**HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA (PAPER IV)**

* The history of South Africa covers the republic of South Africa, Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana, Namibia, Zimbabwe and part of Angola.
* However, reference is even made on part of central Africa and South Africa.
* In South Africa, relief determined S much the settlement of people in the area.
* On assertion to climate, land and soil, this was full of materials, like diamond and gold.
* That’s why people who started in South Africa were cultivators.
* Inhabitants were pastorals who lived a semi nomadic life e.g. the Bantu who were later taken by the Europeans, occupied Transvaal and Orange Free states.
* It was as a result of conducive condition that big towns like Johannesburg grew up.
* South Africa has had three major races these are Africans, Europeans and Arabs (Asians).
* The Europeans include French, Dutch, British and Portuguese.
* The Asians mainly were found in natal since were brought in South Africa as workers in an attempt to construct roads, railway and to work in plantations.
* The Africans were the Khoikhoi, san and Bantu.

**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**

**Explain the migration and settlement of the san or**

**Who were the sans?**

* 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 Drankensberg.
* 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**

**Describe the migration and settlement of the san**

**Why did they move from their cradle land?**

**How were they organized before the 18th century in South Africa?**

* Over population in their cradle land caused their migration
* Out break 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 e.t.c

**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 plane to another.
* They boys under the san under went initiation at puberty level were their hunting skills were tested experience in natural herbal.
* They celebrated important days like birthdays, wedding and death.
* They were grate 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 guided 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 were 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.

**THE KHOI KHOI**

***Qn. Who were the khoi khoi?***

***Qn. Describe the origin, migration and settlement of the khoi khoi into south Africa***

* 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 lager groups of about 500 and above people.
* Each group were the khoi khoi consisted so many clans.
* Each group made up a village which operated independently as a political unity.
* The elders in each clan were responsible to settle the group disputes.
* In settling disputes, political meetings were held in publics 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 safeness 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.
* Their 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 bee hives shaped like huts made out of reed mats.
* Initiation ceremonies were held done on boys as a preparatory stage to child hood.
* 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.
* Cerebrating 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.

**SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SAN AND THE KHOI KHOI**

**Qn. Compare and contrast between the khoi khoi and the san.**

**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 cerebrated 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 sayed 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 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 live the homeland.
* Development in their political administration necessitated them to go and rule others.
* They were nomadic in nature that practiced shifting cultivation there fore without drought they had to migrate from their home land.
* Oppressive leadership in their societies.

**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 were they migrated to were they settled.
* These groups were Shone, 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 their
* 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

**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 ndwandwe 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.

**EFFECTS OF THE BANTU MIGRATION ON THE KHOISAN**

**Qn. Explain the relationship between Khoisan and the Bantu in South Africa. Or**

**How did the Bantu migration affect the original inhabitants of South Africa?**

* 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**

**What were the common features 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.
* The 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 wit neighboring communities especially Europeans.
* They sacrificed to their gods.
* Land was owned communally in their societies.
* They counter raided each other.
* They cerebrated 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**

**What were the differences between the Bantu and the Khoisan in South Africa?**

* 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 fro the west Africa (Congo basin)
* The Khoisan came from the east and central Africa.
* The Bantu dealt much in trade wit the foreigners compared to the san.

**SIMILARITIES BETWEEN THE SOTHO AND THE NGUNI**

**Qn. Explain the political, social and economic organization of the Bantu in South Africa.**

* 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**

**Show the differences between the Sotho and the Bantu in South Africa?**

* 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.

**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 ludertz (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**

**QN. Why was the cape important to the Dutch in 1652? Or**

**Why did the Dutch settle at the cape in 1652 – 1700 0r**

**Why were Europeans interested 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 habours where the Dutch ship could anchor
* The existence of a lot of unoccupied land at the cape attracted them to settle their.
* 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.

**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, there ship Harlem that they were using to Far East got wrecked around the Table Bay i.e. near the cape.
* The survivors of Harlem for 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 kindness.
* 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, 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 pearl 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 setters 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 graafreinet each forming a district.
* Cape Town had been established in 1652.
* In between 1680 – 1700, they established Stellenbosch
* In 1746, they established swellendam.
* Graafreinet 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.

**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 du 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 the 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.

**PROBLEMS FACED BY THE DUTCH PIONEERS AT THE CAPE COLONY**

**QN. What were the challenges faced by the early Dutch settlers at the cape?**

* 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 ere 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**

**Qn. Describe the achievements of the united Dutch East Indian Company.**

* 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 hospital 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 derstel.

**DUTCH ADMINISTARTIONAT THE CAPE**

**Qn. How did the Dutch east Indian company govern the cape colony between 1662 and 1795 or**

**How the cape was organized under the Dutch East Indian 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 them selves.
* 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.

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

**QN.what was the activities of the company at the cape?**

* 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.
* Their was a lot of corruption among the DEICO offices hence incurring loses.
* 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 tofeel fed up of the place hence its failure
* The transfer of financial head quarters from Amsterdam (Holland) to London in Britain made the company incur losses hence its decline
* The increase in technological nock out especially of Britain made her to out compete the DEICo hance 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 inversios of Holland in 1793 gave Britain excuse to take over the cape from the dutch hence the decline
* The fying 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**

**Qn *What were the impacts of DEICo to the people of South Africa?***

* 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,politicaly positively and negatively
* New diseases like STDs came up with the ducth settlers like smoking which cost so many people’s lives
* There was 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 ducth settlers like smoking,boosing, 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 ducth people hence giving wealth
* Africans lost traditional didnity to the dutch hence decline in africna culture
* The dutch took khokhoi and san hunting grounds
* African women were raped by the dutc giving rise to new races like coloured
* Africans became pooer 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

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DUCTH AND AFRICANS**

**Qn *Describe the relationship between the Dutch and the Africans at the cape***

* The African groups in southern afican by the time of dutch presence at the cape were the san Khoi-khoi and the bantu
* The ducth 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’s 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 onforce exchanged Khoikhoi cattle into beads , tobacco, and alcohol
* Many Africans were impoverished and became independent to the dutch
* The ducth destroyed the khoikhoi harder’ groups into smaller groups of people
* The khoikhoi who ran as the ducth were arriving copied their way of dressing
* They also copied their religion
* The khoikhoi also acquired ducth pastoral life and language
* The ducth in areas like Griqual,Namibia etc made many African refugees
* The bantu frequently raided the ducth for the cattle because the dsucth 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 Graafreinet
* 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**

***Explain the causes of 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 increased 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 out break 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

**THE COURSE OF KAFFIR WARS**

**Qn *Explain the organization 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 n1789-1803
* It was also between the Xhosa and the Boers
* It was the 6th war to dispossession in south Africa
* It occurred on the eastern boarder on the cape ie between Koiskamma and fish river
* The major wars of disposition 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 attached 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 droved 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 Ohilip, 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**

**Qn *Explain the effects of Kaffir wars on the people of south Africa***

* 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 colured people were born from the intermarriage between the boers and the Africans

**STEPS TAKEN BY THE BRITISH TO SOLVE THE KAFFIR WARS**

***How did the British try to end the Boer-Bantu conflict in 1770-1856?***

* 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 fonts 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 toexpand the cape 100 miles north
* He assured the boers that there going to be compensated for their lost property ie 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
* This marked the beginning of great tre
* 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)**

**Why the Africans did lost the 1770-1850 wars?**

* 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 Ndhalanbi 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 devube powers, which made them to be defeated

**BRITISH OCCUPATION AT THE CAPE**

**CAUSES OF THE BRITISH OCCUPATION AT THE CAPE**

***Why the British occupied the cape colony?***

* British occupied South Africa two times
* She first occupied South Africa in 1795 and its rule was short lived
* Because in 1802 it left it for the Dutch after peace treaty of Amiens
* By the time the British left South Africa in 1802 they left much of nothing done
* South Africa then received a new government called Batavian republic
* The Batavian republic was now under the leadership of Jan-William Janssen
* They wanted to carry out trade at the far east
* Fear of Napoleonic wars which were to spread up to the south Africa & interfere British interest
* The request made by William V to the British to occupy the cape
* The French invasion of Holland in 1793 threatened the Dutch and the British made her to occupy the cape
* Presence of trade items like spices
* The strategic location of the cape which was between Europe and India
* The cape was good for defense and protection for the British ships
* The British wanted to protect the many white farmers who had occupied the cape
* The British wanted to gain prestige
* Britain was looking for market for her industrial commodities
* Britain wanted areas where she could put the excess population of her hence occupying the cape
* The defeat of France in 1814 made the cape to be rewardered to the British
* Presence of good natural harbors where the British ship merchants could archer
* Fertile soils which could enable the growing of crops for British sustenance

**THE BOTAVIAN RULE AT THE CAPE (1803-1895)**

**Qn *How Jan William Janssen administered the cape?***

***Describe the achievements of J.W.Janssen for the cape between 1803-1805.***

* After the peace treaty of Amiens the cape colony was put under the Batavian rulers
* The Batavians were liberals who were being influenced by the French revoluntinalists
* When they were at the cape reforms in law, freedom of worship and development of education were observed
* They reduced conservation in administration and made efficient
* General J.W Janssen and commissioner Jacob Demist Abraham were the chief administration of the cape by then
* High courts of appeal were set up which were independent from the executive
* Free & fair laws were enhanced during their period
* Districts were subdivided each under a special ruler
* The districts were under representatives called land roosts who acted as magistrates at that level
* They were also responsible to assist the land roosts during civil cases
* The special rulers who headed the subdivisions of the districts were called Veld Kotnot
* They also performed duties like those of the land roosts
* Trade restrictions were removed from the Dutch settlers
* The khoi-khoi regained some of their lost land during the Batavian rule
* Enslavement of the Africans was discouraged
* New agricultural projects were encouraged & that’s when Merino sheep were introduced in south Africa from Spain
* Africans were opened to education

**THE BRITISH REFORMS AT THE CAPE BETWEEN (1806-1805)**

**Qn *Explain the changes introduced by the British at the cape***

***What steps were made by the British to make the cape colony at a better place?***

* In 1806 Britain occupied south Africa because of Napoleonic wars in France
* In 1805 the Batavian rulers refused to hand in power to Britain
* Britain had to conquer it with around 61 ships
* They were compensated with 16m pounds for having lost the cape
* During 1806 the British adopted different reforms in economics, languages, education, press, judiciary administration, church and slavery
* In 1825 new paper money was introduced based on British pound, which replaced Dutch rax dollar
* Salaries of government officials were reduced because of the increased value of money
* Farmers were given chance to sell there produces to any company which would offer high prices
* The priests were now being paid and now became pubic servants
* Expenditure on public works was reduced and financial assistance which was extended to immigrants was stopped
* Many small retail shops were established at the cape 1811
* Englsh was declared the official language and replaced the dutch language
* Incentives were given to people who were ready to teach English in the area
* Public schools were put up eg swollen dam, tulbag
* In 1828 freedom of praise was granted
* In the same year all interested new printers were requested to deposit 300 dollars before getting permission
* By 1835 many papers had been printed like Grahamston,Journal,Zuid afrikaan and commercial advertises
* Supreme courts were put up under judiciary which were free & fair to all people
* Trials by jury was established through the charter of justice
* Judges were to be appointed bythe british andthey were to be paid by the government
* The non whites frequently did translations in the courts
* Only proffessionla judges and lawyers were allowed to judges cases and work in courts of law
* Judges were to be independent and own offices so long as they were normally up right
* From 1806-1825 cape was under the colonial secretary of London as the governor
* A council of advisers set up in 1825 which consisted of the governor, chief justice and the colonial secretary
* Freedom of worship was extended to all religious denominations
* In 1834, a legislative council was set up (Pariament) wahich was to debate on the country’s issues & laws
* All religious denominations leaders (priests) were to enjoy state privileges
* The dutch reformed churches received liberty in 1824 & government representatives were stopped attending synods
* In 1834 slave had to be abolished working hours of slaves were reduced
* In 1816 slaves had to be registered and pardoned
* Slaves were given Sundays and attending prayers and as a resting day
* All land was to be marked,surveyed, fenced and owners be given land tittles
* Pass books were not to be carried forward any more
* The right to cain slaves by their hear complaints from slaves an dtheir maters
* Schools for slaves children were to be put in place

**EFFECTS OF HE BRITISH REFORMS ON AFRICANS**

***Explain the importance of British changes at the cape.***

* Africans gained more liberty and freedom
* Africans acquired their land back from the boers
* Africans received payments due to their labour offered to the whites
* Africans level of education was uplifted through mission centres
* The Kho-khoi remained as the slaves techinically sice they were regarded as servants in law
* Free movement of Africans was achieved after the pass book being withdrawn
* Blacks became interpreters in courts and usually reported their masters because of ill treatment
* Africans were hated more by the boers/ducth which resorted them into the great trek
* Africans accommodation was improved

**THE BOERS’ RESPONSE TO THE BRITISH PRESENCE AT THE CAPE BEFORE (1835)**

***How did the Boers respond to British presence at the cape?***

* The boers were not all happy about british reforms because it intervened their way of life
* This made the boers to have certain response to the british between 1806-1835
* The boers on the eastern and northern boaders became unsatisfied
* In 1795, they revolted against the british administration at the Graafrient and swaollen dam
* Boers rebelled after the slatchers neck incident where the boers were hanged
* The boers disliked the british for having over taxed them and giving them few services
* They hated English laws, which gave equality to all races in south Africa
* The boers opposed abolition of slave trade & slavery
* It caused hatred with the boers especially because of missionary works like Monrovian
* The boers became suspicious about the britishg plans of improving ministers from Scotland instead of the ducth church monsters
* They resorted being brought to the court and being accused by themselves
* They didn’t allow the British act of educating Africans and preaching of brother hood
* They also ignored the new education system based on English as the only language used in schools
* They condemned the british for having failed to protect them against the cattle rushers ie the Xhosa on the eatern volunteer
* They rejected the abolition of the dutch rax dollar
* They avoided British interference by trekking into the interior of south Africa in 1835
* The Boers opposed new policies of land introduced by British & the Boers did not accept the using English languages i.e. in parliament and all public sectors

**THE GREAT TREK (1835-1854) AFRIKANER EXODUC/ WHITE MFECANE**

**CAUSES OF THE GREAT TREK.**

* The great trek is also a white revolution, which took place in 19th century
* It was the movement of the boers into the interior of south Africa
* It took place as a revolt against the british liberal policies which the boers became satisfied with
* It took place under different leaders like Piet Retief at different occasions
* It involved about 14000 trekkers who moved with Ox wagons carrying all movable property
* Presence of un occupied land in the interior of south Africa made the boers to move in force
* The boers didn’t want to be under the leadership of the brtish
* The boers were pastorals who wanted water, pasture for their animals
* Shortage of land at the cape due to increased population made them to trek
* Many boers trekked because of adventure
* The british publication of the cape colony
* The cape land had lost fertility therefore they were looking for fertile land in the interior
* Presence of weak African socities in the interior like Khoi-khoi made the boers to victorious in their trek
* They wanted to preserve their culture since they considered themselves God chosen race

