

SENIOR THREE SELF STUDY WORK HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA

WEEK 1

DAY 1

THE EARLIEST INHABITANTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The earliest inhabitants in South Africa were the san followed by the khoi khoi and later the Bantu joined them.

THE SAN

- ✓ The sans were people who were also called the hunters, bushmen, Twa or Roa.
- ✓ They were short, yellow or brown skinned people
- ✓ They are known to be the first inhabitants of South Africa.
- ✓ They had a click sound in the language with limited vocabulary
- ✓ The sans were believed to have migrated from east and central Africa.
- ✓ Their migration is believed to have started at around AD 1000
- ✓ This is due to the evidence got from rock paintings, which were found in South Africa similar to those found in Tanganyika.
- ✓ In reaching South Africa, they settled around dammar land and Batlapin.
- ✓ In south Africa they lived a hunting life in and around Kalahari Namibia deserts
- ✓ They also occupied highland areas or Brakenstein, Camdembo, Winterberg and Drakensberg.
- ✓ They also settled around rivers e.g. river orange, Vaal, Kei and Tugela.
- ✓ By the end of the 19th century, the sans were living in summerset of Cradock.
- ✓ Today the sans are living in the drier areas of Botswana, Namibia, Angola and the republic of south Africa even though their population is too small.

REASONS FOR THEIR MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

Over population in their cradle land caused their migration

Outbreak of diseases like malaria in their cradle land.

Hostile neighbors in their cradle land.

- ✓ Shortage of hunting grounds
- ✓ Misunderstandings among the san in their cradle land
- ✓ They needed to know beyond their homeland.
- ✓ Lack of enough food
- ✓ Some moved because their friends moved etc.

THE ORGANISATION OF THE SAN

The sans were organized politically, economically and socially as below;

Social organization of the san

- ✓ The sans were peace loving and friendly people.
- ✓ The sans could only fight and became fierce when their hunting grounds are interfered.
- ✓ They lived in caves temporally sheltered wall decorated with beautiful painting.
- ✓ They enjoyed early marriages where by girls of 7-8 years marry boys of 14 – 15 years.
- ✓ After marriage, boys were to join the girl's family and work for them until birth of the first born.
- ✓ Polygamy was highly practiced irrespective of the difference in age.
- ✓ Even though they practiced polygamy, they did not believe in having so many children because of tiresome or tedious way of life.
- ✓ Dancing was very common especially in initiation and after catching the game.
- ✓ They lived in small groups of about 25 – 70 people.
- ✓ They lived a nomadic way of life whereby they moved from one place to another.
- ✓ The boys under the san underwent initiation at puberty level where their hunting skills were tested experience in natural herbal.
- ✓ They celebrated important days like birthdays, wedding and death.
- ✓ They were great artists and used to paint their rocks, stones and ostrich egg shells
- ✓ They were story tellers.
- ✓ They used to wear ornaments made out of shells and ostrich eggs.
- ✓ During ceremonies they used to drink fermented juice.
- ✓ They used to celebrate new as well as old moon.
- ✓ They used traditional healing herbs as medicine.

They believed in their creator god called kaggen whom they prayed at through mantis.

- ✓ The san offered prayers to heavenly body including the moon.
- ✓ They never cared about the sick people and old ones.
- ✓ They had division of labour e.g. men hunted while ladies fished.
- ✓ They believed in their ancestors.

Economic organization

- ✓ They were hunters as well as food gatherers
- ✓ They used poisoned arrows for defense
- ✓ They dug pits for trapping bigger animals
- ✓ They gathered wild roots, fruits, and insects like caterpillars, locusts e.t.c
- ✓ They kept dogs as domestic animals for hunting
- ✓ They were fisher men who used to fish from rivers e.g. vaal, kei, tugera e.t.c.
- ✓ They were cattle raiders from neighbors like the Bantu
- ✓ They lived a nomadic way of life and they couldn't practice agriculture.
- ✓ The hunting grounds were guarded seriously because it was a key for their economic survival.
- ✓ They carried out pottery and they made pots for cooking
- ✓ They used arrows, bows and poison and dogs to trap animals for their survival.
- ✓ They used to dig ditches where big animals could be trapped.

Political organization

- ✓ They lived in small settlement each inhabitant like tribes.
- ✓ Each settlement was independent from each other.
- ✓ The sans were divided into three major groups i.e. southern san, central san, and northern san.
- ✓ Each settlement among the san was had a leader called the headman.
- ✓ A headman was helped by a council of elders to settle disputes amongst the tribes.
- ✓ Regular council meetings were held to handle important matters Membership to the council meeting was to open to all adult males.
- ✓ The youth were responsible for the security of their settlement from their neighbors.

They kept dogs as domestic animals for defense.

ACTIVITY 1

- 1. a) Explain the migration and settlement of the san or Who were the sans?**
- 2. a) Describe the migration and settlement of the san**
 - a) Why did they move from their cradle land?**
 - c) How were they organized before the 18th century in South Africa?**

DAY 2

THE KHOI KHOI

- ✓ Like the san these were also brown skinned people but taller than the san.
- ✓ The khoi khoi were also called the hottentoes or the herders.
- ✓ They had a click sound in their language, which was even richer in vocabulary than that of the san.
- ✓ They were also called men of men because they felt stronger than the other men.
- ✓ They were also divided into groups e.g. the western Khoikhoi.
- ✓ By the time the Portuguese arrived in South Africa the khoi khoi were living in the surrounding bays.
- ✓ Like the san the khoi khoi are also believed to have been in east or central Africa before they had migrated in South Africa.
- ✓ Because of various factors they were forced to head/ face south wards up to South Africa were they reached at around 13th and 14th...
- ✓ They occupied in South African areas around Atlantic Ocean coast up to buffalo coast on Indian Ocean.
- ✓ However, some khoi khoi settled far away from the coast in an attempt to search for fresh water.
- ✓ At around 14487 during the Portuguese invasion in South Africa, the khoi khoi were living at saladanh bay, Table Bay mossel bay.
- ✓ By 1650 some khoi khoi were living at the cape along the banks of river orange, the coast of natal, Zulu land and coast of Namibia.
- ✓ Today the khoi khoi are living in present day republic of South Africa and Namibia.

THE ORGANISATION OF THE KHOI KHOI

- ✓ The khoi khoi were also organized socially, politically and economically.
- ✓ However, politically the khoi khoi were much stronger than the san as below.
They lived in larger groups of about 500 and above people.
Each group where the khoi khoi consisted of many clans.
- ✓ Each group made up a village which operated independently as a political unit.
- ✓ The elders in each clan were responsible to settle the group disputes.
- ✓ In settling disputes, political meetings were held in public and all people were free to make suggestions.
- ✓ During meetings a chief was to take over the control.
- ✓ The chiefs were also responsible for the safety of their groups.
- ✓ After the meetings, common suggestions were implemented.

