



# · G R O O T S L A N G ·

**A**t the beginning of Creation, the Gods, who were still inexperienced, mistakenly created the Grootslang, a half-elephant, half-serpent creature of terrible strength and cruelty, endowed with cunning and excessive intelligence. Realizing their danger, the Gods split all the Groostlang in half, thus creating the first elephants and snakes. However, one of them managed to escape, and others emerged from him.



The Grootslang live in a cave in the Richtersveld National Park, South Africa, called the 'Wonderful Hole' or 'Bottomless Pit', which supposedly connects by underground tunnels to the sea, 40 miles away. Other specimens live in warm lakes and rivers in various southern African countries. This creature is very greedy and wants above all to accumulate gems and especially diamonds, so the cave is supposed to contain a great treasure. However, it is jealously guarded by the Groostlang, so the search is usually deadly. If one is captured by it, the only way to be saved is to buy freedom in exchange for many gems.



Grootslang is a **AFRIKANER** creature  
Current population: 1.500.000



**A**lthough this creature lives in several African areas and is known by various peoples with other names, the name Groostlang comes from the Afrikaner people.

The Afrikaners are the descendants of the European settlers who arrived at the Cape of Good Hope from the seventeenth century, mainly from the Netherlands but also Calvinist refugees from the wars of religion, originating from Germany and France. Dedicated to agriculture, they spread through the South African prairies after imposing themselves on the Bantu peoples (Zulus, Xhosa ...) and the British

imperial forces, managing to establish a set of small independent republics in the 19th century. Although subjected to British rule, these populations retained a lot of political power and in the 20th century they took control of the South African Union (belonging to the British Empire) until they proclaimed independence and the Republic after the Second World War.

The territory claimed by this new state comprised mostly non-Afrikaner areas, populated by Bantu peoples, who constituted about 80% of the population compared to just over 10% of Afrikaners. Ruled by a white racial minority, this state adopted the policy of 'apartheid' ('separation' in Afrikaner), which deprived the black population of political rights. The long struggle of the Bantu peoples and the international blockade of the regime achieved the abolition of this policy in 1992 and the establishment of a democratic Republic in which the new ruling class is mainly Bantu, while the economy continues mainly under Afrikaner leadership. Afrikaner culture is highly conditioned by its settler past and its Calvinist religion. With a nomadic and adventurous spirit, but an unconditional love of life in the countryside, nature and agriculture, the traditional Afrikaners were individualistic, determined and independent people, with political conceptions close to anarchism materialized, for example, in the small independent republics of armed farmers.