

## **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA BETWEEN 1867 AND 1910**

### ***South Africa before the discovery of minerals***

Before the mineral Era, the economy of South Africa was weak. Agriculture and pastoralism were the backbone of the economy of the white states.

Wine and wool production and export were the basis of South Africa's economic development

The Boer states depended mainly on cattle ranching (pastoralism) with hardly any exports hence little or no revenue

There was poor communication network. Both OFS and Transvaal were landlocked with no direct access to the sea.

They did not have developed roads, railways, industries and banks to feed the economy of South Africa

The Boer states were poorest and therefore lacked capital for development. They depended on loans from the Cape banking houses.

The economy of South Africa was controlled by the whites mainly the British.

African states were better off than white communities in the interior. They practiced viable agriculture and trade.

African communities like the Zulu, Swazi and Sotho were better off than Boer communities in military strength.

Boer agriculture had initially been hit hard by adverse economic conditions like lack of inputs and machinery.

Urban areas were not all that modern for the Boers had few towns with a small population

The influence of European culture on Africans was limited to those who converted to Christianity.

African society maintained their traditional ways of life based on family and clan system

Raids and counter raids for food, cattle and land for Agriculture were common among the communities.

Africans like the Pedi, Griqua and Tswana were proud of their economy and communities' i.e. had watering areas and grazing land.

Conflicts between the British and Boers to control South Africa existed and this later led to Anglo-Boer wars.

The British condemned racial segregation of the Africans. They took Africans as equals.

## **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

The economic development in South Africa began with the discovery of diamond in Kimberly in 1867 and gold deposits on the Witwatersrand in Transvaal in 1884. The discovery, exploitation and changes brought about by those two minerals in the second half of the nineteenth century in what is referred to as the mineral revolution in South Africa. It transformed the economies of the white states and human relationships throughout South Africa.

## **CHANGES**

The economic development changed the agro-based economy to an industrial economy depending on manufacturing of raw materials to finished products.

Diamond export replaced wool export as the chief export of South Africa. Up to 1,600,000 of diamonds per year was exported.

There was rapid growth of urban settlement notably Kimberley, Cape Town, East London and Johannesburg.

Transport and communication developed in South Africa, bridges, roads, railways and communication lines developed like telegraphs, and telephones.

Railway lines like Delagoa – Transvaal (1887) Natal – Transvaal (1891) Delagoa – Pretoria (1892) and Cape-Rand railways developed.

Water transport such as modern steamers and ships were introduced on rivers such as Vaal, Orange and ships on oceans.

The economy changed from barter economy to monetary one. Many investors brought and invested large sums of capital in buying, owning and exporting minerals.

The numerous mineral prospectors were merged into bigger mining companies such as De Beers, Rand and Robinson.

Many banking institutions were opened e.g. standard bank, orient and the National bank of Orange Free State.

The mines attracted much highly skilled white labour in South Africa needed to operate and manage the mines and mining machinery.

Balance of power was changed as both the cape and Transvaal acquired military superiority over native Africans in and around their frontiers.

Whites became more superior over the Africans thus paving way for the Apartheid policy.

There was educational development as increased revenue enabled the whites to build more schools and expand education for white settlers

The discovery of minerals created employment opportunities to both the whites and Africans thus improving on their standards of living.

There was development of international trade between the whites in South Africa and the outside world.

Commercial agriculture was developed as many plantations were set up thus improved on the economic status of South Africa.

Hospitals were established around the mining centres to treat the white settlers.

## **EFFECTS ON THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA**

### **AFRICANS:**

The discovery of minerals brought both positive and negative effects on the Africans.

Some Africans worked in the mines and industries as casual workers thus improving on their standards of living.

Africans started working for money/ each economy. They were able to send their children to schools

Among the Africans there came up an educated class of people e.g. Nelson Mandela, Albert Luthuli, Walter Sisulu, Oliver Thambi .

There was increased African nationalism as Africans in the mines came together to fight for their freedom.

They were able to form political parties like the South African native congress in 1912 which later became African National congress.

The local market benefited some Africans i.e got where to sell their agricultural produce.

Africans acquired guns although they were of poor quality thus outdated

Negatively there was rural-urban migration as people looked for jobs on towns. A migrant labour system developed.

Families broke up as men overstayed away from their families working in the mines leading to misery and suffering.

Africans lost land especially where minerals were discovered leading to displacement (Griqua land)

Those who were displaced from their land were forced to live in reserves, the living conditions were very poor.

Some Africans lived in dirty slums that surrounded the mines e.g. Soweto characterised by lack of facilities, congestion and poor living conditions

The crime rate in these shanty towns was very high this was due to the high cost of living in the towns.

Africans were discriminated by the whites in employment as there were barred from skilled work and given dirty jobs.

Agriculture declined since youth energetic people went to towns to look for employment opportunities.

Africans traditional leaders lost power as their people didn't respect them since they had no authority.

While supremacy over Africans was confirmed this laid ground for apartheid system.

There was loss of culture and traditional practices as many adopted western cultures

Some even adopted bad European habits like prostitution, smoking, drinking and gambling.

Money became the new symbol of wealth and status but not cows, children and wives as it was before.

There was increased conflict between Africans and Whites that resulted into wars

Africans were no longer dependent on the British for protection as it was before

Harsh laws were introduced to keep Africans as servants. They received low wages and were denied the right to own mines.

## **WHITES**

There was increased Boer Nationalism as they became more proud and arrogant.

The Boers were forced to unite against the British in order to protect their mineral wealth

It led to the rise of powerful leaders like Paul Kruger of Transvaal and Cecil Rhodes who later on influenced the political and economic spheres of South Africa.

The Boers and British states used their increased revenue to provide education to white children by paying teachers and providing scholastic materials.

The whites got skilled jobs in the mines and industries hence improving their standards of living.

They became richer and wealthy than before the mineral discovery.

Their capital investment also increased as they put into a mineral revolution

There was development of international trade between the whites in South Africa and the outside world.

Commercial agriculture was developed improving on the economic status of the white states.

There was development of transport network like roads, bridges and railway lines

Communication network also improved as many telephone lines and telegraphs were put in place.

New ports were built to accommodate the numerous streamer ships which were established

Social infrastructure improved i.e. schools and hospitals came into existence.

Banking institutions were established in many towns such as orient, standard bank and national bank of Orange Free State.

It led to urbanisation of centres like Pretoria, Johannesburg and Vereeniging

There was labour shortage on white farms as Africans ran to work in mines

Many whites especially of British origin (outlanders) were attracted into South Africa

It intensified the scramble and expansionist policy over Africans in South Africa

The British changed their policy of protecting the rights and freedoms of the Africans in South Africa.

Increased Anglo-Boer enmity as they competed for minerals thus delaying the federation plan

It led to Anglo-Boer wars of 1880-81, 1895 and 1899-1902 leading to destruction of property and loss of lives

The Boer nationalism was strengthened i.e. they were determined to maintain their culture and position.

The British attitude to control the whole of South Africa increased and made them more determined to create the union of South Africa.

Increased the white population in the interior thus, land became more expensive especially around the mines

## **THE ANGLO –BOER CONFLICT**

The hostile relationship between the two date back to the British occupation of the cape after the collapse of the Batavian rule (Anglicisation) of the cape.

The Anglicisation of the cape was hated by the Boers who moved into the interior so as to preserve their pure race.

They occupied Natal which was later annexed by the British, then the Boers went as far as Orange Free State and Transvaal.

While in the interior, the Boers discovered minerals e.g. diamonds at Kimberley in 1867 and gold at Witwatersrand in 1884

The British felt that they too needed to enjoy the profits from these mines therefore began interfering with the affairs of the Boers and this increased hostility between the two parties.

In 1880 the two parties fought at Majuba Hills and the British were defeated thus posing a great challenge to their military superiority

The British new government under Gladstone was fed up of war and therefore persuaded the Boers to sign the Pretoria Convention in 1881.

## **THE FIRST ANGLO-BOER WAR TRANSVAAL WAR OF INDEPENDENCE 1880 -81 (GENTLE /WHITE MANS WAR)**

This was the first major war between the British and the Boers in the history of South Africa. This was also known as Transvaal War of Independence against the British.

### **CAUSES OF THE WAR**

The British annexation of Transvaal in 1877 left the Boers grieved, bitter unhappy and more critical of the British policy in South Africa.

The long term disagreement between the British and the Boers as a result of the Anglicisation of the Cape.

Since the days of the Great Trek, the British had kept on following the Boers and constantly regarded them as their subject.

The desire to bring the whole of South Africa under the British control angered the Boers.

The scramble for mineral riches especially diamonds between the British and Boers caused the war.

The failure of Paul Kruger's peace mission to London for Transvaal independence left the Boers with no alternative but to fight.

British land alienation, forced labour and disrespect of Dutch culture in Transvaal where hard core Boers refused to accept the annexation.

The Boers made a solemn vow at a mass congress at Wondersfontein in 1879 to regain their independence.

The character of personalities like Paul Kruger and Cecil Rhodes finally led to war because they were engaged in mobilising their respective forces.

The hoisting of old Transvaal flag by the Boers in 1880 increased their morale of fighting the British.

The poor military record of the British encouraged the Boers to fight them expecting success. The British had been defeated by Cateshwayo at the battle of Isandhlwaiz .

The tax incident when the British sold property of a Boer farmer who had refused to pay taxes.

The British previous annexations of Basutu land and Griqual and West poisoned relations between the two groups

Paul Kruger's influence led to war. He was the president of Transvaal and a symbol of Transvaal nationalism was fiercely opposed to British domination.

Even then, the Boers of Transvaal had been weakened militarily by the Pedi (1861-79) and this encouraged the British to attack them.

## **EFFECTS**

The war left both positive and negative effects on the people of South Africa.

The British lost the war to the Boers at Laing's Nek and Majuba hills.

There were heavy losses of lives and property. It is said that the British lost more people than the Boers during the war.

Economic activities like commercial agriculture and trade were disrupted leading to poverty; famine and starvation.

Loss of cattle caused by war contributed to the general decline of the economy of Transvaal.

It became difficult for both the British and the Boers to trust one another leading to enmity and future wars.

The war increased Boer Nationalism because of their victory over the British. O.F.S vowed to help Transvaal in future.



The war also increased the British imperialism as they nursed the desire for revenge in future i.e. Jameson raid.

The war laid a foundation increased hostilities and tension between the Boers and the British.

The war was a set back to the British federation plan of the South African white states.

The war increased the race for territorial acquisition as the British hurried to establish their supremacy in the interior like Bechuanaland (1885)

The war finally came to an end through the signing of Pretoria treaty of 1881 which brought some relative peace.

According to the terms of Pretoria convention the Boers accepted British over-rule and Transvaal's foreign affairs.

Equal civil rights were extended to all people including the Uitlanders.

There was to be no discrimination to British goods by the Transvaal government.

### **WHY PRETORIA CONVENTION WAS SIGNED**

- To end the long held enmity between the two sides since the British occupation of the cape
- Presence of conflicting political interests, the increasing Boer nationalism and British imperialism
- The first a lasting solution to the existing bickering/enmity.
- To break the sympathy of other Boers in Natal, orange free state and cape colony
- The bring to an end the border conflicts between orange free state, Transvaal and cape
- The discovery and exploitation of diamond wealth had caused unnecessary competition
- The unnecessary competition in trade and commerce and the need to share mineral wealth equally
- The British desire for federation schemes or clear way for closer white union in South Africa
- British fears of the possibility of Boer-Germany-Portuguese co-operation against Britain.

- The presence of increasing Indian population in South Africa alarmed the whites.
- The issue of slavery in all territories in South Africa had not been settled and different perceptions over treatment of non-whites.
- To ensure stable economy by allowing free movement of British goods into Transvaal
- To check on the pending African rebellions and increasing African Nationalism.

## **THE PRETORIA CONVENTION 1881**

This was an understanding that ended the first Anglo-Boer war which was between the British and the Boers.

The treaty was signed on August 1881 in Pretoria, the capital city of Transvaal.

The New British government under a lad stone was fed up with the war and pressed for a peaceful conclusion.

The aim was to try and calm the Boers of Transvaal such that they support the British federation plan.

Paul Kruger and willem Jourbert signed on behalf of the Boers and Lord Evelyn wood on behalf of the British.

## **WHY IT WAS SIGNED**

### **TERMS**

The war was to stop immediately and were to agree to solve future problems amicably.

Transvaal was to maintain self-government in internal affairs while foreign affairs were to remain under the British control.

The civil rights of the Uitlanders were to be protected by the Transvaal Boers

Transvaal Boers were to accept the British flag and respect her majesty the Queen of England as overall ruler.

A British resident officer was to be stationed at Pretoria to look after British interest in South Africa.

Equal rights were to be extended to all people thus slavery was to be stopped on the Africans by the whites.

The British were to look after and protect the Africans against mistreatment especially by the Boers.

Transvaal borders were to be redrawn in order to avoid quarrels between the two sides and friction with neighbouring territories.

The Uitlanders were to be given special consideration i.e participate in government

The Uitlands were to entitled to citizenship after being residents for two years and were to be allowed free entry into Transvaal.

The Boers were to stop discriminating British goods in Transvaal

The British plan for a federation/union was to be immediately abandoned.

## **EFFECTS**

Bothe the Boers and the British did not benefit from the outcome of this treaty . The Boers moved out of the house more discontented.

Transvaal foreign affairs remained in the hands of the British meaning that the Boers lost independence to the British.

The Boers were therefore not contented with the new colonial position.

If made the Boers of Transvaal more stubborn and determined to resist British rule in South Africa.

If led to the rise of Afrikaner / Boer Nationalism i.e the Boers became more solid and united in order to defend their values in South Africa.

They even started befriending other European countries like Germany and Portugal

Kruger rejected the British plan to extend the railway and road network from the cape to Transvaal via Natal to Maputo

The Boers gained control of the internal affairs of Transvaal this lessened on the hostility between the two.

