

Senior 3 these notes are a continuation from the topic of kaffir wars. Please copy them in the book of South Africa you use during the single lesson (day time). Begin from where the teacher ended in your particular stream from within the kaffir wars.

NB: Make sure you read through all the History notes during this time.

EFFECTS OF THE KAFFIR WARS

The wars went on for quite a long time and their effects on the communities were enormous.

- There was loss of life especially among the natives (Africans) due to the conflicts
- Conflicts led to depopulation as it was estimated about 20,000 people died.
- The Xhosa were terribly defeated because their weapons were inferior compared to the guns that were used by the Boers and British.
- The Xhosa lost their land because they were too weak to fight and defend it and as a result it was occupied by the whites without their consent.
- The Xhosa lost confidence in traditional religion because whatever was prophesied by the diviners did not come to pass. For example. Nonquase who prophesied the Xhosa heroes would rise to drive the whites into the sea never came to fulfilment.
- The Xhosa were converted to Christianity in large numbers as result of the wars and missionaries built stations in Xhosa land.
- The Xhosa lost independence which was taken away from them by the British following the defeat.
- The wars weakened the Xhosa and even forced them to rely on the white man for survival and or livelihood.
- The life of the Xhosa became miserable since they were unskilled in their work.
- They were paid low wages and these contributed to poverty in their society.
- The wars led to the Great Trek especially when the province of queen Adelaide was returned to the Xhosa.
- The British and Sir Harry Smith annexed the Xhosa land after the 7th Kaffir War.
- On either sides a lot of property was destroyed or stolen. In fact, both the Boers and Xhosa lost property.

- The Boer districts of Swellendam, Graaf Reinet and Stellen Bosch revolted and declared themselves independent in 1791 because of lack of protection.
- Hatred between the Xhosa and Boers increased and this amplified racist attitude.
- After the war, the surviving Xhosa lived in constant fear of the Boers and even developed an inferiority complex.
- The wars also led to an increase in the number of coloureds because the Boers forced the Africans to marry them.
- The Xhosa became British citizens by law.
- In conclusion, the effects of Kaffir wars were both positive and negative/political, social, and economic/short and long term.
- **Skip half a page in case of more points.**

WHY THE XHOSA WERE DEFEATED IN THE KAFFIR WARS

- Lack of unity among the Africans/Xhosa; some Africans betrayed their fellow Africans. E.g. Gaika collaborated with the British against the Xhosa.
- Inferior weapons of the Xhosa like clubs, stones and arrows led to the defeat.
- Superiority of the British military over the Africans/Xhosa
- Epidemics like small pox weakened the Xhosa
- The Boers learnt of the rebellion beforehand and this granted them enough time to counter the Xhosa.
- Influence of missionaries who divided up people contributed to the defeat
- The Boers acted ruthless in the wars and this scared some Xhosa from taking part in the wars
- The determination of the Boers not to occupy the land in the interior impelled them have formidable resistance to the Xhosa.
- The Boers carefully monitored counter offensives hence found them prepared.
- The brutality of the Boers towards Xhosa too led to the defeat of the Xhosa.
- African were disarmed and this left them defenseless.
- Since it was a period of scramble and petition hence the Xhosa became victims.
- The heavy destruction by the whites created fear among the Xhosa.

- Both the Boers and British had good commanders as compared to the Xhosa.
- Xhosa belief in superstitions/magic and diviners failed them a great deal hence the defeat. E.g. the 8th and 9th Kaffir wars.
- Lack of experience and training for the Xhosa also occasioned the defeat.
- Lack of efficient organization of the Xhosa.
- Weakening in African leadership rendered the rebellions difficult to win for the Xhosa.
- Poverty/weak economy of the Xhosa could not sustain the wars that took many years.
- Occurrence of natural calamities like famine and drought
- In conclusion, the Xhosa/Africans lost the wars mainly because of political, social and economic reasons that were seen in the weaknesses of Africans and strength of the whites.

STEPS TAKEN BY THE BRITISH TO END KAFFIR WARS

The Kaffir wars threatened the Eastern Frontier security for many years.

- Even the Boers constantly complained of the many Xhosa attacks and the British were roundly blamed for failing to stop the wars.
- As a result, political and military British officers started intervening into the wars.
- The political officers included the Colonial secretary Lord Glenly, Governor Durban, Somerset and Grey.
- The military officers were Graddocks, Capt. Harry Smith and Colonel Graham.
- First the British attempted peaceful means. They set up military forts and soldiers between the fighters to act as barriers e.g. Beaufort, Harry Paddre.
- Commander Graddocks was sent to the Eastern Frontiers to occasion peace.
- The British tried to convince the fighters to stop the wars. E.g. they convinced Gaika the Xhosa chief to control his people.
- They convinced Gaika to return the stolen cattle.
- Later when all the peaceful efforts had failed, the British resorted to force.

- They fixed Fish River as a permanent boundary between the fighters. The aim was to create a corridor that will enforce peace between the two enemies.
- Over 20,000 Xhosa were removed from their land where a new district was created away the cape. This district was called the Zuur Veld/Albany.
- The white settlers who were mainly displaced Europeans from the Napoleonic wars were encouraged to settle in the new district of Albany or Zuur Veld.
- The new settlers were given incentives like free transport, money, free land as a result over 1000 settlers moved into A
- lbany.
- The British hoped that the settlers would act as a barrier between the two enemies.
- The British tried the policy of divide and conquer, that is, they aligned Gaika against the other Xhosa chiefs.
- When the creation of Albany didn't bring peace, the British further pushed the Xhosa via River Keiskama.
- To curb hunger among the Africans, food was given during famine period.
- They allowed the Xhosa to graze their cattle in the neutral zone during the great famine. Though this measure caused more land problems.
- Governor Durban pushed the Xhosa beyond River Kei and named the new area the province of Queen Adelaide.
- The British called for ceasefire between the Boers and the Xhosa.
- The British attempted signing of treaties between the enemies through creation of treaty states like Griqua and Pondo.
- The British paid chiefs like Adam Kok, Andries, Waterboer, Faku a salary to keep peace.
- They also enlisted missionaries to calm the Africans however some missionaries opposed the land grabbing. For instance Dr. John Philip opposed the creation of the province of Queen Adelaide by appealing to the Aborigines committee.
- And as result, the British parliament ordered the Colonial Office to reverse the Durban' directive.
- The land was returned to the Xhosa but under the following conditions.
- The Xhosa were to remain very loyal citizens
- They had to give up all their weapons
- They were to stop cattle raids

- The British later resorted to annexations after measures to compensate the Boers for cattle and land losses proved fruitless.
- They thus annexed Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal.
- They even setup a new province called the British Kaffraria to end the 7th Kaffir war.
- The British encouraged their administrators not to interfere into tribal affairs.
- They discouraged evil traditions like witch hunting and bride price.
- The Xhosa were given reserve land in Transkei
- Later Sir. George Grey the new governor suggested more administrative reforms like he advocated for the federation of South Africa.
- In conclusion, the steps taken to end the kaffir wars involved political, social and economic methods that were characterized by the use of both peaceful and forceful means.

WHY THE BRITISH ATTEMPT TO END THE KAFFIR WARS FAILED BY 1840

- At the beginning, the British tried to keep the Africans and whites apart by stationing garrisons and forts e.g. in Graham's town which did not work out because the Xhosa had lost land in the process.
- More land pressure continued when the Xhosa group of Ndhlonbi continued to move into Gaika's area which meant conflicts for land had to continue.
- The British later tried to pass through Gaika's area to return the Boer cattle looted from them by the Xhosa which still did not work out.
- After the Makanda uprising the British settled 1500 settlers between the Xhosa and the Boers which only worsened the war.
- Unfortunately the British settlers found the large piece of land infertile and only suitable for pastoralism and they started withdrawing.
- The British also had to clear both parties from the area between Fish river and Keiskama.
- Many Boers and Xhosas were expelled from their area and thus creating more land shortage.
- When the British allowed the Xhosa back, this made the Boers furious and suspicious.
- The determination of both parties to fight each other increased the Kaffir wars leading to more direct British annexation. Making it hard for the wars to end.

- In 1835, Governor Benjamin Durban became harsher extending the boundaries further northwards creating more enmity after the creation of Queen Adelaide.
- Durban brought more settlers and gave them free land for settlement thus increasing the wars.
- The Africans appealed to the Aborigin's committee in 1835 and the boundary set by Durban was returned to Fish river and the Boers got annoyed and left the colony for the interior.

THE GREAT TREK 1834 (AFRIKANER MOVEMENT)

This was the mass movement of the Boers from the Cape Colony into the interior of South Africa between 1830's and 1840's

The Boers in that period moved from the Cape colony due to the British administrative policies (reforms)

The mass exodus involved more than 1400 people.

The leaders in the Great trek included Louis Trigardt, Van Rensburg and Hendrick Portgieter, Sarel celliers

They moved after the scouts they had sent in the interior told them about the favourable conditions in the interior.

CAUSES OF THE GREAT TREK

The causes of the great trek were both long term and short term.

LONG TERM CAUSES

- The Boers were motivated to move because of the availability of vacant land in the interior. The Boers had heard from their scouts that there was too much land that had remained unused in the interior and this attracted them to go and get free land for settlement.
- The Boers lived a nomadic way of life so kept moving in and out of the cape thus migratory character of the Boers.
- Desire for independence. The Boers desire for independence from the British forced them to look for alternative places where they would be independent.
- The natural spirit of adventure/ group influence/ band wagon also caused them to move as they wanted to explore new land for settlement.
- The need for fertile land also forced the Boers into the Great Trek since the Cape soils had become infertile.
- As pastoralists, they were searching for good pastures and water.

- Constant attacks from the Africans/ Raids also forced them to move.
- The Cape population had increased exerting pressure on land for settlement.
- The Boers were searching for favourable climate.

SHORT TERM CAUSES

- The British liberalism towards Africans led to the Great Trek/ British favoured Africans.
- The British introduced the Black circuit courts where Africans would sue their Boer masters. This angered the Boers and they decided to move away in protest.
- Anglicisation of the Cape Colony administrators which was resented by the Boers as it undermined Dutch values and encouraged the British culture and values also led to the Great trek. This was because the Cape Colony seemed to be a colony of the Boers and became a British colony.
- The British introduced English as the official language which replaced the Dutch language and it was unacceptable to the Boers.
- English was to be used in schools, markets and parliament hence the Boers hated the British educative systems.
- The Boers also hated the introduction of English legal Procedures as English laws replaced Dutch laws.
- The British priests were also to take over the preaching of Christianity running Dutch schools from the Dutch Reformed church. This annoyed the Boers leading to the Great Trek.
- The 50th Ordinance of 1828. It was passed by the London Missionary Society (LMS) and its terms did not favour the Boers as it gave more rights to Africans.
- Africans/ Khoikhoi were allowed to own land and this was unacceptable to the Boers leading to the Great trek.
- The ordinance also encouraged Africans to resist Boer arrests and other punishments by their Boer employers which created labour shortage and forced Boers to move into the interior.
- The Boers also moved because the Africans were freed from carrying passes/pass books.
- The abolition/ emancipation of slavery in 1834 also contributed to the Great Trek. This was followed by the unsatisfactory methods of compensation used by the British which did not equal to the cost of price of slavery leading to the Great Trek.

