

MATIGO EXAMINATIONS BOARD



241/4

HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA MARKING GUIDE 2023 PAPER 4

Qn	Answer	Marks
1(a)	<p>Describe the migration and settlement of the Sotho – Tswana people of South Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sotho-Tswana belonged to the Nguni – Bantu speaking people. • Their migration and settlement of the Bantu is not clear. • Their original homeland is not clear to many people. • They were the second group of Bantu to enter South Africa and they moved into the central wave • They included tribes like the Sotho, Tswana, Basuto, Pedi, Rolong, etc. • By the 13th century they had arrived in South Africa. • From Congo, they moved in the gap between L' Malawi and L.Tanganyika. • They entered South Africa in mainly three independent groups, ie, the Northern, Southern and the Tswana. • They settled along rivers like Orange and Vaal. • They are said to have been furthered either by Mangope or Maralong. • By the 18th century, the Sotho had expanded to East and South as far as the Orange River and to the West. • There was also a small group as the Tswana which spread to L. Ngami. • The Sotho settled in present day Lesotho. • The Tswana settled in present day Botswana (Bechuanaland) • They expelled the the Khoisan who originally occupied the area between Orange to Zambezi and Vaal. • The Kalahari desert hindered their Westward expansion while the Drakensburg mountains their Eastward expansion. 	

	By the 18 th century, they had already settled in their present day settlement where they multiplied to give rise to various ethnic groups. E.g Sotho, Tswana, Pedi,etc.	
(b)	<p>How did the Sotho – Tswana relate with the early inhabitants in South Africa up to the end of the 19th century.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The settlement of the Sotho- Tswana affected the early inhabitants both positively and economically. • They lived side by side with the Khoisan and mixed freely with them. • They intermarried with the inhabitants and gave rise to the Thembu tribe. • The inhabitants learnt the art of iron working from the Sotho-Tswana • The sotho-Tswana introduced new crops to the Khoisan eg Millet, yams, pumpkins. • The Khoisan later learnt agriculture from the Sotho-Tswana. • The Khoisan carried out trade with the Bantu • The khoisan adopted the centralized system of administration from the Bantu. • The Khoisan learnt weaving and curving from the Bantu. • The Khoisan lost their independence because they were conquered by the Bantu. • The khoisan leaders lost their power to the Bantu. • The Khoisan lost their hunting and fishing and hunting grounds • The Khoisan lost their grazing ground to the Bantu. • The Khoisan were displaced from their land. • The Khoisan were pushed to the desert areas of Namibia • The Khoisan lost their animals to the Bantu. • The Khoisan were enslaved by the Bantu. • The Khoisan were absorbed and assimilated by the Bantu. • The Bantu adopted some of the cultures of the Khoisan. • The Khoisan lost their property to the Bantu. • The Sotho took the Khoisan women. • In conclusion the effects were political, social and economic. 	
2(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why were the Black Circuit courts established in South Africa? • These were mobile courts that were formed after the collapse of Bataviana government. • They were formed to answer the conflict between the Boers and Aficans. • There establishment was encouraged by Lord Somerset to restore African rights. • They were formed to end slavery in South Africa. • The British desire to empower Africans with more freedom. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British desire to fight for equality of Africans. • To give back African land that had been stolen. • To put an end on Boer exploitation of Africans. • To fight economic injustices of the Boers that made Africans poorer. • To ensure that Africans were paid fairly good wages. • To fight for African dignity that was being violated by the Boers. • There was need to give a chance to Africans to choose their employers. • The need to end racial segregation and tension. 	
2(b)	<p>What were the outcomes of the establishments of these courts?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africans regained their land that had been confiscated by the Boers. • The black Circuit courts led to reduction on slave working hours • Slaves were given a chance to choose their masters. • Slaves enjoyed better working conditions. • Sunday was made a resting day for slaves. • Africans were allowed to attend church Sunday service. • Africans were made equal to whites. • Africans were given right to accuse their harsh masters. • Led to restoration of African freedom. • Led to abolition of slavery in South Africa. • They led to introduction of paid labour. • They removed signing of contracts between employees and employers. • They provided employment opportunities to the Africans. i.e interpreters • Led to establishment of public schools for Slave children. • Pass laws were removed and freedom of movement declared. 	
3(a)	<p>Describe the role of Piet Retief during the Great Trek.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piet Retief was born in November 1780 and died on 6th February 1838. • His father was called Jacobus Retief and the mother was Deborah. • He was the spokesperson of the frontier boers. • Retief convinced his family to leave the Cape and left with two wagons. • His group was later joined by 30 other wagons. • These were previously led by Maritz and Pretorius. • He let the trekkers to the interior, Zulu land. • He raided the local people for cattle and food. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He encouraged boers nationalism • He hated the British reforms and maintained Boer independence. • He protected the Trekkers from man eaters. • He met Zulu chief Dingane and requested him for land. • He was promised land after recovering Dingane's cattle from the Tlokwa. • Retief tricked Sekonyera of the Tlokwa and recovered Dingane's cattle. • However he was killed by Dingane later. • His killing annoyed the Boers who fought and defeated Dingane. • The boers managed to get half of the Zulu land. • He is remembered for laying a ground for the formation of Natal republic. 	
3(b)	<p>How did the Trek affect the Africans in South Africa?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It led to establishment of Boer republics in the interior like Natal, Transvaal. • It led to increased hostility in the interior between Boers and British. • Boers established their institutions in the interior like the Dutch Reformed Church. • The trek led to increased whites in the interior. • Many Africans lost land to the Boers. • Africans were enslaved after losing their land and Cattle. • Africans became second class citizens as a result of the Trek. • It led to wars in the interior between Boers and Africans. • Africans were defeated in the wars they fought with the Boers • Africans lost their independence to the Boers. • The Africans leaders lost their powers. • It led to misery and suffering on the Africans. • Led to destruction of property due to wars. • Let to decline of agriculture activities. • Africans lost their cattle like Dingane. • Africans got divided and conflicted with each others. • The trek weakened African societies eg Zulu and Ndebele. • Led to introduction of western culture in the interior. • Led to British occupation of Natal, OFS and Transvaal. • Led to discovery of minerals like Diamond in 1867 and gold in 1886. • The British attitude towards the Boers changed in order to discourage them from further migration. 	
4(a)	Why did the Eastern Bantu tribes conflict in South Africa between 1810 and 1828?	