NB. Add the british reforms in south African as causes for the great trek eg

* Land mapping
* Emancipation of slavery
* Introduction of black circuits courts
* Paying dutch priest salaries
* English legal court
* Introduction of English pound
* Nullification of the province of queen Adelaide

**THE COURSE OF GREAT TREK.**

* The great trek began in 1835 in the district of Grafreiner, Swollen dam at the eastern frontier of the cape
* It took place in 3 major groups
* The main leaders who led these groups are Piete,Portgieter Hendrick and Pretorious
* They used ox wagons to carry their property
* In most cases they avoided coastal crowded areas and followed the middle grassland
* In the interior they mostly settled on a western side of Drankeberg Mountain
* Lousi Trgardto led the first group
* He moved and crossed with his group R.Caledon and R.Orange
* They continued and crossed plains Orange Free state towars river Vaal
* They settled in Zoutpansbeg of Transvaal
* During their movement many Boers died
* Those who remained established small temporary settlement
* Van Reinsbeg grou later joined this group
* The two groups tried to make attempt to capture the Potuguese territory at Delagoa Bay near the coast but failed
* Out of the 100 families moved during this journey 27 survived
* Later this group was forced to establish the Transvaal republic
* Hedrick Potgieter led the 2nd group with colliers
* Mauritz from Graafreint later joined this group
* They also crossed R.Vaal to Orange Free state.
* This group started moving in 1836
* During their movement Ndebele under Mzilkazi attacked them at the battle which came to be called Vegkop in 1836
* During this battle many Boers lost their lives even though they won the war
* This forced Ndebele to move northwards the present day Zimbabwe
* In addition this group was left at orange free state to establish the republic
* Piete Retief led the 3rd group in 1837
* Retief was 57 years of age and he had been appointed as a president of United Lager
* His aim of movement was to occupy the natal land, which he had heard from the hunters and the traders
* He moved via Drankensberg mountains crossed orange river and reached Zulu land
* When he reached Zulu land found dingane as the king and asked him for land
* Dingane told him that he was only to give them land after rescuing their cattle which had been stolen by Sekonyela of Tlokwa
* Retief tried and got back the cattle from sekonyela
* After Retief getting back their cattle, dingane made him a beer party
* Here dingane tricked Retief and killed him at beer party
* Now andries Pretorius was appointed as the boer commander in 1838 to replace Retief
* Later pretorious organized the revenge to dingane at the battle of blood river
* Dingane was defeated because his brother Mpande had given assistance to Pretorius group
* Dingane was forced to hand in natal republic was established
* Later in 1839-43 the natal republic was established
* In 1843 the British had followed the Boers and chased them out of natal
* Pretorious led the chased Boers and joined their friends in Transvaal in 1852 which crowned up the great trek

**PROBLEMS FACED BY THE TREKERS.**

***Show the problems faced by Boer trekkers.***

* Resistance from Africans e.g. the Ndebele
* Many trekkers lost their lives like Piet Retief
* There was starvation during the journey because they were ill prepared for it
* They experienced slow movement during their journey because of the activities they were carrying out e.g. cattle rearing, looking for food etc
* Some Boers were followed by the British e.g. at Natal
* Diseases like fever, wild sickness attacked the trekkers
* The military weakness of the Boer made them less defensive against the nature of unforeseen circumstances e.g. wild animals, wars etc
* They received inadequate education to their children due to short time in an attempt to get assistances
* Poverty became the order of the day during trekking hence lack of necessities
* Communication amongst the Boers was also difficult especially in an attempt to get assistances
* Frequent quarrels among themselves this is evidenced when Transvaal once was separated into five units amongst Boers
* Poor accommodation facilities characterized by grass hatched houses which were even linking
* Some of the Boers experienced remoteness areas especially where they settled eg Zoutpansberg

**THE BATTLE OF VEGKOP**

**CAUSES OF THE BATTLE OF VEGKOP**

***WHY DID THE NDEBELE CONFLICT WITH THE BOER IN 1836-37 OR***

***WHY DID MZILUKZI FOUGHT HEDRICK IN 1836***

* This was a conflict between the Ndebele and the Boers
* It originated because of great trek
* It started in October 19th 1836
* Portieter ,Sarel Cilliers, Gerritz Maritz, were the leaders of the Boers during the war
* He wanted to maintain the independence of the Ndebele that is why he fought
* Need to maintain the value and culture of Ndebele people from being eroded by the intruders
* Cattle rustling/stealing by both the Boers and the Ndebele from each other caused the conflicts
* Boers fought because they wanted to solve the problem of cattle rustling
* Both the Ndebele and the Boers wanted to get more cattle
* Need for more land by both the Ndebele and the Boers for pastrolism and settlement
* The courage given to the Boers by chief Moloka made them to fight against Mzilikazi
* The Ndebele had natural haterage against foreign intrusion
* The killing of Erasmus and Liebenberg made the Ndebele to think that the Boers were militarily weak hence the war
* The Boer wanted to rescue the 3 American missionaries who had been kidnapped by the ndebebe
* The ndebebe and the Boers wanted to get food from the area that is why they fought
* The Boers considered the Ndebele to be backwards, uncivilized that is why they fought them.

**COURSE OF THE BATTLE OF VEGKOP**

***Explain the course of Veg kop war.***

* The chief commander of the boers was portigieter and the Ndebele ahd Mizilikazi
* The war started because of Ndebele destroying of th boer group of trekkers that was led by Erasmus and Liebenberg
* When the boers were crossing the Ndebele land were not careful because they did not manage to avoid the Ndebele patrols
* When the boers smell about an attack from the Ndebele
* They made their wagons in a circular form and the gaps,which remained in between the laager, were filled with horny bushes
* The Ndebele failed to pass through the laager to attack the boers because even they were well equipedwith guns and gun powder
* The Boers later managed to join their friend nuder the leadership of Maritz
* In addition it was decided that revenge should be taken to the Ndebele
* The Boers now organized a surprise attack to the Ndebele kraal under the leadership of Portigieter
* This was successful because around 7000 cattle a number of lost wagons and 3 American missionaries were rescued or received
* Because of continued defeat of the Ndebele, they decided to vacate organge free state and occupy the present day of Zimbabwe.

**EFFECTS OF THE WAR (1836-37) VEGKOP.**

***Explain the effects of the Vegkop war.***

* The Ndebele were defeated at Mosega
* The war forced the Ndebele to cross, R.Limpopo and settle in the present day Zimbabwe
* It formulated a back ground for the formation of Orange free republic
* Laager military way of fighting was adopted
* Many people lost their lives e.g. Erasmus, Liebenberg etc
* Over 10,000 heads of cattle were lost
* Because of death during the war, depopulation in the area was registered
* Insecurity in the area and surrounding in the area was common especially in Transvaal
* Agriculture and trade came to a stand still because energetic people were fighting
* Famine was registered because of decline in agriculture
* Poverty became the order of the day because the Boers injected a lot of finance in the war
* It created way for further wars like the Anglo Boer wars , blood river war.

**WHY THE NDEBELE WERE DEFEATED DUTING THE WAR?**

* Lack of effective mobilization from Mzilikazi
* The Africans were militarily weak because of the inferior weapons they had like arrows, bows spears
* The Africans were not militarily trained therefore were unfit for battle frontier
* Disunity amongst the Africans who couldn’t support each other
* The Africans were so poor therefore they couldn’t sustain in the war for so long
* The betraying of the Ndebele by chief Moroka who reported the Ndebele hide outs
* The boers were very determined to defeat the Ndebele
* The good plans and preparation, which the Boers made before attacking the Ndebele ,made the later defeated
* The surprise attack made by the Boers to the Ndebele may loose the war
* New military fighting ge use of larger by the Boers
* The Boers were warriors because they had moved a long distance from the cape

**THE BATTLE OF BLOOD RIVER (1837-1838)**

**THE COURSE OF BLOOD RIVER.**

***How did the 1837-8 war took place?***

* Lack of effective mobilization from Mzilikazi
* The Africans were not militarily trained therefore were unfit for the battle frontier
* Disunity amongst the Africans who couldn’t support each other
* Africans were so poor, therefore they couldn’t sustain in the war for so long
* The betraying of the Ndebele by chief Moroka who reported the Ndebele hide outs
* The boers were very determined to defeat the Ndebele
* The good plans and preparation,w hich the boers made before attacking the Ndebele , made the later to be defaeated
* The surprise attack made bythe boers to the Ndebele mae them to loose the war
* The boers were many in number and yet the Africans were few
* New military fighting eg use of laager by the boers
* The boers were warriors because they had moveda long distance from the cape.

**EFFECTS OF THE BATTLE OF BLOOD RIVER**

***Explain the impacts of Blood River.***

* The zulu land gave rise to a new king Mpande
* Dingane raised his cattle, which were stolen by Sekonyera
* The Boers acquired large parts of Natal district
* Dingane was humiliated and expelled by his people from Zulu land
* It led to massive killing o f Zulu people by the Boers
* Due to continuous support to the Boers natal republic was established
* It also led to the killing of Piet Retief at a beer party by the Zulu people
* Dingane’s plans to attack the Boer camps failed
* After the death of Piet,Pretorious was appointed as new commander of the Boer to replace Retief
* Peoples property were destroyed e.g. cattle
* It laid foundation for the down fall of Zulu nation

**Why Dingane failed to win the battle?**

* Dingane failed to unite his people at first
* The local rulers gave support to Mpande
* He was not a trained soldier
* He neglected military training
* Increased number of Boers in Zulu land weakened him
* He was brutal ruler that people hated
* Mpande’s collaboration with the Boer created Dingane’s defeat
* Failure to return the Zulu refugees created low population in his land
* His royal family members did not support him
* His relaxation of age regiments weakened his support
* He was weak and lazy leader
* Arrival of Portuguese at natal coast
* Break away of small states like Queba
* He created hatred with his neighbors like Swazi
* He gave away land to the boers
* He always danced and womanized which made him unpopular

**IMPACTS OF GREAT TREK ON AFRICANS**

***Describe the significance of great trek in the history of south Africa***

* Africans like zulu lost their land to boer trekkers
* During the so many wars fought eg Vegkop war Africans lost their lives
* Properties were destroyed including cattle of over 17000 heads
* Great trek made the Africans divided ge Mpande who separated from Dingane
* Africans leaders were killed like Dingane
* Africans were now enslaved in the boer’s farms
* Africans language ws put in writing
* Africans chiefs like Mpande acquired guns from trekkers
* Africans acquired western culture like dressing , religion etc
* Africans socities were displaced from their original land eg the Ndebele were pushed to Zimbabwe
* The interior was opened to europeann settlement
* It was the boer trekking that led to the discovery of minerals in south Africa eg Gold,Diamond etc
* It led to the establishment of boer republic like Natal,Organge Free state, Transvaal

**Impacts of the trek on whites**

* It mad the whites to increase in the interior of south Africa eg the British
* The whites to an accession of Natal by the British in 1843
* It was the great trek which led to Anglo Boers war in south Africa
* It increased British interests of protecting Africans
* Racial segregation increased since the Boers didn’t mix with the Africans in the interior
* Boer’s culture and integrity continued to stay after separating from the British at the cape

**Qn *Describe the relationship between the Boer trekkers and the British.***

* At first the British didn’t stop the Boers from trekking later in 1836 laws were passed that Boers were under the British
* In addition this made the British to take over Natal in 1843
* Between 1845-52 governor Sir Harry Smith of the British tried also to enter into the affairs of orange free state and Transvaal
* He managed to acquire the land between orange river and river Vaal but had enough force to control the area
* In 1852 the sand river convention was signed this gave Transvaal republic independence
* In 1854 Bloemfontain convention was concluded and gave orange free state independence
* Therefore at the beginning of their relationship was hostile
* The British felt insecure at natal because could be attacked from the north

**THE ESTABLISHEMENT OF NATAL**

***Describe the establishment of Natal by the Boers***

* Boer trekkers who came from the cape established natal
* The way in which it was developed can better be understood by the coarse of blood river war
* At the end of blood river war zulu land became in the hands of the boers and captured thousands of cattle
* Refer to the coarse of blood river and put the coarse of blood river here
* They set up their capital in 1839 at Piet Maritz burg
* A council of people called volks rand was elected
* It consisted two executive, legislative and judicial powers
* A president was elected and the council of people was to act as court of appeal
* However natal republic was short leaved because the british took it over in1843

**REASONS WHY THE BRITISH ANNEXED [TOOK OVER] NATAL**

***Why did the British get interested in Natal after great trek?***

* The british never wished the boers to live as independent political organization
* The british wanted to control the boers politically at natal
* Traders set up port Durban that is at the coast of Natal was too poor there should be assisted by britian
* Britian feared that boers could join with Africans and attack them
* Boers were enslaving Africans again which the british did want
* Britian wanted to use natal as a center for her imperialism
* Natal had very fertile soils, which the british wanted to use
* Rumuors spread to the british that natal was gifted / endowed with a lot of minerals the british to take over natal
* Britian felt that natal was strategic point also protect her sea route to india against the boers
* The boer administration at natal was weakening that is why the british took over natal
* The british thought that the boers were military weak therefore wanted to protect them from strong Africans
* The british wanted to stop the extending of racism
* The existence of so many wars on the eastern frontier or boarder of the cape made the british to occupy natal as a way of solving them
* The british wanted to discourage further boer trekking by providing that also the british can reach there

**REASONS WHY THE BRITISH ANNEXED (TOOK OVER) NATAL**

***Why did the British get interested in natal after great trek?***

* The boer republic of Natal ended
* Natal became part of the cape colony
* Many boer settlers were forced to leave natal to countrywide
* It led to clashes between the migrating boers from natal with Africans
* Africans were made to leave their land to the boers
* Wars between the British and the boers became invetibale because enmity increased the boers and the british
* British occupation of natal led to the establishment of natal sugar plantation
* It led to the signing of sand river and Bloemfontein convention between the boers and the british
* Since the boers were given orange free state and Transvaal rascism increased
* Africans were made to leave their property to the boers like cattle
* It led to the introduction of british culture, language, education

**RESULTS OF BRITISH ANNEXATION OF NATAL.**

***What were the impacts British occupation of natal?***

* The Boer republic of Natal ended
* Natal became part of the cape colony
* Many Boer settlers were forced to leave Natal to countryside
* It led to clashed between the migrating Boers from Natal with Africans
* Africans were made to leave their land to the Boers
* Wars between the British and the Boers became inevitable because enmity increased the Boers and the British
* British occupation of Natal led to the establishment of Natal sugar plantation
* It led to the signing of sand river and Bloemfontein convention between the Boers and the British
* Since the Boers were given orange free state and Transvaal racism increased
* Africans were made to leave their property to the Boers like cattle
* It led to the introduction of British culture, language, education etc