Economic organization

- ✓ They had sheep of long and big tails.
- ✓ They were herders and kept cattle of long horns.
- ✓ The dogs were also kept as domestic animals.
- ✓ They were fishermen and carried out fishing especially in seasons of famine.
- ✓ They slaughtered their animals during important days e.g. for celebration.
- ✓ They practiced iron working and pottery.
- ✓ The khoi khoi had a lot of minerals than the sans.
- ✓ Milk constituted and dominated their diet.
- ✓ There was division of labour between the khoi khoi e.g. men were hunters and women were food gatherers.
- ✓ They hunted using oxen and used them as mode of transport.
- ✓ They carried out trade especially with the Bantu.

Socially

- ✓ The khoi khoi lived in simple homesteads each consisting of beehives shaped like huts made out of reed mats.
- ✓ Initiation ceremonies were held on boys as a preparatory stage to childhood.
- ✓ Marriage was done after initiation.
- ✓ It was a taboo to marry from the same clan or tribe.
- ✓ The bride and groom were required to stay with the boy's family till the birth of the first born.

- ✓ After the first born, they were set free to establish their own families.
- ✓ They practiced polygamy.
- ✓ They encouraged many children.
- ✓ Several important ceremonies were practiced like birth, puberty, marriage and death.
- ✓ Celebrating people were sprinkled with blood of sacrificed animals and wore animal intestine.
- ✓ Magicians were highly valued for their advice in times of crisis e.g. wars, death, earth quakes e.t.c.
- ✓ They believed in power of ancestral e.g. ghosts.
- ✓ Ghosts would create danger in case they were annoyed.
- ✓ They used healing herbs as medicine and they taught them to young ones.
- ✓ The boys were circumcised.
- ✓ They sacrificed for rain because they lived in dry areas.

ACTIVITY 2

1. a) *Who were the khoi khoi?*
 b) Describe the origin, migration and settlement of the khoi khoi into south Africa
- 2.a) Describe the migration and settlement of the San into South Africa
- (b) How did they live before the 18th century

DAY 3

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SAN AND THE KHOI KHOI

Differences

- ✓ The khoi khoi were taller than the san.
- ✓ The khoi khoi spoke a language full of cliques and wider vocabulary compared to the san.
- ✓ The khoi khoi lived in camps while the san lived in caves.
- ✓ Marrying from the same clan between the khoi khoi was a taboo that was not the case among the san.
- ✓ The khoi khoi never had clan leaders while the san had a clan leader.
- ✓ The khoi khoi reared sheep and cows as domestic animals while the san reared dogs as domestic animals.
- ✓ The khoi khoi had strong family ties as compared to the san.

- ✓ The khoi khoi believed in magic powers while the san never believed in magic power.
- ✓ The san prayed to the god kaggen while the khoi khoi prayed to tsuigoab.

Similarities

- ✓ They both practiced polygamy
- ✓ They had cliques in the language
- ✓ They never cared for the sick and old people. They were both hunters and food gatherers
 - They carried out fishing to supplement their diet.
 - They both stayed to the women's family until the birth of their first born.
 - They both celebrated important days like new moon.
- ✓ They both used bows and poison to kill big animals. They both lived a nomadic way of life.

BANTU SPEAKERS

CAUSES OF THEIR MIGRATION

- ✓ Bantu is a linguistic word of black people who have a common word NTU or NDU in their language.
- ✓ These people originated from the west Sudanic area (West Africa)
 - i.e. Niger Congo basin.
- ✓ When they reached in South Africa, they were considered a largest group of people in South Africa.
- ✓ They were composed of 4 major groups i.e. the, Shon, Sotho – Tswana, the Nguni- Tsonga and Aherero Ambo Ovambo Herero.
- ✓ Their arrival in South Africa is not certain but it is said they reached in South Africa in the 10th century.
- ✓ The different groups of Bantu reached south Africa in different places at different times.
- ✓ Increase in population in their homeland made them look for vacant areas.
- ✓ They were searching for water of their animals.
- ✓ They wanted fertile land where they could practice agriculture.
- ✓ They had internal conflicts among the various Bantu groups.
- ✓ The development of iron working which created a need to be exported beyond their homeland.
- ✓ They were looking for food because famine had hit them.

- ✓ Much of the grass had withered therefore they were looking for pasture for their animals.
- ✓ They faced external attacks from Luo pygmies' people, which made them to migrate.
- ✓ Diseases like nagana, sleeping sickness that attacked made them to look for free disease and pest areas attacked them.
 - Bandwagon influence. Some migrated because they saw others doing so.
 - They wanted to adventure beyond their homeland.
 - They wanted to trade their produced iron equipment including knives, spears and arrows.
 - Natural calamities like flood, locusts, earthquakes which hit them made them to leave the homeland.
 - Development in their political administration necessitated them to go and rule others.
- ✓ They were nomadic in nature that practiced shifting cultivation therefore without drought they had to migrate from their home land.
- ✓ Oppressive leadership in their societies.

ACTIVITY 3

- (a) Why did the Bantu migrate from their cradle land into South Africa?
- (b) What were the effects of their settlement?
- (a) Describe the movement and settlement of the Bantu speaking peoples of South Africa by the middle of the 9th century.
- (b) What effects did their settlement have on the people of South Africa?

DAY 4

ORIGIN MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF THE BANTU IN SOUTH AFRICA

- ✓ Little is known about their migration
 - ✓ What is known is that they migrated in four major groups i.e.
 - ✓ These groups were named according to the areas where they migrated to where they settled.
 - ✓ These groups were Shona, Sotho –Tswana the Nguni and Aherero Ambo
- ### **THE SHONA**
- ✓ They moved in south Africa in the 19th century
 - ✓ They are part of the Bantu people who started moving in 2000 years ago.

- ✓ They started moving from West Africa and Katanga areas.
- ✓ They moved southwards from the central Africa.
- ✓ They later reached the present day Zimbabwe and formed the Zimbabwe culture.