- The eastern Bantu tribes included the, Zulu, Ndwandwe, Mthethwa, Ngwane, Tlokwa
- The conflict started in Northern Zulu Land and later to other Bantu Tribes.
- It was partly because of power hungry leaders like Shaka, Zwile, Dingiswayo, etc
- It reached its worst state during the time of Shaka, king of the Zulu.
- This period was known as the Mfecane meaning period of trouble.
- The desire to create large empires by leaders.
- The inter- tribal wars among the Eastern Bantu tribes.
- The increased population of humans in Natal led to land problems.
- The increased slavery made people angry hence leading to the conflict.
- The competition for areas with favourable climate among tribes.
- The competition for fertile soils for farming led to the conflicts
- The struggle for grazing land as well as good pastures led to war.
- The competition and greed for cattle caused raids and counter raids.
- The stiff competition for trade between the Europeans led to more conflict.
- Drought and famine caused hunger and anger which led to war.
- The presence of desperate groups of refugees like the Fingo.
- The meeting of Dingiswayo of the Mthetwa and Robert Cowen.
- The expansion of the whites into the Zulu land caused more pressure.
- The introduction of Guns among the Nguni tribes
- The rise of Shaka to power in the Zulu land caused more wars.
- Shaka's childhood gave him a unique character having no feelings for suffering people.
- Shaka's experience with Dingiswayo made him learn political and military skills.
- Shaka's military reforms and the desire to create large political units.
- He introduced the idea of total war fare which increased fighting in Zulu land.
- The organization of the army into age regiments made it more effective.
- The encouragement of regular training increased more wars.
- The introduction of new fighting weapons like the Short stubbing spears
- The introduction of new fighting tactics eg the Cow horn method of fighting
- Shaka's expansionist policy caused more war with neighbours
- Shaka's dictatorship caused more suffering which caused the mfecane.
- Harsh punishments given to Zulu warriors for cowardice
- Shaka's absorption of the non-zulu people strengthened his kingdom.
- The refusal of the Soldiers by Shaka to marry until the age of **40 years**.
- **The** centralization of economic power by Shaka.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaka's policy of being the overall commander in chief of the army. • Shaka's military intelligence and rare qualities like being war-like. • The war booty like the virgin girls and Cows captured by warriors. • Shaka's attack on the Tlokwa and Ngwato people caused war. • The death of Nandi, Shaka's mother in 1827 annoyed Shaka. • The death of Shaka and rise of Dingane and Mpande who got involved in struggles. 	
4(b)	<p>How did this affect the peoples of South Africa during the same period?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It led to prolonged or constant wars between Zulu and their neighbours. • There was great loss of lives in Zulu land and neighbours. • The death of people led to depopulation in Natal, OFS and Transvaal. • Some leaders were killed during the Mfecane for Dingiswayo, Zwede and Shaka. • Some weak tribes lost their land to powerful and organized kingdoms. • There was displacement of many people from the Zulu land. • It created vacant land in the Zulu land that later attracted the Boers into the interior. • There was population redistribution of the Bantu in South Africa. • It caused a lot of suffering and misery among the people due to wars. • There was loss of property due to long periods of unrest and instability. • There was breakdown of families as many people lost their family ties. • There was disruption of societies as many people were conquered. • There was decline in agriculture due to long periods of unrest. • Many societies lost their large herds of cattle due to constant raiding. • Trade at Delagoa Bay came to standstill due to constant raiding. • There was increased slave raiding due to the wars. • It led to rise insecurity, fear and tension in many societies. • The insecurity caused by Mfecane forced the Basuto into the mountains. • It led to rise of new stronger states or kingdoms like the Zulu. • It led to rise of new powerful leaders like Mosheshe of the Basuto. • There was establishment of standing armies by different societies. • A new type of leadership emerged in South Africa eg Mosheshe, Sobhuza, Mswati, etc • It led to the introduction of new military weapons like the Short stubbing spear. • The neighboring chiefs lost their authority to powerful kingdoms. • It led to intermarriage of people of different culture. • Many societies were prepared to resist future European rule like the Xhosa, Zulu, etc 	