- The eastern Frontier wars (kaffir wars) and the British attitude towards the Boers in these wars also led to the Great Trek.
- The unfounded rumours that were going on also led to the Great Trek. It was rumoured that there was going to be forced military service of the Boers and that there was going to be forced military service of the Boers and that the Boers were to be forced to abandon their Dutch Reformed church and become Catholics. It was also rumoured that the Boers were going to be forced into mixed marriages with Africans which was unacceptable to the Boers hence the Great Trek.
- Racial prejudice. The Boers believed that they were the chosen race of God and so did not want to mix with the unfortunate people Africans hence the Great Trek.
- The British rejected the annexation of Queen Adelaide (Xhosa land) to the Boers this was a betrayal hence the great trek.
- The Boers resented the land reforms introduced by the British e.g. the British had introduced the policy of surveying, mapping, fencing and acquiring a land title. This contradicted with the open land policy of the Boers.
- The British had also granted freedom of press and this did not please the Boers hence the Great Trek.
- The Boers grievances towards the British Christian missionaries also contributed to the Great Trek.
- The missionaries preached universal brotherhood, equality of all races and gave education to Africans. To the Boers, this was unacceptable.
- Some missionaries went to the extent of marrying Africans e.g. Van Der Kemp which annoyed Boers hence the Great Trek.
- Missionary homes also became runaway homes for Africans and slaves which was very annoying to the Boers.
- The replacement of the Dutch Rix dollar by the British pound was also hated by the Boers.
- They also hated the reduction of the salaries of officials and other liberal policies.
- They hated the trial by jury introduced by the British which was viewed with fear by the Boers.
- The incident of slatchers Nek where 5 men were tried and hanged also led to the Great Trek. The Boers looked at these men as martyrs.
- The stubbornness nature of the Boers also led to Great Trek in 1795, the Boers in Stellen Bosch rebelled against British rule.

- The Boers were used to trekking and were sent as expansionists by nature.
- Influence of their leaders eg Van Rensburg, Hendrick Portigeter.
- The Mfecane period also led to the Great Trek.
- The Boers were also unhappy with the apprenticeship code which allowed African children born on Boer farms to be educated and cared for by Boer masters.
- The long term enmity between the Dutch and British led to the Great trek.
- The role of Piet Retief and others as he was responsible for the declaration of the Great Trek.
- The Boers hated the granting of freedom of worship to all denominations eg Catholics, Protestants and Africans.
- In conclusion, the great Trek was a turning point in South Africa that was caused due to political, social and economic factors as well as long and short term factors.

COURSE OF THE GREAT TREK

- The trekkers moved in three main groups that left the cape under different leaders and they all moved northwards.
- The leaders included Hendrick Portigeter, Piet Retief, Trigardt etc. The Trek started from the areas of Graaf Reinet in 1835 while others started from Taarka district and some from Graham's town.
- There were over 10,000 trekkers for the first 10 years who moved after the scouts they had sent in the interior told them about the favourable conditions in the interior.
- The trekkers avoided the coastal crowded areas, areas of climatic difficulties and passed through less populated areas.
- During their movement they travelled through the western part of Drakensburg Mountains and High Veld or open grassland.
- They all crossed rivers like Caledon and Orange.
- Before their movement, Piet Retief read out their declaration to leave the cape and never to come back. Therefore the Boer movement was a reaction to the British reforms at the Cape.
- The Trekkers transported all their movable property using ox-wagon.

FIRST GROUP

- The first group was led by Louis Trigardt and Van Rensburg.

- The group left the Cape in November 1835 and moved eastwards and northwards.
- Trigardt wrote a detailed description in his diary which gave a picture of the entire journey.
- This group was ill-equipped and unprepared for the dangers and hardships ahead in the long journey and they therefore ran out of supplies like drugs, food and gun powder.
- Their movement was slow and gradual as they hardly moved 8km a day.
- The group crossed Orange and Vaal rivers.
- The group first settled at Zoutpansburg in Northern Transvaal where they tried to set up settlements in the low lands of Limpopo valley where the trekkers were almost wiped out by the inhabitants.
- Eventually, Trigardt and his followers left Transvaal for Lourenco Marques in Mozambique.
- Due to the several difficulties, out of the original 100 trekkers of this group, only 27 survived to see the Portuguese sea port of Lourenco Marques/ Maputo.
- The rest had been killed by people in the Limpopo while others died of malaria and their cattle were attacked by rinderpest.

SECOND GROUP

- It was led by Hendrick Portgieter, Sarel Celliers who left the Cape in August 1836.
- It was the largest group to leave the Cape, The group was later joined by Gerrit Maritz.
- The group consisted of mainly Boers farmers from Graaf Reinet.
- They are also said to have started their journey from Taarka District.
- The migration came soon after hearing that the province of Queen Adelaide had been cancelled.
- They moved northwards out of the Cape and crossed Orange river.
- The trekkers in this group came across the Ndebele under their leader Mzilikazi who attacked them and took away their cattle.
- The group faced strong resistance from the Ndebele because before Mzilikazi had destroyed the first Boer parties led by Erasmus and Liebenburg.
- Later, the Boers (Portgieter) fought the Ndebele at the Battle of Vegkop on 19th October 1836.
- The Boers managed to defeat the Ndebele using the laarger tactics ie Portgieter designed the military tactic of joining ox wagon and gaps were

filled with thorny bushes to form an effective defense wall against the Ndebele attacks.

- The Ndebele were eventually defeated and forced to cross the Limpopo valley and Mzilikazi and his people settled in the western region of the present day Zimbabwe.
- Portgieter was able to defeat the Ndebele because he had received help from Moroka the Barolong chief as well as Gerrit Maritz.
- In the second attack, the Ndebele lost 7000 heads of cattle and land. Even the three American missionaries who were teaching and working among them that they had been captured were rescued.
- Portgieter's group eventually formed the Republic of **Orange Free State** in the area Mzilikazi had left.

THIRD GROUP

- The third group was led by Piet Retief who was the most respected person among the Boers of the Eastern Frontier.
- Piet Retief and his group moved northwards and eastwards out of the Cape towards the Zululand in 1836. This was the last group to move.
- The group was joined by members of the second group in April 1837.
- Piet Retief became the leader of the United Laager and though 57 years old he had a lot of leadership experience.
- The trekkers transported their belongings in ox wagons and moved with their livestock.
- When the group entered Natal, Piet Retief asked for land from Dingane the Zulu chief.
- Dingane promised to give the Boers land between Tugera and Umzivubu rivers on condition that the Boers recovered his cattle which was earlier stolen by Sekonyela the Tlokwa chief.
- Piet Retief tricked Sekonyela and easily recovered the stolen cattle.
- The return of the cattle made Dingane scared and suspicious and very threatened by the Boers and planned to kill Piet Retief.
- Consequently to achieve this, Dingane organised a beer party at the royal kraal to celebrate the recovery of the cattle and invited Piet and some of his men to attend.
- As celebrations went on Dingane stood and called out "kill the wizard" (ordered his warriors to kill Piet Retief and his group).
- The Zulu went ahead and destroyed all the Boer camps in Zululand.
- In retaliation for the death of Piet Retief, Pretorius took over leadership. He decided to attack the Zulu at the Battle of Blood River (1838).

- The Zulu were defeated in the blood river battle and the Boers settled in Natal. After the battle, the Boer commandos advanced to Dingane's capital and found Piet's body.
- A meeting was arranged and a peace treaty drawn.
- Boers forced Dingane to give up Natal and the strip of the territory across Tugera River in Zulu land.
- The Boers had allied with Mpande against Dingane.
- Dingane was defeated and fled to Swaziland. He was later captured and killed by the Swazi chief in revenge.
- Mpande was crowned the new Zulu king. The Boers then demanded 1700 heads of cattle for their support.
- The Boers formed the Republic of Natal but it was later annexed by the British.
- Pretorius later led his people to Transvaal.
- In conclusion, the Afrikaner movement was a turning point in the history of South Africa that involved/characterised by a slow and gradual movement, formation of new states, wars/conflicts.

A SKETCH MAP OF SOUTH AFRICA SHOWING THE ROUTES OF THE BOER MOVEMENT INTO THE INTERIOR/GREAT TREK. (Skip one page for the map)

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE BOER TREKKERS

- The Boers faced a number of problems on their movement into the interior that were political, social and economic that slowed down their movement and made life difficult.
- They clashed with hostile tribes eg the second group fought with the Ndebele and the third group fought with Zulu at Blood river.
- The journey was slow and difficult eg the first group hardly moved 8km a day.
- Most trekkers were not prepared for the long journey and majority died of starvation and diseases. Thus the loss of life.
- Trigardt's group of over 100 people was reduced to only 27 people by the time they reached Maputo.
- Most times, the Boers had to stop and repair their wagons and it was very difficult to drive them.
- The cattle was also infected by rinderpest disease and Nagana.
- The Boers also lacked food and land.
- The Boers also faced famine.
- The Boers were also attacked by wild animals in their territory that attacked and killed them and their cattle.

- The Boers were militarily weak and they ran short of gun powder.
- Communication was difficult and thus they faced a problem of language barrier.
- They also faced a problem of shortage of medicine.
- Poor geographical knowledge of the interior was also another problem.
- The Boers faced constant raids from African natives.
- Harsh climate also affected the Boers because they were not used to the area.
- The Boers lost a lot of cattle and sheep to the hostile tribes like the Ndebele and Zulu who stole them.
- A number of Boers died due to diseases like malaria, small pox especially the members of the first group.
- The Boers had to move through dangerous and complicated topology.
- They were always quarrelling among themselves ie fighting one another for power/internal conflicts.
- Boers were also faced with a problem of having to educate their children in the Boer culture during their movement into the interior. This was because of lack of enough time and teachers.
- Boers were later followed by the British as a result of continued conflicts in the interior that led to annexation of Natal.
- Boers also lost some of their prominent leaders like Piet Retief.
- There was also loss of lives of many Boers as they

EFFECTS/IMPORTANCE OF THE GREAT TREK.

