

## **241/4 HISTORY SOUTH AFRICA MARKING GUIDE.**

### **1a. Describe the movement and settlement of the Nguni Tsonga Bantu into South Africa 13mks**

- a. The word “bantu” is a linguistic term which refer to the people who speak similar and interrelated language with the common suffix “ntu”
- b. Their origin is uncertain to historians.
- c. However, they are believed to have come from West Africa or Congo basin
- d. They belonged to the Negroid family.
- e. Their movement into South Africa was slow and gradual.
- f. They were the third group of the Bantu to enter into South Africa.
- g. They were also referred to as the Eastern Bantu.
- h. These included the Nguni, Xhosa, Zulu, Swazi and the Ndebele.
- i. Among this group, the Nguni speaking people were the first to settle in the Eastern coastal areas of Zulu land to the border of the Cape colony.
- j. By 1300AD, the Xhosa arrived and by this time, they had reached the upper part of River Umzimvubu and the Tugela River.
- k. By 1593, they had spread to the south as far as the Umata River.
- l. The Swazi moved and settled in the present day Swaziland.
- m. By the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Nguni-Tsonga had occupied the Eastern coastal lands of South Africa.
- n. Due to Shaka’s expansionist policy, the Ndebele were forced northwards and settled in Central Africa.
- o. The Swazi moved westwards and settled in Swazi land.
- p. Today the Nguni-Tsonga occupy Natal, Transvaal, Cape and Zulu land.

**SKETCHMAP SHOWING THE MOVEMENT AND SETTLEMENT OF THE NGUNI  
TSONGA INTO SOUTH AFRICA.**

**A Intro=01+Body=10+Map=02=13/13**

### **b. What were the results of their settlement into South Africa 12mks**

- a. The effects were negative and positive.
- b. Their migration led to land conflicts between the Khoisan and the Bantu leading to loss of lives.
- c. It led to the displacement of the Khoisan to unsuitable areas e.g. the Kalahari Desert which worsened their living standards.
- d. The Khoisan lost their independence and identity as a result of the Bantu settlement in South Africa.
- e. Their migration led to increased cattle raids between the Bantu and the Khoisan hence causing insecurity.
- f. The Khoisan lost their hunting grounds to the Bantu hence increasing their misery.
- g. They led to increased population in South Africa hence causing land conflicts.
- h. The Khoisan were enslaved by the Bantu hence increasing their suffering and torture.
- i. Their migration led to intermarriage between the Bantu and the Khoisan leading to the rise of a new race like Thembu.
- j. Some Bantu like adopted the click sound of the Khoisan leading to mixed culture.
- k. The Khoisan learnt the art of iron smelting from the Bantu and made iron implements like spears, pangas for defense.
- l. They learnt agriculture practices and the settled way of life of the Bantu and this improved on their standards of living.

- m. The Bantu introduced new crops like bananas, millet, sorghum that were adopted by the Khoisan and this improved on their diet.
- n. Trade developed between the Bantu and the Khoisan e.g. the Khoisan provided feathers, ivory and meat in exchange for iron implements, and food from the Bantu.
- o. The social and political set up of the Bantu was adopted by the Khoisan.
- p. It led to interdependency between the bantu and the Khoisan
- q. In conclusion the results of their settlement in South Africa were political, social and economic and any other acceptable conclusion. **B=Body=11+Con=01=12/12**

## **2a. What were the causes of the Pedi resistance in South Africa 13mks**

- a. This was a series of resistance staged by the Bapedi against the foreigners i.e. the Boers and later British.
- b. It is also known as the Pedi resistance of 1861-1879
- c. The Bapedi were led by Chief Sekwati and later Chief Sekhukhune against the whites.
- d. The need by the Bapedi to protect their independence led to the wars.
- e. The support given to the whites by Mampuru Sekukuni's brother.
- f. The British annexation of Transvaal.
- g. The need by the Pedi to protect their land led to the wars.
- h. The Pedi hatred for missionaries whom they blamed to be working for the Boers led to the wars.
- i. The rumor that the Bapedi had destroyed a mission station at Maandagshock.
- j. The rumor that the Pedi had burnt a missionary station led to the wars.
- k. The killing of Sekhukhuni's son Moroamotshe by the whites led to the wars.
- l. The strategic location of the Pedi nation i.e. on the mountains encouraged them to fight.
- m. The unpopularity of President Burghers who thought his attack on the Pedi would win him support.
- n. The Pedi naturally hatred the whites and this made them to fight them.
- o. The rise of abler leaders like Sekhukhuni influenced the Bapedi to fight.
- p. The need to protect their culture from being interfered with by the whites led to the wars.
- q. The determination by the Boers to acquire land from the Pedi led to the wars.
- r. The support given to the whites by Swaziland.
- s. The failure of peaceful negotiation.
- t. The warlike nature of the Bapedi. **A Intro=01+Body=12=13/13**