**THE ESTABLISHEMENT OF BOER REPUBLIC OF ORANGE FREE STATE**

***Describe the foundation of the Orange Free State Or***

***How was the Orange Free State established?***

* The Boer trekkers established this
* The organge free state was established between river vaal and orange
* At first it was reffered to as orange river colony
* It was established after the defeat of the Ndebele who were under Mzilikazi
* The defeated Ndebele were chased away from the areas in 1836
* In 1843,more boers joined orange free state from Natal
* In the same year, Napier (the Boer leader) met Moshesh of Basuto and fixed the southern boundaries of the state
* In 1844 the constitution was drawn and the parliament was set up in the area
* Pontigietor was the chief engineer in constitutional making and remained the commander of the state
* However after making the constitution the Boers at the Boers at the orange free state
* In 1852 the Boers went to sir George cathcat (the British officer) and requested for their independence
* In 1854 the Boemfontein convention was signed and gave the Boers their independence
* Joshua Hoffman became the first president and later was replaced by “ Jacob Boshaff”
* The British allowed the Boers to have guns but not to sell them to Africans
* The orange free state was now recognized

**THE ESTABLISHEMENT OF TRANSVAAL**

* The Boer trekkers were the founders of the republic
* At first, it was established near River Lipopo but later another place was chosen across river Vaal
* The founders of the place were military trekkers from the cape
* They regarded themselves as political refugees
* A group led by colliers acquired land between Vaal and Kei rivers
* The land was stolen from chiefs Makwena and more was got from the Ndebele after a serious fight
* Cillers pritorius and maritz now started fighting for leadership
* To eliminate conflicts among them selves for commanders were elected
* Later colliers and maritz drew up a constitution, which was to establish the Transvaal republic
* Towns where built like Ohrigstad, Rydenberg etc
* The parliament was now elected with the council of judicial power
* The British also took over the new Transvaal and made it part of their colony
* During the sand, river convention the British expected to give the Boers their independence
* Pretorious became the first president who was the son of Andris Pretorious and later was taken even by the Paul Krugger

**WHY THE AFRIKANER NATIONALISM INCREASED AFTER 1850? or WHY DID THE BOERS UNITE AFTER 1850?**

* After long stay in Africa, the Boers started calling them selves Afrikaner
* Before 1850 the Dutch speaking people called themselves the Boers
* Their languages, pastoral culture and religion were near to be phased out by the English culture
* The development of new Afrikaner language made their crowd
* The Boers priority that they didn’t join Africans
* The gaining of equal rights to no rights by the British encourages their unity
* The signing of sand river convention and Bloemfontain gave self-rule to the Boers
* The closeness of Orange Free state and Transvaal encouraged their unity
* The annexation of Griqualand by the British with the aim of stealing Boers diamond form orange free state gave them to unite
* The fear from African attacks like the Zulu, Bapedi made them to unite over their enemies
* The discovery of minerals in Boer states made them to unite so that they can protect them

**MFECANE AND THE GROWTH OF NEW STATES**

***What Is Mfecane?***

* This can also be called an upheaval that took place to south Africa
* Mfecane were conflicts between the eastern bantu tribes of south Africa
* The world mfecane was an Nguni word” meaning a period of trouble that existed between 1800 and 1850
* It was characterized by untold suffering, destruction of property and loss of human lives
* The Sotho tribe called it Defcane”
* It was a period of forced migration in south Africa
* It can also be described as the period of terror starvations and crushing of people
* It was a period of crisis among the zulu, Mthetwa, Ndwande , Ndebele , Sotho and other tribes
* Mfecane came up during the first half of 19th century in Natal region
* It was a period when new powerful states emerged like Zulu empire
* This is the period when stronger powerful men like Shaka came into the existence
* Mthetwa of Dingiswayo , Zwide of Ndwandwe and Sobhuza of Ngwane started it
* It was capitalized and reached to its worst state during the period of shaka

**POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN BEFORE MFECANE**

***Describe the organization of South Africa before Mfecan.***

* Mfecan took place on the eastern side of south Africa.The present day of natal region and zulu land
* The natal people were organized on clan basis
* The population was too small much land was not occupied
* By 1760, over 200 chiefdoms existed
* Because of the much chiefdom, internal instabilities, fraction and disagreements existed among them
* Most of the societies were cattle keepersand cattle were as important for dowry, food, clothes and ceremonies
* Marriage from the same clan was a taboo but they encouraged intermarriages amongst the clans

**CAUSES OF MFECANE**

***Why did the great upheaval take place?***

The people began with dingiswayo , sobhuza and zwide and accelerated by shaka

* The increased population around natal areas made them to fight for land
* The rise of how political chief dom like Mthetwa, Ndwandwe and Ngwane
* The increase in animal population made them to scramble for pasture
* The conflicts that had long existed between nzwide and dingiswayo
* They needed to create large political power unit
* The need to control trade activities that existed at the delagoa bay
* The boer activities that blocked the nguni line expansion
* Dingiswayo’s was encouraged to attack his neighbor by the use of guns that he had learnt from Roben Cowern
* The attack made on Tlokwa, Ngeto and Ndwandwe that made them to be defeated and shifted to other places where they caused problems
* The emergence of shaka of the Zulu state caused mfecane because of his policies
* The training of strong army by shaka led to the fighting of his neighbors societies
* The introduction of cow horned type of fighting
* The introduction of assegai that was the weapon of mass destruction
* Shaka’s policy of destroying of living and non- living thing while fighting worsened the mfecane people
* The death of shaka’smother Nandi intensified the situation in 1827
* Many people were killed for having mourning in adequately at the death of Nandi
* The killing of over 3000 old women being accused for Nandi’s death
* The making of cultivation ,drinking of milk illegal and not to play sex for over 3 moths after Nandi’ s death made mfecane

**EFFECTS OF MFECANE**

***Explain the impacts of Mfecane in South Africa***

* Loss of property like cattle
* Increased insecurity and fear among people
* There were famine because people were denied agricultural the death of Nandi
* Many people were forced to migrate from Natal region
* Zuu state expanded
* New states were formed eg swazi , basuto etc
* Small states like Ndwadwe were defeated
* Shaka became the fierce man in south Africa
* Poverty became a slogan of a day
* Shaka’s policy of fighting was acquired that is to say assengai by other states
* Many tribes were dissolved especially to zulu people
* It gave new people on the international scene like Mosheshe, sobhuza etc
* Many people like dingiswayo died
* People suffered from misery, starvation etc
* It made the interior vacant which attracted the boers hence great trek
* Famies disintergrated

**THE COURSE OF MFECANE**

***Explain the course of mfecane.***

* Mfecane took place in phases
* It started in 18th century for the control of resources
* The major societies were Mthetwa Ndwadwe and Ngwane
* Between 1800-1888 Mthetwa fought with other kingdoms
* Later zwide with sobhuza also fought were sobhuza was defeated
* The defeated sobhuza decided to move northwards and settled in the presence day of Swaziland
* Here he started a new nation that came to be called Swaziland nation
* Another conflict rose up between dingiswayo and zwide
* Dingiswayo was defeated and killed at the hiitop by the zwide’s men
* The courageous trained man shaka picked the defeated disappointed dingiswayo army and took them
* Shaka united the dingiswayo’s army with his father’s army of zulu
* He trained the united army and used it to defeate the zwidde
* This brought the end of mfecane because the people who had started it had been finishes

**SHAKA AND THE ZULU KINGDOM**

**POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ORGANISATION OF ZULU KINGDOM BEFORE 1860.**

* Zulu nation was located in southeast Africa, east of Drankensberg Mountains
* Today it is the modern natal province of south African republic
* The ngoni migrants started it as small chiefdom
* By the 18th century Senzakona led it
* In the 19th century the place had bared so many chiefdoms and clans
* In the same century a military leader shaka united them and became a Zulu nation
* The king became the head of all aspects of life that was even despotic
* The army was the source of power under Ndunas
* The ndunas helped the king
* The king had the power of appointing and dismissing ndunas
* The title of kingship was hereditary from father to son or brother
* The kingdom was characterized by civil wars between the loyalists
* In the kingdom, the army were placed in various places and kept in different colors of cattle for east identification
* Women acted as spies to the king
* The Zulu were divided into true Zulu and amazulu
* The king was not to be questioned or looked in eyes
* The ndunas were not to hold meeting without the king’s permission
* The king was a chief priest and chief judge
* The conquered people were absorbed into the Zulu culture
* The captured kings were to remain leaders of their people as long as they respected the zulu king
* Ndunas were always appointed from the commoners but on merit
* The Zulu king had representatives in areas where conquered people settled
* The Zulu grew pumpkin, calabash, maize and peas got from whites
* Cattle , sheep were also reared
* They carried out hunting
* It had numerous clans
* Routed wealth was shared among the regiments
* The Zulu people were organized in age regiments
* The carried out black smithing [smelting] and made spears, knives
* They raided their neighbors like Xhosa for cattle
* The king was the owner of the land
* They carried out trade in order to get guns from guns from whites
* They had a common language and cultures which they copied from the san
* They believed in Mwali as their mighty God
* The old and disabled people were always put to death
* The initiation ceremony marked the entry into a new age set [regiment]
* Marriage was after retirement at the age of 40 years

**SHAKA’S ACHIEVEMENT FOR ZULU STATE.**

***How did Shaka create and expand the Zulu nation?***

***What were the causes of Mfecane?***

***What factors were responsible for the growth and expansion of Zulu kingdom***

* Shaka was a son of Senzagakona and mothered by Nandi
* He was born as a bastard around 1783
* He grew up under his maternal uncle because his father’s family had rejected him
* During his childhood, he had a miserable life and being looked at always by his peers
* That made him grow up with a fierce determination, carriage, intelligence and strong vision
* He started his youthful stage as intelligent soldier of Dingiswayo’s army
* While in Dingiswayo’s army his father died
* He was later promoted as a commander in the Dingiswayo’s army
* He went and killed the successor of his father Segujane and became the chief of the Zulu
* Later Dingiswayo’s enemies killed him during mfecane period
* His army was collected by Shaka and incorporated in Zulu nation
* Trained the two armies together
* Introduced short stabbing spear called assegai
* Traditional leaders were dismissed and Ndunas were appointed on merit to replace them
* Soldiers received constant highly disciplined trainings
* He created permanent age regiments
* Soldiers were not allowed to marry up to the age of 40 years
* Soldiers were not trained bare footed
* The army stayed in permanent settlement like Bukuza , Berebere
* Introduced cow horned type of fighting
* He introduced scouts and spies to report their enemies
* He recruited the conquered youth into the army
* He made the old people and their wives be killed and the children be put in the army
* He employed medical workers and assistants to help the seriously wounded and take away the dead bodies during the battle
* He gave soldiers very big shields for protections
* He created women army
* He abolished all un necessary ceremonies like circumcision
* He benefited the British who supplied him with guns
* He introduced surprise attack of fighting
* He attacked and defeated the neighbors eg Ngwane, Zwide Tlokwa etc
* He forced the Zulu language to be spoken by all people in the Zulu land
* He ensured food security in the kingdom

**EFFECTS OF HIS REFORMS.**

***What were the impacts of Shaka’s reforms in South Africa?***

* He made the Zulu kingdom to be feared and most respected
* He united the Zulu people against the neighbors
* He imparted loyalty among the Zulu people
* A common language was introduced (Ngoni)
* Many people lost their lives
* He led and intensified Mfecane period
* Many people became refugees during his regime
* His policies led to the collapse of the kingdom
* He introduced tax payments
* There was destruction of cattle and other properties
* He contributed to massive migration of people e.g. the Nguni up to East Africa
* There was famine because food that was grown was not enough to feed the population
* Cow horned type of fighting was taken to other societies
* Suffering , anarchy , misery was spread to so many peoples due to force migration
* Many strong states like Basuto, Swazi cam into existence in an attempt to defend them against Shaka

**THE DOWN FALL OF ZULU STATE**

***Explain the factors for the decline of Zulu kingdom.***

* The great man of Zulu was killed on 24th December 1827
* It was in abroad day light
* His aunt Mkabayi (Senzakona’s sister)plotted his death
* The aunt had suspected Shaka to have killed his mother Nandi and therefore wanted to make revenge
* Dingane and Muhalangane who were soldiers in shaka’s army supported Mkabayi and they were brothers to shaka
* On 24th December shaka sent the amry to go and stop Soshagane who were running away from shaka’s policies
* The two brothers stopped in the way and return to shaka’s palace where he was shoot defenseless
* This was because he had sent all the soldiers to for Soshangane
* Dingane returned to his brother Muhalagane and killed him
* From there, dingane became the king and promised the soldiers to have a period of rest after the so many years of fighting
* Therefore the kingdom which had grown bigger and powerful came to a stand still because shaka who had kept the army active had died
* The mfecane period made many people to migrate from Zulu land hence decrease in population
* Mpand’s peaceful policy that had not trained as a soldier couldn’t defend the society from intruders
* The succession wars made the state defenseless because the royal kraal was divided
* Out break of diseases and pests attacked the citizens and made them defenseless
* The prolonged drought brought in famine and made the Zulu people to ask assistance from whites
* The discovery of minerals in south Africa made the whites to ensure all resentful states in south are defeated first
* Disunity amongst African societies who couldn’t defend the Zulu against the whites eg basuto , sotho
* The military weaknesses of Zulu people against white man’s gun
* The great trek made the Zulu to fight with the Boer trekkers e.g. at blood river led the Zulus to be defeated
* Zulu’s collaboration with the whites made the later to defeat the Zulu
* The 19th century was a period of scramble and partition that had to leave the Zulu down
* The dictatorship of shaka made the Zulu state unpopular hence its collapse
* The death of shaka’s mother and the childish way of reaction by shaka
* The migration of able generals like Zwangendaba, Mzilikazi from Zulu
* The expansion and vastness of Zulu kingdom made it difficult to control
* The British annexation of Natal in 1843 made her to loose control to the British
* The defeat of Centeswayo and the battle of Ulundi in 1879 covered the Zulu in the basket
* Centeswayo’s killing of the white missionaries alarmed the British over Zulu’s stubbornness’s
* Dingane ‘s failure to acquire guns from the Boer trekkers weakened the state
* The denial of people to take milk, play sex and have a period of unhappiness plus the killing of 700 people by shaka led to collapse of Zulu kingdom

**DINGISWAYO OF MTHETWA STATE.**

***Explain the career and achievement of Dingiswayo of Mthetwa***

* Dingiswayo was a son of Jobe of Mthetwa chiefdom
* Dingiswayo grew up with his father in the royal kraal of Mthetwa
* At his youthful stage, he planned to kill his father so that can take over leadership
* The plot failed and was forced to fled in Hlubi were he spend most his youthful time
* He was trained military technique by Robert Cowen while in exile
* When he ws in exile his father died and was succeeded byMawawe
* Around 1797 Dingiswayo returned to Mthetwa land and dispose Mawawe
* Mawawe was forced to fly into muto
* While he was in exile was tricked and returned to Mthetwa where he was put to death from
* Dingiswayo now became a full leader of Mthetwa
* As a leader he protected his people against enemies liekZwide of Ndwandwe
* He set up a strong army and divided it into Ntanga
* Each Ntanga was to have different spear and shield color and shape
* At the beginning the soldiers increased he set up a standing army
* He created friendly relationship with conquered people and employed them in the army
* He forced the defeated tribes to pay him attributes
* He allowed the conquered people to remain with their leaders eg the zulu remained with Senzogakona
* In order to increase loyalty in his kingdom he gave cattle, land to conquered people
* He encouraged marriageor intermarriages amongst clans
* He made his people to trade with Europeans
* He set up a skin and hide industry were they tried to make wools like those from Europe
* He promoted people people on merit eg Shaka even thought were not from Mthetwa land
* He relied more on ideas from traditional elders and Ndunas
* He expanded the Mthetwa to around 200 miles diameter
* In 1818 Zwide of Ndwadwe killed him during the mfecane period.