5(a)	<p>Why did the Puthi rebel against the British between 1880-1881?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Puthi rebellion is also known as the Anglo-Basuto war 1880-1881. • The Puthi were led by Moroosi against the British led by Sir Gordon Spriggs. • The British desire to disarm the Basuto caused the rebellion. • The refusal of the Basuto to surrender their guns to the British. • The rise of the Puthi leader Moroosi also caused the rebellion. • The presence of guns among the Basuto gave them confidence to resist. • The need by the Puthi to defend their independence • The 1871 British annexation of the Cape was hated by the Puthi. • The undermining of African leaders by the British led to war. • The arrest of Moroosi's on accusation that he had stolen a gun and a horse. • The killing of Moroosi while resisting the imprisonment of his son. • The British opening of Southern Lesotho to white settlement was hated. • Loss of land by the Puthi to the British caused wa. • Forced labour on the white farms was hated by the Puthi. • The undermining of African culture by the British also caused war. • The increasing number of missionaries in the Puthi state. • The British increase of hut tax was hated by the Puthi people. • Inspiration by earlier African resistances like the Pedi resistance. • The appointment of a British magistrate Mr Hope among the Puthi caused the rebellion. 	
5(b)	<p>What were the effects of this war?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The effects were both positive and negative. • The British were defeated and humiliated by the Puthi • The British accepted to offer protection to the Puthi against their enemies. • The Puthi independence was preserved as a result of war. • The Puthi were allowed to keep their guns but they were to register them. • The war affected economic activities like trade and agriculture. • It resulted into famine because agriculture was put on a stand still. • The war caused a lot of poverty among the Puthi due to loss of cattle. • The war resulted into displacement of the Africans. • The war led to killing of leaders like Moroosi. • The war led to destruction of property like buildings and farms. • The war led to declaration of Basutoland a British protectorate. • It inspired the outbreak of other rebellions against the whites like Nama- Herero. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The war increased the Puthi and Basuto nationalism. • The war caused a lot of suffering and misery to the people in Basutoland. 	
6(a)	<p>How did the mineral discovery change the economy of South Africa?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first mineral discovery was Diamond in 1867 at Kimberly • This was followed by the discovery of Gold at Witwatersrand around 1886. • Later other minerals like Coal, copper, manganese, Uranium, etc • The discovery of Diamond in 1867 stimulated the discovery of other minerals. • Agriculture was transformed from being subsistence to commercial. • The economic control of South Africa shifted from the hands of Africans to Europeans. • Africans began to offer their labour services. • There was improved transport and communication through construction of roads, railways, bridges, etc. • In 1887, the Transvaal- Delgoa railway line was constructed. • Steamer ships companies were introduced in South Africa. • Banks were established e.g Standard Bank plus Orient Bank • Insurance companies were introduced to avoid loss of property and life. • It caused rapid urbanization eg Pretoria, Durban and Johannesburg. • There was population growth due to rise of mining class of Uitlanders • Africans began looking for highly paid jobs hence emergence cash economy. • There was emergence of wealthy individuals eg Cecil Rhodes and Burnett. • Trading companies were established to carry out mining business. • The discovery of minerals led to industrialization • It led to rural urban migration as people left villages to mining centers. • Improved the health sector with construction of hospitals, clinics, dispensaries. • Africans were confined to slummy areas near mining areas eg Soweto • African states collapsed after disorganizing the political institutions e.g. Zulu state. • African families broke down as men left wives behind and went for mining. 	
6(b)	<p>How did the mineral discovery affect the Anglo- Boer relationship up to 1910?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It increased the hatred and tension between the Boers and the British. • The British became jealous. They did not want to share the mineral wealth. • The British annexed the Diamond fields at Griqualand which increased enmity. • The Boers were compensated 90,000 pounds for the loss of their land. • However the Boer felt cheated and their relationship with British worsened. • The British proposed the idea of Federation which the Boers refused. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The increased number of the Uitlanders threatened the Boers • They were fighting for voting rights, representation and not paying taxes. • The British also started surrounding Boer republics. • The British annexed Botswana, Malawi and Zimbabwe. • In 1877, the British annexed Transvaal Republic to set free the Uitlanders • This worsened the relationship between the Boers and the British. • They fought each other through the Anglo-Boer war 1 1880 • It led to the signing of the Pretoria convention of 1881 • It led to the Jameson raid of 1895 • It led to the 2nd Anglo –Boer war 1899-1902 • The whites signed the Vereeniging treaty of 1902. • They met in 1908 National convention to draft the Union constitution • They finally signed the Act of Union in 1910 and agreed to share the mineral wealth. 	