- The Great Trek opened the interior to increased European settlement. This led to increased white population in the interior.
- A large number of Dutch speaking people left the Cape for the interior of South Africa.
- The Bantu tribes/Africans lost their land eg the Ndebele and Zulu who lost land between Tugela and Umzivubu rivers.
- Many wars were fought between Africans and Europeans. This included the Battle of Vegkop in 1836, Blood river 1838.
- Africans lost their lives in the wars. The Boers also lost their lives.
- Both the Africans and Boers suffered from depopulation.
- There was also destruction of agriculture due to the wars leading to its decline.
- Famine broke out affecting the Africans.
- The Great Trek also led to exile and subsequent death of Dingane.

- The Great Trek increased internal conflicts among Africans eg Dingane and Mpande were faced with succession disputes.
- The British and their policies remained dominant at the Cape.
- The Boers established independent republic in the interior. In this republic, the Boers setup constitutions that favoured their interests against Africans.
- Africans on the other hand were displaced and pushed to desert areas of Kalahari.
- Many African states lost their independence to the Boers because they had been weakened eg the Xhosa
- Some African leaders however became powerful because they collaborated and cooperated with the Boers.
- Africans lost a lot of property to the Boers. They lost cattle eg Dingane was fined 17000 heads of cattle
- The Boers introduced commercial pastoralism and farming in the High Veld of South Africa.
- The Boers in the interior enslaved Africans especially those who were forced to work and suffered from forced labour by the Boers eg the KhoiKhoi and Xhosa depended on the Boers for employment.
- Africans were forced into reserves which were unproductive to create more land for the Boers.
- Africans lived a miserable/ terrible life full of diseases, starvation and suffering.
- The British followed the Boers to the interior leading to the annexation of Natal.
- There was increased enmity between the British and the Boers as the relationship between the two began to worsen up to 1910 (the Act of Union)
- The Bloemfontein convention of 1854 which granted Orange Free State independence.
- Boer Nationalism began to take shape and increased Pretorius, Portgieter and late Paul Kruger.
- It led to racism which later developed as apartheid. Therefore racial segregation was pushed into the interior.
- Africans in the interior adopted the Boer way of life in terms of religion, dressing, language thus they adopted western culture and African culture declined.

- The increasing conflicts between the Boers and the British led to the Anglo Boer wars of 1881 and 1889 (2nd Anglo Boer War) and the abortive Jameson raid of 1895.
- The Great Trek led to the breakup of unity of South Africa ie produced
- The African economy declined as many states were weakened.
- There was wide spread of poverty as Africans were paid little or nothing for their labour.
- African technology vanished and western technology was shown to Africans.
- African languages were put into writing.
- African chiefs lost their traditional power and authority.
- Insecurity cropped up because of wars between the whites and Africans.
- Africans acquired European diseases through contact with them eg Venereal diseases ie syphilis, gonorrhoea. Contact between Boers and Africans also led to the birth of coloureds.
- Africans traded with Boers in different items.
- The Boers lost property in the course of the Great Trek eg wagons and cattle.
- African chiefs acquired guns from the trekkers.
- Many African families, communities and homes broke up.
- As the Boers clashed more and more with the British, they became more independent minded, stubborn and ruthless. While they insisted on mistreating Africans, the British insisted on protecting the Africans.
- In conclusion, the Great Trek was a turning point in the history of South Africa that had both positive and negative effects and affected the political, social and economic setup of South Africa.
- In conclusion, the Great Trek was a turning point in the history of South Africa that left both positive and negative effects which were political, social, and Economic and long term and short term in nature.

Explain the effects of the Great Trek (a) Africans (b) Whites

BATTLE OF VEGKOP (1836)

- It was fought on 19th October 1836.
- The battle of vegkop was fought between the Boer trekkers under Hendrick Portgieter, Sarel Celliers, Gerrit Maritz and the Ndebele who were under Mzilikazi.
- It took place among the second group of trekkers and was one of the great trek wars.
- It took place between the Orange and Vaal rivers specifically at Marico valley (Vegkop)

- It was mainly the Boers who engineered the hostility against the Ndebele.

CAUSES OF THE BATTLE OF VEGKOP

- The flooding of many Boers into the interior made the Africans worried hence the desire to chase them away.
- The determination of the Ndebele to protect their land which was being invaded by the trekkers.
- The Ndebele wanted to protect their independence which forced them to fight.
- The occurrence of the Great Trek that drove the Boers into the interior making it easy for them to fight the Africans.
- Both the Boers and the Africans were hungry for land. The trekkers desperately needed land and yet Mzilikazi also needed the same.
- The wars that were happening did not allow both parties to carry out agriculture leading to food raids. Therefore famine contributed to the battle.
- The support given to the trekkers by chief Moroka of Barolong further encouraged the boers to confront Mzilikazi.
- The Ndebele had enjoyed long period of resistance against intruders and thus were not prepared to be disposed after Shaka had forced them northwards.
- The need to get rid of the white witches as Africans mistook whites for wizards, devils, sea monsters (Mlungu). Thus Africans wanted to send them off their land.
- Mzilikazi's earlier victory against the trekkers after killing some of them eg Erasmus and Liebenburg encouraged the Ndebele to fight.
- Boers were confident of an easy victory because they possessed a large number of weapons. (guns)
- The Boers also wanted to revenge for the earlier death of their people against the Ndebele.
- The Ndebele had arrested and kidnapped three American missionaries and the Boers decided they had to stop these anti-developmental people through any means even though it meant war.
- The warrior mentality of the Ndebele made them dispose the Boers ie Ndebele were warlike ie hostile in nature.
- The camping of the Boer commandos at Vegkop left the Ndebele with no alternative but to fight.
- Boers had moved to the interior hoping that the area was not inhabited. They were only surprised to find the Ndebele.

- Boers had the desire to be independent and thus were looking for freedom in the interior/ Boer determination.
- The Boer natural pride, arrogance and their feeling of superiority did not go well with Africans led to the battle/Boer nationalism.
- The long term enmity between Boers and Africans and the existing mistreatment and suspicion set the stage for war.
- The war was also as a result of the need for cattle s both parties were fighting for cattle ownership. This led to cattle raids and counter raids on both sides.
- The natural calamities that hit both groups increased anger and hunger leading to battle
- Famine also contributed to the outbreak of the war.
- Drought that hit both the Boers and the Ndebele also contributed to the battle.
- As a result, both the Ndebele and the trekkers started fighting for food and survival.
- The Ndebele were encouraged to fight by the able and charismatic leadership of Mzilikazi.
- The Boers were encouraged to fight due to the leadership of Portigieter and Gerrit Maritz.
- The need by Africans to maintain their powers and authority.
- Africans wanted to maintain and defend their cultural values.
- Boers were motivated by the advanced tactics ie laarger tactics
- In conclusion,

WHY THE NDEBELE WERE DEFEATED

- Outstanding Great Trek leaders eg Portigieter and Maritz Gerrit led to defeat of Ndebele.
- Presence of well organised camps that were protected by the Boer forces.
- Boer determination to establish homes in the interior at all costs.
- Boers had natural pride and nationalism that brought them together.
- Boers had superior weapons like guns and gun powder that enabled them defeat the Ndebele.
- Boers used scorched earth policy and a lot of force to destroy enemy property hence weakening them.
- Boers carefully made use of the rivary and disunity among the Ndebele to their advantage.
- Boers got help from chief Moroka of the Barolong and defeated the Ndebele.

- The Boers had superior fighting tactics ie the laarger tactics of defence. The Ndebele had inferior fighting tactics.
- The Boers had a strong standing army and military camps. Each camp was loaded with heavy and enough wagons led by the Boer commanders.
- Each camp had African servants to perform donkey work.
- The camp was self -contained with water.
- The Boers had also built simple houses of low heights, rooted with plants to provide protection for women elderly and children.
- Boers also got for reinforcement as they used the laarger tactic until it arrived thus they were able to deal with their enemies.
- The Ndebele had poor military tactics that made them to get defeated. The Ndebele had a poor military organisation.
- Low levels of nationalism among the Ndebele also betrayed them and they were defeated. The Boers used surprise attacks against the Ndebele.
- The Ndebele were further weakened by the natural calamities such as drought that resulted into food raids.
- Famine and starvation also contributed to the defeat of the Ndebele.
- The Ndebele were also hit by diseases like malaria, sleeping sickness, among others that weakened them
- Loss of cattle raids weakened the Ndebele's economy leading to their defeat.
- The Ndebele were too poor to sustain a prolonged war.
- Mzilikazi's dictatorship also denied him support from his people leading to the defeat of the Ndebele.
- Ndebele had inferior fighting weapons like stones, sticks, arrows, spears and outdated guns.
- Ndebele were also betrayed by their neighbours who never supported them.
- The Ndebele believed that their gods would help them i.e. they believed in superstitions and magic which did not work for them.
- The Ndebele had poor leadership which could not much Boer leadership.
- In conclusion, the Ndebele were defeated due to political, social and economic reasons attributed to the strength of Boers and weakness of the Ndebele fighters.

EFFECTS OF BATTLE OF VEGKOP

- The Boers also lost some of their leaders like Erasmus, Liebenberg.
- It led to loss of lives of Ndebele and Boers.
- The Ndebele were pushed across Orange and Vaal rivers into Rhodesia.

- It led to depopulation in the interior probably due to loss of lives.
- Agriculture was disrupted due to lack of cultivation.
- The war led to famine among the Ndebele
- There was loss of cattle eg 10000 cows were lost in the wars.
- There was decline in the economy of the Ndebele.
- There was misery and suffering on both sides.
- It prepared ground for future clashes between the Africans and the whites eg the Basuto against the Boers.
- The three American missionaries who had been captured by the Ndebele were freed.
- The Boers regained some of their property eg wagons and cows.
- The Boers gained confidence in using the laarger system of fighting and were to use it in future wars against the Zulu.
- The Ndebele lost their land.
- The wars led to the displacement of the Ndebele.
- (Leave space of ten lines)
- In conclusion; positive, negative, Political, social and economic etc

THE BATTLE OF BLOOD RIVER (1838)

- The battle of Blood River was one of the Great trek wars fought between the Boer Trekkers and the Zulu/ Africans.
- The Battle took place at the banks of blood /R.Ncome/R.Donga
- It took place on 16th December 1838.
- The zulu were led by their leader Dingane and the Boers were led by Andries Pretorius.
- The Battle is one of the earliest forms of African resistance against white encroachment and intrusion.

