

THE FIRST ANGLO BOER WAR OF 1880 - 1881

What were the causes of the 1880 - 1881 Anglo Boer war?

- This war was sometimes referred to as the white man's war because it was conflicted between whites only.
- Other times it is referred to as the Boer war of independence or Transvaal war of independence.
- This war was fought between the British on one hand and the Boers on the other between 1880 and 1881.
- The cause of this war were long term and short term in nature in the field of social, political and economic and they included the following
- This war was caused by the Boer desire for independence from the British.
- It was also caused by the British annexation of the Transvaal republic in 1877.
- The war occurred because the British had under estimated the military strength of the Boers of Transvaal especially after the Pedi war.
- Also because of the other hand the Boers thought that the British had been weakened by the Anglo Zulu war of 1879.
- The hoisting or the raising up of the British flag in Transvaal also caused the war.
- The disappointment of Paul Kruger's delegation to London that had gone to demand for Boer interests.
- Transvaal was highly indebted i.e. had many debts of the cape bankers but the British were not willing to extend any credit to finance their development programmes.
- The Boers were opposing the British plans of federation i.e. wanted to unite the four states.
- Also because the Orange Free State had refused to accept the federation plans.
- Because of the British refusal to grant Transvaal a representative assembly (parliament) after 1877.
- The election campaign of Gladstone which took place in England to become a prime minister
- Because of the Boers' refusal to pay taxes to the British.
- Because of the arrest of the Boer farmer by the British police who had refused to pay taxes.
- The British police had also confiscated and sold the Boer farmer's property.
- It was because the Boers reacted to the incident with violence i.e. about 300 annoyed Boers attacked the police which sparked off the war.

- Due to the rise of men like Paul Kruger. Pretorius and Joubert who united against the British.
- The British were worried that the hopeless situation in Transvaal would be exploited by the Zulu.
- Because of total unity of all the Boer states against British trickery also encouraged the outbreak of the war.
- The long held hatred and suspicion between the Boers and the British since the days of the great trek.
- British attitude towards the Boers i.e. they continued to regard the Boers as their subjects which prompted the Boers to fight back.
- The discovery of minerals in Transvaal which attracted British interests also encouraged outbreak of the war.
- The rise of British imperialism which was championed by Lord Carnarvon and others like Selbourne.
- The rise of Boer Nationalism especially in the republic of Transvaal where hard core and strong hearted Boers lived.
- The mistreatment of the Uitlanders.
- Discrimination of British goods in favour of German and Portuguese goods.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA

- The British were defeated by the Boers at Majuba hills
- Because of this defeat, the British were humiliated.
- The war was very expensive or costly in terms of resources.
- There was loss of lives i.e. over 700 British soldiers were killed and an unknown number of the Boers.
- There was depopulation because of the number of lives lost during the war especially on the side of the Boers.
- There was disruption of Agriculture and this resulted into famine which claimed a lot of lives.
- The war disrupted trade which was going on in South Africa.
- The war increased tension or hostility or conflicts between the Boers and the British.
- It also caused the 2nd Anglo - Boer war of 1899 to 1902.
- This war made the Boers of Transvaal to continue mistreating the Uitlanders.
- The war led to the rise and growth of the Boer nationalism and their desire to be free from

the British rule.

- The war encouraged the Boers from other states like Orange Free State and Natal to fight against the British.
- The war made the British to continue assuming to be the masters of the Boers and this caused more conflicts.
- The war made the British to ignore the interests of the Africans and stopped protecting them.
- The Boers stopped discriminating against the British goods in Natal.
- Paul Kruger, the Boer President became very popular after defeating the British and he was re-elected as the president of the Boers.
- Africans lost their political independence to the whites
- Africans also lost their fertile and mineralized land to the whites.
- The war led to the decline in all economic activities of South Africa leading to economic stagnation.
- The 1st Anglo Boer war led to the calling of the Pretoria convention of 1881 which gave the British their independence and Boers their civil rights.

THE PRETORIA CONVENTION (1881)

Qn: Why was the convention called?

- The Pretoria convention was an understanding that was reached between the Boers and the British in order to end the 1st Anglo - Boer war of 1880 - 1881.
- It was an agreement between the two conflicting groups of people i.e. the British on one hand and the Boers on the other.
- The convention was called in August 1881.
- It was held in Pretoria the capital city of Transvaal North of Johannesburg.
- The convention was called because the British governor known as Gladstone was fed up with wars.
- The British government also wanted quick and peaceful end to these wars between the two parties.
- The British wanted to please and calm down the Boers of Transvaal in preparation for the federation plans.
- Paul Kruger was also tired of war and he accepted the war to end by calling the convention.
- The convention was called because of the British had been militarily defeated and they

needed to save themselves from further embarrassment.

- The British also wanted to get time to re organize their army for future wars.
- The British called the convention because they wanted to stop the possible alliance between the Boers and other powers especially the Germans.
- Lord Evelyn Wood replaced Sir Pomeroy Colley as the commander of the British forces and he encouraged peace.