## **b. Why did the resistance fail?12mks**

- a. The Whites military superiority over the Pedi.
- b. The determination of the whites to take over the Pedi land.
- c. The disunity of the Pedi led to their defeat.
- d. The whites were more experienced in the wars than the Pedi.
- e. The whites used harsh methods in fighting e.g. scorched earth policy.
- f. The Pedi had limited and inferior guns.
- g. The period of Mfecane greatly weakened the Pedi.
- h. The whites had made early survey in the Pedi land and had adequate knowledge of the area.
- i. The weak economy of the Pedi could not support the long term wars.
- j. The whites had acquired support from their home government.
- k. The whites got support from other African societies against the Pedi.
- l. The prolonged drought experienced in Pedi land weakened them.
- m. Tropical diseases had claimed many energetic men.

- n. The whites were well prepared for the wars against Africans.
- o. They were well equipped and armed compared to the Pedi.
- p. In conclusion the reasons for the defeat of the Pedi were both internal and external and any other acceptable conclusion.

**B=Body=11+Con=01=12/12**

### **3a. Describe the course of the Great Trek**

**12mks**

- a. This was a massive movement of the Boers from the cape to the interior of South Africa and never to return back.
- b. The Great trek took place between 1830-1840.
- c. The Great trek took place in three major groups under different leadership.
- d. The major leaders of the Great trek were Jan Van Rensburg, Hendrick Potgieter, Piet Retief, and Andries Pretorius.
- e. The first group was led by Louis Trigard and Jan Van Rensburg.
- f. This group left the cape in October 1835 and moved up to Northern Transvaal (Zont Pansberg).
- g. They settled in the area around the Limpopo valley.
- h. This group was ill prepared for the hardships they would find a head of them like fever, cattle diseases, rainfall.
- i. Out of 100 men who left the cape only 27 reached the Limpopo valley.
- j. These founded the Boer republic of Transvaal.
- k. The second and largest group of the Boer trekkers was led by Hendrick Portigieter and Sarel Celliers
- l. This group moved North wards towards the Orange River.
- m. During their movement, they met resistance from the Ndebele under Mzilikazi.
- n. The trekkers fought and defeated Mzilikazi at the battle of Vegkop in 1836.
- o. Mzilikazi and his people were displaced to south western Zimbabwe.
- p. The trekkers then settled and established a Boer republic of Orange Free State.
- q. The third group was led by Piet Retief.
- r. This group moved North wards, crossed the Drakensberg into Natal by 1837.
- s. After reaching Natal, Piet Retief asked for land from Dingane the king of the Zulu.
- t. Dingane promised to give the Boers land between Tugela and Umzimkulu rivers on condition that the Boers recovered his cattle that had been stolen by chief Sekonyela of the Tlokwa.
- u. Piet Retief easily recovered the stolen cattle and this threatened Dingane.
- v. Dingane organized a party from where he ordered the killing of Piet Retief and his commandos.

- w. This annoyed the Boers and Andries Pretorius was appointed to lead the war of revenge against Dingane.
- x. In 1838, the Boers under Pretorius retaliated and crushed the Zulu at the battle of Blood River 1838.
- y. Dingane was forced to flee and his brother Mpande became the king of the Zulu.
- z. The Boers then set up the republic of Natal.