The friendship between Orange Free State and Transvaal was strengthened.

There was a rise of a new generation of war monger e.g. Willem Jourbert and Paul Kruger

Transvaal became rich because of charging high transit fees on the British goods.

Led to the rise of Cecil Rhodes who was determined to silence the Boers. A lot of property was lost during the conflict thus weakening the economy. The Boer plan of federating South African white states came to a standstill.

The Boers once again began interfering in the native affairs of i.e. Zulu politics by enthroning Dimizulu replacing his exiled father Cateshwayo. It set a new stage for more Anglo-Boer conflicts such as the Jameson raid and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Anglo-Boer war.

### **THE JAMESON AID (1895)**

The Jameson raid was an armed raid planned by Cecil Rhodes and carried out by Dr. Jameson with about 500 of Rhodes's soldiers from Botswana into Transvaal with the aim of inciting an uprising by the Uitlanders to overthrow the Boer government so as to justify British intervention and control of Transvaal.

John Cecil Rhodes the rich British cape prince minister was the chief planner of the raid. According to his plan the British were to overthrow Paul Kruger forcefully.

### **CAUSES**

The major reason of the raid was to bring Transvaal into the union of South Africa under the British control due to British imperialism. Increasing differences and worsening relations between the British and Boers since the days of the great trek.

Paul Kruger's militant resistance to British imperialism and the Boer desire for independence (Economically and diplomatically). Rhodes desire to gain control over Transvaal's gold mineral wealth by incorporating it into British Empire.

Kruger built a railway link with Delagoa Bay which made Transvaal stronger and threatened British interest in South Africa

Rhodes was encouraged to secretly plan and organise the raid by chamberlain a colonial secretary and Sir Hercules Robinson British Commissioner.

The British continued following the Boer wherever they went increased tension rivalry, mistrust leading to the raid. The British had regarded the Boers as their subjects for a long time hence leading to the raid.

The British desire to revenge for their defeat in Majuba hills by the Boers resulted into the raid. The smuggling of fire arms into the republic of Transvaal by Cecil Rhodes to incite a rebellion among the Uitlanders caused panic. The British annexation of Bechuanaland (Botswana) in 1884 provided fertile ground for the Jameson raid.

The formation of the British South African company to promote British colonial interests set the stage for the Jameson raid. The British raided the republic because of the increasing fear of a powerful Transvaal republic economically and politically.

Paul Kruger's government was accused of being weak and corrupt. Kruger's mistreatment of the British people (Uitlanders) living in Transvaal led to the raid. The insulting of the Uitlanders as mineral thieves, misfits, outcasts etc. The subjection of Uitlanders to unfair trials/kangaroo/military courts but not judicially

The denial of uitlanders freedom of movement within Transvaal. The removal of voting rights from the Uitlanders until 14 years of stay in Transvaal. The denial of profitable business contract/deals to the Uitlanders and over taxation policy.

The forceful imposition of Dutch education system to the Uitlanders children. Denial of Uitlanders citizenship rights and stopping them from speaking English publically in Transvaal. The scramble for South Africa among some other European powers like Germany and Portugal intensified the raid. It was largely as a result of the continued breakdown of Anglo-Boer peace talks to settle their differences peacefully.

### **WHY THE BRITISH LOST (FAILURE OF THE RAID)**

There was poor planning and co-ordination as Rhodes was over ambitious that he quickly wanted to achieve his vision. There was lack of full support from the British imperial government in London coupled with limited funds and personnel. Jameson's leadership skills were lacking, he was a medical doctor who was impatient and rushed his decisions irrespective of the consequences.

Besides he had underestimated the strength of the Boers that he matched with a small British force against the big size of the Boer soldiers.

Sir Joseph Chamberlin the British colonial secretary and his high commissioner Sir Robinson just orally supported the project.

Dr. Jameson ambitionless i.e he stupidly moved into attack the Boers before the official authorisation by Cecil Rhodes. The failure to smuggle guns into Transvaal and incite a rebellion within the Uitlanders frustrated the project.

There was breakdown in communication between Rhodes (Cape) and Jameson (Johannesburg). Cecil Rhodes had changed the idea but could not communicate to Jameson. The failure of the British soldiers to cut off the Pretoria telegraphic wires and instead cut the Cape wires. The confusion somewhat led to the leaking of information to the Republic of Transvaal regarding the looming attack.

Paul Kruger and the Boers were militarily equipped than the British under Dr. Jameson. Paul Kruger was still so popular and well supported by the masses and there was the growing Afrikaner nationalism. The Boer republic had built a strong economy and was very rich to sustain any uprising.

The interests of the Uitlanders differed i.e. they were more interested in economic and financial concessions rather than political power. The Uitlanders were not sufficiently angry enough to rise against Transvaal. They were so divided since they were separated on origins and social classes some wanted self-government yet Rhodes wanted federation of the whole of South Africa.

Loss of morale by the British when Jameson was captured together with fellow revolters at Deinkop.

## **EFFECTS**

The British raiders were shamefully defeated by the Boers and Jameson himself arrested by Paul Kruger's forces. This worsened the already bad relations between the Boers and British. This later ended up in the second Anglo-Boer war 1899-1902. The raid ruined all prospects of the federation for some time because it aggravated the already bad relationship between the British and Boers.

The Boer colonies of Orange Free State and Transvaal entered into a close military alliance and began arming themselves with the German and Portuguese support. Cecil Rhodes resigned as a prime minister of the Cape colony and as head of the British South African company. The raid damaged Britain's international image and relations because she was seen as a bully and was isolated internationally.

The German Kaiser William II sent a telegram to Kruger congratulating him on defeating the British raid. German behaviour towards Transvaal alarmed and

made Britain more determined to protect her interests in South Africa. It strengthened Boer nationalism as the orange free colony and Transvaal were drawn closer as both had suffered British imperialism.

Paul Kruger became more popular and he was re-elected in 1898 as president of Transvaal. The colonial secretary Joseph Chamberlain apologised to Paul Kruger in writing regretting the incident. The raid spoiled Cecil Rhodes's backing from his old friend Jan Hofmeyr a moderate Boer leader.

Sir Hercules Robinson was replaced by Sir Alfred Milner as the new British high commissioner of the Cape in 1897. British desire to avenge on the Jameson's defeat increased and this led to the formation of the British South African Association.

Paul Kruger's stand towards the Uitlanders strengthened and continued being strict on them. The Ndebele who had been angered by Rhodes' occupation of their land took advantage of the confusion to rebel.

## **THE SECOND ANGLO BOER WAR (1899-1902)**

The second Anglo-Boer war of 1899-1902 was the second major conflict (war) between the British and the Boers. The first Anglo-Boer war was the Transvaal war of independence fought in 1880. The second war is also referred to as a white man's war because Africans did not fight. The British and the Boers considered it an all-white affair. Both sides did not allow the Africans to bear arms though they assisted in other ways (as carriers, transport drivers).

### **CAUSES**

The long period of misunderstanding, disagreements, suspicion and rivalry between the British and the Boers. The persistent British intention to form a federation of white states in South Africa created tension between the two. The discovery of gold at Witwatersrand in 1884 led to increased British desire to have a share in this mineral. The British desire to offset the humiliation of their defeat in the first Anglo-Boer war and the failure of the Jameson raid.

The British attempt to follow up and surround the Boer republics of Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.

The age of scramble for South Africa among European powers such as Portugal and Germany intensified the conflicts i.e. the British feared that the Boers may ally with the Germans.

The British formation of South African Association to protect their rights. The association exaggerated the Boer threat.

Joseph chamberlain the British colonial secretary believed in war as the only way to revive British image, and supremacy. As a champion of British imperialism, chamberlain appointed Sir Alfred Milner to fulfil the British interests in South Africa. It was as a result of the economic war between the British and the Boers thus scramble for mineral riches i.e Diamonds and Gold.

The Boers were determined to defend their hard won economic and political independence under Paul Kruger.

Formation of a joint military co-operation between Orange Free State and Transvaal as a way to prepare for war. The re-election of Paul Kruger as president of Transvaal caused excitement among the Boers who were confident of winning any war.

Paul Kruger constructed a railway line into Portuguese Mozambique cutting off trade between the British and Transvaal.

Kruger's closure of all roads leading to the cape angered the British. Besides, he failed to punish a Boer who had killed a Uitlander.

Denial of political economic and civil rights to the Uitlanders i.e they were denied to speak English publically and disfranchised.

The Uitlanders were over taxed and discouraged from trade more so oppressed from courts of law (tried by kangaroo courts).

They were insulted as outlanders (out casts) mineral thieves and refusal to give them business contracts and rights to citizenship.

Sir Alfred Milner's stationing of troops near Transvaal borders with Natal alarmed the Boers.

Kruger's demand to the British to withdraw troops from the borders of Transvaal within as hours made war inevitable.

## **EFFECTS ON THE PEOPLES OF SOUTH AFRICA**

### **AFRICANS**

The British withdrew from their support of protecting human rights for the non-whites e.g. blacks, coloured and Indians. Africans lost hope of getting back their independence as they lost land and were disarmed by Baden Powell.



The road to apartheid was cleared and Africans were to suffer racial segregation i.e. lost their voting rights. African mineral workers suffered greatly as they were punished for desertment.

Many Africans were displaced as they ran for safety to other areas that were peaceful. Africans were restricted in their movement by the introduction of pass books.

Some Africans were pushed into reserve which later became Bantustans. They became poor and were exploited.

Many areas became depopulated because many people died during fighting. Economic activities like Agriculture and trade were disrupted during the war which led to famine starvation and outbreak of diseases.

African nationalism was boosted especially with the formation of political parties like ANC (African National Congress)

## **WHITES**

The Boers were totally defeated leading to the fall of Bloemfontein and Pretoria to the British.

Trading and industrial activities were disrupted by the war leading to famine and poverty. The war laid a foundation for white supremacy over non-white races in South Africa (Apartheid)

The Boers lost independence as they were placed under the British rule, but some of the Boers resorted to guerrilla warfare.

Creation of concentration camps where women, children and old Boer civilians were kept and became prisoners of war.

In the concentration camps, there were extreme hardships, starvation, diseases thus increasing misery and suffering.

The war led to the end of old generation of leaders in South Africa e.g. Paul Kruger of Transvaal who fled to Europe where he died in 1904. It ushered in a new generation of democratic leaders e.g. Hertzog, Botha, Smuts, and Lord Kitchener etc.

There was destruction of much property buildings and farms which greatly weakened South Africa's economy.

There was high loss of lives with 1400 killed through fighting on both sides and 22,000 Boer civilians killed through diseases and starvation.

In spite of losing the war militarily the peace of Vereeniging gave Boers important concessions. The war led to the signing of the 1092 Vereeniging peace treaty with the following terms

- Dutch and English languages were to be given equal status as official languages
- Britain agreed to compensate the Boers for the war damages
- Boer prisoners were to be released and pardoned
- Britain was to offer the Boers 3 million pounds for economic recovery
- Free trade was to be conducted among the whites
- Reconciliation and peace were to be strengthened among the whites
- Both the British and Boers were to have equal status
- Cleared way for the 1908 draft union constitution and 1910 South Africa act of union.

## **VEREENIGING PEACE TREATY 1902**

The peace of Vereeniging was the peace treaty or agreement signed between the British and the Boers to end the Anglo-Boer war of 1899 – 1902.

It was signed by the commanders of both sides at the town of Vereeniging. Since the war had been destructive and costly to both sides, they decided to end it through compromise or negotiation.

## **WHY IT WAS SIGNED**

The need to end the Anglo-Boer conflicts which had resulted into the South African war of 1899-1902. The need to forge an economic corporation among the whites in terms of trade, commerce and free movement of goods and services. The discovery of minerals had created unnecessary competition, rivalry, jealousy and mistrust.

The long history of misunderstanding that had existed between the two since the British occupation of the cape. Restrictions of free trade in Transvaal and the British were forced to pay a lot of money when using the Transvaal railway. The urgent need by both the British and Boers to agree to share the economic riches that had come as a result of mineral discovery.

The question of balance of power in South Africa had not been addressed by both parties. To look into the issue of federating South Africa which had been dropped following the failure of the Jameson raid.

The two white states wanted to rehabilitate the economies to bring them back to their normal sector.

To find an answer to the question of white closer unity, genuine peace and the harmonious stay in South Africa. The meeting was to answer the question of how to treat the non-white especially the blacks.

There was also need to have a common leader in the white community in order to avoid duplicating services. The question of national languages had not been answered thus whether English or Boer language was to be used.

The meeting was designed to determine who was to be a master of the South African politics. The check on the increasing Indian population which was constantly demanding for political rights. The organisers wanted to compensate the Boers for what had been damaged during the 1899 – 1902 Anglo-Boer war.

#### **TERM/PROVISIONS OF THE PEACE TREATY.**

All the four republic of Transvaal, natal Orange Free State and the cape agreed to end the war with immediate effect. Transvaal and O.F.S colonies agreed to become British colonies therefore they lost their independence.

Accordingly the British promised the two republics responsible self-governance in future as soon as the situation normalised.

The Boers were to accept the hoisting of the British flag and to recognise her majesty the Queen of England as their head.

The Boers were to stop discriminating against British goods and trade was to be made free. The British were to give 3 million pounds to the Boers as compensation and 35 million pounds as development loan to rehabilitate the Boer destroyed economy.

The Boers were to keep their guns so as to defend themselves against the hostile Africans. Both the Boers and British were to remain equal as white's accordingly English and Dutch languages were to be official.

The two groups agreed to withdraw their support of protecting African rights and freedoms. Both the British and Boers agreed to implement the policy of white racial segregation against the non-whites.

They agreed to remove all rights and privileges from Africans according to which Africans were not to be taxed, to have guns and to have access to good economic resources.

The British agreed to release all prisoners of war (Boers) and pardon all those who still had fire arms. All Africans who were in reserves were to remain prisoners until further notice.

The Africans who had deserted their work during the war were to be punished and those holding arms were to be disarmed.

