers of Transvaal and Orange Free states, their independence from the British.
* The growing Afrikaners national feelings and pride were just beginning to shape.
* The Kate judgment of 1871 which granted griqualand west chief water Boer the diamond field.
* Differences in racial policies over treatment of the non-whites.
* Huge financial costs ahead of the scheme threatened the British imperial government to undertake the project.
* The question of choosing a capital city of South Africa.
* The question of determining the nature /system of governance and so many others.
* The scramble for mineral riches among the Europeans.
* The burning issue of utilanders in Transvaal.
* Presence of war -like leaders in South Africa for example Paul Kruger in Transvaal, Cecil Rhodes at the Cape.
* Presence of Anglo Boer wars /conflicts e.g first Anglo Boer war 1880-1881, Jameson raid 1895 and second Anglo Boer war 1899-1902.
* Disagreements between the British and Boers over a communication and a transport infrastructure of South Africa.
* The unfairness of the terms of 1881 Pretoria treaty.
* Growth of African nationalism.

**In conclusion, the problems to the success of the federation attempt were largely as a result of the British selfish interests in South Africa.**

**18(c) what were the causes of the 1880-81 Anglo-Boer conflict in South Africa?**

**(b) What were the effects of this war to the people of S. Africa**

**a)**

**Intro;**

* The conflict between the British and Boers between 1880 – 81 were also known as the first Anglo Boer war **OR.**
* The war is also at times called the Boer war of independence/Transvaal war of independence the gentlemen’s war/the white man’s war.

**Body**

* The Boers fought to regain their lost independence from the British
* The Bapedi attack on Transvaal in 1877 encouraged the British to fight.
* Boers also fought hoping the British had been weakened by Anglo – Zulu wars of 1879.
* Transvaal was highly indebted to cape bankers which also encouraged the British too fight Boers.
* The Boers fought in opposition of British federation plans.
* Boers strongly hated the British policy of denying then a representative assembly after the 1877 annexation.
* The dishonesty of Gladstone who failed to give Boers independence as had been promised annoyed them.
* Long term hatred between the British and Boers.
* The arrest of Boer farmer by the British police for failure to pay tax dues.
* The poor/weak financial position of Transvaal worried the British.
* The influence of strong Boer leaders like Paul Kruger.
* The total unity of all Boer states against the British made the war inevitable.
* The British practice of over following the Boers.
* The discovery of precious minerals in the interior of S.S.
* The rise of British imperialism championed by Lord Carnarvon.
* The Boer practice of mistreating ulitlanders drove the British into the conflict of 1880-81.
* The strong rise of Boers nationalism mainly Transvaal led to the conflict of 1880-81
* The failure of the two peaceful journeys by Paul Kruger to demand for Transvaal independence caused the war.
* The meeting of about 6,000 Boer at wonder fontein in December 1979 made the 1st Anglo Boer inevitable.

**Conclusion**

**The cause of the 1st Anglo Boer war was political, social and economical/long term and short term a seen above.**

**b) The effects were negative and positive and social, political and economic in nature.**

* Loss of lives by both the British and the Boers but most especially the British.
* Example 700 British were killed / The British forces were almost cleared out during war.
* Sir Promeroy Colley the British command was killed at Majuba hill.
* Destruction of property especially farms, houses and crops.
* Destruction of trade and agriculture.
* The decline in agriculture caused famine.
* It increased Boer nationalism.
* Increased enmity between the British and the Boers.
* It paved way for more Anglo Boer wars like the Jameson Raid and second Anglo Boer war
* United the Boers of Transvaal and those of Orange free state
* Orange Free State even promised to help Transvaal in future.
* It paved way for the rise of Paul Kruger
* He became so popular and later elected president of Transvaal.
* Some whites attacked Africans during war.
* And mad them lose their independence
* Some Africans lost land after the war.
* Rights of Africans were undermined.
* Misery and suffering of both Africans and whites.
* Africans were attacked by the whites.
* The war was costly on the side of the British
* The war increased British imperialism.
* It weakened further attempts to unite the British and Boers.
* Increased enmity between the Boers and British.

**END**

**Success in UCE mocks & UNEB 2022.**

**Compiled by Kaunda Keneth**

**History Department**

**Makindye S.S**

**0785197828**

**0703938609**