CAUSES OF THE BATTLE OF BLOOD RIVER

- The suspicion and dishonesty of Dingane after the recovery of cattle who decided to turn against Piet Retief led to the war.
- The killing of Piet Retief at the Boer party which was offered by Dingane to Piet Retief and some of his followers also contributed to the war.
- The appointment of Andreas Pretorius who encouraged the Boers to fight the zulu thus contributing to the war.
- The Boers were determined not to go back to the British Cape Colony thus leading to the war.

- The movement of 2000 Boers into the Zululand scared the zulu to war, this worried Dingane especially when he heard that more were follow leading them to fight.
- Africans never trusted the whites especially after the Xhosa chief Jacob Msimbiti had warned Dingane not to trust the whites.
- Failure of the land negotiations between the Boers and Dingane made the war inevitable since it was the only to resolve the problem.
- The easy recovery of the zulu cattle by Piet Retief from the Tlokwa chief.
- Piet/ Boers had come with some cattle which the Zulus wanted and admired badly to boost their economy.
- The Boers were arrogant and sure of victory against the Africans ie the early victory of Boers over Africans.
- The Boers needed to setup independent Republics free from British interference in the interior.
- Dingane had also proved to be unfaithful and not to be trusted and only his removal would calm the Boers.
- The Zulus were encouraged to raid the Boers because they had secured some guns which gave them hope of early victory. At the same time the Boers also had guns.
- Africans mistook the Boers for devils/Mlungu (Wizard) and therefore wanted to get rid of these witches.
- The warrior mentality of the Zulus made them believe that no race stood a chance against them.
- The earlier victories of the Africans (Zulus) against Piet and his members boosted the zulu morale because they expected as easy victory.
- The destruction of almost all Boer camps in Eastern Natal by the zulu warriors and the killing of many Boers in these areas encouraged the boer survivors in the west to fight the zulu.
- The Camping of boer Commandos at the banks of Blood River created the need for war.
- The desire for land by the trekker Boers especially the fertile land also lead to the war.
- The zulu determination to protect their ancestral land from the whites made the war against the Boers inevitable.
- The Zulus wanted to protect their independence thus they did not want any foreign rule on their land that would lead to loss of independence
- The zulu wanted to protect their culture
- The Boer belief in racial superiority as they believed that they were a superior and chosen race of God thus they had to fight the zulu.

- The standing army that Dingane had also motivated to fight ie the role of Dingane.
- The Boers had the support from Dingane's brother Mpande which gave them the courage to fight.
- The suspicion and mistrust between Boers and Zulu also contributed to the battle of Blood River.
- The Zulus never wanted to be enslaved by the Boers since the Boers were in great search of labour to begin a new life.
- The Zulus did not want to lose their cattle. At the same time there raids and counter raids among them.
- The great trek which brought the Boers in the interior face to face with the Africans made war inevitable.
- The use of the laarger system encouraged the Boers to fight the zulu.
- The Boers need to revenge the killing of Piet Retief also contributed to the war.
- The long term enmity between Africans and Boers also contributed to the war.
- The zulu leaders never wanted to lose their power and authority.
- The growing Boer nationalism also contributed to the war.
- The spirit of African Nationalism among the Zulus contributed to the outbreak of the battle.
- In conclusion, the blood river battle was caused due to political, social and economic factors/long and short term.

EFFECTS OF THE BATTLE OF BLOOD RIVER/ BOER - ZULU WAR OF 1838

- The battle of Blood River led to depopulation in the zulu kingdom.
- There was destruction of property eg houses, plantations.
- The zulu lost their chief Dingane who was killed in Swaziland.
- The zulu lost their cattle as the Boers under Andreas Pretorius captured lots of cattle.
- The Boers under Pretorius established the Republic of Natal as they settled in Zululand.
- The battle of Blood River led to the rise of Boer Nationalism as Boers became stable in the area.
- There was loss of power and authority as Dingane lost political leadership of the zulu territory.
- A church was founded in remembrance of the war.
- It led to famine among the Zulu.

- It led to conflicts among the zulu.
- The war led to the rise of Pretorius who assumed Boer leadership led to rise of Mpande who took over power with help of Boers and later collaborated with them.
- There was decline in trade and the economy also declined
- In memory of the war, the boers built a capital and called it Pietmansburg named after Piet a great Boer leader.
- The Zulus were weakened and left at the mercy of the Boers.
- Boers introduced their culture and language thus Africans copied western culture.
- There was spread of racial segregation as a result of the battle.
- The war led to settlement of Boers.
- There was general insecurity in Zululand.
- It led to displacement of the zulu from the original areas.
- The chaos that resulted during the Boer-zulu war encouraged the British interference in the interior.
- The zulu royal family was divided into civil anarchy.
- There was misery and suffering among zulu in south Africa.
- It led to poverty among the Zulu.
- It led to defeat of the Zulu.
- Zulu kingdom was reduced to only the land between Pongola and Tugera
- The war marked the beginning of the active interference of the Boers in the politics of not only the zulu but also of all African states.
- In conclusion the war affected the people of South Africa both positively and negatively and affected their political, social and economic set up of the society/long term and short term effects.

WHY THE ZULU WERE DEFEATED

- Boer determination to set up homes in the interior with the major aim of establishing independent republics contributed to the defeat of the zulu.
- Boer nationalism that brought them together and helped them to be successful in the war.
- Boers had superior weapons ie had guns that used gun powder.
- The destruction of all zulu property weakened them led to their defeat.
- The Boers used the scorched earth policy on the Zulu.
- Famine among the Zulu especially after the destruction of their farm land contributed to their defeat. The Zulu were faced with natural calamities like drought that hit them causing hunger and death.

- Boers used a unique defensive fighting system which helped them win the war.
- Boers moved in organised camps.
- Boers had reinforcement which strengthened them ie they got support from other trekkers like Maritz.
- The geographical setup of the place ie its location did not favour the zulu tactics.
- Boers had chosen their position carefully where they stayed ie the steep side of R.Umzivubu.
- Africans were poor.
- Africans used inferior fighting techniques.
- Low levels of nationalism also contributed to their defeat.
- Tribal disunity among the different communities especially after shaka's death also led to the defeat of the Zulu
- Some Africans worked with Boers against other Africans thus collaboration eg Mpande allied with the Boers.
- The conflict within the royal family also led to the defeat of the zulu.
- The zulu believed in a lot of superstition ie magic and traditional religion which weakened them.
- The zulu had inferior weapons like clubs, stones etc.
- The morale of the Boers was boosted by the guns which had an impact on their confidence and readiness.
- Prior, all Bantu communities (zulu) had gone through the Mfecane.
- The Boers had charismatic leaders like Andreas Pretorius who played a part in success of the Battle.
- Diseases like malaria, sleeping sickness, small pox had robbed the Zulu of their strong men leading to their defeat.
- There was poor organisation among the zulu.
- The zulu also had poor leadership.
- The zulu had a weak army/ they lacked a strong army.
- Dingane was unpopular among the fighters.
- In conclusion, the Zulus were defeated due to political, social and economic reasons as reflected/seen in the strength of the Boers and the weakness of the Zulu.

THE BOER REPUBLICS AFTER THE GREAT TREK FORMATION OF THE BOER REPUBLICS

- The Boers established their republic in the interior and these included Orange Free State, Natal and Transvaal.
- From 1830 to 1840 many in search of new land Boers moved from the Cape to the interior away from the control of the British.

THE REPUBLIC OF NATAL (NATALIA)

- **(How the Boer Republic of Natal was established/Formation)**
- Qn; Explain the formation of the Boer republic of Natal
- Natal, that later became the republic of Natalia was established by the Boer trekkers of the third group that left the Cape under Piet Retief.
- The Republic traces its origin/ it was established from the effort of Piet Retief but the work of its creation was completed by Andreas Pretorius.
- At the age of 57, Piet Retief had been appointed a leader of the united laarger and therefore was determined to find a new home for Boers in Natal.
- Early reports had indicated that Natal had rich fertile land which inspired Piet Retief to occupy this land.
- At the end of 1837, Retief led the group and moved northwards through Drakensburg and finally Natal and Zululand.
- At port Natal, Retief received a warm welcome from the English traders.
- On reaching Zululand, Retief asked for permission to settle the migrating Boers and thus asked for land from Zulu king, Dingane between R.Tugera and Umuzivubu.
- The arrival of the migrating Boers in Zululand, threatened chief Dingane since he already had problems with English traders for undermining his authority.
- Dingane did not trust the white men for he feared the guns they had carried along with them and had also heard of how they had mistreated and taken the cattle from African tribes like Xhosa.
- In order to have time to plan, Dingane promised Piet and his people that he would give them land on condition they recover the zulu cattle taken by Tlokwa chief, Sekonyela.
- Surprisingly, Retief tricked Sekonyela into returning the cattle.
- Dingane became very suspicious when the Boers recovered the cattle very easily and thus had Piet and some of his members killed at the party he had organised for them.

- In 1838, the Boer group under Pretorius 'command attacked and defeated the zulu forces at the Battle of Blood River.
- The trekkers were assisted by Dingane's brother Mpande who betrayed him to the Boers forcing Dingane to flee to Swaziland where he was killed.
- The Boers consequently in December 1839, captured thousands of Zulu cattle and setup the Republic of Natal ordering all Africans between Tugera and Umzivubu Rivers to leave the region.
- The Capital of the republic was set up as Piet Maritzburg.
- To commemorate (remember) the battle of blood river, the Church of Vow was set up to mark the victory of the Boers over the zulu.
- The government was also established and it comprised of an elected Volksraad (People's council) of 24 members.
- The council exercised full legislative, executive and judicial powers.
- It served as a court of appeal.
- The council members elected members at regular intervals while the volksraad had to be approved by people of the public assembly.
- To deal with military matters, a war council (army) was set up called the Krygrand and Pretorius was a commandant General.
- The Republic however was short lived.
- In 1842, Captain Smith Harry arrived at Durban (Port Natal) with British troops with an aim of taking over Natal.
- In 1843, the Volksraad and Krygrand surrendered without much struggle.
- By August 1843, Natal had been annexed to the Cape Colony and in 1845 it was incooperated and became part of the Cape Colony.
- Later Pretorius led his people to Orange Free State and then to Transvaal. However some Boers decided to remain under British Rule.
- In conclusion, the Boer Republic of Natal was established by Pretorius through political means which was mainly done by the trekkers of the third group.
- **Qn; why was the Boer Republic of Natal established? (Skip one page)**

REASONS WHY THE BRITISH ANNEXED NATAL IN 1843 (Why did the Boer Republic of Natal lose its Independence?)