## **EFFECTS**

The two independent Boer republics of Transvaal and Orange Free State lost their independence and became British colonies.

South Africa was placed in the hands of whites since they were declared as the true citizens of the country. The Boers felt happy as they got almost all what they had longed for e.g. denial of African rights.

English and Afrikaans languages were put at the same status because the two agreed to remain equal.

It strengthened Boer Nationalism and led to formation of Afrikaans political parties which won elections in O.F.S and Transvaal.

Future differences between the Boers and British were to be solved through dialogue and negotiations but not war. It was a foundation upon which other treaties were conducted e.g. the national convention of 1908 and 1910 act of union.

It destroyed possible German and Portuguese intrusion in South Africa's politics. The Boers' economy was boosted by the British extension of large sums of money to them i.e. 35 million pounds as development loans.

It ended the war and restored peace as the two parties came to a negotiating table. It gave birth to new leaders like Louis Botha (Transvaal) Jan Smuts (Cape) and James Hertzog (Orange Free State)

It prepared the background for racial segregation because the British totally gave up the idea of protecting African rights. There was confirmed loss of African independence as they were left out in the negotiations and discussions.

It left the Africans inferior both politically, economically and militarily as those who kept arms were disarmed. It increased African nationalism leading to formation of political parties i.e. ANC in 1912.

Africans became prisoners in their own country as pass laws were intensified and land grabbed from them by whites. Africans were disenfranchised especially in Transvaal and Orange Free State making them second class citizens.

It led to African uprisings against the white's e.g. Bambata rose against the British in 1906.

### **THE NATIONAL CONVENTION 1908**

The National convention was a meeting of representatives of four colonies to prepare for a closer union. It was to decide on an acceptable formula and draw up a draft constitution for the union.

The delegates met at Durban in Natal from 12<sup>th</sup> October to 5<sup>th</sup> November 1908 then transferred to Cape Town from 12<sup>th</sup> November 1908 to 3<sup>rd</sup> February 1909.

### **WHY IT WAS CALLED**

It was to present and discuss a new constitution of the British and Boers in South Africa. To stop the Anglo –Boer wars and find the lasting solution for the existing enmity.

The signing of the Vereeniging treaty in 1902 which ended hostility opened way for reconciliation. In 1903 customs union removed economic barriers for a closer economic co-operation.

The Boers were now dominating most parts of South Africa apart from Natal which was still under English speaking whites.

The change of government in Britain i.e. the conservatives were replaced by the liberals (1906). The liberals conciliated with the Afrikaners.

The replacement of Alfred Milner with Lord Selbourne as high commissioner. He was more understanding and ready to negotiate with the Boers.

The departure of hard liners like Cecil Rhodes (1902) and Paul Kruger (1904) paved way for the convention. The coming of peace loving states men like Jameson, Merriman (British) and Hertzog, Smuts, Botha (Boers)

The need to have a common policy towards Africans and Indian which could be solved if they were united. The need for closer economic co-operation i.e inter-colonial railway and customs union.

To reduce on the friction between the Africans and Boers over boundary problems e.g. that of Moshesh and O.F.S

To create a spirit of statesmanship and nationalism among the whites to prevent the possibility of another Anglo-Boer war.

The need by the white state to dominate the affairs of South Africa and isolate Africans in all spheres of life.

To pave way for the final unity of the two white states in order to reduce administration costs of running the entire country.

To determine the nature and the rights of voting among the various races in S .Africa. To discuss the issue of national language which would be acceptable to white races.

Fear of the possibility of German-Boer and Boer-Portuguese alliance against the British. To fix the type of government and clearly define the leadership question.

## **EFFECTS**

The convention drafted a constitution for the union which was confirmed by the British Government.

It unanimously agreed to make English and Afrikaans equal languages. The orange free colony was renamed orange free state and four colonies became provinces.

It agreed on a unitary form of government favoured by the Boers to the loose federal one preferred by the British.

One parliament was provided for the union and this parliament was divided into two houses thus the upper house (senate) and lower house (house of assembly)

The upper house (senate) was to stay for 10 years while lower house was to stay for 5 years then re-elected. The monarch of England was to be the overall head of the union. The governor general was to represent the monarch in South Africa and had to be a man.

Governor General was to be helped by an elected prime minister and the prime minister was to be helped by 10 ministers.

The union capital was divided into three: Parliament to be at Cape Colony, Judiciary at Bloemfontein and executive at Pretoria.

It resulted in the act of union of South Africa by which the four colonies merged into one United States (union of South Africa)

It provided for totally separate political, economic and social arrangements for whites and blacks.

It laid a foundation for apartheid policy in South Africa. The British abandoned the responsibility of protecting the non-whites.

Existing political rights of Africans and coloured in the Cape were to be very much reduced in the union. The Africans were to be second class citizens while the Europeans were to attain first class citizenship.

It confirmed the removal of voting rights of Africans and exclusion from the union government.

The British northern territories of Rhodesia, Botswana and Lesotho were to be part of the union in future.

Recognition was made of non-white voters in the Cape Province but parliamentary membership was limited to whites.

It ended the Anglo-Boer conflicts since the two former enemies then became friends.

The national convention made the Dutch and British races to be equal and they started dominating the politics of South Africa minister of the new unitary government.

***Note: The terms or proposals of the 1908 National convention were the same terms to be confirmed and launched in the South African Act of union in 1910.***

## **THE 1910 ACT OF UNION**

The union of South Africa was the joining together of the white states of South Africa under one national parliament through a legal agreement (Act of union).

Four states two of which were British the Cape Colony and Natal and two Boer states Transvaal and O.F.S united together into one union.

It was passed in the British parliament into an act on 20<sup>th</sup> September 1909 and on 31<sup>st</sup> May the constitution started working officially.

### **WHY THE UNION WAS FORMED**

British desire to incorporate South Africa into the British Empire. They regarded South Africa as their colony.

They wanted the white states to unite against the blacks possibly rebelling against the whites though blacks had no such plans.

Apart from the Africans, there was need to have a common policy against the Indians who were becoming a political problem because of increased numbers.

They wanted to combine resources in order to strengthen their economy and lower the administration costs. The British needed to preserve their colony in South Africa from rival European powers especially Germany.

The need to determine the common racial policy against the Africans and other non-whites. To settle leaders' problem and the issue of the national languages since the two groups were at the same status.

To end the long term enmity among the whites since the days of the British occupation of South Africa and the Great Trek. To provide permanent solutions to the root causes of the social, economic and political problems in South Africa.

The signing of Vereeniging treaty of 1902 which ended the hostility between the British and Boers opened way for reconciliation.

It was to avoid competition especially in the field of trade and commerce between the British and Boers. The granting of independence to Transvaal in 1906 and O.F.S in 1908 by the British convinced the Boers to join the union.

The departure of hardliners like Paul Kruger in 1904 and Rhodes (1902) and emergence of co-operative leaders like Alfred Milner, Botha and Smuts created way for a union.



To check on the increasing Boer nationalism in Transvaal which threatened the British interest. The formation of common railway services under one authority in 190 encouraged economic co-operation.

This was later followed by the customs union in 1906 aimed at using common tariffs against foreign traders. The Boer landslide victories in the post-independence period boosted the morale of the Boers to join the union.

The National convention of 1908 advocated for a large political union for the white races.

## **TERMS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION ACT OF UNION**

The terms of the union were under leadership, voting, language, position of the non-whites, distribution of towns as well as the status of South Africa's neighbours.

### **1). Leadership / Government**

- The British government was to head the union hence solving the issue of leadership
- The union was to be headed by the Governor –General appointed by the British government
- There was to be an elected prime minister to help the governor general.
- There were to be ten ministers appointed or chosen from either house of the parliament to help the prime minister.

### **2). Parliament**

- One parliament was proposed for the union with the lower and upper chambers
- The lower house members were to serve for five years then re-elected
- The upper house senate was to serve for 10 years then re-elected.
- The lower house members were to discuss and make laws in parliament
- The upper house was to approve and pass laws in parliament.

### **3). Towns**

- The four former states/towns were to become provinces of South Africa
- Each province was to cater for its social, economic, health, powers and education needs
- Bloemfontein was to be judicial capital

- Cape town was to be the parliamentary headquarters of union government.
- Pretoria was to become the executive capital of the union government.

#### **4). Equality and language**

- There was to be equality among the white races
- Both the British and the Boers were to forgive each other for their past mistakes
- Each province was to be under a union administration appointed by the union government
- English and Dutch languages were to be of equal status/official languages. In 1926 Afrikaans replaced Dutch.

#### **5). Voting**

- The franchise (right to vote) was limited to adult European males only
- Generally Africans were not supposed to vote
- Only rich/educated Africans living in the British cape and Natal colonies were to vote/ to be voted for.

#### **6). Position of the Africans**

- African position in South Africa were to be relegated to second class citizens.
- A white missionary was to be nominated to represent the African interest.
- The British were to remain responsible for Basutoland, Swazi and Botswana/ high commission territories.
- Africans were not to sit in the union parliament/restricted to only whites.
- African interests and rights were to be ignored in the new South Africa.
- There was to be a supreme court/provincial and district courts.

### **EFFECTS OF THE ACT OF UNION**

It became a working tool that laid a foundation of South African politics to be played by the whites only.

It laid a constitutional basis that promoted racist policies i.e. it laid a background for apartheid policy. It showed that although the Boers had been defeated in 1899 -1902, they remained a political force in South Africa. It was a

death-blow to the non-whites since thereafter, were restricted collectively and constitutionally.

The union ended the long term enmity among the whites and laid a basis for reconciliation. It officially, solved the language problem by recognising both English and Dutch as official languages.

The union put the white minority in a dominant position until 1994 when South Africa attained her majority rule. The whites achieved peace and harmony as it provided a lasting solution to their existing problems.

Whites achieved economic co-operation through trade, customs union and common inter colonial railway. Whites exploited economic resources, minerals, land, labour and gained greater wealth.

Whites dominated key positions in the civil service, police, army education and mining industry. There was racial equality among the whites and they gained voting rights and the rights to defend themselves.

Africans were blocked by the whites as far as participation in South Africa's political affairs was concerned. They lost their voting rights and any hope of regaining their independence as they were disarmed and left with no defence.

Africans lost their land to the whites and were later displaced and dispossessed. They were pushed into reserves where they led a miserable life, diseases, overcrowding starvation and death.

Africans were subjected to providing cheap labour with horrible labour conditions. Africans became poor, under developed backward leading to poor standards of living.

African interests were either ignored or betrayed, their culture and values were undermined and they were subjected to racial segregation.

Early African nationalists came up to challenge the horrible situation e.g. Dr. J.T. Jabavu, Reverend L. Dube, Pixley Seme Isaka and Solomon Plaatje.

The early African nationalists played a leading role in the formation of political parties like ANC and PAC in an attempt to struggle for independence.

## **THE RISE OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA.**

Nationalism simply refers to the devotion to one's nation or the movement to struggle for independence from foreign control. It is a strong feeling of love and pride in one's own country.

Afrikaner nationalism refers to the struggle staged by all Dutch speaking people of South Africa to defend their cherished values and interest in South Africa.

They devoted themselves to preserving their culture, religion and language from any external influence while maintaining their benefit in racial superiority.

## **CAUSES OF THE RISE OF BOER NATIONALISM**

The long held hatred between the British and the Boers since the days of British occupation and the Great trek. The Boers evolved Afrikaans as a separate language. They wanted to establish a distinct Afrikaner society, culture and language.

Disadvantage of small numbers (fear of being wiped out as a minority race. The constant fear of threat of more numerous Africans influenced them.

They were drawn together by the threat posed by the Xhosa during the kaffir wars. This laid a foundation for future Boer unity.

Boer opposition to British rule helped reinforce Boer sense and pride in their culture language and religion which they sought to preserve.

Boers wanted to maintain complete political and social segregation between whites and non-whites. The Boers developed a growing sense of nationalism based on the discovery and exploitation of mineral wealth. It gave them means to resist British influence.

The aggressive British desire to control South Africa's mineral wealth and the 'road to the North' strengthened Boer feeling of nationalism.

The British annexation of Griqualand/Kimberly diamond mines angered the Orange Free State supported by Transvaal. The British annexation of Transvaal promoted Boer unity and identity.

Boer defeat of the British at the battle of Majuba hills reinforced pride in Boer nationalism.

Feeling of being persecuted by the British strength and increased Boer nationalism. British refusal to grant Transvaal full independence in the Pretoria convention and after the treaty of London in 1884.

The Jameson raid organised by Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jameson which attempted to overthrow Transvaal government but failed united Boer opposition.

The 1899-1902 Anglo-Boer war and death of Boer women and children in war camps stimulated Boer nationalism. The coming to power of Paul Kruger and Joubert fought for a pure Boer rule and called for Boer racism and superiority.

The congratulatory message from Kaiser William II of Germany to Paul Kruger after capturing Jameson boosted Afrikaner nationalism. The brutal actions of General Roberts during the second Anglo-Boer war such as scorched earth policy and setting up concentration camps deepened Afrikaner nationalism.

The favourable terms of the Vereeniging peace treaty of 1902 encouraged Afrikaner nationalism. The restoration of self-government to ex-Boer republic Transvaal in 1906 and Orange Free State in 1907. The formation of Afrikaner political parties in Transvaal and Orange Free State such as Het Volk and Oranje Unie party.

1910 union of South Africa and formation of the national party confirmed Afrikaner nationalism.

### **THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL PARTY IN PROMOTING AFRIKANER NATIONALISM.**

It was pioneered by Hertzog as the South African nationalist party. As an Afrikaner party, it wanted an Afrikaner led government of South Africa. It also wanted South Africa to become a republic and not to be under the British monarchy.

It united all the Boers of South Africa into a national Boer movement. Promoted Boer language (Afrikaans) culture and literature. It led to emergence of key extreme Boer nationalist leaders such as Malan, Verwoerd, Vorster and P.W. Botha.