**DINGANE OF ZULU PEOPLE**

**Qn *Explain the career and achievements of Dingane between 1828-1840***

* Dingane was a son of Senzagakona
* He took over power of the Zulu people from his brother Shaka in 1828
* He ruled Zulu nation between 1828-1840
* To take over power he collaborated with Muhalagene whom they are associated with Shaka
* Then the Zulu army came back while tired from Soshangane’s war he promised them a rest
* Therefore unlike Shaka’s regime Dingane’s regime had many weaknesses
* Dingane at 1st abolished hard military training
* He abolished age regiments
* He allowed soldiers to marry even if they are not yet 40 years
* He stopped adventure and raids in the army
* Because of such idleness many soldiers started going to Natal to work in white farms
* Dingane forced to remilitarize the Zulu to prevent his over throw
* During his regime Quebe under the chief Ngeto break away from the zulu people
* Dingane was forced to fly up to Swaziland where he was murdered
* He attacked the Portuguese and killed some
* He solicited support of guns from whites at Natal
* He fought with boer Trekker, Dingane signed an agreement with capital allen Gardner
* Later Dingane was attacked by pretorious ( a new boer trekker leader) with assistance of his dingane’s brother Mpande where he was defeated
* His brother Mpande now took over the leadership.

**PROBLEMS FACED BY DINGANE.**

***What were the problems faced by Dingane 1830-1840.***

* He failed to unite people into a purposeful militarism
* He was naturally a weak leader
* He trained a weak army
* He signed a bogus/ silly treaty with the boers that gave boers some of his land
* He lost his cattle during his regime to Tolkwa
* The boers took his land
* He lacked support from the royal family
* The Portuguese threatened his leadership because they wanted to occupy his land
* The boers took his land
* He lacked support from theroyal family
* Many tribes/ clan broke away from the zulu
* Idleness of the army, which made it to look for other alternative jobs
* He faced taxation wars
* The growth of Mpande and his collaboration with the boers
* He relaxed discipline in the army
* He was a brutal rule eg he killed his brother
* Population increased to peaceful situation
* Solders hatred his extra peaceful ways
* He was hatred by his neighbors eg swazi
* Faced attacks from Boers eg battle of blood river

**MPANDE OF THE ZULU (1840-1872)**

***Show the importance Mpande in the Zulu kingdom***

***Explain the career and achievements of Mpande of the Zulu people.***

* Mpande was a son of senzagakona
* He was a brother of Shaka and Dingane
* In 1838, Dingane was fought by the Boer trekkers and defeated by them at the battle of Blood River
* Mpande had assisted the Boers to defeat his brother Dingane
* Because of his assistance in 1840 Pretorius proclaimed/ crowned him the Zulu king
* He ruled the zulu kingdom from 1840-1872
* He became Dingane’s successor
* During his leadership, the Zulu enjoyed prosperity and peace
* He received a lot of support from the Boers
* He avoided wars with the other people
* He made the people who were refugees to return in their homesteads
* He forgot that the Zulu state had been set up out of war
* He didn’t aim at expanding the Zulu kingdom like his brothers
* He had a dull youthful time
* He hatred wars like Dingane and his sons longed for his death
* He allowed whites to come and settle in the Zulu land
* He made the army to be idle which they hated
* After the discovery of diamond in 1867, he allowed the whites to exploit it
* Mpande was a puppet of the Boers
* He made all that in order to recover the nation from the wounds of Mfecane and blood river
* Because of that boring reign/ regime and his old age he made his sons Cetshwayo and Mbulazi succession war
* This weakened his powers and that of a state
* In 1872 Mpande died
* Cetshwayo had defeated Mbulazi and became a successor of his brother
* Mpande had left little and remarkable history compared to his brother Shaka.

**CETSHWAYO OF THE ZULU (1872-1884)**

Qn ***Describe the achievements of Cetshwayo of the Zulu people***

Cetshwayo was a son of Mpande

* He was a nephew of Shaka
* He took over the Zulu leadership in 1856 after defeating his brother Mbulazi
* He was crowned in 1873, as the Zulu king by sir Theophialus Shepstone [ a british secretary] for nation affairs
* Cetshwayo as a winner was assumed a responsibility of leadership before the death of his father in 1872
* He began political activities in 1856 until the death of his father in 1872
* As a leader, he first remilitarized the zulu people
* He revived the age regiments
* He made diplomatic contacts with the Portuguese with the aim of acquiring guns
* He encouraged peace by being a fair leader
* Later he encouraged ttrade with Portuguese at Mozambique
* He preserved the zulu independence for seven years ie between 1872-79
* In January 1879 was attacked by the british
* He fought them at the battle of Isandlwana and defeated them
* In 1879 july the british retreated for Cetshwayo and the later was defeated at the battle of Ulundi
* He was exiled to London in 1882
* Later was brought back and restored as a ruler with little privileges
* Cetshwayo was also put in a reserve were he died in 1884
* His son Dinizulu succeeded him.

**THE ANGLO ZULU WAR IN 1879**

**Qn *Why did the Zulu fight with the Boers in 1879?***

* This can also be called the battle of Isandlwana / Battle of Ulundi
* It took place between the Zulu and the British
* Cetswayo led the Zulu and lord chelmford led the British
* It was fought on two battles ie Isandlwana and at Ulundi
* 13,000 british soldiers attacked the zulu impi
* Cetshwayp’s determination to revive the zulu military culture annoyed the British hence a war
* Cetshwayo’s age regiments up lifted the zulu’s nationalism which caused the war
* The increase in Zulu’s soldiers up to 30,000 alarmed the British hence war
* The Zulu were defending themselves from foreign invaders who were coming in their land eg the British
* The Zulu and the British were fighting for the area around the blood river as a way of defending the Boers interest
* The rumors that the Zulus had murdered white missionaries increased the war fever
* The British occupation of Natal in 1840s made the war an avoidable because of their aggressiveness
* It was periods of imperialism therefore the Zulu were to fight the war or to collaborate
* The decline of Transvaal and Natal, which the British feared that the Zulus were to attack them, therefore Zulu had to be attacked before
* The landless youth Zulu people wanted to shift the Zulu boundary beyond fish river hence the war
* The disrespect of African leaders by the whites
* The Zulu’s refusal to disarm the age regiments as it had been requested by lord Chelmsford
* The murdering of the two adulterous women by the British in natal caused the war
* The uncompromising nature of Cetshwayo and Chelmsford
* Famine and drought that affected the British made them to raid the Zulu in order to get what to eat
* The need to federate south Africa by the British caused the war
* The discovery of minerals in 1867 created the need to defeat the Africans so that they can fully be exploited

**EFFECTS OF THE ANGLO ZULU WAR.**

***What were the effects of 1879 war between the Zulu and British?***

* The effects of the war were political, social and economic
* Cetshwayo was defeated and exiled to London were he was later picked and put to death in 1884
* It exposed Dinizulu in the politics of south Africa
* Zulu’s military mighty was defeated and since then had never resurrected
* Zulu’s nation was disintergrated nad divided in 13 white districts
* Zulu’s loyal clan members lost their respect to levels of commoners
* There was distraction of property like cattle
* Poverty emerged
* The zulu lost their land to the whites
* Famine set in due to stand still in agriculture.
* Dinizulu became a mere chief of Usutu village
* Many people were displaced
* Due to loss of lives, there was depopulation
* It I ncreased African nationalism
* It formulated a back ground for Bambatha rebellion of 1906
* The zulu nation was finely colonized
* Africans were forced to provide forced labour to the whites
* Suffering and misery set in among the zulu people because they fought during drought period.

**BAMBATHA REBELLION.**

**Qn Why did the Bambatha conflict with the British in1906?**

* Bambatha rebellion was a conflict which took place between the Zulu of zondi reserve and British
* The Zulu were under the leadership of Bambatha chief
* The rebellion took place during the regime of king Dinizulu
* It took place after the discovery of minerals in south Africa that made many Africans to be put in reserves get land for exploitation
* Mineral discovery changed the economic social life of Africans eg youth Africans took up temporary settlements in urban centres
* Bambatha was dismissed for having failed to pay / raise the whites tax
* This made him to re-organise the zulu people against the whites
* The Africans used the bambatha opportunity to raise the anger/ annoyance about Cetswayo’s exile
* This portrayed long term haterage, suspicion and mistruct between the whites and the zulu hence the war
* In addition to the above they said that they want their independence
* The heavy taxes imposed from the zulu people of about 1 pound per head caused the war
* The making of the zulu people landless and putting them in infertile reserves caused the rebellion
* The making of the Zulu people tenants on their motherland and increase of land rent
* The disrespect of Dinizulu since they treated him as mere headsman but not as a king
* The granting of Zulu land to the hands of British administrators at natal caused the rebellion
* Forced labor and low payment to the Zulu people in urban centers led to the war
* The brutal and unfair methods of collecting tax caused the war
* The descending of British troops in Zulu land that led to cattle grabbling angered the zulu the more
* The rise of Africa nationalism due to the coming up of independent churches
* The success of Anglo-Zulu war at the battle of Isandlwana inspired the bambatha war
* The wide spread of famine caused need to route each other’s property [food] for survival hence the conflict
* The outbreak of floods, earth quakes, diseases etc were interpreted as misfortunes that the whites come wit therefore a need to be chased a way
* The deculturalisation of the zulu especially by British missionaries annoyed the zulu so much
* The role of African traditional region increased the war stigma
* The Anglo boer wars that the British lost inspired the Africans hoping to defeat them also

**THE COURSE OF THE REBELLION.**

* The war started in 1906 in Grey town
* Bambatha chief of the zondi people led ti
* It started when bambatha was told to appear personally at Grey town to pay pole tax together with the people
* He failed to comply to majestic order with his men
* He was told the second time to appear before court but his headman Nhlorihlo refused him
* Since then became a hunted man
* During his hunting process reached Usutu the palace of king Dinizulu and got aroung 303 guns and ammunitions
* During these ambushes of bambatha many policemen were killed and others were wounded but none of bambatha was killed
* He used them in ambushes and managed to kill over 36 people who were sent to collect him
* This gave confidence confidence to zulu people
* It made many to join the war in order to fulfil the property that can not be killed by the bullet of whites man
* Bambatha proceeded with his move up to zulu while being hunted by the natal police
* On 10th of june 1906 was trapped with his followers at mengo George
* They were not given chance to surrender and no prisoner of war was held
* Over 600 bambatha people were put to death
* However other zulu people proceeded with the struggle
* Those who continued with the struggle were over 40,000 pf which 2000 were killed
* Bambatha was also put to death that ended the war
* It marked the major event against colonial rule before the act of union

**EFFECTS OF THE WAR.**

* It led to the appointing of 4 white people to represent the interest of Africans in LEGCO
* Many Africans became refugees in unfavorable places, which brought to human suffering
* British took over full control of zulu land and colonise it
* Properties were destroyed and others looted like cattle in order to weaken the zulu
* It led to the increased spread of independent churches all over south Africa
* It led to the signing of 1910 act of union for proper discrimination of Africans
* Since the British were forced to make some changes in their administration e.g. through the passing of the 1908 bill
* It made Africans to get deeply involved in the politics of south Africa
* Many Africans became refugees
* African cattle were lost
* It gave rise to the growth of African nationalism eg led to the formation of African national congress
* African lost trust in their traditional leaders
* Traditional leaders lost the authority
* Dinizulu and other political leaders were arrested as suspects for Bambatha supporter
* The british became stricter over the political freedom of the Africans
* The African people were put into reserve camps
* The Africans people lost their independence
* The land of the African people was taken
* Europeans discrimination of the Africans increased/ I ntensified
* Famines lost the war therefore they didn’t achieve their aim or goal
* There was depopulation because of the killing of many people
* Bambatha was put to death also at Memo Gorge

**WHY THE WAR UNSUCCESSFUL TO THE AFRICANS**

* The Africans were not united e.g. only one Zondi of zulu fought
* Africans had poor methods of fighting
* Africans had inferior and outdated weapons
* Africans did not have battle leaders eg Bambatha was not a professional soldier
* Africans were poor therefore they couldn’t facilitate the war
* Many Africans had been hit with drought and diseases therefore they were unfit for the war
* The Africans didn’t plan the rebellion very well, therefore they didn’t partipate in the war fully
* The British were ready and determined to colonize south Africa therefore they were supposed to defeat the Africans
* Dinizulu’s failure to support the Bambatha brought the war failure
* Over dependency on traditional powers brought the war failure

**MOSHESHE AND THE BUILDING OF A BASUTU NATION**

**THE RISE OF BASUTU NATION.**

* He gave gifts to his strong and powerful neighbors like Shaka who could fight him
* He obtained advise from evangelical mission
* He acquired guns and horses to strengthen his military power
* He avoided attacks from British e.g. one day wrote a letter and sent it to the British governor apologizing for defeat the British
* He maintained pitso council where discussions were held openly about the state
* He sent away Boer trekkers
* He signed treaties with british eg in 1848 and in 1860
* He encouraged the basuto culture and made all the cattle to belong to him
* He promoted marriage alliance for unit purpose
* He grew up with special qualities hence qualifying him to be a candidate for future leadership
* The name Mosheshe meant a shaver
* He was a man who used to shave captured cows hence his name
* He grew up under the guidance of Motloni
* He used the guidance patience and peace to unite the various tribes within the nation
* He gave land and cattle to his people
* He obtained ideas from evangelical missions
* He united the people who had been dispersed by the Mfecane period
* He restored freedom peace and order in the kingdom
* He used diplomacy in dealing with his neighbors
* He used hilltops for security interests
* He was born around 1786 to Makachane
* Mokachane was a minor chief of Kwena
* Mosheshe ruled basutu nation between 1815-1870
* He became popular during the period of Mfecane
* He cooperate all refugees and gave them land and cattle