- Boer Republic of Natal was founded by the Boer Trekkers of the 3rd group under Piet Retief. The Republic owes its formation to Pretorius after the battle of Blood River.
- The British annexed Natal because they never wanted the Boers to be independent.
- The British wanted to discourage further Boer migration into the interior.
- There were reports that Africans were being enslaved and mistreated by the Boers which encouraged the British to annex Natal.
- The British wanted to use it as a base for creating peace on the Eastern Frontier.
- The Africans and Boers were continuously fighting and this threatened the British.
- The British were unhappy with the displacement of Africans ie Pondo under their leader fakul who lived near Tugera and Umuzivubu Rivers. The Africans had begun to move towards the Cape and the British feared that they would take over their possessions (land)
- The British wanted to stop Boers from grabbing more African land.
- The British traders had started calling at Port Natal (Durban) establishing commercial contacts. These British who had settled at Durban felt threatened and insecure by the existence of Boer state of Natal.
- The British disliked the existence of the arrival European power at the shores of Indian Ocean since it could interfere with their Eastern trade thus the need to destroy Port Natal which was the rival port.
- The British never wanted Boers to have any sea contact.
- The British feared Boer alliance with other European powers eg the French, Portuguese, and Germans against them.
- The British claimed that the Boer government that had been established was militarily very weak and powerless and needed protection.
- The strategic location of Port Natal also contributed to its annexation by the British.
- The British claimed that the Boers in Natal were very poor to sustain a government and the Boers had failed to establish a secure and stable government as they were economically weak.
- The Parliament that is the Volksraad had become weak, ineffective and could not control Natal hence leading to an annexation.

- Disunity of the Boers also forced the British to annex Natal. This was because after death of Piet Retief there was no prominent leader who could have united them.
- The Boer government of Natal had become bankrupt ie when the Boers settled in Natal.
- A lot of land had been given to the settlers and the widows of the trekkers hence making the Boers too weak to fight the British.
- The Cape punishment act which gave the British mandate to bring all Boers under their control also led to annexation.
- The British continued to regard Boers as their subjects wherever they were and followed them up.
- The annexation was also to discourage further Boer migration in the interior.
- The British had received reports that the Boers were enslaving the Africans hence forcing them to annex Natal.
- The British wanted to destroy Port Natal commercial rivalry with the Cape.
- The British wanted to use Port Natal to extend their imperialism in the interior.
- The British claimed that they had been given Natal or the land had been sold to them by Shaka.
- The rumours that Natal was rich in minerals further increased the British determination to annex Natal.
- The British wanted to benefit from the fertile soils of Natal.
- The British wanted to prevent Boer extensions of racism.
- The long term enmity between the Boers and the British also led to the annexation.
- The British fear that Natal would ally with powerful African leaders eg Mpande also contributed to the annexation.
- The British wanted to prevent revenge against them by the Boers.
- The British wanted to protect their nationalism in Natal ie they wanted to protect British farmers and traders.
- The British wanted to control trade in Natal.
- Natal had good climate which attracted the British.
- The British desired to destroy Boer nationalism.
- The role of Captain Harry Smith who landed with the British forces in Natal set stage for annexation.

- In conclusion, the British annexed due to political, social and economic reasons/ internal and external reasons.

EFFECTS OF BRITISH ANNEXATION OF NATAL.

- The annexation affected the Boers, British and Africans.
- Boers in Natal lost their independence to the British thus the Boer Republic came to an end.
- The Natal became part of the British Cape colony ie a new province of South Africa ruled by the British
- Many Boers left Natal and settled in other areas like Orange Free State and Transvaal. These Boers had no intention of being under the British.
- The British were forced to extend their rule to Orange Free State and Transvaal thus it led to increased British imperialism. Therefore there was further trekking of Boers who did not want to be ruled by the British.
- It led to clashes or wars between the migrating Boers and Africans.
- There was depopulation of Africans and Boers during the wars between them.
- There was loss of life of both Africans and Boers.
- The Boers lost land to the British.
- They undertook the development of the economic sector of Natal and Natal sugar plantations and other plantations of cotton and coffee.
- They invited Indian workers who brought in there sugar plantations in Natal.
- The British interfered in African politics.
- Boer leaders practically lost their power to the British.
- The treaties gave the Boer Republic of Orange Free State and Transvaal independence.
- The British gave up further annexation because of financial and administrative consequences involved.
- There was increase in trade as trade was boosted at Port Natal/ Durban.
- Boers lost control of trade in Natal.
- The Boers were forced to accept British as they had no any other alternatives and became British subjects in Natal.
- Boer racial segregation was spread in the interior.
- Africans lost their culture as the British spread western culture by introducing their language.
- Africans were displaced.
- Africans became educated in schools in Natal.

- The annexation also led to poverty due to destruction of property.
- It led to the signing of treaties of Sand River and Bloemfontein in that is between the British and the Boers for a maintenance of peace.
- The annexation of Natal led to greater British responsibilities in South Africa and the administration expense increased.
- It led to displacement of the Boers away from Natal.
- Africans lost land to the Boers.
- It led to outbreak of famine.
- There was destruction of property of both Boers and Africans as they both lost their property.
- British desire to expand towards the interior increased. Annexation therefore led to increased numbers of European settlers in the interior.
- It led to conflicts among the Boers especially those that went to Transvaal.
- Boers were blocked from having access to the sea.
- It led to misery and suffering among Africans even when the British took over.
- Africans were exploited in terms of labour.
- Africans lost their independence.
- Africans lost a lot of valuable property eg houses, animals.
- The annexation increased African nationalism.
- It led to Anglo-Zulu conflicts.
- There was increased insecurity in the interior.
- Agriculture was disrupted and declined as farmers moved out of Natal.
- African leaders lost power.
- There was increased enmity between the British and Boers.
- Annexation laid ground for future Anglo-Boer wars.
- Africans became second class citizens in South Africa.
- Annexation improved standards of living.
- Africans gained employment on British sugarcane plantations.
- Africans were pushed to reserves to create more land for European settlers.
- There was signing of treaties with African leaders like Adam kok, Mosheshe.
- Britain recognised there independence of Zulu kingdom.
- In conclusion, the effects of the British take over were political, social and economic/ positive and negative.

ORANGE FREE STATE (1848)

Describe the foundation/ formation/establishment of the Boer Republic of Orange Free State

- Orange Free State was founded by Hendrick Portigeiter and Sarel Celliers and Gerrit Maritz. This was after the second group of the Boer Trekkers during the mass exodus.
- It was founded after the Battle of Vegkop between the Boers and Mzilikazi of the Ndebele.
- The Boers drove Mzilikazi and his group across the Limpopo valley when they established their territory.
- It was established between R.Orange and R.Vaal.
- After Portigeiter and Maritz had expelled Mzilikazi, they setup a capital which they called Winburg in honour of their recent history. Thus OFS was first called Winburg.
- Orange Free State is said to have been setup by the Boers. It remained under control of the British at the Cape and was referred to as Orange River Colony.
- In 1840, the Winburgers/ Boers of Orange Free State declared themselves part of Natal to escape Basuto attacks and control.
- After Natal's annexation in 1843, the Boers trekked again across the Vaal River.
- Those who remained behind had no choice but to remain under the authority of the Griqualand chief Adam Kok and the Basuto under Mosheshe.
- More trekkers joined OFS after the annexation of Natal in 1843.
- Napier who was the governor of the cape fixed a boundary of Orange River Colony with Mosheshe.
- In 1844, a constitution was drawn up and the parliament was put in place.
- Portigeiter played a very big role in the constitution making. However he remained the commander of the Boers.
- Unfortunately, the colony was annexed by Captain Harry Smith the British governor in 1848.
- Pretorius resisted the annexation but was defeated in August 1848 after the Battle of Boomplaat.
- The British at the cape administered Orange River Colony through a resident administrator Major Warden who was assisted by a council of officials.
- In 1849, the warden line was drawn by the British separating Boers' land from the Basuto to prevent Boer-Basuto wars.

- Mosheshe of the Basuto continued attacking the British and the Boers in Orange River Colony and on many occasions he defeated the whites.
- After warden's defeat at the hands of the Basuto, the British came to believe that their continued control of the Boers was becoming expensive.
- The resident administrator, major Warden was replaced by a high commissioner called Sir George Cathcart who was not in favour of the British in the new Boer republic.
- In 1852, the Boers of Bloemfontein approached him and demanded constitutional changes aiming at getting independence and he was willing to grant them.
- The British by then, were willing to give up OFS due to a number of reasons ie Mosheshe had attacked Major Warden's troops and it had cost a lot of money for the government to stop him yet OFS yielded little revenue thus the exhausted British agreed to live the Boers of OFS to determine their own affairs.
- They also agreed to sell Boers guns and not to do the same for the Basuto.
- Sir George Clark was sent from London as a commissioner to examine the details of OFS. This led to the signing of Bloemfontein agreement/convention.
- The convention recognised the independence of Orange River Colony of the Boers to change the name to Orange Free State.
- Hoffmay with a committee of about 6 people took control of OFS which was inhabited by about 2000 whites.
- A constitution was set up in which the president was elected and had to serve for 5 years.
- Hoffmay was elected the first president of OFS and was to administer with the help of an elected legislative body.
- In conclusion, the Boer establishment of OFS involved the use of political, social and economic methods that finally set the stage for its independence after the territory being annexed by the British.

QN: How was Orange Free State established?

WHAT LED TO THE BRITISH ANNEXATION/OCCUPATION OF ORANGE FREE STATE IN 1848

- Orange Free State was a Boer republic formed after the Ndebele defeat in the Battle of Vegkop.
- It was formed by the Boer trekkers of the second group under Portigeter.
- It was located between orange and Vaal Rivers. The area previously occupied by the Ndebele

- It was first called Orange River Colony but later Orange Free State after the Bloemfontein convention of 1854.
- It was occupied by the British governor Sir Harry Smith and annexed into the British colony in 1848.
- Even before its annexation, the British had their resident officer in the state ie Major H.B Warden.
- The British still regarded the Boers as their subjects and had to extend British authority over them.
- The British desire to control OFS also led to its annexation.
- It was annexed due to continuous following of the Boers by the British.
- The British desire to kill Boer nationalism and independence.
- The long held enmity and suspicion between Boers and British also led to annexation.
- The British desire to control and discourage further Boer migration also led to annexation.
- The earlier occupation /annexation of Natal in 1843 encouraged the British to take over Orange River Colony/Orange Free state.
- The wanted to use the Boer state to extend British influence in the interior.
- Disunity among the Boers encouraged the British to occupy the state.
- The Boers had been weakened by the continuous conflicts with the Basuto thus encouraging the British to take over.
- The desire to establish a strong stable and effective government in the interior also led to annexation.
- The failure of Boer leaders to put up a strong resistance against the British also led to annexation.
- The endless land conflicts between the Boers and the Basuto attracted the British attention.
- The desire to end the instability and conflicts between the Boers of OFS and Africans and also the need to prevent continuous outbreak of wars between them also contributed to the annexation.
- The boundary conflicts between the Boers and Basuto and the failure of the early British attempts in 1846 to end the Basuto Boer wars also contributed to the annexation.
- The constant request from Mosheshe to the British to offer protection to the Basuto also contributed to the annexation.
- The desire to protect African societies or Basuto from the expanding Boers also led to annexation.