The party was willing to tolerate equality between English and Afrikaner whites but opposed to dominance of English over Afrikaans (language)

It favoured South Africa's neutrality in the Second World War hence opposed South Africa's (Smuts) involvement in the war. It advocated for apartheid –separate development along racial lines for each race to develop separately along its own characteristics and pace.

In 1919, Smuts' South African party merged with the English Unionist party and won the 1924 elections with Herzog's South African nationalist party as opposition.

Hertzog's national party merged with Smut's South African party to form the united party (1933). The united party won the 1933 and 1938 elections beating the purified national party and dominion party.

The national party won 1948 election with Malan as prime minister and the party grew stronger and stronger.

Malan was replaced by Strydom 1954-1958 and Strydom by Verwoerd in 1958. The party won the 1961 elections. The national party under Dr. Verwoerd introduced systematic legalisation of policy of apartheid i.e creation of Transkei as the first Bantustan.

Verwoerd organised a referendum which changed South Africa's constitution replaced the Queen as head of state with a president hence became a republic. He led South Africa out of commonwealth. He was assassinated in 1966 and replaced by Vorster.

The national party carried out brutal suppression of African anti-apartheid resistance e.g. arrest of Nelson Mandela.

The national party due to internal and external pressure introduced reforms leading to dismantling of apartheid and takeover of government through democratic elections by ANC (1994)

The government of national unity was led by Nelson Mandela and Thabo Mbeki and F.D Klerk as first and second vice presidents respectively.

## **THE APARTHEID POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA.**

Apartheid is an Afrikaner word which means 'separateness' in this context, it refers to racial segregation and separate development along ethnic lines.

Apartheid was the belief by the white racist government in the territorial separation of Europeans and Bantu and provision of areas which must serve as a national homes for different Bantu societies.

Initially, apartheid was meant to separate English speaking people from Boers but later it developed into a racial policy separating whites from non-whites.

This policy was intended to enhance white domination and supremacy in the politics of South Africa. The architects included people like Dr. D.F Malan, Dr Verwoerd and Vorster by the Afrikaner university professors and supported by laws.

The policy had several harsh laws/ regulations called acts which limited African rights and freedoms. It involved introducing separate facilities for different races such as Banks, beaches, education, health, transport etc.

The policy was adopted as official policy for the government in 1948 under the national party led by Dr. Malan. It was maintained by his successors namely strydom 1954-58, Verwoerd 1958-65 B.J Voster then F.Botha until 1994 when it officially come to an end (F.W.D Clerk)

### **WHY IT WAS INTRODUCED**

The Boers believed they were the divinely chosen superior race-hence they wanted to preserve the purity of the white race. The influence of the Dutch reformed church (DRC) which preached Boer superiority and that Africans were born doomed and cursed.

The desire to ensure white monopoly over the newly found wealth in South Africa particularly diamonds and gold. The whites wanted to ensure cheap migrant labour for mines, industries farms and domestic work to be offered by blacks.

The whites wanted to preserve their political, economic and social control and the benefits that such control would bring. It was introduced by Dr. Malan in 1948 as a formed fixed government policy to tighten segregation policy.

The whites felt insecure because they were minority race and the blacks far outnumbered them.

In 1947, the Indians of natal signed a joint declaration of co-operation with ANC such unity threatened Boer existence. After achieving military supremacy over non-whites, the whites, through many laws introduced political and economic control to ensure their security

They feared that giving non-whites rights, privileges and equality would undermine their delegate socio-economic and political supremacy. The whites also hoped that if Africans were divided some would become allies of the whites.

To separate the two races and avoid mixing in order to promote separate development.

To promote white enslavement of the Africans by placing them in Bantustans and restricting their movement.

To isolate Africans from participation in the national politics of South Africa i.e removal of voting rights from them.

The liberalism of the British settlers towards the blacks and other non-whites like recognising black workers union could not be tolerated.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> world war aroused African nationalism by making the natives move politically aware, scared the Afrikaners.

The fear of communism which had spread to some parts of capitalist's world and had made some of the poor whites embrace it.

Creation of Bantustans as a system of internal decolonisation and fool the Africans that they were independent.

To avoid competition between Africans and whites over employment opportunities avoid competition for jobs

To disarm the Africans and leave them defenceless in order to facilitate land grabbing.

To weaken African nationalism and threats i.e to crush the impending African rebellions.

### **APPLICATION /MANIFESTATION OF APARTHEID.**

The white government in South Africa introduced several laws that systematically enforced apartheid (separation) i. separated the various races and greatly restricted Africans physically, economically and socially.

### **EDUCATION**

In the field of education, the whites designed a separated and inferior system of education for Africans and other non-whites.

The government took over from missionaries the responsibility of African education after the Bantu education act of 1965.



Government was to design the nature content, quality and type of education for Africans. The kind of education given to the blacks was to prepare them for inferior jobs as labourers

African Bantu languages were to be used as a medium of instruction in their institution up to the 8<sup>th</sup> year.

Native mother language (tongue) was to be extended gradually to secondary schools and training colleges.

English and Africans were to be taught mainly for purposes of interaction with the whites especially in employment.

Manual work, skills and agricultural lessons were taught in African schools in order to equip them for future life.

Higher education for Africans in urban areas was discouraged including schools for Africans. Africans were taught by inferior teachers who were not qualified even exams were inferior.

A department for Bantu education was set up in 1966 to promote and teach ethnic groups about their traditions. Africans were prohibited from being able to join universities like Natal and Cape Town.

## **EMPLOYMENT**

Skilled and semi-skilled employment was reserved for whites only Africans were restricted to working as unskilled workers. Africans were prohibited from being employed as skilled workers in urban areas.

They were not to belong to same workers union with the whites. They were denied the right for collective and organised bargaining. They were discouraged from having organised consultations with employers over wages.

African workers were hired and fired at will by their masters hence job insecurity. Africans working in towns were prohibited from staying with their families.

In 1953, the native labour act was in acted and it made strikes and trade unions illegal.

## **LAND**

Africans were restricted from residing outside their districts but were allowed to stay away when working for European.

South Africa was divided into white and non-white areas by the land act 1913 productive land was provided for whites i.e. 87% while 13% of unproductive land was given to the majority Africans.

Later the government created homeland through Bantu self-government act 1959 and these were called Bantustan.

Some Africans were not allowed to stay in urban areas but those who were allowed were to stay in slums of these prime cities.

Africans were limited to staying in areas they were not resident in or employed for up to 72 hours.

The number of Africans allowed to live in white areas was controlled through the native urban act of 1923.

## **SOCIAL**

Laws were passed to segregate social activities and contacts like the prohibition of mixed marriages between whites and blacks. The immorality act 1950 banned sexual relations /physical love between whites and non-whites.

Africans were not to share the same stadiums, hospitals and recreation facilities with the whites.

## **POLITICS.**

Africans were denied political independence and freedom i.e lacked fair representation in parliament.

They were removed from the common voters roll and therefore were not allowed to vote or to be voted for. There was banning of political gathering and freedom of association was limited.

Political parties like ANC and PAC were not allowed. Any body found participating in these political activities was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

Political leaders who tried to resist apartheid e.g. Nelson Mandela, Luthuli etc. were arrested and imprisoned.

Some innocent Africans were either arrested and others killed as they were fighting for their freedom e.g. Steve Biko

Riots were declared unlawful and anybody arrested was prosecuted.

Lack of freedom of press as black newspapers like “the world” was banned.

Lack of privacy as police officers could search African homes any time of their wish.

### **PASS BOOK/SYSTEM**

The government introduced a national identity card. The pass book system which restricted movement of Africans. By these pass laws, the pass book symbolised a receipt, residential pass, curfew pass and certificate from their employer.

Africans had to first obtain permission of their local labour officer before seeking employment in urban centres.

Police officers could demand for pass books at any time.

By these pass laws Africans were not allowed to move in their country without a passbook with detailed description.

Every African over the age of 19 years male or female had to carry a pass or reference book.

In 1952 all persons had to possess an identity card on which their race was written.

### **AFRICAN REACTION TO APARTHEID**

Apartheid was introduced in South Africa. In 1910 after the Act of union and it became an official policy in 1948. It was resisted by the Africans in the following ways.

There was mobilisation of Africans in mass movements e.g. in 1912 the South African native congress was formed to defend the rights of Africans.

The use of mass media to decampaign apartheid such as radios and newspapers e.g. ANC founded and ran a newspaper called Abantu –Batho (the people

They mobilised funds from foreign donors and other Africans tales to facilitate anti-apartheid activities.

Opened training grounds and military bases in frontline states like Zambia, Uganda, Tanzania and Algeria.

They used music, dance and drama to sensitise the people and criticise apartheid through artists like Brenda Fassie, Lucky Dube, Yvone Chakachaka.

The use of literature in journals, magazines /novels like mine boy, cry the beloved city, no easy walk to freedom.

They appealed to organisations such as OAU, EEC and UNO for support and at the same time sanctions against South Africa.

They formed anti-apartheid movements like the Black Consciousness Movement of Steve Biko, Black Allied workers union.

They staged defiance campaigns i.e. defied places marked “whites only” in demand for the removal of repressive laws e.g. pass laws.

They adopted outstanding methods like strikes civil disobedience, boycotts and complete refusal to co-operate with the government e.g. Bus and potato boycotts.

Students and youth formed organisation to oppose the racial policies like the South African youth congress and the national union of South African students.

Africans killed whites and used acts of violence and sabotage such as bombing places they emphasised that Africa was for Africans.

They attacked government installations which were expressions of apartheid like parks, beaches and recreation centres.

They rejected white domination and demanded a share in the administration of the country.

They formed more aggressive parties like PAC of Robert Sobukwe. They burnt and destroyed pass books in anti-pass campaign.

They acted movies like Sarafina which exposed the horrors of apartheid regime in South Africa.

There was use of diplomacy which involved sending African representatives to London and U.N general assembly to protest against racist laws

Formation of trade unions increased pressure on apartheid regime. Most industrial strikes were coordinated by South African union (COSATU)

## **EFFECTS OF APARTHEID**

The policy dehumanised Africans in South Africa as they were discriminated, tortured and harassed.

Pass laws restricted African movement making them prisoners in their own country. Massacre of innocent people in 1960 at Sharpeville, 1976 students uprising in Soweto and Clement kadavie's strikes which claimed 220 lives.

Apartheid denied Africans self-government exploitation of their potentials and determination of their destiny.

Africans were pushed into reserves (Bantustans) which were congested and little was done to develop these homelands.

The Bantustans had low levels of industrial development, inadequate power supply, scarcity of water and poor transport means.

Africans were further divided along ethnic lines, they became detribalised as they lost contact with their Kinsmen.

There was high level of illiteracy due to poor education system which was created for Africans.

It disfranchised Africans as they were not allowed to vote and be voted for. This led to misery and suffering of the Africans.

There was exploitation of African race in mines, industries, farms with little or no pay at all.

Many Africans were arrested and imprisoned without trial in course of fighting for their freedom.

Apartheid increased ethnic tension in the largest Bantu inhabited South Africa, thus Africans were against Africans themselves.

Rise of liberation movements like the armed wing of ANC and PAC, in Katha freedom party and trade union movements.

The various land acts which were passed deprived the Africans of their land as they were pushed into Bantustans.

Decline in agriculture due to migrant labour as many Africans left for employment opportunities in mines and towns.

Due to displacements and unemployment, there was high crime rate and social evils like prostitution, theft, violence etc.

It strengthened Afro-Arab solidarity because the Arabs continued giving aid to the rebels against apartheid regime.

Growth of Africans nationalism and demand for majority rule in South Africa. Nationalists like Mandela and Luthuli formed political parties which chain proud majority rule

Whites got more land and they became rich as they exploited African wealth. Whites became first class citizens with first class resources as they used cheap labour of the Africa.

It exposed the disunity among the African states i.e. some states like Malawi and Zambia collaborated with apartheid regime.

Exposed UNO's double standards because UNO never put in place economic sections.

It accelerated cold war because the communist block continued training and arming ANC and PAC guerrillas operating in Angola.

## **BANTUSTANS IN SOUTH AFRICA**

The Bantustans were African reserves or "home lands "or states created by the apartheid regime. They were created along tribal lines and included Bophutha Tswana for the Tswana, Leboa, Basutho for the Sotho, and Ndebele for the Ndebele, Kwazulu for Zulu & Tsonga, Ciskei and Transkei for the Xhosa.

## **WHY THEY WERE CREATED**

To keep the blacks and whites apart territorially as this would help to achieve the apartheid aim of separate development

To create a large source for labour as the whites set up a number of industries along the borders of Bantu home lands.

They were created so as to avail the white farmers with large pieces of land for agricultural development

It was intended to reduce the number of blacks claiming for their rights to reside in urban areas.

To reform millions of Africans who were unemployed in cities to rural areas where they could find employment in mining centres and industries.

Limiting the growth of mass African nationalism by grouping people of the same tribe in one Bantustan.

To ensure that South Africa and all her resources are firmly controlled by the whites.

To promote white man's superiority over Africans and ensure that Europeans were safe in South Africa.

They were to make it impossible for different African tribes meet and communicate with one another freely.

To ensure that apartheid could go on smoothly by blind folding Africans that they were independent.

To disfranchise and isolate Africans from participation in the national politics of South Africa

To act as a dumping ground for out dated items and unproductive labour from the white dominated areas.

To avoid unnecessary competitions between Africans and whites over employment opportunities.

To disarm Africans completely and ease defence against Africans who were seen hostile to the whites.

To divide and rule Africans and ensure social discrimination in education, health and social services.

To pretend to the critical world outside that Bantustans were to detribalise the Africans who were detribalised by rural urban migration

To reduce internal pressure on Pretoria by drawing attention to their local issues in their respective Bantustans.

To make communication across ethnic areas / Bantustans impossible by using native languages.

## **EFFECTS OF BANTUSTANS**

Africans were enslaved and continued being in a sorry state. Others were imprisoned or sent to exile. Africans had shallow independence and real political power was in the hands of the Europeans.