#### SKETCHMAP SHOWING THE COURSE OF GREAT TREK

**A Intro=01+Body=09+Map=02=12/12**

#### **b. Explain the effects of the event to the people of South Africa 13mks**

- a. The effects were largely negative though there were some positives.
- b. It opened the interior of South Africa to European settlement.
- c. The Africans in the interior lost their land to the Boers hence leading misery.
- d. Their movement into the interior caused wars between the trekkers and the Africans e.g. the battle of Vegkop 1836, the blood river battle 1838.
- e. There was massive loss of lives due to the wars fought during the Great trek hence leading to depopulation.
- f. The constant wars in the course of Great trek disrupted the economic activities like agriculture in the interior hence leading to famine.
- g. It led to inter dependency in the interior e.g. the Boers needed labour from the Africans and the Africans needed employment from the Boers.
- h. Commercial farming was introduced in the interior of South Africa e.g. the High Veld of south Africa by the Boers.
- i. It led to the discovery of minerals in the interior e.g. diamond at Kimberly in 1867.
- j. It led to the establishment of the Boer republics in the interior of South Africa e.g. Transvaal, Natal.
- k. It increased land conflicts in the interior of South Africa due to population increase in the interior.
- l. Africans lost their independence to the Boers and therefore African became subjects of the Boers.
- m. It created division among the Africans e.g. some Africans like Mpande collaborated with the Boers while others resisted e.g. Dindane.
- n. Africans lost their cattle to the Boers hence intensifying poverty among Africans.
- o. It led to the emergence of strong leaders e.g. Pretorius, Paul Kruger.
- p. It led to the enslavement of the Africans by the Boers
- q. Africans were subjected to forced labour by the Boers.
- r. It laid a strong foundation for the racial segregation in South Africa.
- s. It led to the intermarriages between the Boers and the Africans giving rise the new race of people.
- t. The new culture was introduced and adopted by the Africans.
- u. It led to the final colonization of South Africa.
- v. It led to the introduction of new crops and farming methods in the interior of South Africa.
- w. It worsened the Anglo-Boers relationship in South Africa.
- x. It created regional imbalance in terms of development e.g. areas occupied by the whites were more developed than others.
- y. It led to the introduction of taxes in the interior of South Africa.
- z. The Boers established their independent republics of Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal.
- aa. The Boers introduced and adopted large scale pastoralism in the interior.
- bb. The Boers introduced new crops and new varieties of animals in the interior like the Marino sheep.

- cc. The Boers increased the hatred and racial segregation against the Africans in the interior.
- dd. The great trek strengthened the Boer nationalism.
- ee. It laid a strong foundation for the future Anglo-Boer wars.
- ff. The British attitude towards the Boers changed and started discouraging the Boers from further migrations.
- gg. The British liberal attitudes and policies were spread in the interior.
- hh. The British administrative work increased as they governed both the Africans and the Boers.
- ii. It led to the British annexation of the Boer republics e.g. Natal in 1843, Orange Free state in 1848 and Transvaal in 1877.
- jj. The British imperialism was extended into the interior.
- kk. In conclusion the effects of the event were positive and negative, political, social and economic and any other acceptable conclusion.

**B=Body=12+Con=01=1313**

#### **4(a) Explain the causes of the Mfecane?**

- Mfecane was a word which means period of trouble.
- It was a period of crisis among the southern bantu and it began around 1810 to 1830.
- The tribes include Zulu under Shaka, the Ndebele Ndwandwe e.t.c.
- The causes of Mfecane were political, social and economic.
- The population growth and animal increase.
- Cattle raiding among the bantu.
- Acute land shortage.
- The need for new fertile areas.
- The subsequent civil and social conflicts.
- The rise of ambitious leaders e.g Shaka Zulu.
- Desire to control trade that passed through Delagoa bay.
- Desire to create large political units.
- Pressure from expanding Boers who blocked the natural line of Nguni expansion.
- Exposing of Dingiswayo to the use of gun by Robert Cowern.
- Running away of attacked people caused problems wherever they passed.
- The reforms introduced by Shaka e.g abandoning circumcision.

**( introduction 2 mrks, 1 x 10 = 12 mrks)**

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

- Loss of lives.
- Depopulation.
- Displacement of people.
- Destruction of property.
- Created misery and suffering.
- Disrupted trade and agriculture
- Caused famine.
- Led to rise of powerful rulers e.g Moshesh.
- Creation of powerful states e.g Swazi and Basuto.
- Resulted into refugee crisis.
- collapse of weaker states e.g Ndwandwe.
- It increased insecurity and conflicts.
- It increased slave raiding.
- people escaped to live in special for survival.
- The zulu tactics were copied by others to defend themselves.
- There was break up of family life.
- Mass migrations e.g Zwangendaba and Ndebele under Mzilikazi left South Africa.
- There was total loss of lands.

**( conclusion 1 mrk, 1 x11 = 12mrks)**

**5a). Why did the Zulu nation survive for a long time? (13mks)**

- ❖ The factors were political, social, economic and geographical.
- ❖ The strategic location of Natal with access to the coast and the interior.
- ❖ The fertile soils at Natal supported agriculture which ensured steady food supply for the large population.
- ❖ The suitable climatic conditions in the area favoured the lively hood of the large population.
- ❖ The rise of strong and determined leaders like Shaka Zulu.
- ❖ The military strength of the Zulu led to its growth.
- ❖ The strong army and the absorption of the conquered youths into their army.
- ❖ It was surrounded by the weak neighbors like the Tswana and Sotho.
- ❖ Mfecane that made people ran away leaving Zulu as the only strong state.
- ❖ Trade with Europeans at Delagao enabled her to acquire a lot of wealth.
- ❖ The death of Dingiswayo gave Shaka chance to Conquer the Mthethwa.
- ❖ The overwhelming ambition of Shaka enabled him to expand the kingdom.
- ❖ The unity that prevailed in the kingdom through the creation of age regiment.
- ❖ The death of Shaka's father senzangakona created way for the rise of powerful leaders who expanded the kingdom.
- ❖ It had a well disciplined and loyal army which protected, expanded and defended her territories.
- ❖ It received tributes from the conquered states and the tributes were used to develop important sectors of the kingdom.