- The need to stop the Boer policy of stealing and grabbing land from Africans contributed to the annexation.
- The need to discourage the Boer policy of racial segregation also made the British annex OFS.
- The British wanted to discourage the Boer enslavement of Africans.
- OFS was annexed due to the British belief to economic prospects in the area ie the expectations of minerals in the area.
- The existence of the strong Basuto in the neighbourhood of Orange River Colony also contributed to the annexation of OFS.
- The desire to protect the Boers against African rulers like Mosheshe of the Basuto also led to the annexation.
- The desire to protect the khoikhoi speaking Griqua Adam Kok who were British subjects against the Boers and the Bantu also led to the annexation.

HOW THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF ORANGE FREE STATE AFFECTED THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA

- Orange River colony was made part of the British colony.
- The Boers lost their independence to the British.
- It increased the hatred between the British and the Boers who were not happy with the occupation.
- It sparked the resistance from a section of the Boers under Pretorius against the British.
- Pretorius and his rebellious followers were defeated by the British at Bloemfontein.
- Many Boers including Pretorius left Orange Free State and settled in other areas like Transvaal.
- It led to the formation of small Boer Republics like Lydenburg, Utrecht, Zoutpansburg.
- Boers lost some of their land to the British.
- There was increased Boer nationalism/desire for self-rule.
- It laid ground for future Anglo-Boer wars eg 1st and 2nd Anglo Boer war and the Jameson raid.
- It laid ground for the future federation of South Africa.
- The British administration was extended to the new settlement.
- It led to increased British interference in African political affairs in the interior eg supported Ralung against their enemies Tawong.
- The British conflicted with the Boers over the issue of non-whites or natives.

- Later, the British changed their racial policy towards Africans to please the Boers.
- Warden was later replaced as the British Resident Officer of Bloemfontein.
- It turned out to be expensive for the British to administer the vast area and suppress the arm resistance of the Boers and Basuto.
- It led to the sending of Sir George Clark from London as a special commissioner to settle the affairs of OFS.
- There as increased wide population in the interior.
- It led to the signing of Bloemfontein convention of 1854 between the British and Boers.
- The Boers were granted independence in 1854 after the Bloemfontein convention.
- Hoffmay became the first president of OFS in September 1854.
- Boers became militarily stronger after the Bloemfontein convention and the British agreed to sell guns to them and not to the Basuto.
- At first, no acceptable boundaries were drawn between the Basuto and OFS but major Warden' line divided Boer farms from Basuto settlement.

Effects on Africans

- Many Africans were influenced in the white controlled areas to behave like the white men.
- Boundaries were also drawn between Ralong and Tlokwa.
- Mosheshe was forced to accept the favourable boundary agreement.
- The annexation was resented by Mosheshe because it brought his people in close contact with the migrating Boers.
- Annexation increased clashes between Africans and advancing Boers.
- The British failed to solve the endless clash conflicts between Boers and Africans.
- It gave the British determination to conquer and destroy Basuto land.
- Annexation exposed the Basuto to constant British attacks ie between 1850 and 1852.
- The British and Boer forces suffered many defeats and were constantly driven away from Basuto land.
- It exposed the Basuto military strength against the Boers and the British.
- Later the Basuto were defeated by the Boers.
- It helped in the protection of Basuto land from the Boers.
- It created a period of instability in the cape colony.
- Africans lost more of their land to the British and the Boers.

- It increased hatred between Africans and whites.
- The Basuto became impatient and restless as they lost more of their land.
- The authority of African leaders was undermined eg Mosheshe.
- The position of Africans declined in the interior.
- African societies lost independence eg the Basuto.
- Africans lost large herds of cattle to the British eg Mosheshe supplied 350 cows to the government in 1852.
- Africans or Basuto property was destroyed in conflicts with the whites eg houses.
- Africans' economy declined due to loss of cattle and disruption of trade.
- Many Africans were killed while trying to resist the whites.
- African societies were depopulated due to endless conflicts with the whites.
- Starvation of African societies/ famine due to constant white attacks also affected the Basuto.
- Africans were displaced and many were forced downwards towards the Cape Colony.
- Africans were subjected to severe mistreatment in the new Boer settlements.
- It led to division among Africans ie the Ralong and Tawong.
- The endless clashes with the whites boosted African nationalism.
- It forced the Basuto to seek protection from the British.
- Later, it led to the declaration of Basuto land as a British protectorate in March 1868 by Governor Phillip Wodehouse of the Cape Colony.
- It led to the formation of Griqualand East in the North Eastern Cape as a refuge for a Griquas.
- In conclusion, the British annexation of OFS had political, social and economic effects that affected the people of South Africa both positively and negatively.

THE BOER REPUBLIC OF TRANSVAAL (REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA (1840-1850)

ESTABLISHMENT/FORMATION OF TRANSVAAL

- It was established by Trigardt Louis belonging to the 1st group of trekkers.
- These moved Northwards across the vaal river further east from the cape and were later joined by Natal Boers led by Pretorius.
- The republic however was formed by trekkers who had been various leaders.

- The Republic was set up near the banks of R.Limpopo at first but later, it was established after R.Vaal.
- The first settlers under Van Rensburg were wiped out by the Tsonga clans yet most of Trigardt's group died of malaria. Therefore the founder of Transvaal were militant hard lined trekkers.
- In 1836, the British at the Cape had passed the cape punishment act which stated that "All trekkers were under British control". However the British could not implement this because it was too expensive to control Transvaal but still the British had annexed Transvaal and made it part of the Cape colony.
- The British sent two commissioners Hogge and Owen to look into the situation of Transvaal.
- The commissioners concluded that Transvaal was too far from the cape Colony and it should be left to manage its own affairs.
- In January 1852, the sand river convention was signed and the Boers were granted self-government and freedom to deal with the Africans.
- However after the sand River convention, the towns established by Portigeiter sprung into several republics which took years quarrelling with each other.
- Later a compromise was reached and the towns emerged into one strong republic known as Transvaal.
- In December 1855, Mauthinus Pretorius persuaded the Boers to establish a committee to make a constitution for Transvaal and was to be known as the South African Republic.
- The constitution was adopted and Mauthinus was elected the first president of Transvaal and its capital was Pretoria.
- Later Burgers took over and succeeded Mauthinus Pretorius.
- In conclusion, the Boer republic of Transvaal was established through several political methods that were used by both the British and Biers.
- **Qn; what problems were faced by the Boers in their New Republics?**
- **(Skip one page)**

THE RISE OF AFRIKANER NATIONALISM IN THE 2ND HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY

- Afrikaners were Dutch speaking colonists who were commonly known as the Boers.
- Though they were Europeans, they developed their own language, slightly different from Dutch language especially in dialect and accent.
- The Afrikaner language was a language passed on by the original Dutch settlers and the language included words from Malay, khoikhoi, Portuguese and Dutch.
- They called their language Afrikaans.
- The rise of Afrikaaner nationalism therefore begun when the Dutch in South Africa decided to change their language from original Dutch and developed a sense of patriotism and interest in doing their things independently.

FACTORS THAT LED TO THE RISE OF AFRIKANER NATIONALISM

(Boer desire for independence)

- The fear of being consumed by the British culture made the Boers develop their own language and culture. In this way, they would have a sign of identity.
- Need by the Boers to develop their own interest differently from what the British had put across eg the issue of land ownership, judiciary and education.
- The development of Afrikaner language led to an increase in Afrikaner Nationalism.
- Besides there was the desire to preserve Boer culture, language and religion as preached by the D.R.C.
- The Boers also felt that there were a superior race more than other races especially the khoikhoi and Bantu. This superiority could only be shown through Nationalism, arrogance and pride.
- The signing of sand river convention of 1852 and Bloemfontein Convention 1854 that recognised the Boer's right to independence strengthened their spirit of Nationalism.
- The granting of equal rights to non-whites by the British together with other reforms of the British at the cape made Boers defend their nationalism.

- The cooperation of Transvaal and OFS when the two came together they gathered strength and isolated their enemies and hence growth of Afrikaner nationalism.
- The annexation of Griqualand West which annoyed Boers and they gave orders and consequently prompted the rise of nationalism.
- Boers in the interior fought many wars where the Africans eg the Zulu, Ndebele, Swazi and Basuto. Because of these wars the Boers looked at themselves as the hatred race and so came together and developed their desire for nationalism.
- Anglo-Boer wars to the 1st and 2nd and the Jameson raid made the Boers come together in unity hence the rise of Afrikaner nationalism.
- Discovery of minerals helped to strengthen and empower Boer republics where they became strong and with great unity thus development of nationalism.
- The increased number of uitlanders and the threat they brought to Boers also increased Afrikaner nationalism.
- Boers were constantly followed by the British wherever they went and this made them determined to word off the British leading to the rise of Afrikaner nationalism.
- Hatred the Boers had towards the British federation plans made them hard hearted thus the rise of Afrikaner nationalism.
- Suspicion, hatred and mistrust for the British led to increase in Afrikaner nationalism.
- The role of the D.R.C. This church was the first to sensitize the Boers about the need for independence.
- The inspiration from the leader, Paul Kruger who encouraged them to struggle for independence.
- The Pretoria convention and the Vereeniging treaty also inspired them hence increased nationalism.
- The hopes and disappointment created by Gladstone after the 1st Anglo-Boer war also led to the rise of Boer nationalism.

STEPS TAKEN TO PROMOTE AFRIKANER NATIONALISM

Qn;steps taken by Paul Kruger to promote Afrikaner nationalism?

- Paul Kruger was born in 1825 at the cape and at the age of 12 he took part in the great trek and witnessed battles.
- He strongly hated the British and the Africans from the bitter lessons of the Great Trek thus becoming the leading defender of Boer nationalism.