The decisions made by the Bantustans parliament were easily reversed by the apartheid regime.

Africans were militarily weakened and could not easily fight the whites because they had no control over arms.

Africans became poor and lived under very poor standards of living since the homelands were under developed.

They suffered disunity and killed each other for example members of the Inkhatha freedom party against those of ANC

Africans movement from one Bantustan to the other was limited as they became migrant labourers.

Africans lost control over their finances and were discriminated and looked down as the lowest useless class.

Africans were killed during resistance against apartheid policy and others were sent into prison.

They lost control of their economy leading to decline in agriculture thus low standards of living /poverty

There was high crime rate in the Bantustans such as gambling, theft, prostitution violence etc.

Africans lived in shanty and poor housing structures with no power, water and other associated problems.

It led to the rise of Black townships like Soweto, Livonia, Sophia, Lange Sharpeville etc. these towns became centres of crime.

There was overcrowding in the Bantustans and widespread of diseases leading to misery and suffering.

Led to formation of political parties such as ANC and PAC which resulted in the development of African nationalism

It led to violent strikes and demonstrations in South Africa against Apartheid i.e the Sharpeville (1960) and Soweto (1976)

## **Whites**

Whites could easily get cheap labour from these defined areas where Africans lived.

The security of the whites was improved as there were limited black threats because of confinements of the Africans.



The whites became the most dominant force in the politics as they dominated the political rights of the Africans

They became wealthy even beating their brothers in Europe since they were controlling the economy of South Africa.

Since they controlled Africans in the Bantustans, apartheid thrived and was sustained. They were able to control the productive and mineralised land in South Africa

## **REACTION AGAINST APARTHEID ROLE OF ANC**

Originally it was called the South African native congress but later remained the African national congress (ANC) in 1935.

The ANC opposed the policy of separate development for examples it staged protest boycotts and demonstrations against it.

ANC provided the mouth piece (forum) for expression and awareness of the Africans for political change.

It helped to promote the inter-racial and non-racial co-operation e.g. in 1952 ANC won the support of the Indians and coloured against apartheid.

ANC requested its members to defy all laws and regulations at all public places in South Africa.

It formed the armed wing Umkontho-Wesizwe which organised Sabotages on the white installations.

It organised underground movements and programmes for its supporters against the policy especially when African leaders had been arrested.

ANC advocated for the abolition of pass laws and marriage laws which were enslaving and infringing on the African rights

ANC organised economic sabotage like stopping of work and boycotts like potato and bus boycott

It called for the support from international organisations like the UNO which often condemned and criticised the policy in the general assembly

It helped to expose the horrors and brutality of the apartheid regime hence mobilised international support.

They recruited and trained many blacks abroad in countries such as Ethiopia, Algeria, Tanzania, Uganda, Libya etc.

It mounted raids into South Africa on police patrols and stations, oil stations, railway stations and bus parks

Awareness was spread through the press e.g. ran a new paper called “Abantu-Batho” which wrote critical articles against apartheid.

The brutal arrests imprisonment and killing of some ANC members instead increased the spirit of nationalism among the Africans

Instigated the urban workers to strike and organise urban guerrilla warfare against apartheid.

They composed songs and slogans against apartheid e.g. “Nkozi skeletons” God bless Africa.

The young members of the ANC formed the pan African congress (PAC) as a way of militarising the struggle against apartheid.

ANC assisted in the freedom struggle in other African countries e.g. ANC military long fought alongside FRELIMO in Mozambique

Asked for help from OAU and front line states to fight and attain their freedom and independence

ANC won the first post-apartheid democratic elections in 1994 and led a government of national unity.

## **PROBLEMS FACED BY ANC**

ANC lacked experience, arms, adequate economic resources (funding for effective military confrontation with the regime).

They faced the hostility of the Apartheid regime which viewed it as a threat to European leadership and administration.

Faced internal weakness such as rival black organisations such as Inkatha freedom party which undermined its operations.

In 1944 the more militant youth members of the party formed a rival ANC youth league (ANC-YL) under Anthony Lembede.

It was poorly organised, it did not mobilise the Africans country wide into a mass political movement (group).

Many of its leaders were arrested and detained e.g. in 1952, Luthuli the then ANC president was banned from ANC activities.

There was brutal police shooting and killing such as the Sharpeville and Soweto massacres .This was coupled with torture and illegal detention.

In 1959 a section of the ANC broke off under Robert Sobukwe and formed PAC which was opposed to inclusion of other non-whites in ANC membership.

The white government passed laws restricting the freedom of association and movement of the African nationalists.

Some members of the ANC advocated for collaboration with the whites rather than resistance in order to promote African freedom.

The whites weakened ANC by arresting and detaining them e.g. 1963 Rivonia farm trails

The apartheid regime raided ANC bases in neighbouring countries to cripple the ANC organisation.

There was lack of committed international support especially European states and USA

It ran short of funds to finance it activities within and other bases in the frontline states

The whites banned the party on 8<sup>th</sup> April 1960 which weakened its activities as members spent most of their times dodging police arrest

In 1963 its leaders were imprisoned for life on Robben islands which drove the party underground.

## **OAU**

### **WHY IT WAS FORMED**

OAU was formed on 25-05-1963 at Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia which later became its permanent head quarters

Drew its membership from 32 independent African states, some from French speaking Portuguese states, Anglo-phone and Arab speakers of the north

Championed by Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and other prominent nationalists such as Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, Dr Apollo Milton Obote, Kenneth Kaunda, Nasser etc.

It was formed in order to promote unity and solidarity among the African states.

To co-ordinate and intensify their co-operation and efforts to achieve a better life for the peoples of Africa

To help in the defence of the independence of African states and in the maintenance of the sovereignty of these countries.

To improve the living standards and conditions of the African people as a group and individuals.

To promote co-operation among African states in economic, social and political fields.

To encourage economic integration among member states for a wider market.

To provide African states with a permanent organisation through which they could discuss their issues.

To uphold Africa's policy on non-aligned movement in relation with the rest of the world.

To defend the rights of all oppressed on the continent in line with the declared of the universal human rights.

To provide an identity for the newly independent countries of Africa in a world dominated by racism

To co-operate with other peace loving international bodies like UNO in place of peace and freedom

To harmonise their general policies in the field of political and diplomatic more so, defence and security

To end all forms of colonialism on the continent of Africa through diplomacy and force

To promote science and technology in order to achieve self-reliance.

## **ROLE OF O.A.U**

One of the aims of forming OAU was to fight against colonialism .Therefore it led to the struggle to decolonise South Africa.

The OAU set up a liberation committee with its headquarters in Dar-es-Salaam which became a base for nationalists struggling against apartheid

Formed frontline states were OAU members therefore operated on principle of OAU African solidarity.

Provided scholarships /education to South Africans who later contributed to the independence struggle.

If formed the OAU liberation committee and all OAU member states were its members

Offered supply routes for personnel and weapons especially through port Maputo in Mozambique.

The OAU member states imposed economic sanctions against South Africa by cutting off trade links with South Africa

Stood as a mouth piece for the voiceless Africans thus spoke violently against apartheid.

OAU presented the South African question before UNO and this influenced UNO to call for international sanctions against South Africa

Provided training grounds to South African guerrilla fights e.g. in Uganda, Tanzania and Mozambique

Provided guerrillas (ANC) with logistics i.e. food, medicine, arms and safe haven (political asylum) to nationalists (Tambo)

OAU encouraged the isolation of South Africa in sports, trade and international relations with other countries

Encouraged African states to contribute a certain percentage of their wealth towards the liberation of South Africa

Asked for support from the communist countries like USSR, Cuba and China

Asked for support from international bodies i.e. non-aligned movement (NAM) the Arab league and the international court of Justice

Mobilised financial and material support from frontline member states for the struggle.

They condemned the inhuman acts of the apartheid regime like the Soweto and Sharpeville massacre

OAU called for unity between ANC and IFP which camps were antagonists to each other

In 1968, the OAU together with Asian countries pressured international bodies to dismember South Africa

Campaigned against unpopular laws like the Bantustans, educational and employment acts

Hosted many conferences to lay strategies for the struggle in various cities of member states e. Kampala Tripoli, Dar-es-Salaam etc.

Discouraged western European and American governments from selling arms to South Africa

### **PROBLEMS FACED BY OAU**

The OAU member states were rigid e.g. they met once a year which did not give them enough time to handle South Africa's question

Financial incapacitation due to failure by some OAU member states to remit the annual contribution.

The refusal of some OAU member states to cut off ties with South Africa e.g. Malawi, Swaziland and Lesotho.

The OAU operated without a high military command this meant that it lacked mechanism of enforcing its resolution.

The OAU secretary general did not have enough power like that of the UN secretary general.

The OAU was based on non-interference in the affairs of other countries. Apartheid was regarded as an internal affair

Some countries continued to smuggle goods to and from South Africa after the declaration of the ban (embargo)

The white regime was economically powerful. It had a standing economy from the mineral wealthy.

Some OAU member states ignored South Africa due to their own internal problems e.g. Rwanda, Zaire and Ethiopia

There were ideological differences among African heads of state as some wanted dialogue others use of force.

Some African states collaborated with the white regime as oppose to OAU e.g. president Kamuzu Banda of Malawi

There were a number of other problems to handle at the same time e.g. Moroccan crisis Ethiopia-Eritrea, Uganda –Sudan conflict

The South African regime repeatedly invaded frontline states thus weakened them

South Africa killed her great opponents both within and outside e.g. Samora Machel

Military coups in member countries distorted continuity and flow of the anti-apartheid struggle

## **ROLE OF FRONTLINE STATES**

These were countries that came together to rescue the republic of South Africa against apartheid

At first they were countries neighbour South Africa, later other states joined such as Zambia, Uganda, Tanzania, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Algeria and Libya.

Founded by frontline presidents like Julius Nyerere , Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Milton Obote of Uganda , Sam Nujoma of Namibia, Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Samora Machel of Mozambique

Tanzania was the headquarters of the frontline states and Julius Nyerere was the first frontline president.

It was formed to beef up the efforts of the OAU in the decolonisation of South Africa

Frontline states called for the immediate independence of South Africa

They provided training grounds for South Africa's military guerrillas to fight against apartheid.

They gave political asylum to political fugitives from South Africa e.g. Oliver Tambo ran into Zambia from where he co-ordinated ANC activities

They convinced Europeans that apartheid could not be changed through peaceful means

They provided quality education to young South African students who fled from the racist regime.

They encouraged Africans to contribute financially towards the struggle against apartheid

They provided ANC guerrilla fighters with logistics e.g. medicine, food and uniform.

They solicited external support for South African guerrillas from the Arab league NAM and OAU

Encouraged both violence and non-violence as a way to achieve political independence in South Africa

They used radios, magazines and journals in their countries to attack apartheid government

Offered supply routes for personnel and weapons especially through port Maputo in Mozambique

Stories of successful liberation struggles against Portuguese rule in Angola and Mozambique made S.A determined to attain self-rule

Used sanctions to isolate and weaken South Africa i.e. in sports, frontline states boycotted international games involving South Africa

Imposed trade embargoes/economic sanctions to bring down South Africa economy

Called for solidarity and togetherness among the ANC fighters and asked for support from USAR, Cuba and China

Formed South African development coordination council (SADCC) to foster unity and laid ground for the release of political prisoners

Campaigned against unpopular laws like Bantustans, education and employment laws.



## **ROLE OF UNO**

The United Nations organisation was formed in October 1945 shortly after World War II to replace the league of nation that had failed to keep world peace.

It was charged with the key role of being a custodian of Africa and other countries and also to organise for a quick decolonisation of South Africa and other countries.

As a peace loving body in the world, UNO was anti-apartheid and supported the activities of political parties like ANC and PAC

Acted as an international mouth piece for freedom and political change in South Africa

Exerted a lot of pressure on common wealth countries to expel South Africa and her allies

Exerted pressure on European countries like Britain and France to stop supporting the apartheid regime

Condemned apartheid through the UN Security Council and regarded it “a crime against human dignity”

Internationalised and condemned the Sharpeville massacre of 1960 and Soweto uprising of 1976. 16<sup>th</sup> June of every year is a day to remember the African child

21<sup>st</sup> March of every year was set aside by the UN as an international day to eliminate racial discrimination in the world.

Through international court of justice UN denounced apartheid as anti-justice and inhuman

Encouraged its members to help nationalist in South African in any way possible especially ANC and PAC

Convinced U.S.A to join the struggle to end apartheid and so in 1986 the American congress voted to end American loans to South Africa and cut their links

UN also passed heavy economic, social and diplomatic sanctions on South Africa that eventually hurt her

Convinced the international Olympic committee to ban South African from participating in her sporting activities. In 1970 she was expelled from Olympic Games

Provided relief aid to the South African nationalist who were fighting for independence

Expelled white South Africa from all her agencies like FAO, Who, ILO UNESCO and banned her air craft's from landing in South Africa

Called for the closure of embassies by member states and encouraged them to house and train ANC guerrillas.

Using the principle of self-determination and independence of all nations, UN always supported the struggle for self-rule in South Africa.

Called for the release of all political detainees and withdraw the state of emergency in South Africa which was declared in 1980.

Convinced other international organisations like OAU EEC and NAM to join the struggle against apartheid

Supervised the non-racial elections through the international observers in 1994 which were concluded in a free and fair atmosphere leading to the first ever black president Nelson Mandela

## **OBSTACLES TO SOUTH AFRICA'S INDEPENDENCE**

South Africa's problems worsened with the enactment of the 1910 act of union and went on up to 1994.

Denial of quality education to Africans somehow made Africans backward for a long time. Africans were subjected to inferior education i.e. use of native languages in schools.

The use of terror against nationalists demoralised them. The police used to arrest and detain people without trial-especially key leaders like Mandela & Sobukwe.

The group area act of 1952 created the residential homelands for Africans (Bantustan) along ethnic lines

The co-operation of some African states with South Africa apartheid regime such as Malawi, Lesotho and Zaire betrayed the South African struggle.