**Explain the factors for the growth and expansion of Basutu nation between 185-1870.**

* Presence of able leaders like mosheshe
* Strong and good personalities who were foresighted and intelligent
* Existence of flat topped hills which were for security purposes
* Well protected fortreses eg Butha mountains and Thaba Bosiu
* Strong and good personalities who were foresighted and intelligent
* Existence of flat –topped hills which were for security purposes
* Well protected fortresses eg Burtha mountains and Thaba bosiu
* Strong defensive programe of nation building and after mfecane
* Assimiliation of various fleeing groups in sotho culture
* Peace, patience and understanding of mosheshe
* Good relationship with the neighbors
* Presence of mounted horse soldiers who strengthened the military movement of the state the opponents
* Military advise provided by Europeans
* The state was small and easy to control from internal and external aggression
* Marriage alliances were encouraged to build strong nationalism and unite
* Local affairs were left in the hands of provincial leaders that brought effieciency
* Using internal treats people were united they realized that they had a common problems and interests
* Mosheshe avoided conflicts with the whites that promoted the relation between them and basuto
* There was plenty of food which protected people from famine and external raids for food
* Mosheshe’s policy of giving gifts to neighbors like cattle which kept them in good relationship like the zulu

**ACHIEVEMENTS OF MOSHESHE.**

* He created unity amongst the basuto
* He encouraged marriage from each community
* He allowed refugees to come back
* He promoted trade between basuto and Europeans
* He trained a very strong army equipped with guns and horses
* He created one language within the basuto
* He prevented the Boers and the british from taking away the basutu nation
* He maintained peace and stability within the nation
* He created unit amongst the basuto despite the fact that they were many tribes within the area
* He gave land and cattle to his people
* He allowed missionaries to settle in his area and civilize his people
* He avoided wars with others tribes
* Mosheshe was noted to be one of the greatest leaders in the history of south Africa
* He constructedp a new and safe capital and Thaba-Busiu
* By the time he died he had protected the basuto community from white imperialism
* He protected the independence of the Basuto
* He led the state through a trouble some period Mfecane
* He led a foundation for the present day Lesotho nation
* He transferred his capital to Thaba busiu
* He encouraged civilization in his nation by the missionaries

**POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ORGANISATION OF BASUTO [ BTN 1810-1890]**

* The king headed the state
* The post of kingship was hereditary
* Mosheshe provided the strongest personality of leadership within the state
* It was made up of small independent chiefdoms
* He placed each small ethnic group (Chiefdoms) under the contract of his family member
* The bigger unit was given their own leaders who were too royal to the king
* He got tributes from conquered states
* He used some of his family members as spies to the conquered chiefs
* The basuto had not centralized standing army
* The general assembly called Pitso was to discuss the major issues within the state
* Pitso discussed the powers of chiefs to avoid dictatorship
* Pitso was made out of adult male
* The king sent gifts to the neighboring powerful states
* The king was the religious , judiciary and civil prefects
* They grew crops for food staffs and reared animals
* The land belonged to the whole community and the chief was custodian of it
* Basutu state had clans organized under clan leaders
* Marriage alliance was encouraged to strengthen until in the kingdom
* The Sotho had initiation ceremonies etc

**Qn Why Mosheshe requested for British protection in 183-1860.**

* Increased white famers in basuto land made him to look for experienced advisors who were the British
* The increased number of refugee groups had complicated the basuto
* The unwillingness of the white farmers to be part of the basuto nation
* The white farmers were not satisfied with the land which mosheshe had given them therefore they were to interfere his leadership
* Wardens attempts to break mosheshe’s power of basuto land
* The defeat of wardern by mosheshe made the later to request protection to avoid retaliation
* The fine of 10,000 cattle imposed from mosheshe by governor George Cathcart for having defeated wardern
* The capture of 4,000 cattle from basuto by cartcart was a sign of defeat to mosheshe therefor had to request protection
* The quarrel between the organge free state and mosheshe forced the basuto to seek for british protection
* He wanted to unite the different groups of basuto land into one nation
* He wanted to protect his land
* He wanted to prevent more of the boers from coming into basuto territory
* Mosheshe wanted to protect his people from further humiliation and starvation
* He wanted to protect the independence of basuto

**REASONSHIP BETWEEN MOSHESHE AND THE EUROPEANS**

**Qn How the European cooperated with mosheshe?**

* The white missionaries were the first people to deal with mosheshe
* Their relationship was both bad and good
* He gave the French missionaries land where to set mission station
* They became the advisers of him over European matters
* Later the Boers arrived in the state who were in need of land and gave them that land for temporary
* They settled there, used it for grazing and considered it theirs
* They also refused to recognize his presence as the authority
* Because of that act he had to sign a treaty in 1843 that came to be known as Napier treaty
* It gave a warning to the Boers that they shouldn’t steal basuto’s land
* The Boer remained deaf and continued to threatened basuto
* In 1846 mosheshe requested the British to intervene and stop the Boers threats
* A British representative was appointed and based in Bloemfountein to solve the problem
* He found it difficult to chase away the Boers because they had set up farms
* In the same year the British gave more land to Boers from the Basuto but the problem persisted
* In 1884 British governor Sir Harley Smith decided to annex orange river territory in order to stop the basuto Boer conflict or threats
* Later major Wardern (the british officer in charge of basuto Boer conflict) drew a line to separeta the Boers from the basuto
* During that scandal/ process that basuto ended up losing 32km of land to the boers and british
* Many British were encouraged to come and settle in that land but they refused because they couldn’t leave their farms that they had set aside
* The Boers were now encouraged to fight an attack from the basuto where the later own
* The British now became annoyed and sent George Carth cart to destroy the basuto once and for all
* He first paid 3500 and asked more time to pay for the other
* Carth cart refused to prolong the deadline and decides to attack the basuto forcefully but he was defeated
* However the basuto managed to loose some cattle to carth cart
* Mosheshe now wrote a letter to carthcart begging not to be attacked again and that didn’t intend win them
* Still mosheshe requested for British protection and was granted to him by carth cart in 1868
* In 1870 mosheshe died a happy man for having protected his people from Boer imperialism

**THE WAR OF GUNS 1880-1881 / THE BASUTO WAR OF GUNS**

**CAUSES OF THE WAR.**

* This was a war between the British at the cape and the basuto
* It was also called the Anglo –Basuto war
* It was a war where the Africans fought the whites
* Chief Moroosi led the Africans
* It was caused by long held suspicious between the Africans and the whites
* The British under mining of Africans leaders eg imprisoning them annoyed the basuto
* The need bythe british to colonise the basuto land created war
* Heavy taxes imposed from Africans annoyed them hence a war
* The taxes had poor methods of collection employed by British
* The outbreak of famine amongst the basuto caused the war
* Africans wanted toprotect their independence
* Forced labour the basuto were forced to work in british farms while they were under paid
* Presence of strong leaders like chief Letsie and his son who had ambiscious characters like Mosheshe
* The death of mosheshe who was a diplomatic man
* The earlier success of the basuto against the British gave them courage to fight them
* The role played by the chief moroosi and lerothodi who inspired many people to join the war
* The need to protect the basuto land, which was being targeted by the whites
* The Africans also hated the newly appointed white magistrate amongst the Puthi
* The magistrate Mr.hope never recognized the basuto culture e.g. paying bride price
* The 1878 peace preservation treaty which was signed by the British cased the war
* The need to disarm the basutu prepared ground for the war
* The killing of Moroosi wehen he was trying to resist the imprisonment of his son and diarment
* The Basuto refusal to hand in guns tot the British sparked off/ lint on the war fever

**COURSE OF THE BASUTO WAR OF GUNS**

* The war was fought in only seven months
* It started in 1880 when the paramount chief Letsie made formal protest
* Nevertheless, before that chief Moroosi in the early 1880 had mobilized Africans to resist the British
* Chief Moroosi was a leader of Puthi tribe in Lesotho
* The real fighting broke out in September in 1880 led by Letsei ‘s son his uncle Masupha , Lerothid
* The leaders looked for flat topped mountains eg maseru, morijja , thaba busiu etc which they used easily to defend themselves
* Letsie’s son made people to join the war because his characters were like those of Mosheshe
* The whites that invaded the basuto on the hills were seriously defeated
* In January 1881 the cape forces tried to attack Thaba Busiu but they were defeated
* The war finally ended in April 1881 when the cape government asked for peace
* The war proved to be very expensive in terms of money for the British and the treaty was signed in April that finally ended the war
* It gave a guarantee that the bausto were to remain with their guns
* Therefore the Africans had won the war by 1881.

**REASONS WHY THE BASUTU WAR OF GUNS WAS SUCCESSFUL (1881)**

* The origin of basuto as a defensive nation with out question had to defeat the British
* The basuto were determined to preserve their independence
* The British planned for basuto attack eg in 1878 preservation treaty which met the bsuto also get prepared for the war
* The basuto were very many in number compared to the British troops, therefore they out weighed them
* The British were not used to climbing hilly areas where the basuto hid themselves that is why they were defeated
* Many of the British were from the cape therefore they were not used to basuto climate
* The basuto fought on their motherland therefore they had their home advantage
* They were tactical in war ie they avoided direct low land and they hid themselves in mountainous areas
* The basuto were annex with guns and horses
* Good leaders of Letsie’s son , Lerothoid etc

**EFFECTS OF THE BASUTU WAR OF GUNS**

* The Africans won the war and the cape colony lost the war
* Many cape troops were killed that is why they requested for a peace treaty in April 1881
* The basuto were to retain registered and licensed guns
* The British failed to enforce the Africans to hand in the guns
* It led the basuto land to receive British protectorate in 1884
* It increased African nationalism to fight for more wars
* It made the cape government to request for British invasion in Basuto land
* Many agricultural plantations were put don/ destroyed during fighting
* Famine grew up
* The British suffered great humiliation
* It led Lesotho to be left out in the federation of south Africa
* The basutu were isolated in less mineralized palce and as a result many people started seeking for jobs in other parts
* It led the British intervention in cape affairs because the cape had run bankrupt during fighting s

**THE SWAZI NATION (PRESENT DAY SWAZILAND)**

* The swazi were bantu speaking people found in north of Natal province
* They formed the nation during and because of Mfecane
* The Ngwane belonged to Nkosi Dlamini clan of the Nguni speaking people
* Sobhuza founded the swaziland
* He led his group of people northwards in the present day swaziland
* He moved because Zwide had defeated him
* During his movement he crossed river Pongola and annexed Nguni and Sotho
* Later more eight clans joined him when they were running away from Shaka’s indunas/ policy
* He welcomed them and gave them food and land
* He assimilated them into his people and ensured that his old chiefs supervised them
* He treated all soldiers fairly
* He organized all men into age regiments
* Such organization enabled him to conquer all disorganized clans and people of Zwide and Shaka
* The mountaneous areas were he settled gave him safety against his enemies
* At the beginning of the 19th century he avoided wars with his neigbours
* He created friendship which neighbours like Shaka through giving him cows
* To strengthen ties which his neighbours he married Zwide’s daughter
* By the end of the 19th century swazi had grown bigger and stronger

**POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ORGANISATION OF THE SWAZI NATION.**

* It was a centralized nation under leaders like Sobhuza I, Mswati etc
* Leaders were despotic over their people
* The nation was divided into a number of Chieftainships [provinces]
* The chief kept peace with three neighbors especially which Zwide and Shake
* They gave their neighbors gifts in form of cows and guns to maintain proper leaderships
* The leadership of swazi was hereditary eg after the death of Sobhuza his son Mswati took over power
* All chiefs were answerable to the top most leaders eg the king
* The nation had two councils that were to assist the king in administration ie the council of elders and the larger assembly
* The council of elders discussed national matters
* While the council of larger assembly was made up of all adult men and was to check on king’s arrogance and chiefs
* The society was also under age regiments for easy protection of swazi
* The queen mother was also given position and highly respected
* She had influenced over the king and the kingdom
* The king had a palace in each of the towns in the kingdom
* The kingdom recruited young men for loyal regiments but it was not permanent
* It could just be called in ease of a trouble
* The king married from different sections of the kingdom to ensure alliance
* Young people catered for king’s cow in days of peace
* The king pleased commoners by appointing them as commanders of age regiments
* The swazi practiced rituals [initiation ceremonies]
* They also believed so much in africanreligion foreexample mwari as their God approachied through their ancestors
* The swazi were farmers who grew crops like pumpkins, yams, cassava, and beans
* They were pastoralists that are why Dingane raided them so much
* In hours of peace , they practiced trade with their neigbours especially whites
* They practiced iron smelting which they copied from Sotho and made equipments like hoes, knives etc
* The king people progress controlled all economic activities
* They raided their friends for example Soshangani for activities
* Polygamous marriages were practiced.

**THE CAREER AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF SOBHUZA I (1814-1840).**

* Sobhuza is regarded as the founder of Swazi nation
* He belonged to the royal Ngwane ethinic group
* He migrated and settled in the present day Swaziland because of Zwide’s policies
* More clans joined him and he accepted them
* Like Mosheshe he established Swazi nation as a defensive state on the mountains of Swaziland
* He accepted refugees and gave them land, caves, food among others
* He accepted loose political control in his nation were different groups were allowed to own their chiefs
* He lived in peace with other powerful neighbors eg he married Zwide’s daughter in order to have a relationship
* He gave out young princesses to shake in order to maintain peace since they were gifts for him
* Shaka murdered them when they became pregnant to avoid succession wars
* Sobhuza maintained a period of peace and prosperity because didn’t even revenge tosuch bad acts above
* Sobhuza received more attacks from Dingane compared to those received from Shaka
* Sobhuza had maintained peace until the battle of Blood River when he fought Dingane and the later was forced out of Swaziland and killed by Ngwane in 1839
* Sobhuza I also in 1840 died and in the same year his son Mswati took over the leadership.

**Qn Explain the career and achievements of Mswati I between 1840-1868.**

* Mswatti was a son of Shobhuza he ruled swazi nation for 28 years and his period was of a blessing and don’t
* Mswati had foreign policies that are more aggressive
* The Swazi received more strength and dev’t during his reign than his father
* He had successful aggressive foreign policy
* He had gained control over his neighbor either through collaboration or military adventures
* He controlled the Boers and collaborated with them through giving them land that belonged to the Basuto people
* He called the Boers to give him assistance against the strongest neighbors and travelers
* Between 1840-1850 different clans in Swaziland developed into small kingdoms with clear national elements and accepted them
* He copied unique policies and ideas from the Sotho and Zulu
* In 1862 he drew boundaries to separate Swazi kingdom and Shagane kingdom of Moazambique
* He went ahead with his father’s programs of national building based on diplomacy
* By 1868 the Swazi nation had grown bigger requested and recognized as the strong defensive state of southern African Bantu
* However in the same year he died
* Wars of succession were fought where the Boers were even involved
* They ended when Mbandzenio was the leader after being supported by the Boers
* He controlled the Swazi nation from 1868 until he died
* Now the Swazi queen regent seriously requested for British protection and became under Europeans control

**SWAZILAND RELATIONSHIP WITH EUROPEANS**

**(Relationship between Mswatti and Europeans)**

* Mswatti was one of the influential leaders of Swaziland
* He is known as one of the people who gave the kingdom a name [to be known so much]
* He succeeded his father in 1840 and ruled until 1868
* He was a son of Sobhuza and Zwide’s daughter
* He transferred Swazi state into a powerful one through introducing political and administrative reforms
* It was during such reform that he got contacts with Europeans e.g. Boers and British
* The Boers were interested in taking th fertile Swaziland that they received from Mswati
* Mswati gave the Boers land and even appointed a white chief for them
* However much he did that the Boers refused to be assimilated by Mswati and failed to recognize his presence
* Mbandzeni signed the mining right trading right and the internal affair of Swaziland to the Boers
* Mswati convinced his people to allow the Boers to graze their animals in the country
* In 1864 the Swazi and the Boers allied or combined and defeated Poko who were disturbing them
* The population of the Boers increased due to birth rate that worried Mswati and his people
* Because of increased population, the Boers attacked the Swazi in order to get more land
* Shepstone led the committee to solve the Swazi Boer problem but the Boer became more stubborn
* The boer demanded the taking of Swaziland to Transvaal that the British refused
* By 1868 mswat had died and had managed to maintain a peaceful environment with the Boers
* The boers remained very much interested in annexing Swaziland because it could provide a sea route to Indian ocean
* Finally the Boers annexed Swazi because they supported Mbandezeni in successions wars that he won
* When Mbandzeni died in 1889 the queen regents requested for London protection
* In 1892, the British started taking influence in Swazi affairs and finally in 1902 they declared protectorate.