- During the early years of Transvaal Republic, he commanded the Boers against the hostile African tribes eg Bapedi
- Due to his good services in Boer military, he was appointed commander General of the Transvaal Republic.
- He and Joubert led to delegation of Boers to London to lobby for Transvaal's
- Independence.
- When the British refused, he and Joubert still the Boers to fight the 1st Anglo-Boer war for independence.
- Their victory in the war made the Boers to choose him together with Joubert to lead the country.
- He was then elected President of Transvaal four times ie 1885-1898.
- He placed severe restrictions on the political and economic freedom of utilanders.
- He then passed a law where the utilanders could only vote for volksraad members only if they had spent two years in Transvaal then changed to 4 years and 7 years and later 10 years.
- He mobilised the Boers of Transvaal against the British.
- He also mobilised them in the second Anglo Boer war.
- He imposed taxes on the Utilanders eg stamp duty, land transfer tax in order to enhance Afrikaner interest.
- He banned the use of English in Transvaal in public places eg schools, courts of law etc in order to promote the use of Afrikaan language.
- He denied coloureds and Africans political rights in Transvaal.
- He opposed the British idea of federation.
- He used Transvaal mineral wealth to strengthen the army police and spy network in order to defend the Afrikaner interests.
- He fought for Transvaal economic interests/ independence and gave big business contracts to the Dutch.
- He encouraged the teaching of early history of the Boers. He built the Delagoa bay-Transvaal railway to make Transvaal independence of the British controlled courts of Natal and Cape Colony.
- He tried to annex Swaziland to Transvaal in 1895 to increase his territory and support Afrikaners.
- He mobilised the Boers to stop buying Britain goods and over taxed these goods to create market for Boer goods.
- He closed all possible British routes to Transvaal to paralyse the British economy.

- Uitlanders' children were to study from Dutch schools and speak Dutch language.
- However, during the 2nd Anglo Boer war, he was forced to flee to Europe and died on 14th July, 1904
- Other steps taken to promote Boer nationalism included;
- The Dutch ministries organised to promote Afrikaner nationalism through promotion of culture, language and religion.
- In 1880, Rev.J.J Dutoit ministries of the DRC formed a political party of the cape known as Afrikaner's land.
- It helped in uniting all Boers in South Africa and promoted a spirit of togetherness therefore giving rise to Afrikaner nationalism.
- After 1880, San Hoffmay transformed the Afrikaner bond party into a powerful cape parliamentary policy party.
- A new Afrikaner newspaper known as the Zuid Africkaner was formed to promote Afrikaner nationalism.
- Another newspaper known as Afrikaner Patriot was formed to promote Afrikaner interest and protest Boer ideas. These strongly condemned the annexation of Griqualand west.
- Rev. J.J Dutoit worked very hard for the recognition of Afrikaners in South Africa.

Revision questions

- 1 Describe the establishment of the following Boer republics
 - a) Natal
 - b) Transvaal
 - c) OFS
- 2 How did the establishment of the Republics affect the Afrikaners
- 3 Describe the role played by
 - a) Piet retief
 - b) Dingane
 - c) Mpande
- 4 what problems were faced by the Boers in the new republics?
- 5 Federation (Grey and Caravan's federation)
- 6 What problems were faced by the British at the cape?

SWAZI NATION

THE ORIGIN/ CREATION OF THE SWAZI NATION

DESCRIBE THE ORIGIN OF THE SWAZI NATION IN THE 19TH CENTURY?

- The nation was an outcome of the Mfecane ie built during Mfecane as a defensive state.

- The Swazi nation is presently called Swaziland.
- The nation was founded by King Sobhuza 1.
- The people who formed the nation were originally known as the Ngwane.
- The Ngwane belonged to the Nkosi-Dlamini clan.
- Nkosi was one of the Nguni clans of South Africa.
- Sobhuza started the nation with only ten subordinate clans.
- When Zwede of the Ndwandwe defeated Sobhuza he led his people across River Pongola into modern Swaziland.
- In their new home, Sobhuza conquered many tribes and expanded his control.
- He took over the small communities of the Nguni and Sotho speakers in the areas.
- Later eight more clans joined Sobhuza as they ran away from Shaka's brutal rule.
- The nation got more people from Nguni and Shangwe who were migrating northwards, away from Shaka's rule.
- Sobhuza welcomed the refugees and gave them land and food.
- He united all the people and organised them into a new and large state.
- He was lenient to the conquered people and allowed them to retain their chiefs.
- He organised his people into age regiments to create unity and ensure law and order.
- The new strength enabled him to conquer all the weak tribes hence expanding the nation.
- The conquered youth were incorporated into the age regiments.

EXPLAIN THE CONTRIBUTION OF SOBHUZA TO THE RISE OF THE SWAZI NATION? / FACTORS FOR THE RISE OF THE SWAZI NATION.

- The Swazi nation was established during the Mfecane era in the highlands of present day Swaziland.
- Swaziland was established as a defensive state. Little is known about Swazi nation before the Mfecane period.
- It was founded by Sobhuza who ruled between 1814 and 1840.
- It was originally inhabited by a section of the Embo people but the original founders were the Ngwane and belonged to the Nkosi D'lamini clan.
- The Nkosi clan was part of the Nguni Bantu speaking people in South East Africa.

- During the first phase of the mfecane, war broke out over cattle and land between the Ndwandwe under Zwide and Ngwane under Sobhuza.
- When Sobhuza was defeated by Zwide during the war, he led his people northwards to the Lebombo Mountains in modern Swaziland.
- Sobhuza started the Swazi nation with only 10 clans but later 8 more clans joined the nation running away from Shaka's bad rule.
- In the new home, Sobhuza conquered many tribes and expanded the Swazi nation in different directions.
- He defeated and conquered the small states of Nguni and sotho speakers who lived in the area.
- Sobhuza welcomed refugees fleeing from the Mfecane in his nation and always gave them land and food for survival.
- The nation got more land from the Nguni who were migrating northwards running away from the Mfecane.
- He united the different groups of people and organised them into a new and large nation.
- Sobhuza was always kind to the conquered people, his warriors and even non Ngwane.
- He formed age regiments and this helped him to create unity, law and order in the nation.
- He opted the policy of loose confederency of states. By this, conquered chiefs retained their power and authority as long as they remained loyal to him
- The youth of the conquered people were added to the military regiment and strengthened the military of the kingdom.
- This helped him to create a strong army that used to conquer all weak neighbouring states hence expanding the nation.
- During peaceful times, the royal regiments went back to their respective chief's court.
- Sobhuza forced the Ngwane culture and language on all the conquered people in order to ensure unity in the nation.
- He also promoted the brave non Ngwane warriors into high positions in the army and this gave them a sense of belonging.
- He created the nation in the mountains of Swaziland (Lebombo) that encouraged the protection of the people.
- His capital provided good natural caves that could act as hiding places as well as strong rock for defences.
- He made use of the fertile soil and well watered valley of Ezulwini valley to boost farming and settlement of Swazi.

- Sobhuza avoided unnecessary wars with his strong neighbours to always preferred diplomacy and peace.
- He created friendship with strong leaders like Shaka and Zwide.
- He always sent gifts of cattle and virgin girls to Shaka in order to avoid being attacked.
- Sobhuza even married one of Zwide's daughters.
- From the marriage union, he produced Mswati king of Swazi (1840-1868) a man whom the Swazi nation was named after.
- He allied with European like the Boers.
- He defeated the strong zulu warriors when they were exhausted.
- By the time of his death in 1839. Sobhuza had created a strong nation and he was succeeded by his son Mswati.

Qn; HOW WAS THE SWAZI NATION ORGANISED DURING THE 19TH

Political organisation

- The Swazi nation was a centralised state that was dominated by two powerful kings ie Mswati and Sobhuza.
- There were also other kings like Mbandazene and Bunu.
- The nation was made up of combination of different chiefdoms that were controlled by chiefs.
- The conquered chiefs retained their power and influence as long as they remained loyal to the king.
- During the rule of Sobhuza he tried to keep peace with the neighbouring chiefs like Shaka and Zwide.
- Marriage alliances were encouraged in order to create unity and peace within the nation ie Sobhuza married zwide's daughter and produced Mswati as a result.
- The swazi throne was heredity from father to son and Sobhuza was succeeded by his son Mswati.
- Kings came from Nkosi-D'lamini clan.
- In 1840, the king had palace in different parts of the nation for effective administration.
- Most of the chiefs who ruled the chiefdoms came from the royal family or Ngwane clans. The main royal clan was the Nkosi D'lamini clan.
- All the chiefs were under the king who would appoint and dismiss them at will.
- The Swazi nation had two councils the inner and wider council.
- Chiefs acted as eyes and ears of the king.

- The inner council was made up of friends and relatives of the reigning king and were charged with the role of advising the king on the day matters of the kingdom.
- The wider council was made up of adult males and their work was to check and balance the king's powers and authority ie they served as the parliament.
- The nation also had age regiments that served as a temporary army that protected the nation.
- During peaceful times, the royal regiments went back to their respective chief's courts.
- The age regiments were commanded by officials who were appointed by the king from the commoner clans.
- The Swazi military system was influenced by the Zulu eg the use of the assegai and assimilation of the conquered people.
- The Swazi people respected the Queen Mother and she acted as the advisor when the king was still young /absent. She was the unofficial head of state.
- Family relatives spied on behalf of the king Swazi strategically placed their headquarters on hill.
- The kings adopted a policy of welcoming all people/refugees and peacefully settling them.
- Earlier kings the Swazi embraced diplomacy over war as a political strategy and survival.
- During Mswati's time, militarism was used in relating with their neighbours.
- **Economic organisation**
- The Swazi economy was highly centralised as all the economic activities were controlled by the king.
- Swazi nation was mainly agricultural and her people grew crops like yams, cassava, beans and millet.
- They also carried out iron working and made tools like spear arrows, bows that were used for farming and security.
- They also kept animals eg cattle, goats and sheep to boost their economic survival.
- Cattle was highly valued for many purposes and it was rarely slaughtered. It was kept for food, milk, dowry, prestige and settle disputes.
- Land among the Swazi was communally owned and jealously protected. The Swazi king had powers to decide the land users.