THE SOTH -TSWANA

- ✓ This is the second wave of the bantu migration
 - ✓ They were the central wave of the bantu migrating people
 - ✓ They entered south Africa through Lake Tanganyika and Nyasa (Malawi)
 - ✓ They settled in the present day Lethoso and rivers Orange and Vaal
- By the 17th century they had given birth to group of Sotho, Tswana among others.
- The Tswana settled in the present day Botswana
- ✓ Kalahari Desert hindered their westward expansion
 - ✓ in the 18th century, the Sotho had expanded and settled in the present day Zulu land and Swaziland
 - ✓ They were in the areas where they are now by the 13th century

THE NGUNI - TSONGA

- ✓ These moved eastwards from great lakes region
- ✓ They moved through low veld until natal region and Eastern Cape.
- ✓ They settled along the natal coastal plain by the 16th century.
- ✓ By the 18th century, they had separated and formed groups of people like Xhosa, thembu, pondo Zulu, mthetwa, ngwane, and Swazi Ndebele etc.
- ✓ They separated and developed groups that spoke language of the same dilate.
- ✓ They settled in central Zulu land
- ✓ Because of development in pottery, Xhosa expanded up to river Umtata and umuzimbuvu
- ✓ The Xhosa expanded in the 17th century.
- ✓ In the next 200 years, they expanded up to Fish River.
- ✓ The Tsonga remained in the present Mozambique area.
- ✓ Due to such separation different languages developed between the major and lesser Bantu groups.

THE AHERERO AMBO

- ✓ They were the Ovambo Herero people of southern Africa
- ✓ They left their homeland at around the 16th century
- ✓ From their homeland they took south eastern direction of Congo basin
- ✓ When the ambo reached ambo land they settled
- ✓ Their settlement was influenced by the san and khoi khoi whom they found them

- ✓ The average rainfall of about 500mm influenced their settlement because it could allow agricultural pastoralism
- ✓ The Herero moved west of ambo land.
- ✓ They passed through koakoveld up to the dry Namibian plateau
- ✓ They settled near Kalahari Desert in Herero land.

Today the Bantu are the most wide spread group of people in southern Africa and numerous.

THE WAY OF LIFE OF THE BANTU

The organization of the Bantu was manly divided into viz, ngoni-tsonga and Sotho –Tswana

ACTIVITY 4

Describe the migration and settlement of san into South Africa by 1800?

DAY 5

THE NGUNI – TSONGA QN:

WHO WERE THEY?

- ✓ They were commonly known as Nguni people
- ✓ The Nguni were part of bantu speakers of south Africa
- ✓ They had a clique sound in their language.
- ✓ The Nguni belonged to the southern group of people.
- ✓ They moved from Congo basin between the 13th and 16th century
- ✓ Later in the 17th century they gave birth to tribes like Xhosa, Zulu, ngwane Ndebele, Thembu Ndwedwe e.t.c
- ✓ These developed after their separation from the mother group for a period of about 200 years.
- ✓ They settled in areas between Indian Ocean and drankensberg mountains.
- ✓ They were the war worriers of Bantu in south Africa.
- ✓ They specifically settled in natal region east of cape.

THEIR WAY OF LIFE

- ✓ Like any other group of people, they were politically, socially and economically organized as below;
- ✓ Economically they practiced gathering for their welfare.
- ✓ They hunted wild animals.
- ✓ They carried out some fishing from rivers and Indian ocean
- ✓ They grew crops like millet, beans, yams, sorghum, pumpkins and calabashes
- ✓ They were pastoralists who reared cattle. Goat and sheep.
- ✓ They traded with whites based at natal for example the Portuguese.
- ✓ They practiced iron working and made knives and arrows among others.
- ✓ They raided their neighbors for wealth
- ✓ Land was owned communally Cattle as a sign of prestige and used as food, pay bride price.
- ✓ Family was the most important smallest unit amongst the Nguni.
- ✓ They had extended family which included the father, mother, children, aunt, grandparents e.t.c
- ✓ They mostly practiced polygamous families.
- ✓ Elders were very important in settling disputes.
- ✓ The elders gave cattle to those who reached maturity.
- ✓ Initiation ceremonies were very important e.g. circumcision.
- ✓ A tribal chief headed each tribe.
- ✓ All elders belonged to the clan councils, which settled disputes in the society.
- ✓ The clan elders assisted the tribal chiefs on matters concerning the society.

THE SOTHO - TSWANA

Qn. Who were the Sotho - Tswana?

- ✓ They were also bantu speakers
- ✓ They were the second Bantu group into South Africa.
- ✓ They moved from Congo basin in the period of 13th century and 16th century
- ✓ Their ancestors were man ape.
- ✓ They entered South Africa through lakes Tanganyika and nyasa.
- ✓ They were the people whose settlement was determined by tsetse fly.
- ✓ This settlement took place in the areas between river Limpopo, Molopo and hart.
- ✓ They were people who formed groups/tribes like bapedi, basuto, tswana sotho etc.

- ✓ These people were part of Negroid race in west Africa before their migration.
- ✓ In south Africa they settled eastern basuto land in the 13th and 14th centuries.
- ✓ Later in the 19th century, they formed their separate basuto state because of mfecane.
- ✓ Chief mosheshe headed the establishment of basuto state.

ORGANISATION OF THE SOTHO – TSWANA

They were cultivators who grew crops like millet, yams e.t.c

They were pastoralists who kept cattle and sheep.

- ✓ They practiced iron smelting from copper.
- ✓ Hunting was also their activity.
- ✓ They traded with their neighbors in form of barter trade
- ✓ They were also gatherers
- ✓ Cows were raided frequently from their neighbors.
- ✓ They also fished from their neighboring rivers, swamps, and other water bodies.
- ✓ They practiced weaving.
- ✓ Land was owned communally.
- ✓ Elders settled disputes.
- ✓ The central clan and family provided the chief of the society.
- ✓ Initiation ceremonies were carried out especially with boys.
- ✓ Tribe chief was the commander of judicially, religion and military.
- ✓ Indunas assisted the chief amongst the Sotho.
- ✓ The chief governed with the agreement of the senior members of the clan.
- ✓ Indunas were to keep the chief informed on affairs of the clan.
- ✓ Powerful indunas were appointed from families outside the ruling family to avoid interference.
- ✓ A clan amongst the Sotho was made up of a number of lineages
- ✓ The clan leader always overthrew the unpopular chief.
- ✓ They held the first fruit ceremonies were political matters were discussed and bad people killed.
- ✓ Each clan amongst the Sotho is thought to have had a common ancestor.
- ✓ The strongest son produced by the chief was to be his heir.
- ✓ The biggest political unit of the Sotho was the tribe.
- ✓ The chief's daughter was the head of the women regiments and the same to men.

- ✓ A council called pitso discussed community issues.
- ✓ Initiation was done every after six or seven years.
- ✓ Sons who were initiated with chief's sons were to become his (chief's son) adviser, representatives, messengers, and worriers.
- ✓ Every year initiation was to take place the king had to make sure that he had a son to initiate.