**WHY DID THE BRITISH ANNEX SWAZILAND (1895-1906)**

* Swaziland was first annexed by Transvaal in 1894
* In 1899-1902 a war was fought between the boers and the british which mad the british to take over Swaziland because:-
* The increased number of boers in Swaziland was threatening the british interests
* The annexing of Swaziland and increasingly becoming stubborn [boers] made the british to take over swaziland
* The british feared the boers expansions policy in Swaziland
* It was just a fortune to the british because of the committee set up to handle white and other provisional government
* The boer farmers had began encroaching the high yield pasture after the death of Mswati
* The british were just asked by the Swazi because so they laer feared boer attack
* The arresting of Mbanzeni by the boers attracted british occupation of Swaziland
* The long negotiation involved into between Swaziland and the british made them to annex her
* The outbreak of the Anglo boer was in 1899-1902 formulated the final rule of the boers in Swaziland hence being taken up by the british
* The death of Mbandseni who had given boers influence in Swaziland made their rule to decline
* The role of queen regents who requested London protection.

**CHIEF KHAMA III OF BOTSWANA**

* Little is known about the history of Bostwana
* It is known to have been a place of swand people
* Others say the three sons of Masilo ie Kwena, Ngwato and Ngwaketse named places in Botswana according to their names
* Masilo was a greatly king of Sotho in the mid 17th century
* The 3 brothers were giving names according to the main tribes that settled in Bechuanaland [Botswana ]
* The first tribe was Bangwaketse and settled in Kanye of modern Botswana
* Bamangwato settled around Shosongo also in modern Botswana
* Bakwena they settled around the neighborhood of Molepolole

**CAREER AND ACHIEVEMENT OF KHAMA III.**

***How did chief Khama respond to the European in Bechuanaland?***

* Khama III was a leader of Bamagwato in Botswana
* He dominated the politics of Botswana in the 2nd half of 19th century after coming to power in 1875
* He grew up in a normal environment and being brought up in a true Africa setting and norms
* He was a son of the chief and respected his father so much
* Later he was taken to attend Lutherana mission school in Bamagwato
* This provided insight to him and recognizes the growing white interests in the areas
* In his early 20s he was baptized in the Christian faith
* Here, he learnt western values like religion, culture which created confusion to both missionaries and non converts
* Because of his convert, he conflicted with his family for having been westernized so much in a black skin
* He disobeyed his father’s command of having the second wife
* He refused to take alcohol that made him popular among the whites
* Because of his popularity his father and the family felt jealous and made attempts to kill him
* Khama reacted with charity and never lost his respect over such issues
* The family and his father later loved him and changed their negative attitudes
* In 1875 he succeeded his father and became the chief of Bamagwato
* As a chief he made reforms in the society immediately
* Alcoholic drinks were abolished, bride price was forbidden
* The killing of one of the twin children was stopped
* Witchcraft was banned
* He invited London missionary society to establish a school at the royal kraal
* As a clever and fore sighted man he incorporated western cultures and values into his society
* He set up a telegraph office
* He recognized the threat of Boer greed for Swaziland
* He requested for British protection of Botswana in 1876
* NB The British at first refused to respond to his request
* Later with they chiefs of Botswana like Sebele I of Bakwena and Bathoen of Bangwaketse lobbied the British parliament and gave Botswana protection
* He prevented Cecil Rhodes to take over Botswana under the guys co rule
* After lobbying the British parliament Cecil Rhodes was allowed to take a strip of land where he constructed the railway line
* At the end of the 19th century Khama had succeeded in preventing the Boers from taking Botswana land
* Khama finally his characters were compared to those of Mosheshe
* Generally he was a leading collaborator
* They fought against racial segregation in 1934 they advocated for emancipation of slaves

**What were the causes of British annexation of Bechuanaland in 1865?**

* At first Britain was not interested in the occupation of Bechuanaland
* However, in 1855 she changed her attitude to annex it
* The age of scramble and partition of Africa was of the apex
* Bechuanaland is a former name of Botswana today
* The strategic location of Botswana encouraged Britain
* The German imperialism in the near by Namibia made the Britain more nervous German interest
* The British feared of a possibility of German/ Boer cooperation to engulf Botswana
* British fear of Boer expansion and imperialism in South Africa made them to act very fast in 1855
* Need for an inland route between Transvaal and Kalahari by the British
* British occupation of Transvaal
* British program of a northward passage from cape –Botswana to northern British colonies
* The rise of an outstanding British imperialist’s and millionaire Cecil Rhodes
* Pressurized for the annexation of the “Second rand”
* He pressurized the British to annex Bechuanaland
* He hoped to get minerals on Botswana
* The role of chief Khama III of the small Bamangwato clan
* Requested the British to take over Bechuanaland in 1875
* He even went a head to lobby the British parliament and queen of England over the same
* His Christian attitude and values encouraged the British
* Even then the British south African company has realized that Botswana had some minerals like Uranium
* The British also wished to consolidate her position in south Africa
* The British wanted to protect her settlers and traders in Botswana
* In 1885 British declared a protectorate over Bechuanaland
* Later it extended to where modern Botswana is
* Then by 1895 it had been incorporated in the cape colony

**Why were the British not interested in Botswana up to 1885?**

* Portuguese occupied Botswana at first
* German was also interested in Botswana
* German traders and missionaries were in Botswana
* British had little funds
* Botswana was not rich country
* German threatened Britain in Botswana
* The Boers were interested in Botswana
* Britain was more occupied with south Africa and Rhodesia
* Transvaal attracted British interests the more
* Boer settlement in Stelland and Goshen threatened British to occupy Botswana
* Botswana chiefs resisted British
* British lacked missionaries in Botswana
* Communication was difficult

**ACTIVITIES OF MISSIONARIES IN SOUTHAFRICA**

* Missionaries were christen Europeans who came to Africa with the main purpose of spreading Christianity
* They either worked as individuals or groups
* The most common groups were Dutch reformed church, London missionary society, free church of Scotland, British bible society , Wesleyans,Presbyterians, Methodists, Anglicans, Paris evangelical Roma catholic society etc
* The main indivuals who worked in south Africa were Robert Moffat, Dr Van Der Kemp,Dr John Philip etc
* He was a Moravian missionary
* The London missionary society also worked amongst the Xhosa and Khoi-khoi
* The free church of Scotland worked in natal , the Dutch reformed church operated with in the Dutch settlers
* The Paris evangelist missionaries operated among the basuto
* The missionaries advocated for circuit court that led to the passing of 1828 50 the ordinance
* They fought against racial segregation in 1834
* They advocated for emancipation of slaves
* They preached Christianity to Africans
* They constructed mission stations and churches of Christians
* They put up many African languages into writing
* They translated the bible into local languages
* They acted as advisers to African leaders like Moshesh
* They supplied arms to Africans in order to fight against suppression
* They constructed health centers to improve on the conditions of Africans
* They taught Africans skills like carpentry, brick laying, shoe making & repairing
* They traded with Africans in commodities like milk meat in exchange for clothes etc
* They taught against African cultures like sacrificing ,polygamy and witchcraft etc
* They taught Africans western cultures like dressing, eating etc
* They integrated the different racial groups in south Africa setting up mixed schools
* They taught Africans western languages like English French Dutch
* They ignited colonialism of Europeans in south Africa
* They built technical schools and provided education to Africans
* They settled slaves and gave them help like clothing, eating , housing etc

**HOW MISSIONARIES ACTIVITIES AFFECTED THE AFRICANS**

Qn ***Show the importance /effects of missionaries in the history of South Africa***

* Many Africans became literate
* Africans culture becomes inferior in favour of western cultures
* Africans were christianised
* Africans were divided into groups ie Christians and non- Christians
* African languages were put into writing
* Some Africans intermarried with Africans in order to encourage mixed marriages
* Africans acquired skills like carpentry, shoe m aking etc
* Africans transport and communication were improved and more were constructed
* African standards of living were improved through construction of health centres
* Many Africans acquired professional jobs lke doctors, chief justice, pastors and teachers etc
* Christians abolished slavery and slave trade of Africans
* Missionary work disunited the Africans eg Basuto, Ghana, Korana declared themselves independent from the Sotho
* Africans gained liberty, equality and fraternity
* Many Africans turned disloyal to their traditional leaders
* Many Africans started going abroad to missionary countries for education
* Africans lost their independence because missionaries facilitated colonialism
* Africans lost their land in an attempt to provide some to missionaries for their activities

**REASONS FOR THE COMING OF MISSIONARIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.**

* Need to spread Christianity to Africans
* Need to stop slavery and slave trade
* Need to civilize Africans by promoting formal education
* Need to spread their home governments to facilitate colonialism
* Some occupied south Africa to improve on the health of earlier white settles and Africans through establishing health centres
* They wanted to settle the freed slaves in south Africa
* Like any other Europeans they also wanted to adventure [ know more about other places]
* They wanted to stop African separation from the boers
* Some came to teach the converts skills like shoe making, carpentry

**PROBLEMS FACED BY MISSIONARIES IN SOUTH AFRICA**

* They were hated by Africans societies because they gave them inferior education compared to their
* Inadequate manpower to fulfill their objectives and aims
* Language barrier affected to widen their work
* High costs incurred in hiring interpreters
* Inadequate essential commodities like food especially in the interior of south Africa
* Poor developed roads and accommodation facilities harden their work
* Opposition from the Boers because they were preaching human equality which the Boers never wanted
* Harsh climate conditions like Kalahari and Namibia desert like conditions touched them
* They were attacked with diseases like malaria, small pox that costed their life
* Natural geographical barriers like rivers, mountains limited their work
* Resistance from African leaders for example from Zulu state, Soga etc
* Sometimes they were denied chances of completing their work by their home governments with animals like lions
* Conflicts amongst the European missionary groups

**THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH**

**QnExplain the role played by the Dutch reformed church in performing missionary activities in South Africa with in the 19th century**

* This was the official church which worked with in the Dutch
* It was also the earliest church in south Africa
* It was the only church society in south Africa which never supported the Africans
* It took the Dutch race as superior and the Africans races doomed
* It converted and baptized members
* It built schools where the Dutch received their education
* The church preached basing on the old testament which stated that God cursed the Africans
* The church saw killing of Africans by the whites as no sin
* They preserved the cultures of white man
* They gave holly communion to Dutch people around Swelledam and Great Reinet
* It encouraged trade among the Dutch people dealing in
* It greatly isolated the Dutch from Africans
* They took Transvaal of south Africa as their promised land [Canaan of the bible]
* They promoted unity between the Boers
* The Dutch church worked hand in hand with the East Indian Company
* Around 1857 the church introduced a policy of separate racial segregation that gave waya in a famous great trek

**THE ROLE PLAYED BY INDEPENDENT CHURCHES**

* These are churches which separated from the European on going churches
* Three different independent churches were formed eg Ethiopiansim, Zionism, and Messianic
* Messianic church was led by Isaiah Shembe the Zulu Messiah
* Nathaniel Tile led the Natal Church
* Forming independent churches formed the earliest negative reaction over whites man’s domination
* They criticized the white man’s exploitation
* They fought against racial discrimination in South Africa
* They encouraged Africans to put up African societies without foreign pollution
* They formed Africans that the white man doesn’t have care and charity towards Africans
* They built schools for Africans and managed by Africans
* They fueled African resistances towards the white man like Namaherero
* They fought against apartheid in South Africa
* They informed people that Africa is for Africans
* They formed Africans to start managing their own affairs
* They led togrowth of African nationalism
* They encouraged protest against colonialist in form of religion
* They informed Africans that they were under going racial discrimination under the whites

**WHY INDEPENDENT CHURCHES WERE FORMED**

* The conflict between Africans and missionaries over leadership
* Lack of consideration of Africans by whites
* Converting of Africans into Christianity was along process
* The white churches undermined African cultures
* Africans wanted to fight against colonialism using churches
* The Africans formed churches in order to prepare for the coming of black Jesus
* Presence of good leaders like Nathaniel Tile who mobilized Africans
* The gospel of Ethiopianism led to the formation of independent churches
* The Italian defeat of Ethiopianism led to the formation of independent churches
* The Italian defeat of Ethiopians at the battle of Adowa made south Africans to think about the bible as the way of defeating Europeans
* The need to react about political segregation in south Africa
* The conservation of Africans took so long
* Disrespect of Africans cultures
* The rise of African nationalism
* The role of Africans in Diaspora

**THE ROLE PLAYD BY VANDER KEMP AND JOHN PHILIP DURING MISSIONARY WORK.**

**J.T VAN DER KEMP.**

* He came to South Africa in 1779.
* He was a member of London Missionary Society
* He worked between the Khoi-khoi and Xhosa on the eastern frontier
* He believed in equality of all races
* He married a coloured who had been produced by a slave
* He was blame for having encouraged laziness and idleness amongst Africans
* Later he encouraged hard working amongst the Africans
* He headed the fight to improve African standard of living
* He taught people the skills of carpentry, brick making and building etc
* He spread Christianity amongst the south Africans
* He established a mission station at Bethelsdorp
* He built schools for Africans
* He taught the Xhosa and the Khoi-khoi how to read and write
* He condemned the African traditional cultures
* He encouraged equality to al mankind
* He set up a health centre in the area he worked
* He requested the black circuit courts where the Africans were to report their masters
* With him they translated the bible in vernacular languages
* He also introduced printing presses in south Africa

**DR. JOHN PHILIP.**

* He was one of the understanding missionaries in south Africa
* He belonged to the London Missionary society of Scotland
* He operated within the Griqua, Khoi-khoi and Banntu
* Boers were condemned for having mistreated Africans
* He encouraged Africans to look for better employments
* He fought for the return of African land of Kei and keiskama from Boers and British
* He discouraged slave trade
* He old Africans to acquire education
* He condemned African traditional ceremonies
* He also added effort on establishing circuit courts
* He condemned whites over grabbing African land like Xhosa
* He requested other missionaries from U.K to assist Africans
* He fought for African rights.