7(a)	<p>How did Organisation of African Unity (OAU) help South Africa to gain independence in 199?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OAU was formed in 1963 in Addis Ababa Ethiopia. • It was formed to promote solidarity and unity among Africans • It played a major role in the liberation of South Africa as below; • It recognized South African political parties eg the ANC and the PAC. • It put pressure on European countries to stop supporting the apartheid regime • It established a liberation committee in 197 based in Dar-es-salaam Tanzania. • It formed the frontline states that helped in the liberation. • It imposed economic sanctions on the South African government • OAU member states gave asylum to South African nationalists • OAU trained South African rebels who later launched attacks against the regime • Member states gave scholarships to nationalists that were expelled from S.A schools • OAU put pressure on the apartheid government to change the harsh laws. • It demanded for the release of political prisoners like N.Mandela. • It cooperated with the UNO in the struggle against apartheid. • OAU member states contributed money to support the struggle. • It isolated all countries that were dealt with the S.African Apartheid government. • OAU put pressure on the common wealth to expel S.Africa from the organization. • It condemned the abuse of human rights. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It put pressure on president De Clerk to end apartheid which he did in 199. 	
(b)	<p>Why did the OAU Fail to achieve its Objectives?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member states were still poor with poor economically. • Inadequate resources to facilitate its activities • It lacked a standing army to enforce its activities. • Colonial legacy continued to pose a big challenge to its performance. • The rampant civil wars and coups in member states. • Interstate conflicts among member states affected its performance. • Neocolonialism was a big challenge to the Organisation. • Ideological differences among the member states was a big challenge. • Absence of a common language. • Corruption and mismanagement of the affairs of member states. • Its activities were sabotaged by the European Union and the Western world in general. • Some African member states had greed for power. • Absence of democracy among some member states. • Disunity among the members, eg the Black-Arab/ Anglophone and Francophone. • Lack of commitment to the works of OAU by some members. 	
8(a)	<p>Why did South Africa occupy South West Africa (Namibia) between 1920 and 195?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Africa acquired Namibia in 1920 after the World War 1. • It was given to S.Africa by the League of Nations as a mandate territory. • The defeat of Germany in the World war 1 hence losing Namibia. • The geographical proximity of the two states. • Desire to exploit Namibian minerals. • Desire to establish apartheid in Namibia. • To prevent other European nations from acquiring Namibia. • The existence of British and Boers in Namibia. • Namibia would also act as market for white goods • The rich South African investors wanted land for investment. • They also wanted a source of raw materials. • Strategic location of Namibia with a coastline. • The weakness of the native. Eg the Nama had been weakened by the Germans. • To colonise it politically. • The cheap source of labour for their farms and mines. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Germans had improved infrastructure in Namibia. 	
8(b)	<p>What problems did the Namibian nationalists face in the struggle for independence in Namibia ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Namibia acquired independence in 1990 with Sam Nujoma of the SWAPO as president. • Nationalists were arrested, imprisoned and exiled. • They lacked funds to carry out national wide mobilization • The strong spy network of South Africa. • The brutal police that suppressed all uprisings. • The harsh apartheid laws. Eg pass system. • Lack of determined leaders. • Divisionism and ethnicity, eg the Nama – Herero divisionism. • Some Africans collaborated with the whites. • Some leaders were killed which scared others. • Illiteracy of the biggest population. • Lack of support. • Weakness of the OAU. • Double standards of the UNO. • Delayed independence of Namibian neighbours. • The poor economy of the Africans. • The Bantustan policy left them divided. • Ideological difference of the leaders 	

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