ACTIVITY 5

- 1 a. Describe the movement and settlement of the Nguni Tsonga Bantu into South Africa. (13marks)
- b. What were the results of their settlement into South Africa? (12marks)

DAY 6

EFFECTS OF THE BANTU MIGRATION ON THE KHOISAN

- ✓ They intermarried hence giving new tribe thembu.
- ✓ They traded with each other.
- ✓ The khoisan copied iron smelting from the bantu.
- ✓ The khoisan were pushed in drier areas of Kalahari Desert.
- ✓ Famine grew up within the khoisan
- ✓ The Bantu raided the khoikhoi over time.
- ✓ The khoisa were enslaved by the bantu
- ✓ Because of raiding the khoikhoi suffered from misery poverty
- ✓ There was a lot of insecurity amongst the khoisan because of the bantu invasion
- ✓ The Khoisan were forced to lose their independence.
- ✓ Khoisan leaders lost their authority to the bantu
- ✓ The Bantu introduced new crops to the Khoisan like pumpkins, millet and beans.
- ✓ The Khoisan lost their lives during the Bantu raids.
- ✓ The Khoisan were defeated and conquered by the Bantu.
- ✓ The Khoisan were deculturised by the Bantu.
- ✓ The Khoisan copied the Bantu clicks sound from their language the Khoisan lost their property to the Bantu and were depopulated.

SIMILARITIES BETWEEN THE BANTU AND THE KHOISAN

They were the early occupants of South Africa.

- ✓ They were both hunters.
- ✓ They carried out fishing.
- ✓ They kept cattle as a source of wealth.
- ✓ They practiced polygamous marriage.
- ✓ They had a click sound in their language.
- ✓ Both carried initiation ceremonies especially with boys at puberty stage.
- ✓ Both had tribal chiefs and clan elders.
- ✓ All their migration settlement is not clear.

They intermarried each other.

They traded with neighboring communities especially Europeans.

- ✓ They sacrificed to their gods.
- ✓ Land was owned communally in their societies.
- ✓ They counter raided each other.
- ✓ They celebrated important days like death, puberty and marriage.
- ✓ Other similarities are the causes of their migration.
- ✓ They both married because of internal conflicts.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE BANTU AND THE KHOISAN

- ✓ The Khoisan had two tribes i.e. the Khoikhoi and the san.
- ✓ The Bantu had four groups.
- ✓ The Bantu arrived late in South Africa while the Khoisan were the first to arrive in South Africa.
- ✓ The khoisan reached south Africa at around 1000 – 13000 AD
- ✓ The bantu reached south Africa at around 1300-1800 AD
- ✓ The bantu were militarily stronger than the khoisan
- ✓ The Bantu had tribal chiefs.
- ✓ The khosan had clan chiefs.
- ✓ The Khoisan leadership was no hereditary as that of the Bantu.
- ✓ Unlike the Khoisan the Bantu had women regiments headed by chief daughters.
- ✓ The khoisan depended on gathering
- ✓ The bantu depended on cultivation

- ✓ The Bantu had well built up bodies unlike the Khoisan.
- ✓ The Khoisan loved a nomadic way of life
- ✓ The Bantu had permanent settlements.
- ✓ The Bantu had a suffix “NTU or NTU” in their language, which was not the case with the Khoisan.
- ✓ The Bantu originated from the west Africa (Congo basin)
- ✓ The Khoisan came from the east and central Africa.
- ✓ The Bantu dealt much in trade with the foreigners compared to the San.

ACTIVITY 6

- 1 a) What were the common features between the Bantu and the Khoisan?
b) What were the differences between the Bantu and the Khoisan in South Africa?
- 2a) Explain the relationship between Khoisan and the Bantu in South Africa.
b) How did the Bantu migration affect the original inhabitants of South Africa?

DAY 7

SIMILARITIES BETWEEN THE SOTHO AND THE NGUNI

They all spoke Bantu language

- ✓ They belonged to the negroid race of west Africa
- ✓ They moved to south Africa about 2000 years ago
- ✓ They shared a suffix “ndu and ntu” in their language.
- ✓ Their leadership was hereditary
- ✓ The chiefs had absolute control over the land, religion and economic welfare of the state.
- ✓ They all established a standing army during the period of mfecane
- ✓ Family was the smallest unit among them
- ✓ They carried out initiation ceremonies like circumcision every after six or seven years.
- ✓ They considered the spirit of the dead so much.
- ✓ Land was communally owned in their societies.
- ✓ The societies were built up basing on military power
- ✓ They were cultivators who grew millet, pumpkins and calabashes.

- ✓ They carried out cattle raiding.
- ✓ They were pastorals who reared cattle, sheep and goats.
- ✓ They trade with their neighbors especially the Europeans
- ✓ The chiefs had a council of advisers formed by elder men.
- ✓ Tribe made their biggest social unit.
- ✓ A council of elders which was made up of all elder people, practiced justice in their society.
- ✓ Europeans like the Dutch, British affected their political, social and economic life.
- ✓ Circumcision of boys was vital at the age of 6 and 7 because it initiated them to adulthood.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SOTHO AND THE NGUNI

- ✓ The Sotho belonged to the Sotho –tswana bantu group of people
- ✓ The Nguni belonged to the Nguni Tsonga group of bantu people
- ✓ The Sotho were the central wave of bantu migrates.
- ✓ The Sotho settled around areas of rivers Vaal and orange.
- ✓ The Nguni settled in the areas of natal.
- ✓ The Sotho entered south Africa from lake Tanganyika and Malawi (nyasa)
The Nguni entered South Africa from south of great lakes region.
The population of the Nguni was bigger than that of the Sotho by the period of mfecane.
The Nguni were warriors group of people.
- ✓ The Sotho were hospitable ad peace loving people.
- ✓ Unlike the Sotho, the Nguni copied a click sound from the khoikhoi into their language
- ✓ The Sotho were more skilled in iron smelting, tin, copper, and iron than that of the Nguni.
- ✓ The Sotho were introducers of the age regiment system in South Africa and the Nguni just copied from them.
- ✓ The Sotho entered South Africa earlier than the Nguni i.e. in 13th – 14th century.
- ✓ In administration, the Nguni had Ndunas as advisers to the chief.
- ✓ The Nguni assimilated and absorbed the conquered and refugees people to retain much of their power. The Nguni had ambitious and warriors like shaka.

- ✓ The Sotho had diplomatic heads/ leaders like mosheshe.
- ✓ The Nguni had a decentralized administration.
- ✓ The Sotho had a centralized administration.

ACTIVITY 7

1. Explain the political, social and economic organization of the Bantu in South Africa.
2. Show the differences between the Sotho and the Bantu in South Africa?