**A=Intro=01mk+body=12=13/13**

**b). Describe the reforms by Shaka in his administration of the Zulu nation (12mks)**

- ❖ The reforms were administrative, military, economic and social in nature.
- ❖ He appointed the Idunas to head the regiments.
- ❖ He created a strong standing army that consisted of professional full time soldiers.
- ❖ He re-organized the age regiments and put them in different strategic parts of the kingdom.
- ❖ He encouraged his warriors to raid neighbors for wealth.
- ❖ He introduced new fighting tactics like cow horn formation, surprise attack and scorched earth policy.
- ❖ He created military settlements for his soldiers like at Nabanda, Mbelembele.
- ❖ He introduced new fighting weapons like the short stabbing spears to replace old throwing spears.
- ❖ He abolished heavy wooden sandals and encouraged soldiers to fight bare footed.
- ❖ Soldiers were not supposed to marry until the age of 40 years.
- ❖ Young boys and girls were conscripted to carry weapons and do household activities respectively.
- ❖ He abolished useless ceremonies like circumcision in order to ensure that his army offered full time service.
- ❖ There was a great emphasis on discipline of the soldiers.
- ❖ He introduced a class of medicine men to treat the wounded soldiers.
- ❖ He made diplomatic relationship with the British which promoted trade.
- ❖ He promoted agriculture to ensure steady food supply.
- ❖ He employed an intelligent network of women to act as his spies on the strength of the enemies.
- ❖ The economy of the state was controlled by Shaka himself.

**B=Any acceptable con=01mk+body=11=12/12**

**6 a) What were the terms of the 1902 Vereeniging treaty?**

- a. The Vereeniging treaty was the understanding between the Boers and the British.
- b. The Vereeniging meeting took place in the city of Vereeniging South of Johannesburg.
- c. The treaty was between the victorious British and the defeated Boers.
- d. The treaty was signed on 31st May 1902 and ended the second Anglo-Boer War.
- e. The Boers were represented by General Smuts, Botha and Hertzog and the British by Alfred Milner and Lord Kitchener.
- f. The terms of the treaty were based on political, social and economic.
- g. Transvaal and Orange Free State were to lose their independence.
- h. Orange Free State was to become Orange River Colony.
- i. Transvaal and Orange Free State were promised independence in the near future.
- j. The Boers were to accept the British flag.
- k. Both the Dutch and British language were to be official and equal.
- l. The Africans were not to play any meaningful role in South Africa politics.
- m. Those Africans who had deserted their work during the war were to be heavily punished.
- n. British were to stop protecting Africans.
- o. Britain was to release all Boer prisoners of war.
- p. All the Africans held in concentration camps were to remain prisoners until further notice.
- q. Africans were to be disarmed.
- r. The Boers were to be allowed to keep their arms as a defence against African neighbours.
- s. The Boers were to stop discriminating against British goods and trade was to be made free.
- t. The British were to compensate the Boers with 3 million pounds. ( Introduction 1 mks, ).

**(b) How did the treaty affect the people of South Africa?**

- a. The Boer colonies lost their independence.
- b. The treaty placed South Africa in the hands of the whites.
- c. The Boers lost Swaziland and it was declared as British protectorate in 1902.
- d. Rise of some leaders e.g. Smuts, Botha etc.
- e. The treaty boosted Boer nationalism.
- f. It set stage for the whites' superiority.
- g. British stopped protecting the Africans.
- h. It ended the Anglo-Boer conflicts.
- i. Laid a foundation for the Union of S. Africa.
- j. It destroyed any possible Boer-German and Portuguese alliance.
- k. The Boers were compensated with 3 million pounds.
- l. The Dutch and English language were promoted.
- m. Africans were segregated.
- n. Africans lost their independence.
- o. Africans' military resistance was undermined.
- p. Africans were completely disarmed.
- q. It led to Africans' rebellions e.g. Bambatta.
- r. Africans lost their land to the whites.
- s. In conclusion the treaty affected the people of S. Africa both positively and negatively.