- Provision of labour also existed within the Swazi nation and men hunted and traded as women did most of the agricultural work.
- Pottery was also done.
- Fishing was carried out to supplement on diet.
- They gathered / collected wild fruits tubers and white ants.
- Weaving was also part of the Swazi economic activity.
- Hunting of both small and big animals was on diet.
- Traded with the neighbours during time of peace and stability and obtained arms and horses from the whites.
- Later when minerals were discovered they joined the mines to offer labour.
- **Social organisation**
- The Swazi nation was organised in clan basis and age regiments that united the people. Ngwane was the central clan among the clans.
- The held initiation rites eg circumcision and all youth initiated together formed an age regiment.
- During the period of peace young boys went to the king's court to look after cattle.
- The king pleased members of the commoner clans by making the commanders of age regiments.
- The Swazi also had a class system. The first class was made up of original Swazi and 2nd class was made up of conquered people.
- Swazi nation was a cosmopolitan society made of people of different back grounds.
- The nation was linked /united by Ngwane culture and language.
- Marriage was an important social network among Swazi monogamous and polygamous marriage the belief in spirits of the dead and the Swazi king being the mediators between the living and dead. They were religious/ believed in life after death.
- Custody/ the Ngwane culture was in the hands of the Ndlavokati/Queen mother.
- In conclusion, by the 19th century, the Swazi state was a highly organised society socially, economically and politically.

EXPLAIN THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE KING MSWATI TO THE HISTORY OF THE SWAZI NATION/ ACHIEVEMENTS

- Mswati was the son of Sobhuza and Zwide's daughter.
- He grew up during the Mfecane and he got interested in military affairs.
- Mswati succeeded his father in 1840 and ruled until 1868.

- Mswati was the greatest of all the Ngwane kings of the Swazi kingdom.
- It was from Mswati that the kingdom got the name Swazi.
- Mswati transformed the Swazi kingdom into a powerful nation.
- This was because he was more aggressive than his father.
- He transformed the political and military organisation of the Swazi.
- During his rule he established contacts with the Boers and the British.
- He organised his people in the Zulu military ways.
- Mswati improved on the age regiments though not organised as a standard army.
- Built military settlements in the different parts of the nation for the warriors.
- His warriors fought in the Zulu fashion and used the Zulu short stabbing spears.
- He recruited the conquered youth into the Swazi army.
- Encouraged unity through the age regiments.
- He pleased commoners by appointing them as commanders of the regiments.
- He assimilated the conquered people who became part of the large state.
- The Swazi organised a highly centralised administration in the kingdom.
- All the chiefs were under the direct control of Mswati who appointed and tried them.
- Maintained the council of elders and the larger assembly for easy administration.
- He organised regular meetings of the chiefs to discuss important issues of the state.
- Allowed all adult males to attend meetings where they were free to speak out.
- Attended their regular meetings where he could be criticised.
- During Mswati's rule much importance was attached to the queen mother.
- She was highly respected and her home was the capital of the nation.
- Mswati was polygamous and encouraged polygamy among his followers.
- His polygamy policy created unity among the many absorbed groups and captives.
- He protected the Swazi Nation from the Boers and the British.
- Mswati welcomed the Boers and gave them some land for settlement and grazing.

THE RULE OF DINGANE (1828-1840)

- Describe the achievements of Dingane from the Zulu between 1828 and 1840. what were the achievements of Dingane for the Zulu people before 1840?
- Dingane was a son of Senzangakona and brother to Shaka.
- In 1828 together with his brother Mhalangane and chief Induna killed shaka.
- After the murder of Shaka, Dingane and Mhalangane shared power with the support of Mbahopa the chief Induna.
- Dingane later turned and killed his brother Mhalangane and Mbahopa and became a full ruler of the zulu.
- He tried to please the people by relaxing the severe discipline imposed on the regiments by Shaka.
- He managed to prevent a palace coup by keeping the soldiers at least happy.
- Dingane first suspended all military expeditions making the army very idle.
- He abolished the regular military training.
- He disbanded the regiments and allowed the warriors to marry before 40 years.
- Due to idleness, the regiments started escaping to Natal to work on the white farms.
- However, because of the fear of being overthrown, he later remilitarised the Zulu.
- He ordered attacks against the pondo, Ndebele, Ngwane and the Swazi.
- Allowed the warriors to capture cattle and get other forms of wealth from neighbours.
- He also tried to acquire fire arms from the whites based at Natal.
- Dingane was friendly to the English in Natal.
- The increasing number of Europeans in Natal.
- The whites of Natal refused to give back the Zulu refuges creating fear for Dingane.
- He later signed an agreement with Captain Allen Gardiner who had authority over whites in Natal.
- Later British returned the zulu warriors after getting part of Natal from Dingane.
- After 1835 Dingane was faced with the Boer trekkers.
- Piet Retief arrived at Dingane's home in Natal and asked for land.

- Dingane promised him land on condition that Retief recovered cows from Tlokwa.
- After recovering the cows, Dingane ordered the murder of Retief and his people at boer party.
- Pretorius another Boer leader attacked Dingane and defeated him at Blood River on 16th December 1838.
- Dingane was forced to make an agreement with the Boers that gave away the district of Natal in 1840.
- Dingane was deposed by his brother Mpande with help of the Boers.
- He fled to Swaziland where he was killed for his earlier crimes on the Swazi.
- He failed to pursue Zulu militarism which had united the Zulu.

PROBLEMS FACED BY DINGANE/ WHY HE WAS EASILY DEFEATED BY HIS BROTHER MPANDE?

- His major problem was himself although some came from the Zulu foreigners.
- Failed to maintain tribal unity in the kingdom.
- Disliked by Zulu royal house for killing his brother Mlalangane.
- His peaceful ways got him hatred from the militant warriors.
- The idle soldiers started running away to the Natal plantations.
- Personally loved feasting, dancing and women more than government duties.
- Because of this, traditional rulers started running away to the Natal plantations.
- The period of peace during his rule led to increase in population in Zulu land.
- The members of the royal family stopped supporting him in 1840 leading to his down fall.
- Mpande kept on encouraging warriors and members of the royal family to support him to overthrow Dingane.
- Was hated by his neighbours like the Swazi because of his earlier attacks on them.
- The Swazi aided the Boers against him and even killed him in 1840 when he fled into Swaziland.
- Gave away more land to whites.
- The English officer Gardiner whom he gave land in Natal.
- His greatest problems were the Boers.

- The Boer trekkers under Retief asked for land from Dingane.
- Boers were determined to occupy Natal with or without Dingane's permission.
- Mpande's collaboration with Boers was a problem. Dingane was defeated by the Boers at the battle of Blood River.
- The Boers started interfering into the politics of the Zulu by supporting Mpande.
- In 1840, the Zulu royal family overthrew Dingane and imposed his brother Mpande on the throne.

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

- Describe the contribution of Mpande to the history of South Africa.
- What were the achievements of Mpande for the Zulu between 1840-1872?
- Mpande was a son of senzangakona and thus a brother to Dingane and Shaka.
- Had a dull youthful time until Dingane started messing up the Zulu state?
- In 1840, the Zulu royal family forwarded him as successor to Dingane.
- He collaborated with Boers after the defeat of Dingane at Blood River battle in 1838.
- And carried out a civil war against him (Dingane).
- In 1840 with the help of Boers he overthrew Dingane.
- He was crowned Zulu king in 1840 and ruled for 32 years.
- Under his leadership the Zulu enjoyed relative stability and prosperity.
- There was big improvement on the Zulu relationship with the Boers and there were no wars between the two for some time.
- He failed to build on the strong Zulu military foundation.
- He was worse than Dingane and hated war.
- The regiments which existed for purpose of fighting hated his rule.
- He avoided leading the army into war.
- The regiments which existed for purpose of fighting hated his rule.
- He avoided leading his army into war.
- But organised one attack on the Swazi to loot cattle but this was also bloodless.
- The peace during his rule increased Zulu population due to the return of the refugees.
- However, with the population increase there was no more room for further expansion.

- He was compromised by Boers and their influence on Zulu land increased.
- He gave the Boers the blood river territory for helping him to overthrow Dingane.
- His weak character and age made his sons impatient and thus started fighting for succession even before their father's death.
- A succession dispute thus developed between his two sons Cetewayo and Mbulazi.
- At the battle of Magorongo in 1856 Cetewayo defeated his brother Mbulazi.
- Killed him and many of his supporters.
- In 1872 Mpande died and was succeeded by his son Cetewayo.
- Having presided over the most uneventful years in Zulu history.

PROBLEMS FACED BY MPANDE

- What were the problems faced by Mpande between 1840-1872?
- {What problems did the Zulu state face between 1838-1870?}
- His fights with his brother Dingane nearly led to his death.
- Increased population resulted into land shortage and yet the Dutch kept on asking for more land.
- By this time the Boers had taken halt of the fertile land in Zulu.
- His people therefore hated him because he had made them land less.
- Encouraged Boer interference into Zulu politics dividing up the state and royal family.
- His association with Boers thus caused divisions in the state.
- Was not a serious leader and preferred dancing, women and feasting to state duties.
- The Boers forced him to give them the blood river territory.
- The Zulu royal house was divided because of the civil wars.
- He neglected the military regiments left by Shaka which upset the warriors.
- Failed to arm the Zulu army with stronger weapons.
- He failed to control his sons Cetewayo and Mbulazi.
- The two started fighting for the throne even before a death.
- There was a rise in British imperialism during his rule.
- British officers like Sir Theophilus Shepstone picked interests in the Zulu affairs.

ROLE OF PIET RETIEF IN THE COURSE OF THE GREAT TREK

- He was born on 12th November 1780.
- His father was Jacobs Retief and mother Deborah Jourbert.
- His full name was Pieter Maritz Retief.
- He was a Boer with French Huguenot blood
- He was a very miserable, troubled but eventful youth.
- He was the main speaker and author of the Boer declaration on 22 January 1837 that set the trek into motion.
- This was litany of their complaints against the British administration.
- These complaints were even published in the Grahamstown journal (English) Zuid Afrikaner (Dutch) in February 1837.
- He was spokesman of the frontier Boers.
- He once commanded a section of the Boer commandos against the Xhosa.
- Convinced fellow Boers that Natal would be a better resting place.
- Convinced his family to leave Winterburg in 1837 (with two wagons)
- Later he joined other 30 wagons.
- These were previously led by other leaders like Portgieter, Uys, and Maritz.
- He was later elected the leader of United Boers at River Vet.
- He managed to bring together nearly 200 Boers from different backgrounds.
- Led the third group of trekkers out of the Cape.
- He reached Zululand in 1836.
- Dingane asked for land from Zulu chief Dingane.
- Promised them land after recovering his cattle.
- Stolen by a neighbouring Tlokwa chief called Sekonyera.
- Piet Retief tricked Sekonyera and easily recovered the cattle.
- He brought back the cows requested by Dingane from the Tlokwa chief.
- While at the party, Dingane planned and killed Piet Retief, his slaves and 100 men at Matiwane hill.
- He was killed on 6th February 1838 at the age of 57.
- He was killed last in order to witness the death of his commanders.
- He was buried on 21st December 1838.
- Pretorius took over the Boers as a leader after the killing of Piet Retief.