DAY 8

EUROPEAN INTEREST IN SOUTH AFRICA

Introduction

- ✓ Europeans have been in South Africa for over 300 years ago.
- ✓ The Portuguese were the first Europeans to enter into south Africa under Bartholomew Diaz in 1487
- ✓ He was being encouraged by Prince Henry the navigator.
- ✓ The aim for Portuguese voyages/navigation was to make more geographical discoveries
- ✓ They wanted to preach against Moslem crusades.
- ✓ They were searching for valuable minerals such as gold, ivory e.t.c. on the west coast.
- ✓ They were looking for an alternative sea route to India.
- ✓ They wanted to gain control over the spice trade from Arabs and Italians
- ✓ Diaz after reaching the Atlantic coast he erected a pillar at Lüderitz (Namibia) and at Algoa bay to act a landmark.
- ✓ They paved way for vascodagamas' voyage to India in 1497 – 9
 - The Portuguese now set up an empire in the Indian Ocean because of Dagama's reports.
 - The Portuguese progress attracted the Dutch and the British to take over hence becoming Portuguese rival in the 17th century.

REASONS FOR THE DUTCH ESTABLISHMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

- ✓ The Dutch appeared in south Africa in the 17th century
- ✓ They were attracted by the Portuguese success in the far east trade

- ✓ The need to establish a calling or resting place by the Dutch
- ✓ The wreckage of the Dutch ship Harlem at table bay in 1647
- ✓ The mis- location of the cape between Europe and Asia attracted their settlement
- ✓ The favorable reports given to Netherlands by Harlem crew survivors.
- ✓ The need to establish a repairing and refueling station for the Dutch ships
- ✓ Availability of food, water and meat in South Africa which had ceased from Helena were the Europeans were getting them.
- ✓ The need to revenge on the Spanish leadership which had led them for over 70 years in the 16th century.
- ✓ They wanted to break the Portuguese and Spanish supremacy in the Indian and Atlantic trade.
- ✓ They wanted to take over the spice trade from the Portuguese
- ✓ They wanted to compete out with English traders
- ✓ The need to set up a hospital at the cape to treat the Dutch sailors Presence of good harbours where the Dutch ship could anchor
- ✓ The existence of a lot of unoccupied land at the cape attracted them to settle them.
- ✓ The conducive welcome given to them by the Khoikhoi at the coast of South Africa.
- ✓ Presence of the Mediterranean climate which was conducive for their settlement made them to stay
- ✓ The presence of fertile soils for the proper growth of vegetables and fruits in South Africa.
- They wanted to set up a defensive post in South Africa against their rivals.
- The presence of good leadership like from Jan van Reinbeck who headed the settlement process.
- ✓ The need to carry out trade with the Khoikhoi in South Africa made them to settle there.

ACTIVITY 8

QN. Why was the cape important to the Dutch in 1652? Or
 Why did the Dutch settle at the cape in 1652 – 1700 Or
 Why were Europeans interested in South Africa?

DAY 9

HOW THE DUTCH ESTABLISHED THE CAPE COLONY

BETWEEN 1662 – 1710

- ✓ The Portuguese first discovered the direct sea route to India in the 15th century
- ✓ The Portuguese took a lead in the Far East and later declined in the 16th and 17th centuries.
- ✓ This attracted the Dutch also to participate in the same trade
- ✓ In 1647, their ship Harlem that they were using to Far East got wrecked around the Table Bay i.e. near the cape.
- ✓ The survivors of Harlem were marooned for six months at the Table Bay.
- ✓ While they were at the Table Bay, they experienced good and suitable climate, soil for growing fruits, vegetables and for trade.
- ✓ On their return to Netherlands, they gave favorable/good reports to their government.
- ✓ For a long time, the Dutch merchants, they were thinking about a way of competing with the English trade.
- ✓ The Dutch merchants now united and formed the united Dutch East Indian Company.
- ✓ In April 1652, the directors of the Dutch East India Company sent Jan van Reinbeck at the cape with three ships.
- ✓ He arrived at the cape with 120 people.
- ✓ Their work was to build a wooden building for sick people, grow vegetables for sailors and treat the Khoikhoi kindly.
- ✓ The company was responsible for the above activities and looking after settlers.
- ✓ That proved to be expensive to the company and in 1671, it was agreed that the area be left for the colonist farmers.
- ✓ In 1676, the commissioner's verberg agreed to set up a Dutch colony.
- ✓ The company now released nine soldiers and allowed them to start colonization.
 - In 1680 and 1687, new settlements were set up at Stellenbosch and de paur respectively.
 - The nine soldiers were not to pay taxes for 12 years and they were given 13 and half acres of land each.
- ✓ Later two hundred French Protestants were allowed at the cape.

- ✓ By 1685, the colony had 150 families.
- ✓ In 1700, the colonialists were over 1300 people at the cape.
- ✓ The company legal strict policies over the settlers like being the only buyer of cape products, made the settlers to extend their farms beyond the cape.
- ✓ By 1795, the colony had over 1500 settlers.
- ✓ The colony had even expanded up to Fish River.
- ✓ The colony now had districts of swellendam, graaf reinet, Stellenbosch and the cape.

HOW DID THE DUTCH EXPAND THEIR COLONY UP TO FISH RIVER BY 1795?

- ✓ The expansion of the cape colony started with the Dutch occupation at the cape.
- ✓ Their settlement at the cape was accidental in 1647
- ✓ It took place because of Harlem wreckage that gave the 1st landing site at the cape.
- ✓ In 1652, the Dutch merchants sent Jan van Reinbeck to set up settlement at the cape.
- ✓ Three ships of the Dutch merchants sent with 120 people.
- ✓ They settled along river lies beck.
- ✓ The settlement proved to be expensive on the side of the Dutch merchants.
- ✓ In 1657, they agreed to colonize the cape and nine soldiers were the ones to start it.
- ✓ The soldiers were given land at lies beck valley and each soldier was to have 13 and a half acres
- ✓ By then the colony was still small with little people.
- ✓ In 1665, commissioner verberg started expanding the colony and he set up new settlement beyond the cape.
- ✓ The population now increased up to 150 families
- ✓ By 1700, the colony was 55 miles in radius. By 1750, the colony expanded to 255 miles in radius
- The colony reached 500 miles radius in 1775
- ✓ It reached fish river by 1780
- ✓ The colony expanding northwestwards and eastwards.
- ✓ During the expansion of the colony the Dutch were establishing the local commando defense unit to protect them against Africans.