**MINERAL DISCOVERY IN SOUTH AFRICA**

**(MINERAL REVOLUTION IN SOUTHAFRICA) SOUTH AFRICA BEFORE MINERAL DISCOVERY**

**Qn Explain the situation in South Africa before the discovery of minerals.**

* Before the discovery of minerals in South Africa, different groups of people live independently i.e. the Boers, Africans, and British
* Africans practiced substance agriculture
* African produced commodities for export, e.g. hides, skins, ivory, & slaves etc
* African tribes and societies were united
* They owned their land communally
* They lived in families
* Africans were better than the whites in the interior
* The Boers greatly depended on primitive pastoral
* Boers used rudimentary tools of farming hoes, axe, Ox-Ploughs
* The best manufacturing industries were iron smelting and craft making
* Ox-Ploughs were used as transport vehicles
* Education provided to people was elementary in nature
* Boers were not secure financially and politically
* The Boers had no financial institutions
* The British depended more on wool and wine for export
* They were the richest financially in South Africa
* They were limited and communication networks in South Africa
* The British had little labour to facilitate their activities like sugar plantations
* The African nations like Zulu, Ndebele were stronger politically, military & socially
* The british were advocating for racial equality and taking Africans equal to them
* Africans had strong bonds with their leaders and respected them so much
* The economy was greatly influenced by the Boers

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.**

**Qn Explain the economic activities in South Africa between 1867-1920**

**Explain the changes in south Africa between 1862-1890.**

* In 1867 diamond was discovered along the banks of river Val (Kimberly]
* In 1885 Gold was discovered on the Witwatersrand in Transvaal
* Cooper was also discovered in Witwatersrand
* Other minerals like coal were discovered in Natal and Springbok Fontein in the cape colony
* Manganese was also discovered in various parts of south Africa
* Over 4 million pounds were being collected from diamond exports by 1892
* Many cash crops started being grown around the mines to supplement mineral exports
* later plantation agriculture was introduced which boosted on local market
* many Europeans from Britain , Netherlands and other parts of Europe flocked into south Africa
* these came to be called Uitlanders and they did activities of mining , engineering etc
* railways and roads were quickly built e.g. Natal railway and Transvaal railways were constructed in 1891 and 1887 respectively
* telephone and telegram lines were put in place
* mineral discoveries acted as a solution to beor poverty and therefore their economy was boosted
* companies to deal in mining like De-Beer and the British African company were established
* many areas like Transvaal Johannesburg grew up as cities
* finance institutions were set up like the standard orient bank
* the prices of land rose up
* modern services steamers were put on major water bodies like rivers val and orange
* African also started searching for cash jobs and working in urban centres
* Agricututal processing industries were established around the mines
* Good heath facilities were established to help the workers in mines
* Heavy taxes started to be collected from mining companies like De boers

**EFFECTS OF MINEARAL DISCOVERY**

**1. ON AFRICANS**

* Africans agricultural products got market from white mines
* Many Africans got employed in the mines
* Africans turned to be migrants to urban centres in search for money jobs
* Africans lost their land especially where minerals existed
* Many families disintergrated because husbands left them and went to search jobs
* Africans were put into camps and reserves especially those who migrated to towns and cities
* Many Africans lost their lives due to diseases they acquired from camps and reserves
* Many Africans norm and cultures were destroyed because many Africans became money oriented
* Africans acquired bad habits from cities eg prostitution, smoking etc
* Africans suffered from famine because energetic people went to mines living agriculture for young ,old and women
* Age marriage was prolonged because many people became busy with minerals
* Some Africans got educated like Albert Luthuli, Walter Sisulu and Nelson Mandela because their parents got money from mines
* Africans changes their economy into money economy
* African nationalism increased because of elites who emerged
* African minds were changed for example they valued so much now cattle and acres of land
* Many people people became orphans,widows, because their husbands lost their lives in accidents during mining
* Many Africans got guns because they were paid to them as a reward for their labour in mines
* Many Africans fought with the whites in an attempt to with draw guns from them eg the Basuto
* Africans provided unskilled labour in mines hence employment discrimination
* Africans lost their independence to the whites because of political power changes to whites.

**2.ON BOERS**

* Boers became recognized internationally because they were seeking minera; abroad
* Boer’s prostitution,theft plus other crimes increased
* Many boers became rich due to income earned from mines
* Boers started buying guns because they now had money
* Boers acquired high standards of education because now strong schools were set up
* Boers healthy increased because their labour shifted to mines
* Boers republics like Transvaal became powerful because they had now threatended due to the increased number of Uitlands who flocked into mines
* Boers started conflicting with british for example during the 1st Anglo boer war , Jameson raid
* Beor’s pastoral economy declined.

**3. BRITISH**

* British got interested into the interior of south Africa after mineral discovery
* They felt a heart of humanity to protect the Uitlands against kruger’s harassment
* The boers humiliated the british when they interfered in their policies
* British abandoned the poicy of supporting the Africans because now became the poorer
* The british started associating with the boers because now were powerful ones
* British attitude to control south Africa increased
* British capitalists started flocking into the interior of south Africa for minerals
* British now encircled boer states
* British acquired wealth and set up schools, hospitals and banks in south african

**HOW THE DISCOVERY OF MINERALS AFFECTED THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE BOERS AND THE BRITISH.**

* British and Boers became bitter enemies
* Boer’s hatred towards British increased Paul Kruger started mistreating the Uitlands
* The Uitlands were denied their political rights
* The british federation proposal now started growing
* The british and the boers startd going into wars eg anglo boer wars
* Boers and british later united in 1910 during the act of union
* Britian now acquired bostwana, Malawi and Zimbabwe
* In 1899 boer republics allied against the british
* The british at the cape became jealousy to boer republics
* The british annexed Transvaal in 1877.

**REASPNS FOR THE ANNEXATION OF TRANSVAAL IN 1877**

* Transvaal was a Boer republic
* The Boer trekker in the interior of south Africa ha established it
* It is where Gold fields were discovered
* Then the British took it over in 1877
* Britain intended to expand her influence in to the region
* Britain hoped to discover more minerals in the region
* The defeat of the Boers in the Bapedi war of 1876 which the British used as an opportunity because Boers were exhausted
* The republic was so bankrupt by then therefore wanted to boost her economy
* The Boers refused to pay taxes which the British used as an opportunity for compensation
* Boer mistreatment of the Africans which the British wanted to rescue
* British taking of Transvaal increased hatred between the two parties which resulted into the 1st Anglo Boer war

**THE ANGLO BOER WAR 1880-1881.**

**Qn *What were the causes of the conflict between Paul Krugger and the British in 1880-1***

* This was the 1st gentleman’s war in south Africa
* It was a war between the Boers and the British
* Paul Kruger led the Boers
* Paul Kruger was born in the cape colony in 1825
* He went into the interior of south Africa during the period of great trek
* He frequently remembered the death of Piet Retief and felt sorrow
* He felt proud of Boers triumph over Mzilikazi at the battle of Vegkop
* His early life was full of hunting and fighting
* While in Transvaal the British annexed her in 1877 this annoyed him and other Boers and decided to fight them
* The Pedi war 1876 weakened the Boers which attracted the British also to fight the Boers
* The Boers at Transvaal had so many debts of cape banks which the British took as an advantage
* The discovery of diamond at Kimberly in 1867
* The Boers wanted to protect the independence of Transvaal
* The increase in Uitlanders number in Transvaal republic annoyed Paul Kruger
* The war was inevitable because it was a period of scramble and partition of south Africa

**COURSE OF FIRST ANGLO WAR 1880-1881**

* The war started on 20th Dec 1880
* It started when the british confiscated the boer farmer property
* The farmer had just failed to pay the british tax
* About 300 boers attacked the british in order to take back the confiscated property
* Over 264 british men stood up to defend themselves
* The strength of their defense was weakened by relief force, which was slaughtered by deadly boer fires
* Half of the british were killed and others wounded
* Generally Colley rushed from natal with troops and began a foolish attack on Laing’s Nek
* The boers had protected this place with over 2000 boers
* The british had under estimated the boer’s efficiency here also
* They fought up to Majuba hill where the boers defeated 500 british soildiers
* Here 92 british soldiers were killed while the boers suffered casualities only
* British prime minister Gladstone decided toend the way by signing the 1881 Pretoria convention with the boers

**THE PRETORIA CONVENTION**

**Qn *What were the terms of Pretoria Convention of 1881?***

* This was a treaty signed between the british and the boers
* It aimed at ending the Anglo Boer war I
* It was signed in August 1881 in Pretoria the capital of Transvaal
* Paul krugger and Joubert signed on behalf of the british
* Lord Carnarvan and Gladstone signed on behalf of the british
* They aimed at uplifting the british federation plans
* Transvaal was to discuss about her political independence
* British were to be the over rulers in Transvaal and Transvaal was granted internal independence
* The foreign affairs of Transvaal were to remain under british hands
* The boers at Transvaal were to accept the british flag
* They were also to reccognise the queen of England
* British goods were to have free entry in Transvaal
* Uitlanders were to receive the civil rights in Transvaal
* Boundaries of Transvaal were defined
* Slavery was to stop in Transvaal
* Equal rights were extended to all people
* Britain was to have limited responsibility for African affairs through a representative in Pretoria

**EFFECTS OF THE PRETORIA CONVENTION ON THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA**

* The boers lost their independence to the british
* Boers remained dissatisfied with their new colonial status because they were under the british
* It made the boers more determined to resist the british federation plans
* It increased boers nationalism in Transvaal
* It increased unity amonst the boers in Transvaal
* It gave rise and to scene Paul Kruger and Joubert in Transvaal
* Paul kruger became a president of Transvaal boers
* It inspired the boers in Orange free state to unite with their brothers in Transvaal
* It gave birth to other Anglo Boer wars eg Jameson raid, Anglo beor war II
* The boers at the cape felt sympathetic totheir brothers in Transvaal
* It increased more conflicts between the Africans and the boers in order to acquire more resources outside Transvaal
* It made the boers to ally with the germans and Portuguese against the british
* It increased boers intereference in zulu politics hence losing their independence
* It gave rise of Cecil Rhodes as the british prime minister of the cape
* It led to the signing of 1884 London Treaty between the british and the boers

**EFFECTS OF THE ANGLO BOER WAR 1880-1881.**

* The British were defeated militarily at Majuba hills
* Boers at the Orange Free state vowed to unite Transvaal to defend it
* Over 300 british troops lost their live
* Property was destructed eg cattle
* Trade was disrupted
* Famine grew up
* The hostility between the boers and the british increased
* British imperialism increased due to the ned for reveninging to the war
* Boer’s nationalism increased in order to protect the republic
* It led to the signing of 1881, Pretoria convention
* It led to Anglo Boer wars eg Jameson raid
* British were to control Transvaal foreign affairs
* Redefined the boundaries of south Africa with Transvaal
* Transvaal was given self independence
* Slavery was abolished in Transvaal
* British goods were allowed in to Transvaal republic
* Equal rights were granted to all people in Transvaal

**THE JAMESON RAID OF 1895**

**Qn *What were the causes of Jameson raid in 1895?***

* This was invasion led by Dr. Starr Jameson against Paul Kruger
* It was a conflict between the british and the boers
* Jameson was a close friend of Cecil Rhodes a british merchants and the prime minister of the cape – amesonhad been chosen by Cecil to control the De-beer company at Rand mines [Transvaal]
* Jameson also sought for colonel Frank Rhodes to be the commander [this was Cecil Rhodes elder brother]
* They fought because Uitlanders had requested their help to acquire their civil rights
* People in south Africa were war hungry therefore believed in war as solution to their problems
* The scramble for mineral wealth in south Africa between the boers and the british
* The british policy of following the boers whenever they went since 1835 caused the raid
* The humiliation of the british during the Anglo boer war I made them to revenge
* The need to colonise and unite the whole of south Africa bythe british caused the raid
* The heavy taxes imposed from Uitlands by paul krugger caused the raid
* The tension created by Cecil Rhodes policy of smuggling fire arms into Transvaal
* The need for equality in Gold mines between the Europeans and the boers in Transvaal which the boers refused
* Krugger’s policy of denying Uitlanders the right to vote perhaps they were to vote after staying in
* Transvaal for a very long period
* The extension of the voting period from 2to 5 then to 7 years by Paul Krugger annoyed the Uitlanders
* The denial of Uitlanders to speak English on public occasions caused the raid
* Krugger’s policy of giving bigger contacts to only Dutch companies annoyed the british
* The boers and the british hatred each other that is why they fought
* Presence of war engineers like Joseph Chamberlain, Cecil Rhodes and Florence

**ORGANISATION OF THE RAID 1895**

***Qn Explain the course of 1895 Jameson raid***

* The Uitlanders in Transvaal appealed help from Cecil Rhodes against boer mistreatment
* They made a plan that the Uitlanders were to revolt against the boers mistreatment
* During the revolt the british soildiers in south Africa with jameson were to match from
* Bechuanaland to Transvaal to withdraw the boer government
* The british plan was to unite Transvaal with the rest of south Africa after withdrawing the boers government in Transvaal
* The Uitlanders wanted self governce after withdrawing the boers’ govt in Transvaal
* Therefore the two parties failed to have a common idea
* The Uitlanders now failed to get courage of revolting against the Transvaal government
* In December 1895 jameson began with 385 soldiers living Bechuanaland for Transvaal
* The raid was poorly organized with contraty plans
* The boers also got to know about jameson invasion bythe morning of the 1st day
* The boers surrounded the raiders at doornkop near Krugger’s dorp
* Jameson was forced to surrender with his soldiers
* This marked the end of the raid with jameson as the loser.

**WHY THE RAID WAS UNSUCCESSFUL ON JAMESON’S SIDE**

* Krugger got know about the raid at its early days
* The Uitlanders and the british failed to coordinate
* The british troops were few in number ie aboput 385 soildiers against the many boers
* The british under estimated the boers strength
* The boers were determined to defend their independence
* It improved techniques fo fighting by the boers ie ambushed the british before reaching their fighting place
* The Uitlanders minded more about the business therefor disregarded the politics
* Failure to convince Uitlanders to revolt 1st as it had been planned
* The Uitlanders were not united to support the british
* The boers were economically strong because of mining therefore they had trained a very strong army
* Jameson raid was not supported by british government eg on 20th December Rhodes cancelled the plan
* British failure to smuggle guns and ammunitions to interested Uitlanders in Transvaal

**EFFECTS OF THE RAID 1895**

Qn What were the effects of Jameson raid?