The ban imposed on African political parties such as PAC, ANC and South African communist party (SACP) delayed the independence struggle.

The increasing numbers of white settlers in South Africa and their burning desire to exploit African resources.

The effects of Bantustans in terms of dividing Africans, some Africans were satisfied with self-rule in the Bantustans.

Wide spread of poverty due to peasant African economies created low level of African nationalism

The spinet work was used to check Africans liberation movement e.g the boss (Bureau of state security) and PISCO (Parliamentary Internal Security Commission)

The strength of South African army which was large, well trained and had strong weapons scared the neighbouring states that were harbouring ANC rebels

Denial of freedom of movement to Africans through the use of pass system hindered serious mobilisation.

Government brutality i.e. the killing of key nationalists (Steve Biko) somehow frustrated the struggle.

The role of USA and Canada, which frustrated African efforts to end apartheid i.e. supported Apartheid government in terms of arms and finance.

South African racist government was economically strong and this enabled her to carry on with apartheid despite the international economic sanctions against her.

The military weakness of Africans i.e. inferior weapons poor military tactics and training frustrated their efforts.

Political instabilities within the frontline states which were harbouring ANC rebels disorganised the liberation plans.

Poor communication and co-ordination between the villages and urban centres coupled with poor transport network i.e. roads, buses etc.

The influence of cold war where the capitalist powers kept on supporting the regime so as to check on the growing influence of communism.

Ideological differences among the African nationalists led to lack of serious co-operation i.e. some favoured use of force while others preferred peaceful methods.

## **FACTORS THAT FAVOURED SOUTH AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE**

The struggle to attain South African independence was a slow but a steady process.

It began immediately after the enactment of the 1910 white constitution.

The disappointed Africans founded the African native congress later ANC to fight for independence.

The role of political parties e.g. ANC, PAC, Inkatha freedom party became the voice for the voiceless Africans.

The role of the mass media increased people's awareness on what was going on in South Africa nationally and internationally.

The role of the military wing of the party Umkonto we Sizwe (spear of nations) for ANC, POQo for PAC made South Africa ungovernable for the whites.

The role of writers association of South Africa (WASA) i.e. Mine boy by Peter Abrahams, the beloved country by Allan Paton, No easy walk to freedom all exposed the wrongs of apartheid regime.

Through the international court of justice condemned apartheid, awakened nationalism in South Africa through international sympathy.

OAU and frontline states mobilised and solicited funds from member countries to support the cause.

The congress of South African Trade Union (COSATU) African mine workers to fight for their plight.

Religious organisation and personalities like Bishop Desmond Tutu created awareness about the inhuman activities of white regime.

Imposition of trade ban, diplomatic military and economic sanctions weakened the racist regime militarily and economically.

The role of students and youth organisation also boosted the struggle e.g. South African youth congress and Azania students' organisation.

The example of the independence of other countries neighbouring South Africa e.g. Angola and Mozambique 1975 and Zimbabwe in 1980 inspired South Africa.

The commonwealth organisation condemned South Africa racist regime by expelling her from CINO in 1961

The brutality of the apartheid regime itself increased national and international condemnation.

The coming to power of F.W. de Klerk in 1989- was a moderate and willing to implement changes in South Africa

The charismatic leadership of Mandela, Sobukwe, Luthuli, Thabo and Biko was instrumental in steering the country to independence.

The role of women's organisation such as federation of South African women (1954) and federation of Transvaal women (1960) combined to work for the downfall of apartheid.

### **SHARPEVILLE MESSAGE 1960**

The Sharpeville incident is widely known as the Sharpeville shooting/massacre /the anti-pass protests of 1960.

It symbolised one of the popular African passive resistance that turned bloody /violent (21<sup>st</sup> March 1960)

Occurred during the apartheid government under the infamous Dr. Verwoerd. It took place in the dirty township of Sharpeville and Eastern Witwatersrand Mining Township in Vereeniging.

The campaign was jointly organised by ANC and PAC leaders spearheaded by Albert Luthuli and Robert Sobukwe.

The killing of over 60 unarmed Africans by the police men because of demonstration against the pass system.

The limiting of African free movement by the system forced the Africans to burn their passes publically.

The restrictions of Africans to the slum areas of Sharpeville, Lange and Soweto. The denial of Africans by the racist regime any chances to better employments opportunities

The character of African protestors i.e. they were rowdy and threw stones at Lt. Col Pinner's car hence leading to police engagement.

The poor housing conditions and congestion in the areas of Sharpeville and poor social facilities like inadequate water and power supply.

The apartheid system and its ugly consequences on the Blacks e.g. rampant unemployment and poor pay to the employed.

Failure of peaceful negotiations which left Africans with no alternative but to attack the police.

The unfair labour laws that undermined the Africans like the drastic reduction of wages of workers at Sharpeville and working for long hours without resting.

Lack of equality before the law by both the black and whites. Imprisonment of African protestors without trial was a common occurrence.

The grabbing of African productive land especially the mineralised areas by the whites.

The brutal response by whites to Africans peaceful demands like killings and deportations.

Courageous leaders of PAC like Tsolo who mobilised the workers into a sit down strike. The poor and unrealistic education system i.e. elementary education which was forced onto the Africans by the whites.

The denial of privacy to Africans by the whites i.e. the police under the criminal act of 1955 would search African houses without any warrant.

Failure of the whites to provide better social amenities like roads, hospitals and recreation centres for Africans.

## **EFFECTS**

The incident claimed over 69 lives and these include 31 women and 19 children who were unarmed.

Many Africans were arrested and imprisoned and others fled into exile. It increased the hatred between the Africans and whites which resulted yet another incident (Soweto uprising). It led to the declaration of state of emergency by the racist government thus restricting freedoms of the Africans.

Africans were left poor as the socio-economic conditions remained constant without any improvement.

Nationalists like Robert Sobukwe and Albert Luthuli were arrested and imprisoned without genuine trial. 28<sup>th</sup> March 1960 was declared a mourning day for black Africans thus majority refused to go to work.

International sympathy grew rapidly especially UNO towards the African plight in South Africa. It condemned the incident as evil and inhuman.

The incident led to isolation of South Africa from the common wealth in 1961 and withdraw of USA support to South Africa.

The blacks realised the urgent need for unity solidarity and co-operation in their struggle towards independence.

Led to formation of underground military organisations like Pogo and Umkhoto We Sizwe to counteract the situation.

Many Africans continued burning and destroying pass books following Luthuli's instruction.

The apartheid government became more furious and banned political parties like PAC and ANC in 1960.

On 1<sup>st</sup> April 1960 UN Security Council passed a resolution to isolate South Africa from its activities.

UNESCO marks 21<sup>st</sup> March as the yearly international day for the elimination of racial discrimination in memory of the massacre.

Since 1994 12<sup>th</sup> March has been marked as a human rights day in South Africa.

## **SOWETO UPRISING OF 1976**

### **CAUSES**

Soweto uprising /riots/explosion or demonstration was the largest revolt against the apartheid government under Premier Voster

Soweto uprising erupted on 16<sup>th</sup>-06-1976 in the dirty town of Soweto and spread to Transvaal and Orange Free State. The pass laws which limited African movement had aroused great resentment and anger among the Africans.

The unfair education system through two significant education acts mainly the Bantu (1953) and extension of universities act of (1959) i.e. creation of separate universities.

Africans were prepared for opportunities that could make them available either in their homeland or on the white areas (farms)

African education was removed from missionary control and they decided who should be taught who should teach and what they should teach.

English had been made a second language of instruction and the main language was to be Bantu language of the area.

School for Africans were few and so this caused congestion in schools and with few unqualified teachers.

The government announcement that all South African children were to be made to study Afrikaans

The death of innocent pupils and their teachers angered many people causing bitterness resulting into riots.

Soweto school pupils like others in South Africa so no prospects of skilled employment. The ever widening gap in educational opportunities per student between whites and blacks.

Separate university education could be set up for the different races. The students of all races had their door closed to all races.

The African students union played a role in mobilising the people against harsh government reaction towards African riots.

African leaders like Steve Biko, Nelson Mandela and Robert Sobukwe encourage and incited the students to demonstrate. The pupils feared indoctrination in Afrikaner racial theories and cultures and being taught by teachers not fluent in Afrikaans.

Africans desired to regain their lost independence in order to gain their position as first class citizens. The high poverty and poor living conditions in slums forced them to riot in order to gain equal opportunities.



Inspiration from the defeat of Portuguese 1975 in Angola by MPLA and the FRELIMO in Mozambique.

The influence of the 1960 Sharpeville massacre and its effects increased anger and frustration.

## **EFFECTS**

It led to the arrest of Steve Biko (1818/77) and taken to Pretoria prison and was secretly killed by the apartheid police.

Education of the non-whites still remain inferior and of low status among them up to post-apartheid years.

The apartheid regime abandoned its plan to impose the African languages on non-white students in colleges and universities.

Many people (school children) were shot dead in the first week of the riots and at least 600 by the end of 1976 and many were wounded or fled.

It inspired nationalistic movements in neighbouring countries like Namibia and Zimbabwe.

Government buildings were destroyed especially offices, clinics apartheid schools were burnt.

Over 500 teachers resigned from secondary education and the Soweto urban council also resigned.

The government became more furious and brutal in quelling the strike thus increasing militant nationalism.

It led to the banning of anti-apartheid newspapers e.g. the world and weekend world. It led to fleeing of thousands of children to continue with the struggle as some joined ANC and others Umkhoto Wesizwe.

South African continued to be rocked by school boycotts and worker strikes/demonstrations

It led to the confinement of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners on Roben Island.

The UN honoured 10<sup>th</sup> June of every year since 1976 to remember the dead and racial discrimination in South Africa.

Several sanctions were imposed against South Africa e.g. arms embargo and oil embargo of 1977.

It made OAU to strengthen its struggle against apartheid through the frontline states.

Arch Bishop Desmond Tutu convincingly denounced the apartheid government and called for world pressure for political change.

It kept alive the spirit of youth (black consciousness) protests up to 1989. It was a new spirit of confidence and confrontation.

## **SOUTH WEST AFRICA (NAMIBIA) AND THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE.**

### **GERMAN OCCUPATION OF NAMIBIA**

Namibia was at first known as South West Africa. The first settlers in Namibia were people of different backgrounds e.g Ovambo, Herero and Nama.

Namibia came under German rule in 1884 after the unification of Germany in 1871. Germany was motivated by nationalism to acquire colonies.

As a new and great nation, she wanted to acquire colonies as a sign of prestige i.e. to be respected and to be powerful.

### **REASONS**

The reasons for Germany occupation are related to the reasons for scramble and partition of Africa.

The Franco-Prussian war 1870-1871 renewed the growth of European nationalism which resulted into increased German imperialism.

The Germans believed they were a superior race and their culture was superior to other cultures. They felt it was their mission to civilise the world.

German merchants and adventures believed Germany should also possess colonies like other countries i.e a source of materials for German industries.

More so, they wanted colonies to resettle their surplus German population.

Driven by European desire to acquire prestige /international glory. The role of German parliament that cleared the Germans to enter the colonial race.

To establish a link between the coast and the interior of Namibia and South Africa –Angra-pequea and St. Lucia Bay.

Pressure from missionaries who wanted protection e.g. the German Rhenish missionary and also to quell conflicts between Herero and the Nama.

Germany believed it should act quickly to obtain colonies before rivals, the British and the French e.g. the British were already at various coastal areas.

The discovery of minerals in South African made the Germans believe that the whole of Africa was an extension of mineral belt.

Pressure from Germany merchants who wanted protection from numerous traders of other nationalities.

The role of German explorers who advertised Namibia potentials and providing good geographical knowledge to the Germans

The strategic importance of coastal areas of South West Africa i.e. its Walvis Bay with rich breeding ground for fish.

German desire to establish a link with Paul Kruger of Transvaal after the Anglo-Boer war (1880 -1881) which intensified scramble.

The need by the German industrialist and traders to invest surplus capital in Namibia

After the 1884-85, Berlin conference German was determined to officially occupy and consolidate colonial spheres including Namibia.

Threat from the traders not to back Bismarck in the subsequent election. Need to abolish slavery and establish legitimate trade as required by 1884 – 85 Berlin conference.

The colonisation of Namibia was a solution to the redundant labour after the industrial revolution in Europe. To acquire productive land for Agricultural investment especially mechanised agriculture.

## **HOW GERMANY GAINED CONTROL OF NAMIBIA**

Long before Germans occupied South West Africa (Namibia) the territory had been regarded as a South African territory. Then Europeans began to show interest in the area and the first to settle were the missionaries e.g. LMS

Through the missionary activities in South West Africa the Germans gained control of Namibia e.g. the Rhenish missionary society and Finnish Lutheran mission

Then through the traders/ German merchants the colonialists further penetrate Namibia. German traders e.g. Franz Lüderitz opened the way to German colonialism in Namibia.

Through the signing of treaties e.g. in 1883 the German government gave permission to Lüderitz to sign treaties with African chiefs.

In 1883 Lüderitz brought Angra-Pequena and later Lüderitz Bay under the German control.

The Germans also used to purchase land from the African chiefs e.g. Nama chief Joseph Fredrick of Bethanie sold a big chunk of land to Lüderitz

Later there was a scramble for South West Africa between the German and the British at the Cape.

In 1878, the British had annexed Walvis Bay to the Cape colony however, the Cape parliament was not prepared to meet the costs of the annexation.

Later in 1880, the German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck asked the British to give protection to the German subjects in the area thus diplomacy.

When the British refused to reply, the Germans established their authority in the area.

On 24<sup>th</sup> April 1884, the Germans declared South West Africa as a German protectorate. Through the use of African collaborators e.g. Herero under Maharero was the first to accept German protection although he later changed his mind.

The Germans used military force to acquire Namibia especially on hostile tribes like the Nama.