- ✓ In 1785, the colony had four major stations, i.e. Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Swellendam and Graaffreinet each forming a district.
- ✓ Cape Town had been established in 1652.
- ✓ In between 1680 – 1700, they established Stellenbosch
- ✓ In 1746, they established Swellendam.
- ✓ Graaffreinet was established between 1778 – 1786.
- ✓ The expansion of the Cape colony was in phases and through force under the initiative of the Dutch farmers but not the company.

ACTIVITY 9

- 1 a. Describe the movement and settlement of the Nguni Tsonga Bantu into South Africa.
- b. What were the results of their settlement into South Africa?

- 3 a. Why were the Mobile Courts established in South Africa in 1812?

- b. What were the effects of these courts to the peoples of South Africa.

DAY 10

REASONS FOR THE EXPANSION OF THE DUTCH COLONY (CAPE) UP TO FISH RIVER BY 1795?

- ✓ The expansion of the Cape colony was not planned or coordinated.
- ✓ Its expansion was due to economic, political and social reasons
- ✓ Firstly, it was due to the discontent of the Boer farmers at the Cape.
- ✓ The Dutch farmers wanted to get large pieces of land to increase their wealth.
- ✓ The existence of unoccupied land in the interior of South Africa created the expansion.
- ✓ The fixing of low prices to agricultural commodities by the company.
- ✓ The need to adventure in the interior of South Africa.
- ✓ Increase in population at the Cape created a need for more land.
- ✓ Military weakness of the Africans who could be defeated by the Boers
- ✓ The nomadic and pastoral nature of the Dutch made them to expand up to the interior of South Africa.

- ✓ The soils at the cape had grown infertile therefore they wanted the interior that had more fertile soils.
- ✓ The Dutch had adopted new methods of agriculture like shifting cultivation and extensive farming that they had to expand.
- ✓ The occurrence of diseases like small pox which weakened the Africans to resist against the Dutch expansion
- ✓ The Dutch farmers wanted to be independent from the company.
Many farmers had run bankrupt therefore they wanted to try their luck else were.
- ✓ Absence of good social services at the cape made them to look for better ones by expanding.
- ✓ They wanted to create friendship with Africans because the company had failed to protect the Dutch against the Africans.
- ✓ The company's failure to discourage the farmers from expansion made them to expand.
- ✓ The Dutch military superiority against the Africans made them to expand.
- ✓ They were looking for favorable climate because that of the cape had become unfavorable due to decline in soil fertility.
- ✓ They were looking for food because theirs had been spoilt the 17th century locust invasion.
- ✓ The policy of paying 10% of their cattle to the British made them to expand.
- ✓ The unfair policies of denying the Dutch farmers freedom of trade, free land for settlement limited market facilities made them to go away from them.
- ✓ The company had taxed the Dutch farmers heavily therefore they opposed them by expanding into the interior
- ✓ The Dutch pioneers had arrived at the cape with big families therefore as early as they arrived they encouraged their family members to get land for settlement beyond the cape.
- ✓ Absence of natural barriers like higher mountains made the Dutch to expand their colony.
- ✓ The company had conflicted with the settlers who moved away in protest that's why they just expanded.
- ✓ Denial to grow profitable crops like tobacco made them to expand the colony.

ACTIVITY 10

1. (a) Why did the Dutch expand their settlement up to the great fish river
 - (b) What were the effects of their expansion on the Africans
-

DAY 11

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE DUTCH PIONEERS AT THE CAPE COLONY

- ✓ Jan van Reinbeck and his followers faced the following problems in their social and economic life;
They suffered from homesickness because they were very far from home.
- ✓ Absence of adequate geographical knowledge about the cape area.
- ✓ Unexpected weather and climate changes like long periods of drought brought famine to them.
- ✓ The occurrence floods which brought discomfort to them by sweeping away the temporary huts and tents
- ✓ The pioneers had poor accommodation facilities i.e. wooden leaking houses
- ✓ There was hostility with the bantu, khoikhoi due to competition over land for grazing
- ✓ The pioneers ran short of funds hence bringing shortage in the supplies
- ✓ They lacked enough and sufficient land for farming and settlement
- ✓ The soils were not fertile enough to facilitate high yields of cop production.
- ✓ They lacked enough education facilities for their children at the cape.
- ✓ The language differences between them and the khoikhoi limited them from getting what they wanted
- ✓ Poor transport and communication facilities at the cape.
- ✓ Inadequate marriageable women which led to homosexuality.
- ✓ Inadequate market for their produced commodities.
- ✓ Rivalry from European countries like Britain and France.
- ✓ The invasion of locusts in the cape colony in the years around 1685 proved disastrous.
- ✓ The high amount of land rent charged from them by the company. They were few in number so they suffered from boredom.
- ✓ They lacked enough medical facilities fro the sick people

- ✓ Many Dutch settlers were ex-soldiers therefore they yielded little due to little knowledge about agriculture.
- ✓ They were restricted from growing profitable crops like tobacco.
- ✓ Inadequate labour force in their farms.
- ✓ Crop production costs were too high because crops like barley, wheat needed a lot of care hence getting low profits.

ATTEMPTS MADE TO SOLVE THE ABOVE PROBLEMS

- ✓ They intermarried with Africans and imported orphan girls from their homeland hence reduced homosexuality
- ✓ They built elementary schools under the Dutch reformed church to teach their children.
- ✓ They constructed water reservoirs which were to provide water during the dry seasons.
- ✓ Corrupt governors like Wilhelm Adrian were dismissed.
- ✓ In 1707 many hospitals were built to treat the sick people.
- ✓ Farmers were allowed to sell their products to passing ships in increase of the market base.
- ✓ Slaves were imported from countries like Madagascar to increase on labour force.
- ✓ The prices of agricultural commodities were increased in 1658 to boost farmers' revenue.
- ✓ In 1657, many settlers were freed from company control and set up their independent farms.
- ✓ The cape colony was expanded from about 55 miles to over 500 miles.
- ✓ Many people were armed to provide defense to the villages.
- ✓ Settlers were allowed to raid Africans and enslave them.
- ✓ Interpreters were trained and one language was encouraged
- ✓ A large castle was built for defense under the commander Simon derstell

DUTCH ADMINISTRATION AT THE CAPE

Company (DEICO)

- ✓ The cape colony was organized in the interest of DEICO
 - It had four major instruments i.e. the council of policy, defense, justice and the Dutch reformed church

- As a colony was under the governor who was being supervised by the company directors.

The governor was responsible for planning and administering the cape and other territories in Far East.

The governor resided at Batavia and was assisted by the council policy

The council of policy was made up of 17 people including seven senior officials e.g. Jan van Reinbeck, Simon van der – stel, willen Adrian-der-stel e.t.c.