**7a. Why were the Bantustans created in South Africa**

**13mks**

- a. These were Bantu homelands which were established by the whites for the settlement of the Africans.
- b. They were an effect of the apartheid policy aimed at fulfilling the policies of separate developments.
- c. They were semi-independent political units established for Africans.
- d. The Bantustans came into practice by 1959 initiated by the Bantu-self-government act.
- e. The Bantustans created included KwaZulu, Transkei, Venda, Gazankulu, Lebowa and Bophutha and others.

- f. They wanted to promote separate developments of races in South Africa.
- g. To restrict the growth of African nationalism in South Africa.
- h. To facilitate the land policy initiated by the whites government.
- i. To reduce on internal African pressure imposed on the whites government in South Africa.
- j. To enable whites retain wealth in South Africa.
- k. To ease the defense against the non whites who were hostile
- l. To ensure separation of the two races in South Africa.
- m. To ensure the White enslavement of the Africans.
- n. To avoid competition between the whites and Africans over land.
- o. To ensure social discrimination in education, health and other sectors.
- p. To isolate Africans from participating in national policies of their Country
- q. To easy acquisition of cheap labour from poor Africans in the Bantustans.
- r. To restrict Africans movement in South Africa.
- s. To strengthen the supremacy of whites in South Africa.

**A Intro=01+Body=12=13/13**

**b. What were the effects of the Bantustans on the Africans 12mks**

- a. Africans lost their land and they became landless.
- b. It intensified disunity among African societies for example Xhosa and Zulu since each society was put in different Bantustan with different conditions.
- c. Africans totally lost their independence and freedom.
- d. The Bantustans increased the rate of Poverty among Africans in South Africa.
- e. They undermined the in sense of nationalism among the Africans.
- f. African movement in South Africa was restricted
- g. They laid a firm foundation for future uprisings in South Africa for example the 1960 Sharpeville
- h. The overcrowding of the Africans in the Bantustans led to wide spread of diseases.
- i. They later led to the rise of nationalism in South Africa due to increased demand for better standards of living.
- j. Africans were subjected to poor living condition in the Stans.
- k. Africans were considered second class citizens in their own country.
- l. They led to the outbreak of famine since the fertile land of the Africans had been grabbed by the whites.
- m. inconclusion the effects were largely negative on the side of the Africans and any other acceptable conclusion.

**B=Body=11+Con=01=12/12**

**8(a) What were the roles of organisation of African Unity in fighting against Apartheid regime in S. Africa?**

- OAU was formed on 25th may 1963 at Addis Ababa in Ethiopia.
- It pressurised Western power that were selling arms to S.Africa to stop.
- Tried to weaken the military strength of S.Africa by supporting rebels against the regime.
- It opposed the patriation of African sportsmen, women in competitions.
- OAU formed a committee of liberation based in Tanzania whose duty was to liberate S.Africa from Apartheid.
- It also issued the Mogadishu declaration armed at ending racism in S.Africa.
- Opposed the creation of Bantustans
- Member states of OAU were freely encouraged to accept ANC guerillas to train in their territories e.g Uganda and Libya.
- It maintained the diplomatic isolation if S. Africa.
- Members voiced their anti-apartheid feeling



- 24 member countries in 1996 by boycotted the Olympics in New Zealand because of S.Africa.
- Contributed a certain percentage of other GDP toward liberation committed.
- African countries like Tanzania and Zambia contributed soldiers to fight apartheid.
- Leaders like Nyerere Kaunda got diplomatic help of kicking S.Africa out of the common Wealth in 1960.
- OAU advised and prevented member countries from dealing with S. Africa.
- OAU supported the imposition of economic sanctions on S. Africa.

**( Introduction 2 mrks, 1 x 11 = 13mrks)**

**(b) What were the consequences of Apartheid rule in South Africa?**

- It denied Africans self-determination of their destiny which was controlled by the whites.
- Africans became second class citizens.
- It led to violent protests e.g the 1960 Sharpeville protest demonstration.
- It led to great death of Africans e.g at Sharpeville 62 died and 220 wounded.
- Africans were denied economic opportunities.
- Africans lived in slums and reserves e.g Soweto.
- Africans lived in great poverty and misery.
- Africans got unskilled jobs.
- It led to growth of African Nationalism (ANC)
- It created enmity against the whites and Africans.
- Africans segregated against by the whites
- Pass laws restricted Africans Movement
- Africans lost land.
- There was breakdown in African norms.
- It led to creation of Bantustans
- Whites got most of the land and became wealthy.
- The whites dominated the politics of S. Africa.
- In conclusion the consequences of Apartheid rule in south Africa were both positive and negative.

**( conclusion 1 mrk, 1 x 11 = 12 mrks)**

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