Use of divide and rule e.g. in 1890 the Germans intervened in Herero dynastic quarrels by helping Samuel Maharero to assume power against Nikodemus Kavikunua. They also collaborated with the Herero against the Nama.

Later when the Nama and Herero jointly rose up against the Germans the Germans fought and defeated them before establishment of firm rule over Namibia

## **HOW THE GERMANS ADMINISTERED NAMIBIA**

The used direct rule i.e. the local chiefs were over thrown e.g. Samuel Khama of the Herero and Hendrick Witboi of the Nama. They used dictatorship in their administration hence had wide power and authority over the chiefs and subjects.

They used soldiers such as governors who had a military background more so, they used police to maintain law and order.

Governors were directly answerable to the Germany colonial secretary and the included general Von Trotha and Theodore Leutwein.

They mistreated Africans in their administration i.e they carried out public flogging, murder and imprisonment of Africans.

They invited German settlers to settle in South West Africa e.g. by 1903 over 3000 Germans had settled in Namibia.

To clear way for German settlers, reserves were created for Africans. There were unbearable conditions in the reserves e.g. overcrowding, starvation and disease outbreak.

German settlers influenced the government to disarm the Africans e.g. the Nama who were seen as hostile.

They used divide and rule approach to weaken the African further i.e they collaborated with the Herero against Nama.

The German government grabbed African land through the policy of land alienation to give to the white settlers.

The German traders based at Windhoek and Pequena took full control of the trade between the coast and interior.

They imposed heavy taxes on the Africans and used cruel methods of tax collection causing resentment from Africans.

They took full control of the economy of Namibia. The settlers started crop plantation farming e.g. Maize and Wheat were grown.

Africans were used as labourers with little or no payment. They offered services on German farms, roads, railways etc.

They exploited the rich Walvis fishing potential and minerals like diamond, copper, tin and manganese.

To weaken African economy the Germans lent Africans money and by 1903 credit law ordered that all the Africans were to pay all their debts within one year

They took 2 heads of cattle for a debt of one, as a result, Africans lost cattle and the pastoral economy weakened.

They constructed roads and railway lines in order to improve on transport and communication network in Namibia

The Germans set up infrastructural development in South West Africa e.g. many schools and hospitals were constructed.

They encouraged Christianity in Namibia and many African embraced the new religion although Africans were divided according to religious groups

### **PROBLEMS FACED BY THE GERMANS**

Their brutality was unpopular among the Africans such as flogging of elders in public and imprisoning them.

Their policy of direct rule caused a lot of criticism from the Africans resulting into the outbreak of Nama-Herero rebellion.

Their forceful overthrow of local authority establishments caused resentment from the African chiefs.

The grabbing of African land in order to resettle the German settlers complicated land wrangles.

The conditions in the reserves were unbearable i.e. overcrowding, starvation and diseases hence causing social distress and demand to dismantle them.

Africans lost their cattle i.e. they were to pay 2 heads of cattle as a debt payment per 1 borrowed annoyed the African.

The outbreak of Rinderpest in 1897 worsened the situation as it led to the reduction of cattle. This was blamed on the Germans.

The pastoral economy of the Herero and Nama had been weakened yet it was the backbone of their economy.

The large part of Namibia was a desert e.g. Namib hence unproductive led to rampant poverty among Africans hence became unruly.

The Africans were depressed by the high taxes and the cruel means of tax collection.

The Africans rejected the disarmament policy of the Germans and continued challenging their administration.

The misery and suffering among the Africans ignited widespread hatred for the Germans

The rise of African nationalism opened doors for urgent demand for independence.

German's exploitative economic policy had caused famine and starvation forcing Africans to start demanding for economic independence.

The forced labour and poor payment for African work resulted into serious African revolts.

The outbreak of world war I 1914-1918 led to the defeat of Germans thus, her loss of her South West Africa to South African in 1920.

## **EFFECTS OF GERMAN RULE**

Africans were defeated and the German took over Namibia and introduced the policy of direct rule.

Africans lost their independence to the Germans and their leaders such as Samuel Maherero and Hendrick Witboi were over thrown.

A German protectorate was established over Namibia and all traditional forms of authority and chiefdoms were abolished.

Africans were subjected to German brutal rule e.g. public flagging, imprisonment murder etc.

Africans lost much of their land to the German settlers for their farming and settlement.

Africans who were displaced were sent to unproductive areas/deserts/reserves o where life was poor and miserable e.g. overcrowding and diseases.

There was imposition of high and unfair taxes on the Africans and this was associated with cruel tax collection

The unfair credit law of 1903 that demanded that Africans were to pay 2 heads of cattle as debt payment per 1 borrowed.

Africans lost cattle to the Germans through unfair means leading to the weakening of their pastoral economy

Africans lost their dignity and were made second class citizens in their own country.

The Africans were forcefully enslaved on the German farms and received little or no pay for their work.

Africans freedom of movement was restricted and were subjected to carrying pass books.

There was decline in economic activities such as trade, commerce and agriculture resulting into famine and starvation.

German mal-administration caused internal rebellions in Namibia e.g. the Nama & Herero rebellions between 1904 -1907

It led to the spread of formal education and western civilisation e.g. German language and dressing

Missionary influence in Namibia increased leading to some Africans abandoning their traditional customs and culture in favour of western cultures.

There was development of infrastructure like roads, towns, railway, health centres and schools.

There was development of trade between Africans and Germans at the coast.

Introduction of mechanisation agriculture where crops like cotton, coffee and sugar cane were grown.

There was destruction of property during the Nama Herero rebellion i.e. burning of farms and homesteads.

Growth of nationalism as the Nama joined the Herero to fight for their freedom and independence.

## **WHY SOUTH AFRICA TOOK CONTROL OVER NAMIBIA (1920 AND 1945)**

In 1884 the Germans colonised it and the territory became German West Africa. In 1919 the treaty of Versailles authorised South Africa to rule Namibia the German West Africa.



Germany was defeated in the First World War and as a punishment to German disturbances, she lost her colonies including Namibia.

South Africa convinced the league that it would develop Namibia as a mandate state on behalf of the League of Nations.

The loss of all former German colonies in Africa after World War 1 placed South West Africa (Namibia) under the control of South Africa.

During the war, the South African troops had captured Namibia (SWA) from Germans.

Boer leaders such as General Smuts and Botha supported the victor powers in the war against the Germans in East Africa hence Namibia was rewarded to South Africa

Powers allowed South Africa to take over South West Africa as punishment to the defeated Germans especially Britain

Proximity of South Africa to South West Africa was considered before granting mandate powers to South Africa.

The strategic value of Namibia was highly considered i.e. Walvis Bay, Lüderitz could provide accessibility to the sea.

The abundant economic wealth in Namibia (SWA) attracted the S.A government.

The mineral riches in (SWA) i.e. Zinc, Silver, Uranium, Lead and Diamond

The existing employment opportunities in the fore mentioned mines attracted South Africa white settlers

Some areas in (SWA) had fertile soils therefore the need to establish plantation agriculture encourage take over

For security reasons (SWA) was taken over by South Africa i.e. the government wanted to prevent the nationalist using Namibia

To prevent the spread of communism in Namibia by the Chinese, Cuban and USSR

South Africa wanted to behave like established powers and extend her imperialism and invest in Namibia.

The collapse of the League of Nations gave chance to South Africa to annex Namibia.

### **WHY NAMIBIA REMAINED UNDER SOUTH AFRICA FOR LONG**

Namibia had a lot of economic potential e.g. good soils suitable for agriculture i.e. fruits and wheat plus rearing of livestock.

The area provided rich fishing grounds like the Walvis Bay where South African fishing companies were getting a lot of money.

Abundance of minerals like diamond, uranium, cobalt, gold, copper etc. South African mining companies had invested a lot of money in such minerals.

The Germans had destroyed earlier attempts of rebellions by crushing the Nama-Herero. The leaders of the rebellion were arrested imprisoned and some killed.

There were many industries and companies owned by South Africa. Therefore she wanted to protect her capital investment.

The South African government feared an independent Namibia as a possible base for African organisations against the white regime in South Africa.

Namibia was a big market for South African goods especially at the time when the outside world had imposed sanctions against South Africa.

Many South African Afrikaners had been settled in Namibia and apartheid applied there, withdrawing from Namibia meant that the white community had to leave.

The policy of Bantustan which was applied in Namibia undermined the African capacity to organise themselves against the South African government

South Africa feared the Cuba, USSR and Chinese would use Namibia to spread communist and fight South Africa.

The delayed independence of Namibia neighbouring states like Angola, Zambia, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. They also had civil wars and could not look at Namibia.

The weakness of the OAU some states supported the apartheid regime of South Africa and failed to punish them.

South Africa wanted to use Namibia in order to extend assistance to Jona Savimbi who was fighting against a communist government in Angola.

The nationalists in Namibia, were disunited along tribal ideologies and religious lines, political parties were formed on tribal lines.

The brutal and inhuman acts of sabotage by the South African apartheid government towards the nationalists.

The military strength of the South African army in comparison with the nationalist. By 1972 South Africa was a nuclear power besides its skilled soldiers.

SWAPO from the start launched guerrilla attacks from outside Namibia. They could not afford a conventionalist war fare.

SWAPO the leading nationalist movement in Namibia was a communist organisation and hence lacked a credible and strong support from the capitalist west.

Divisions among the African states where some countries like Malawi, Zaire and Lesotho openly supported South Africa.

USA, Britain, France and Canada continued dealing with apartheid South Africa.

## **HOW NAMIBIA ATTAINED HER INDEPENDENCE**

The growth of internal opposition within Namibia, SWAPO and SWANU pressurised the South African regime to leave Namibia.

In 1971 the Ovambo people, the Herero and Nama and other Africans groups mounted against strike against the South African regime.

With these strikes, there were death and the security council of UNO increased military threats against South Africa.

The fighting from the armed wing of SWAPO within Namibia was becoming costly for the apartheid regime.

In 1971 the international court of justice ruled out South African occupation of Namibia. This boosted the independence struggle.

The court of justice also informed the UN Security Council that other states should stop assisting South Africa to remain in (SWA)

The pressure from some African states especially the frontline states like Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

POQO and spear of nations were fighting the whites in South Africa thus holding them away from able intervention in Namibia.

In 1975, Angola and Mozambique became independent which gave ground for SWAPO guerrilla to train and set up their bases in these countries.

There was also pressure from Ethiopia and Liberia the only black African states which had been members of the League of Nations.

The end of World War II paved way for Namibia's independence as communism was no longer a big threat.

The OAU through its liberation committee helped to decampaign South Africans rule in Namibia at international forum.

The role of African leaders like Hosea Kukato of the Herero, chief Sam Nujoma and Jacob Mahenge led to serious determination to die for their mother land.

The UN gave chance to Sam Nujoma to present Namibia's case before the United Nations Assembly ,SWAPO guerrillas received external support e.g. military training and financial assistance from USSR, China, Cuba and Czechoslovakia

In 1990, free and fair elections were organised and SWAPO under Sam Nujoma won leading Namibia to independence.

### **ROLE OF SAM NUJOMA AND SWAPO IN NAMIBIAS STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE.**

Nujoma belonged to the elite nationalist group and was an Ovambo by tribe. He was instrumental in the formation of SWAPO (South West African Peoples Organisation)

SWAPO, South African Peoples Organisation was one of the strongest parties in Namibia.

Started as the Ovambo land People's Organisation in 1959 and was formed by Sam Nujoma and Jacob Kahenge.

Later in 1960 it was transformed into South West African people Organisation and represented the densely populated northern areas of Namibia.

SWAPO was the most organised nationalist's party in Namibia which spearheaded the liberation struggle for independence in Namibia

In 1960, SWAPO started an armed struggle against South Africa by fighting against continued land grabbing by apartheid regime.

SWAPO co-operated with other parties like SWANU and they mobilised people mainly in the northern region to struggle against the whites

SWAPO secretly recruited Namibia youths and sent them to bases in Zambia, Tanzania, Algeria and USSR for guerrilla training in the 1960s

SWAPO established a military wing called (PLAN) People Liberation Army of Namibia. This wing waged full scale guerrilla war against South Africa in Namibia.

SWAPO with the help of SWNU organised nationwide strikes in December 1971 which paralysed the South African regime.

It nurtured and trained leaders like Sam Nujoma who later risked and sacrificed their lives for freedom.

SWAPO lobbied the UNO to put pressure on South Africa in order to relinquish her control over Namibia (IICJ)

Party leaders organised and addressed rallies through which they convinced people to join the freedom struggle.

SWAPO influenced Namibia black people to boycott participation in the legislative council elections organised by South Africa.

SWAPO condemned apartheid regime for acts of arrests, torture and massacre of hundreds of innocent people.

They published articles through the press magazines, radios and journals condemning the apartheid regime

SWAPO solicited for help from other nationalistic movements in some of the frontline states like MPLA in Angola and FRELIMO in Mozambique.

SWAPO campaigned for justice, liberty and human dignity to prevail. They were vocal against the violation of the terms of the trusteeship by South Africa.

SWAPO appealed to the international community like UNO and OAU to tighten sanctions on the apartheid regime in order to enforce dialogue.

They appealed for national unity as opposed to sectarianism and tribal tendencies in their struggle for freedom.

Educated and sensitised their members on the importance of freedom and their rights.

SWAPO military wing (PLAN) forced the South African government to allow Namibia form self-government and a constitution was prepared.

In April 1990 Namibia gained her independence after almost 40 years of struggle and Sam Nujoma of SWAPO became the first president.

### **PROBLEMS FACED BY SWAPO**

South Africa frustrated SWAPO by cutting off the external support e.g. SA assisted UNITA (National Union for Total liberation of Angola) to fight against MPLA (popular movement for the liberation of Angola) which was supporting SWAPO

South Africa delayed leaving Namibia saying they could only withdraw if Cuba withdrew from Angola something which was too difficult at the time

South African government looked at Angola as the 5<sup>th</sup> province of the union therefore they refused to recognise the idea made by the UN for withdrawal

SWAPO suffered aid raids from South Africa e.g. in 1978 the South African forces raided SWAPO base at Kassinga inside Angola.