- The council was charged with supervision of judicial, executive, social and economic affairs of the cape.
- It was also charged with all officials working for the company
- It debated, considered and passed bills in the interest of the company.
- The council of policy failed to represent the settlers and African interest in the cape colony.
- It was the highest executive and legislation authority.
- The council of justice was appointed and approved by the council of policy.
- The council of justice had its headquarters at the cape colony.
- It acted as the main court of appeal.
- The governors at the cape never attended its meetings.
- The magistrates were not independent and presided over local courts in each district.
- In courts there was no justice because lawyers and judges were ignorant, unintelligent, inexperienced or corrupt because they were just appointed to fulfill the company's interests.
- In the interior, a matrimonial court was set up to advice the young Boers who wanted to marry themselves.
- The chief of police acted as the prosecutor.
- The defense council had Boer commando unit to defend the coast from foreign attacks.
- The settlers formed burgher local military units to protect the settlers internally against Africans.
- The Dutch reformed church was responsible for performing baptism and confirmation ceremonies.
- It also confirmed the belief that the Africans were harm and the whites were sham as per the book of genesis
- It controlled literacy and education at the cape colony.

ACTIVITY 11

- 1. What** were the challenges faced by the early Dutch settlers at the cape?
2. How did the Dutch east Indian company govern the cape colony between 1662 and 1795 or
3. How the cape was organized under the Dutch East Indian
4. Describe the achievements of the united Dutch East Indian Company.

DAY 12

FACTORS FOR THE DECLINE OF THE DUCTH EAST INDIAN COMPANY 1795 (DEICO)

- Before 1795, the DEICO. Had practiced so many activities at the cape colony
- It carried out vegetable growing and citrus juice.
- It used to keep goats, sheep like merino.
- They used to steel their commodity and sell their belongings to the resting ships.
- The company collected taxes from the Dutch merchants • It forced Africans to provide forced labour in crop production.
- In 1795, the British moved to the cape and took over administration.
- It faced a lot of liberty from other European countries like France and Britain.
- There was a lot of corruption among the DEICO offices hence incurring losses.
- The company had weak administration like willem don stol who failed to administer the resources hence the company failure.
- The company official failed to establish good relationship between Africans settlers and officials which contributed to the failure of the company.
- The company instituted policies which made so many settlers to feel fed up of the place hence its failure
- The transfer of financial headquarters from Amsterdam (Holland) to London in Britain made the company incur losses hence its decline
- The increase in technological knock out especially of Britain made her to out compete the DEICO hence its failure
- The British occupation at the cape in the late 18th century between 1802-10 made the company to fail
- The empire was big for the companies administer hence the company's failure
- The French revolutionary and Napoleonic wars caused insecurity in trade between European and countries like India, which affected the DEICO's activities

British determination to take over cape might have resulted the company's decline

The gaining of military superiority of Britain, which she to out compete the Dutch at the cape

French inversion of Holland in 1793 gave Britain excuse to take over the cape from the Dutch hence the decline

The flying of king William V of Netherlands to England who requested the British to take over the cape

- The British occupation on the cape in 1795 reported favorable ground for the DEICO decline

EFFECTS OF THE DUCTH ON THE AFRICANS

- During the Dutch occupation at the cape of South Africa had the bantu, khoikhoi and san as inhabitants
 - Thus the Dutch occupation made them to be affected socially, economically, politically positively and negatively
 - New diseases like STDs came up with the Dutch settlers like smoking which cost so many people's lives
 - There were intermarriages between the Africans and the Dutch which gave new races like coloureds
 - Africans lost land to their whites
 - Africans copied bad behaviours from the Dutch settlers like smoking, boozing, prostitution corning etc.
 - Africans were hunted by whites which made them to migrate to isolated places eg Kalahari
 - Many wars rose up in an attempt for the Africans to protect their land, independent and other properties
 - Africans adopted western cultures like religion, dressing etc.
 - Africans made to be slaves in Dutch farms
 - Some Africans traded with the Dutch people hence giving wealth
 - Africans lost traditional dignity to the Dutch hence decline in African culture
 - The Dutch took khoikhoi and san hunting grounds
 - African women were raped by the Dutch giving rise to new races like coloured Africans became poorer and for the first time became beggars hence depending on whites for people Africans suffered from famine
- The Boers and the Dutch made Africans defeated

- Africans suffered from misery and anarchy due to expansion wars of the Dutch
- The Dutch enslaved Africans
- They carried out trade with the whites in commodities like beads, tobacco and threads
- Africans lost their cattle to Dutch during raids
- Because of raids famine increased amongst Africans

ACTIVITY 12

1. a) what was the activities of the company at the cape?

b) *What were the impacts of DEICO to the people of South Africa?*

2 a. How did the Dutch gain control of the Cape of South Africa by 1652?

b. What challenges did they encounter at the cape of South Africa?

DAY 13

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DUCTH AND AFRICANS

- The African groups in southern Africa by the time of Dutch presence at the cape were the san Khoi-khoi and the bantu
 - The Dutch in southern African had a competitive life with Africans groups
 - The Dutch rivaled with the Africans for land ownership
 - The Dutch increased population on the Africans' land
 - The Dutch displaced the Africans like Khoi-khoi northwards and eastwards
 - The san were made to have a desperate and heroic life because were pushed to isolated and upland areas
 - The San raided the Dutch for survival because their game areas were taken
 - The San were not respected by the Boers and ever were hunted like animals
 - The captured San were enslaved in Boers farms
 - Survivors from the Boers hunt ran to desert margins and mountains where they were shoot
 - The khoi-khoi lost their grazing land to the Boers
 - The Boers changed the Africans policy of feudal ownership of land to private
 - The Boers force exchanged Khoikhoi cattle into beads, tobacco, and alcohol
 - Many Africans were impoverished and became independent to the Dutch
- The Dutch destroyed the khoikhoi harder' groups into smaller groups of people
- The khoikhoi who ran as the Dutch were arriving copied their way of dressing
- They also copied their religion

- The khoikhoi also acquired Dutch pastoral life and language
- The Dutch in areas like Griqual, Namibia etc. made many African refugees
- The bantu frequently raided the Dutch for the cattle because the Dutch used to live in isolated small villages

CAUSES OF 1795 REVOLT AT GRAAF REINET AND SWELLENDAM.

- This was a demonstration in the districts of Swellendam and Graafrinet
- The Boer farmers were opposing the company activities at the cape
- The declaring of their independence as republics from the company
- The policy of regarding Africans as human being was unfair to the Dutch
- Trade restrictions on the Dutch farmers
- Lack of protection to Dutch farmers and yet they thought that it was their right
- The dislike of Dutch farmers to be under authority outside puritanical community.