* The british were defeated
* British humiliation was increased
* It laid a background for the Anglo Boer II war because the british were revenging
* Jameson was arrested tried and imprisoned for four months in UK
* It prolonged and increased hatred between the boers and the british
* The german ties with boers increased because Kaizer William I sent a congratulatory message to Krugger for having defeated the british
* It increased paul krugger’s popularity and prestige amongst the boers
* Cecil Rhodes was forced to resign as the Cape Prime minister because had humiliated the british
* It gave courage to the Ndebele to fight against the british south African company in order to gain their land
* Uitlanders mistreatment in Transvaal continued and increased
* It made the boers in orange free state to ally with their brothers at Transvaal
* The british were internationally blamed and isolated for having attacked a small state
* Governor Robinson Hercules resigned from his post at the cape

**THE UTILANDERS RELATIONSHIP WITH PAUL KRUGGER**

**Qn. *How did the Boers treat the Uitlanders***

* The word Utilanders is a boer terminology meaning foreigners
* Uitlanders were Europeans especially british subjects who joined south Africa during the period of miners revolution
* They were prospectus miners and money lenders
* They settled mostly in the rand mining area of Transvaal
* They were sympathizers of the british population at the cape
* While they were in Transvaal they were not allowed to take up citizenship
* Some Uitlanders wanted heavy investment in minerals to accumulate wealth
* They posed security threats to the Transvaal Boers who were under Paul Kruger
* Paul Kruger denied them civil and political rights
* They were responsible for the Anglo-Boer conflicts in south Africa
* They were disorganized group of people because they came from different countries of Europe and didn’t have a leader where they settled
* They were restricted from freedom of association by Paul Kruger
* Kruger heavily taxed them
* Uitlanders were denied to speak English in public by Kruger and their children were to attend Dutch school with little privileges
* Increased number of Uitlanders in Transvaal worried Kruger
* He disgruntled Uitlanders appeal to the British he hated Uitlanders

**IMPORTANCE OF PAUL KRUGGER AND CECIL RHODES IN THE HISTROY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA**

**PAUL KRUGGER. [1825-1904]**

* Krugger was born in 1825 at the cape
* He was bron slightly before the great trek
* His childhood way adventurous
* He liked hunting and fighting
* He participated in the great trek when was still young
* He frequently sorrowed for Piet Retief’s death at the battle of blood river
* He was looking energetic man, which popularisez him among the boers
* He was strogly opposed by the british because of their imperialism policy
* Nhe believe in beor superiority and purity
* He was an active member in trek wars and by 1880 was a general commander
* He was elected as a president of Transvaal four times 1883, 1888, 1893 and 1898
* He concentrated on keeping Transvaal’s independence
* He had avery forceful personality
* In 1877, he conflicted with the british for having annexed Transvaal
* In 1880-1881 he fought the Anglo boer war I
* He humiliated the british overtime
* He mistreated the uitlanders ie denied them their civil rights
* In 1895 he fought the Jameson raid which gave him more popularity
* He was a very persuasive speechmaker
* He hated Cecil Rhodes and felt happy when he later resigned after Jameson raid
* He fought the Anglo boer war II in 1899 where he was defeated and exiled in Europe
* In August 1904 while in exile he died.

**CECIL RHODES**

* Rhodes was born in England as a clergyman
* He was expected to follow his father into the church but his health was too fragile
* He decided to join his brother on a farm in south Africa where he recovered
* In 1881 entered the cape assembly
* In 1890 he was supported by Hofmeyr and became a cape prime minister
* Rhodes and Hofmeyr had much in common but the later was aboer
* With the help of his brother he bought some mines after mineral discovery
* He formed the De-Beers company and consolidated the Kimberly mines
* He became a monopolist of diamonds after buying his rival Barney Batnato
* De-beer became the basis for Rhodes’s political dreams and ambitions
* He supported ther federation of south Africa
* Two countries were named after this man ie southern Rhodesia [zimbabw] and northern Rhodesia[Zambia]
* He wanted so much the british to be the head of federation
* He dreamy of about painting the whole Africa red [filling it with british colour flag]
* He dreamnt of constructing the cape –cairo railway
* He hated portueguese and germans expension into central and southern Africa
* Around 1890 his people clashed with the Ndebele because they occupied the Shona land
* He won the Ndebele and their king fled northwards and turned to the boers in Transvaal
* Cecil was a good friend of Hofmeyr- aboer leader at the cape
* The 1895 raid destroyed their friendship
* He fought for Uitlanders civil rights in Transvaal
* He wanted imperial connection for trade and defense between the boers and the Briton
* In 1902 Rhodes died.

**THE BAPEDI WAR 1861-1879**

**REASONS FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF PEDI WAR**

**Qn *Why did the Africans fight with the whites in 1861-79***

* Pedi was a state boarding with Transvaal republic
* Sekwati established it at the end of Mfecane period
* He died in 1861 and his son sekukuni took over the leadership
* Sekukuni first fought with his brother Mampuru whom he won in a power struggle
* Sekukuni at his early leadership faced refugees escaping from boer invasion
* Swqazi whom he gave at the margins of the territory dominated the refugees
* Sekukumi set up a capital on the top of the lulu range
* He never wanted a white person that is why he fought with the boers and later with the british
* The boer expansion of their territory into the interior of south Africa made them to conflict with the bapedi
* The bapedi wanted to maintain and protect their independence against whites
* Sekukumi fought because he hated Christian missionaries therefore wanted them to go away
* They need to preserve the pedi which was provided b y hills and ranges to them
* The long held suspicion between the whites and the Africans since the period of great trek
* The british annexation of Transvaal in 1877 made them to conflict with the pedi
* The hope of support from his brother Johannes Dinkoanyane who had established at the bottom of sekukumi’s capital
* Sekukumi’s expelliong of a missionary –merensky from his mission at maandahshoek made the whites to fight
* The false report that the bapedi had burnt a german mission persuaded president burgers of Transvaal to attack the pedi in 1876
* Presidentburger’s need to take pedi land caused the conflict
* Disre[ect of pedi leaders by the whites caused the war
* Increased british impearislim tendency caused the war
* The killing of sekukumi’s son bythe british intensified the conflict
* Pedi’s violation of 1876 peace treaty which was signed between them and the b oers annoyed the later hence the war
* The enslavement of the Africans caused the conflict
* Increased number of refugees in pedi land who were running away fromboers made the boers to look for them hence the conflict
* Presence of war mongers like president burgers and major Clarke
* The strategic location of pedi land ie it was near the white territory therefore they had to fight
* The early success of pedi against the boers made them to continue with the british.

**COURSE OF THE PEDI RESISTANCE 1861-1879**

***How was the Pedi war organized***

* The conflict started when chief sekukumi set away merenisky missionary from Maandagshoek mission in 1864
* Later rumours passed that the pedi ahd burn german mission
* This forced president burgers of Transvaal to attack Johannesburg in 1876
* Burgers had combined with the Swazi who were defeated by the pedi
* Later Transvaal attacked pedi with 2000 people but they found the counter part more prepared at Mosego
* The boer commandeoes resort to demolishing , harassing the pedi and their property
* Ssekumi now feared famine and requested for peace
* After the peace treaty, sekumi always claimed that did not sign the peace and wanted self-independence
* When the british annexed Transvaal in 1877 sekukumi was allowed to ignored the terms of the peace treaty
* The british after defeating the zulu they turned to the Pedi
* A combined force of boers ,Swazi and british in 1879 attacked Sekukumi
* The Bapedi were defeated and suffered heavy casualities
* Moroamostshe [Sekukumi’s son] was killed fighting bravely with UMSUTU
* Sekukumi surrendered and imprisoned though released in 1881 after Anglo Boer war I
* That marked the end of the Bapedi war.

**REASONS FOR THE DEFEAT OF THE BAPEDI IN THE WAR BY THE WHITES**

* At the beginning , the Africans were successful but later defeated
* The war was fought for a very longtime , which made the Africans exhausted
* Africans had poor fighting weapons
* The Pedi were few in number therefore they couldn’t with stand the growing number of whites
* Africans like Swazi supported the whites hence defeating the Pedi
* Pedi were hit with famine therefore they couldn’t fight bravely
* Divisionalism among the royal family of Bapedi
* The whites were determined to take over the pedi land
* The pedi state was very small therefore the enemy could easily surround it
* The whites hasd got experience in fighting against African resistances eg Kaffir war that is why they defeated the pedi
* The white policy of killing Africans like Moroomotshe,Umsuti intimidates other Africans an stopped fighting
* The war was fought at thgeir land therefore all impacts were immediately felt by the pedi that is why later were defeated
* The pedi lacked military commander like Major Clark of the british

**EFFECTS OF THE PEDI WAR 1861-1879**

* Pedi were defeated by the Europeans
* They lost their independence to the british
* People were imprisoned eg Sekukumi
* Many people were killed like Mwampuru,Moroamotshe ,Umsutu
* People’s property were destroyed like farms
* Famine break up to the Pedi people
* Trade was disrupted and hence declined in Pedi area
* Hatred between the Pedi and the b oers increased
* Africans became divided ie collaborators like Swazi and resistors
* The Pedi lost their land to the whites
* It increased the british imperialism in south Africa
* Hostility between the boers and the british also increased
* It gave birth to the Anglo boer wars
* Africans were displaced and became migrants
* African families were disintergrated and many became wifeless and husbandless
* It was so costly toboer side leading to bankruptcy of the Transvaal republic
* It made a step to the closer unin and federation of south Africa
* It led to the signing of peace treaty for example between the Pedi and the boer in 1869

**THE ANGLO BEOR WAR II 1899-1902**

**Qn *Explain the causes of 1899-1902 war in south Africa?***

* This was a crash between the british and the boers in south Africa
* It was called gentleman’s war or the south African war
* It was fought to determine the master of south Africa
* The Africans participation in the war passive because they just carried arms, clothings, etc for whites
* It was purely between whites in south Africa b’se they wanted to solve the long misunderstanding between them
* The violation of Pretoria peace treaty terms by the Boers
* Continued mistreatment of Uitlanders by Paul Krugger after the Jameson raid
* The british wanted to revenge the defeat made to her in 1880-1881 war by the boers
* The british wanted to punish and chase away the british as the zulu had gone in 1879 war
* The failure of the british in 1895 Jameson raid which the british wanted to undo
* The courage given to the boers by German king Kaizer William I of fighting against the british
* The british wanted monopoly in south African mines which caused the war
* Chamberland’s error of judgment of uniting the whole of south Africa by force
* The weakness of Cecil Rhodes who made Jameson’s raid a failure increased tension between whites
* The appointment of Alfred Milner as the new high commissioner who was determines to liberate Uitlanders by force
* The high taxes imposed from british goods entering Transvaal , which the british resented
* The cutting of trade by Paul Krugger between the cape and Transvaal boiled the war
* The boers needed to defend their independence against the British
* Presence of warmongers like Paul Krugger and Chamberland intensified the situation
* The banning of English and closing of British schools in Transvaal republic led to the war
* Krugger over taxed and extended the voting period of Uitlnder which the britisd didn’t want
* The alliance of orange free state with Transvaal, which they thought that was strong enough to defend the opponent
* The long held suspicion between the boers and the british
* The British undermining of krugger’s ultimatum of with drawing her troops from Transvaal boarders with in 48 hours
* The murdering of uitilander with the Transvaal republic created a way to the war

**ORGANISATION OF THE WAR 1899-1902**

* The war started when a Boer farmer murdered a Uitlander in Transvaal boarders
* Paul Kruger was told to punish the Boer famers but he refused
* The british decided to mobilize the police to punish the boer famer on Transvaal boarders
* Krugger told the British to leave the Transvaal boarders within 48 hours
* The British failed to honor krugger’s Ultimatum
* Krugger now commanded a force of over 80,000 men from Transvaal and orange free state republic to attack the British
* The British also mobilize over 500,000 troops to face the Boers
* This was turning to be along war, which was not expected
* The boers registered success at first but they were unable to follow up their success
* During fighting cruelty was much on both sides
* The british decided to use scorched earth policy , use of concentration camps in order to weakned the boers
* The war now went on badly for the boers but their leaders were not prepared to give up their independence
* In March 1990 General Roberts of british had entered Bloemfontein of Transvaal
* In june he entered Pretoria the capital of Transvaal
* Boer commandoes like General de wet , smuts, botha, Herzog continued fighting for 18 months in british areas of natal and the cape
* The war ended when the boer commandoes met Lord Kitcher of british
* In the meeting, the commandoes agreed t areas of natal and the cape
* The war ended when the boer commandoes met Lord Kitcher of british
* In the meeting, the commandoes agreed to met Lord Kitcher’s ideas which made then to sign the vereening treaty

**EFFECTS OF THE ANGLO BEOR WAR II 1899-1902.**

* Many people died e.g. over 30,000 Boer soldiers were killed
* Property were destroyed e.g. farms, crops, livestock
* Many people were left homeless especially women and children
* Many people were put into concentration camps
* Diseases were highly spread due to over crowding in concentration camps
* People in camps lacked basic supplies of food and clothing
* Krugger was disappointed and frustrated
* Krugger was captured and exiled in Europe where he died in 1904
* It led to signing of Vereeniging treaty
* Transvaal and O.F.S developed because they were given rehabilitation funds by Britain
* It led to increase in African nationalism because they indentified themselves group and decided to fight
* Trade declined because of the scorched earth policy of fighting
* Africans were punished for deserting work during the war
* It paved way to south African apartheid policy
* English and Boer language gained equal status
* The British goods stopped being discriminated by the Boers in Transvaal
* New people came up like Bortha , Christian , smuts etc
* At the end of the war , Boers were defeated

**THE VEREENIGING TREATY 1902**

***Terms of the vereening treaty***

***What were the proposals of 1902 agreement in South Africa?***

* This was a treaty / agreement, which was signed to end 2nd Anglo Boer war
* It was signed between the British and the Boers
* Transvaal and Orange Free State were to become British colonies
* A responsible government was to be set up in the two colonies
* The damaged properties were to be compensated
* Dutch and English were to be used as official languages
* Africans were neither to vote nor to be voted for
* Prisoners of war were to be released and put in concentration camps
* The Boers were to have a strong internal self government
* Africans with guns were to be disarmed
* The British lost control over the mineral bearing land
* Concentration camps were to be put in order to put Africans together
* Vast sums of money were to be given to countries to restore the damaged property
* British were to with draw all their their troops from the Boer republics immediately
* Boers were favored with is treaty and benefited more from it
* The British stopped supporting the rights of Africans

**EFFECTS OF THE VEREENING TREATY IN SOUTH AFRICA**

* Africans were denied the rights to vote and to be voted
* Transvaal and Orange free state were made to be British colonies
* Africans were disarmed which created security
* It made the Africans to loose their independence
* English and dutch became the official language
* Concentration camps were put in place, which eroded Africans freedom
* It laid the foundation for the apartheid policy of south Africa
* It hatched the union of south Africa
* White mans citizenship was confirmed in south Africa
* Boer republics of Transvaal and orange free state were given self government in 1907and 1808 respectively
* It brought new nationalist on world scene like Bortha, Smuts etc
* Africans were now forced to pay taxes to white race
* It reconciled the two white races that had been enemies
* The words Uitlanders was abolished and were to enjoy their civil rights
* It made the white people to acquire land, which was for Africans in camps
* The British abandoned their humanitarian policy towards the Africans
* After providing way for south African federation, apartheid was legalised