Some white Namibians fought alongside the South African forces against SWAPO guerrilla fighter.

Apartheid was fully extended to Namibia as it acted as a colonial policy of divide and rule which undermined the struggle

Organisations such as OAU and UNO were very slow to address the problems of SWAPO and Namibia in order to enforce dialogue.

The use of terror against nationalist demoralised them. The S. African police used to arrest, torture and detain people without trial, some were even killed.

The co-operation of some African states with the South African regime e.g. Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland and Zaire undermined the work of SWAPO

The economic strength of S.A enabled her to carry on with exploitation of Namibia despite international condemnation

The whites put up many restrictions as a result of the enactment of racist laws which made it hard for the nationalist to co-operate

There was lack of committed international support especially of Western Europe and USA. This weakened SWAPO's activities.

There was disunity as some black African organisations were tribal based which brought tribal conflicts e.g. SWAPO was originally for the Ovambo

Military weakness of SWAPO an independent good neighbouring state. Most neighbouring countries took long to achieve self-rule.

The party had few determined and faithful leaders to work with. There was even no grass root support in the beginning especially in the villages.

## **BECHUANALAND**

Bechuanaland is the present day Botswana which was formerly land of the Tswana

Southern Tswana were among the first to experience the presence of colonel advance especially after the discovery of diamonds in South Africa in 1867

## **WHY THE BRITISH TOOK LITTLE INTEREST IN BECHUANALAND**

Before 1885, the British showed little concern for taking up Bechuanaland due to the following factors

The Portuguese interest in Bechuanaland drove away the British because they did not want to clash with Portugal

The Germans had also occupied some parts of Bechuanaland increasing the British fear of interference.

The German missionaries and trades had already mapped and gone ahead to settle in some parts in Bechuanaland making it a German area

Bechuanaland was not a rich country to attract strong British interests i.e. economically there were no minerals

The British feared to bother their tax payers with the economically non profitable colony like Bechuanaland

The Boers in Transvaal had also shown interest in the area increasing the competition among the white countries.

The British were more concerned with strengthening their control in South African Republic and Rhodesia than Botswana.

The British were taken up by the desire to annex Transvaal especially after the mineral discovery and exploitation.

The British lacked early missionary activities in Bechuanaland who could have acted as foreigners to their imperialism.

The local chiefs in Bechuanaland showed some resistance to foreign intrusion thus discouraging the British.

Bechuanaland was so backward and could provide inconveniences i.e. infrastructural development to the British.

The British wanted to abide by the Berlin conference clauses' that barred Europeans to avoid conflict with each other.

The Boers had settled near Botswana in Stella land and Goshen land which made the British to avoid conflict especially after signing the Pretoria convention of 1881.

### **WHY THE BRITISH ANNEXED BECHUANALAND IN 1885**

The British annexation of Bechuanaland in 1885 was due to a number of factors These included the political social economic and strategic reasons as discussed below.

The British wanted to create a large British empire in order to link Cape Town to Cairo by railway and telegraph system through Botswana.

The German annexation of Namibia threatened British imperial interest in the region.

They wanted a colony where they would get markets for their abundant manufactured goods.

The need to protect missionary traders and settlers who were already in Bechuanaland.

The discovery of Gold in Transvaal in 1884 alarmed the British, they thought that Botswana might also have minerals especially uranium

The British wanted to control the inland route between Transvaal and Kalahari to prevent the Transvaal Boers from controlling it.

The need to spread Christianity and save the Africans from poverty, ignorance, diseases and slavery.



The British believed that the more colonies a nation had the more powerful and great that nation was considered to be.

Increasing British nationalism forced them to demonstrate their military and economic power, annexation of Botswana would give them additional prestige.

Salisbury (British prime minister) wanted a northward pass for the British from the Cape through Botswana to connect to the Northern British colonies.

The annexation was also driven by commercial reasons such as raw materials for her industries and land for plantation agriculture.

The increasing hostility between the British and the Boers especially after the 1<sup>st</sup> Anglo-Boer war forced the British to stop Boer expansion into Botswana.

The British feared a possible German-Boer alliance and link up to the coast which could result in engulfing Botswana.

The effects of industrial revolution in Europe resulted in the need for capital investment and resettling of British surplus population.

The Boers had blocked the British federation scheme i.e. the annexation was to clear the way for British federation scheme.

After the 1884-85 Berlin conference, the British were determined to officially occupy and consolidate their influence in Bechuanaland.

Khama one of the leading Botswana politicians requested the British to take over Botswana in 1875.

In 1885, the area south of the Molopo was declared the crown colony of British Bechuanaland.

## **PROBLEMS FACED DURING ANNEXATION**

The British faced many political, social and economic problems during annexation.

Lack of full British support from London i.e. the British public opinion was not willing to invest tax payers' money in such venture.

Colonies in Africa had been too expensive for the British government to support. The British Empire in South Africa was too big to be effectively monitored as the man power required in the initial stages was limited.

They ran short of essential materials as supplies like medicine, arms and food were limited

Infrastructural development was lacking e.g. no clear roads, railways, poor communication networks i.e. no phone etc.

Diseases like sleeping sickness, malaria and small pox proved a white man's burden as there were no proper medical services

The conservative traditional leaders in Botswana e.g. chief of Bakwena to lose their authority.

Absence of a clear paramount chief in Bechuanaland as each clan lived independently from the other thus tribal disunity.

Africans tried to resist the British colonial exploitation policies leading to conflict and unrest.

The natives of Bechuanaland opposed the annexation as they were afraid of, European culture, religion and loss of land.

The Anglo-Boer conflicts resulting from the long historical enmity between the two, right from the time of the Great trek.

Paul Kruger's conservative qualities influenced Boer nationalism and opposition to the British imperialism.

Lack of adequate geographical data about Bechuanaland. They faced horrible drought conditions.

The rise of African nationalism political parties worried the British as the local people wanted to be independent.

The return of World War II veterans who no longer feared or respected the colonial masters (whites)

The German presence in South West Africa who were constantly in touch with the Transvaal Boers threatened the British.

The increasing number of African elites with radical nationalism by constantly criticising the white regime.

## **FACTORS WHICH LED TO GROWTH OF NATIONALISM IN BECHUANALAND**

Bechuanaland was a country inhabited by nine major ethnic groups though the Bamangwato were the most dominant.

In 1885 Botswana was annexed by the British and later together with Lesotho and Swaziland, the three came to be referred to as the British high commission territories.

From 1920, Botswana started to openly demand for political and economic reforms hence the rise of nationalism.

### **FACTORS**

After the 1910 act of union the Boer openly started demanding and later convincing the British to handover Botswana to the union.

The African fear of possible extension of apartheid from neighbouring South Africa and Namibia caused a lot of unrest in Bechuanaland

The increasing influence and power of South Africa in the world politics made Africans lose trust in the British.

Desire for national freedom and independence led to formation of political parties like Bechuanaland Democratic Party and Bechuanaland party.

The role of educated Africans who provided leadership to nationalistic movements like Khama.

Africans were fighting against rampant poverty caused by white exploitation of their resources.

They fought against the rising cost of living and demanded for great control of commerce and economy.

The British attempt to turn Botswana into a source of cheap labour for mines in South Africa annoyed many.

Through the migrant labour policy, productive Africans left villages to look for jobs in towns.

The use of inexperienced South African administrators to supervise experienced traditional chiefs like Tshekedi Khama.

The continued refusal of the British to implement meaningful constitutional reforms e.g. African representation in the Legco and advisory council.

The grabbing of cash crops for European by Africans through forced labour policies stirred nationalistic feeling.

The influence of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> world wars provided ex-service men with courage and determination for independence.

The formation of UNO in 1945 whose charter was totally against colonialism and racial discrimination.

The emergence of USSR (Russia) and USA as super powers after World War II supported decolonisation.

The role of Botswana students and the effect of setting up Bamangwato College in 1947 inspired many youth.

The independence of the Asian countries India (1947) Borneo, Vietnam, Indonesia and Cambodia inspired the rise of African nationalism.

The role of western education which created African leaders with awareness and ability to champion the struggle for freedom.

The outbreak and impact of the Mau-Mau rebellion in Kenya between 1952-60 encouraged rebellion in Botswana.

The existence of two states on the African continent as survivors of European colonialism encouraged Botswana to struggle political change.

The British refusal to extend any significant economic aid to Botswana leaving it dwarfed by the mighty S.A had to be stopped.

The use of British indirect parallel rule was resented by Botswana intellectuals as it fuelled dualism.

The desire to end British control over economic resources of Botswana i.e. minerals, water, land.

The marriage of Seretse Khama to a European lady Ruth Williams made the traditional chiefs to demand for respect of traditional culture.

The overthrow of Tshekedi Khama regent after 1933 mated the Africans to demand for constitutional safety.

The role of traditional chiefs e.g. Tshekedi Khama and Seretse Khama who called for urgent constitutional reforms.

## **HOW NATIONALISM AFFECTED THE HISTORY OF BECHUANALAND.**

It led to economic development like mining and trade which became a basis for self-government in Botswana.

Rise of Tshekedi Khama as a Botswana nationalist among the ordinary people since 1930's who laid a path to independence in 1966.

Led to constitutional development in Botswana until independence in 1966. The British under Premier Macmillan agreed to a legislative council to be elected from tribal councillors and settler representatives in 1961.

Inspired urban workers and students to attack colonialism, capitalism, racism and tribalism.

Nationalists maintained links with other African nationalists elsewhere in Malawi, Lesotho and South Africa

There was reconciliation among different tribes, thus, lessened conflicts in the struggle for independence.

All laws discriminating against Africans on grounds of religion, race and belonging were revised and some were removed.

Bechuanaland became a full colony no longer subject to the high commissioner based in South Africa

Parliamentary sovereignty and independence was established in Botswana. It led to the rise of Bechuanaland Democratic Party in 1962 and the Botswana independent party (BIP) in 1964.

Many multinational mining companies came from Europe to assist the Botswana government to exploit minerals like asbestos, gold and copper for economic development.

Indirect rule was allowed to thrive by the British as a system of colonial administration.

Bechuanaland was saved from being incorporated in the white union of South Africa.

Led to the independence of Botswana on 30<sup>th</sup> September 1966 with Sir Seretse Khama as the first president of Botswana in 196.

There was birth of Botswana which replaced the old name Bechuanaland. There was creation of Botswana PULA which replaced the Rand as the country's official currency in 1976.

The republic of South Africa continued threatening Botswana because she was employing half of her population.

Botswana eventually became a member of several international organisation such as frontline states OAU and UN

Disturbing political and social developments occurred e.g. the whipping incident and hut burning incident.

The mineral boom resulted into economic development in agriculture urbanisation and industries.

### **UNREST IN BOTSWANA (1920-1960) CAUSES (REACTION TO BR ANNEXATION).**

Africans resented colonial economic exploitation especially from the South African companies.

In 1931, the hut burning incident among the Ratshosa of Bamamgwato made people unsettled hence unrest.

The whipping incident of 1933 where a white youth was beaten for assaulting an African girl nearly caused war.

The desire by Khama's successors to get independence led to the unrest they were increasingly demanding for urgent constitutional reforms.

Africans resented the inadequate representation in parliament e.g. logic and advisory councils.

Africans were not well catered for in the economic and educational fields e.g. they were not participants in exploitation of economic resources and were given elementary education.

The Europeans undermined the traditional values by trying to promote western cultures.

The formation of political parties like B.P.P and BDP further added more fuel to the confusion because of their different ideologies.

The rumour about the intentions of the British to incorporate Botswana into the union of S.A caused unrest.

Seretse Khama's marriage to a European woman Ruth Williams angered many traditional Bechuanas

The unsuitable relationship between Regent Tsekeledi Khama and the heir to throne Seretse Khama caused unrest.

The exile and return of Tshekedi Khama and Seretse Khama caused several political wrangles in Botswana.

The need to end colonialism in Botswana since 1885 and attain self-rule.

The creation of Ngwato reserves by the British and their desire to turn Bechuanaland into a source of cheap labour annoyed many people.

There was over taxation of the people which was coupled with cruel methods of tax collection. The Africans were forced to work on British public projects such as dams, roads and buildings with little or no pay.

The disrespect of African chiefs i.e. deportation of both Tshekedi and Seretse caused unrest.

The independence of Ghana and Nkrumah's urge for total independence of all African states.

The wind of change in the world between 1945 and 1970 worked hand in hand with the internal development in Botswana i.e. successful independence story of her neighbours i.e. Malawi, Zambia.

The role of World War II veterans came back with revolutionary ideas and made the native more enlightened and therefore started demanding for change.

## **HOW BOTSWANA ATTAINED INDEPENDENCE.**

The battle for independence was a long story which began at a time of colonisation in 1885 when Bechuanaland was annexed.

In 1879 Botswana was incorporated into Cape Colony something which was highly resented by the chiefs of Botswana.

At first the British used indirect rule but regent Tshekedi insisted that traditional practices should be followed.

Tshekedi led a successful fight against the incorporation of Botswana into South Africa.

During his regency, there was growing criticism of the British administration mainly concerning concessions.

Earlier on in 1920 two advisory councils had been put up one for Europeans and another for Africans.

By 1950, these two councils were combined to form a joint advisory council. In 1959 the first political party known as Bechuanaland protectorate party BPP was formed to preserve chiefly powers.

In 1960 a new constitution created a legislative council, an advisory, executive and an African council.

In December 1960 the Bechuanaland peoples party was formed by K.T Motsete who opposed chiefly powers.

In 1962 however Motsete's party split and Bechuanaland Democratic Party emerged under Seretse Khama.

In 1965 elections were held and the Bechuanaland people's party was defeated by Bechuanaland democratic party.



The very year 1965, internal self-government was granted and Khama became the new head of self-governments.

On 30<sup>th</sup> September 1966 independence was granted with Seretse Khama as the first president of the republic of Botswana

***END***