THE KAFFIR WARS

CAUSES OF THE KAFFIR WARS

- There were several conflicts between the bantu Xhosa and the Boers of the Dutch
- They were also called wars of dispossession
- These series of war took place between 1770-1857
- These conflicts were because of Boer's extension of their colony to the interior (Cape colony)

Many people also called them eastern frontiers/ eastern question of south Africa/ Xhosa wars

They were about 9 wars during that period

The Xhosa leaders were many which include Tyali, Noklami, Nanqusi etc.

They were fought between Keiskamma and fish river

- The increase in population in both Xhosa people and the Boer caused the wars
- The expansion of the Xhosa south, north and eastern wards threatened Boer settlement hence Kaffir wars
- The constant raid of cattle by both the Xhosa and the Boers caused the war
- The African need to protect their land from being taken by the white people
- The Dutch policy of taking Xhosa wives annoyed them hence the war
- The outbreak of drought and occurrence of locusts which made them to run short of food, water and pastures
- The Boers' riches coupled with living in isolated places impress the Africans to share the same
- Abuse of African cultures and traditions by the Boers caused the Kaffir wars
- Enslavement of the Africans by the Boers caused wars
- Absence of proper boundaries between the Xhosa and Boers caused the wars
- Disunity among African chief cause a series of wars
- The raise of African prophet and divine e.g. the Rarabe caused the wars
- The British policy of colonialism caused the last kaffir wars
- Owning of large herds of cattle and practice of agriculture, which eroded large places of land from Africans caused Kaffir wars

ACTIVITY 13

1. Explain the causes of Kaffir wars.

2. Describe the relationship between the Dutch and the Africans at the cape

DAY 14

THE COURSE OF KAFFIR WARS

- The Xhosa wars took place in possessions
- The first Kaffir wars took place in 1775-1781 and was led by the Xhosa chief called Halambe
- The 2nd war took place in 1789-1803
- It was also between the Xhosa and the Boers
- It was the 6th war to dispossession in south Africa

It occurred on the eastern border on the cape i.e. between Keiskamma and fish river

The major wars of dispossession were mainly due to cattle rustlers to the Xhosa

Because of that there was raiding and counter raiding from the Boers and the Xhosa inspired by chiefs like Macono, Tyali etc.

- The Xhosa warriors of about 20,000 attacked the Boers
- Such an attack to the Boers cost so many lives of them
- Properties too were also destroyed eg cattle of about 30 pounds were lost from the Boers
- However, at the end the Xhosa were military defeated and drove out of the territory
- The achievement of driving away the Xhosa was a combination of the Boers and British under Durban
- Having lost much property, the Boers began to think of compensation from the British
- Surprisingly after sending away the Xhosa governor-Durbanset up a new district in the area called province of Queen Adelaide [this was named after the visit of Australian queen in south Africa
- This was named after the Boers thought they are going to receive a peace of mind and thought that this territory is theirs
- Unfortunately, under the influence of John Philip, the British colonial secretary lord Gienelg nullified that conquest
- This was due to the excessive imperialism practiced by the British governor at the expense of the Africans and he returned it to the Africans
- That annoyed the Boers and had no nay other chance but trekking into interior of south Africa

EFFECTS OF KAFFIR WARS

In the process Xhosa and the Boers lost many people

- There was depopulation in the area due to loss of people's lives that were estimated to be 20,000
- Properties were lost from both the Xhosa and the Boers especially cattle
The Xhosa were forced to migrate from their customally areas
Africans economic system was destroyed and they had to rely on the whites for survival

Enslavement of the Africans was increased amongst the Xhosa

- By the end of the war, the Xhosa had been defeated
- It led to massive movement of the Boers into the interior of south Africa
- It increased discrimination of Africans by the Boers increased

- Africans lost their land
- More colored people were born from the intermarriage between the Boers and the Africans

STEPS TAKEN BY THE BRITISH TO SOLVE THE KAFFIR WARS

- The British administration was interested in keeping peace at the eastern volunteer and therefore many attempts were made to solve the problem
- In as much as the attempts were made they lacked lasting solution to the problems
- Several strategies were put in place between 1812 & 1834 when the great trek took place
- In 1812 the British did this by building Garrisons and forts between the Boers and the bantu tribes
- The British also made an agreement with chief Gaika by giving more land but Ndhalambi's group was not favoured
- This made the British to create a no man's land between River Kie & Keiskamma
- However, that attempts also failed because the Boers and the bantu wanted also to use that fertile land
- This made the British to allow British settlers to occupy the conflicting areas between the Boers and the Africans
- 1835 a new governor of British Sir Benjamin Durban decided to expand the cape 100 miles north
- He assured the Boers that they're going to be compensated for their lost property i.e. pounds 300,000
- They also promised to help the bantu so as long as they were to respect British laws
-

Durban was forced to establish the province of Queen Adelaide which John Philip disagreed with. Therefore, the Boers were not compensated at the end also the province wasn't declared and conflict continued hence the Boers exit

WHY WERE THE XHOSA DEFEATED? (REASONS FOR AFRICAN FAILURE)

- There were military weak and not well trained
- Had inferior weapon like bow and arrows yet the Boers had strong guns
- The Africans lack clear and strong leaders who could effectively mobilize them
- Disunity amongst the Africans eg Ndhlanbi and Gaika
- Africans lack financial support because of the peasantry way of life
- Africans had no external support yet the Boers received it from the British
- Drought, famine and locusts which had it Africans made them, depend against the Boers
- Africans had spent some years fighting the wars hence they felt exhausted and withdrew
- The determination of the Boers that what come may they must defeat the Xhosa
- The brutality of the Boers against African resistance made them to win the war
- The Africans believed in device powers, which made them to be defeated

ACTIVITY 14

1. *Explain the organization of Kaffir wars*
2. *Why the Africans did lose the 1770-1850 wars?*
3. *Explain the effects of Kaffir wars on the people of south Africa*
4. *How did the British try to end the Boer-Bantu conflict in 1770- 1856?*

ACTIVITY 15

- 1.(a) Describe the course of the great trek
- (b) What problems did the trekkers face?
- 2.(a) What were the causes of kaffir wars?
- (b) Why were Africans defeated in the kaffir wars?
- 3 a. Describe the course of the Boer Exodus in South Africa.
b Explain the effects of the event to the people of South Africa.
- 4 a. Describe the Reforms introduced by Shaka for the Zulu Kingdom)
b. What problems did he face in his Administration? (
- 5 a. Why were the Bantustans created in South Africa? (13marks)
b. What were the effects of the Bantustans on the Africans? (12marks)