TERMS OF THE CONVENTION

- Transvaal was to lose her independence to the British
- Another term stated that the British were to remain the masters of Transvaal.
- Transvaal was however to maintain her internal self government.
- The Boers of Transvaal were to accept the British union Jack (British flag).
- The Boers were to accept her majesty the queen as the overall ruler.
- Transvaal's foreign affairs with other powers were to be conducted by the British.
- The Boers were to stop discriminating against British goods.
- A resident British officer was to have a big say over native affairs.
- The civil rights of the Boers were to be protected by the British.
- The British were to have limited responsibility for African Affairs.

EFFECTS OF THE PRETORIA CONVENTION

- The convention led to the rise and growth of the Boers or the Afrikaner nationalism ie strong desire for their independence from the British.
- The Boers in Transvaal became more united than never before against the British.
- It increased the popularity of Paul Kruger and his assistant Joubert in Transvaal.
- Because of this, Paul Kruger was even voted as the president of the Boers for another term.
- The Boers of Orange Free State and Natal decided to unit with those of Transvaal in order to defend their values and against the British.
- The Boer pride increased and they even started demanding for self independence.
- The Pretoria convention led to the signing of a treaty in London and this treaty made the Boers lose their independence to the British.
- The Boers and the British were disappointed and were left angry and dissatisfied with the Pretoria convention because none benefited from it.
- The Pretoria convention instead caused more conflicts between the Boers and the British and this led to the outbreak of future wars like the Jameson raid of 1895 and the second

Anglo Boer war of 1899 - 1902.

- The convention made the Boers stubborn and more determined to resist the British federation plans.
- The convention increased conflicts between the Boers and Africans over land and political issues.
- The Boers even started interfering with the affairs of the Africans e.g. the Zulu. The Boers put Dini Zulu as a king to replace Cetewayo.
- The Africans e.g. the Zulu lost their land to the Boers because the British had stopped interfering in the affair of the natives.
- Cecil Rhodes also got determined to defeat and silence the Boers of Transvaal once and for all.
- The Boers were also encouraged to co-operate more with the Germans and the Portuguese against the British.
- The Zulu kingdom was weakened and finally lost its independence.

THE JAMESON RAID (1895)

- The Jameson raid took place in 1895 in South Africa.
- It was led by Dr. Leander Starr Jameson.
- Because it was led by him, that's why it is called the Jameson raid.
- This raid was master minded by Cecil Rhodes and executed by Dr. Jameson against the Boers of Transvaal under Paul Kruger.

CAUSES OF THE JAMESON RAID

- ❖ The causes of the Jameson raid were social, economic and political in nature.
- ❖ Some were long term and others were short term in nature and included the following;
 - The desire to protect the Uitlanders who had entered Transvaal to exploit minerals caused the raid.
 - The raid was caused by Paul Kruger's hatred against the Uitlanders.
 - The raid was caused by the increased number of the Uitlanders who outnumbered the Boers and proved to be a threat.
 - Unfounded rumor that the Uitlanders were suffering in Transvaal caused the raid.
 - Long term conflicts between the Boers and the British which caused the Great trek, 1st Anglo-Boer war also caused the Jameson raid.
 - The rise and growth of Boer nationalism caused the Jameson raid because the Boers wanted to gain their independence from the British.

- The attempt by the Boers to stop the British from speaking English in public caused the raid.
- The Boers had also forced the Uitenhage children to study from Dutch best schools which also caused the raid.
- The Boers had denied the Uitenhage their civil and political rights e.g. right to vote.
- The introduction of unfair taxes by Paul Kruger against the Uitenhage caused the raid.
- The existence of war mongers or hard liners like Paul Kruger and Cecil Rhodes caused the Jameson raid.
- The discovery of minerals and the struggle to control them caused conflicts between the two parties leading to the raid.
- The British attempt to force the idea of federation or act of union on to the Boers caused the raid.
- The discrimination of the Uitenhage in awarding contracts by the Boers annoyed the Boers and organized the raid.
- The desire to revenge by the British after the 1st Anglo - Boer war caused the raid.
- The desire by the British to control the whole region of South Africa made them to fight in what came to be known as the Jameson raid.
- Unfortunately the British failed in this raid and they were defeated by the Boers again.

REASONS WHY THE RAID FAILED

- ❖ The raid failed because it was let down by the Uitenhage they were supposed to revolt first and Jameson would come in to help but they refused.
- ❖ The raid failed because the Uitenhage were not oppressed in fact they were comfortable with their riches and only needed protection.
- ❖ Paul Kruger and the Boers got the news about the raid even before it occurred so they planned and prepared for them.
- ❖ It failed because of the miscalculation in personality judgment i.e. Jameson the leader of the raid was not a soldier but a medical Doctor.
- ❖ Jameson refused to obey the central command which had stopped him.
- ❖ Jameson's troops were inferior in number compared to the Boers so they were outnumbered and over powered.
- ❖ The rise of Boer nationalism and determination never to accept British rule helped them to defeat Jameson.
- ❖ The Boers were united and therefore strong compared to the British.

- ❖ The raid failed because of the popularity of Paul Kruger.
- ❖ He drew a lot of support from the Boers.
- ❖ For the raid to succeed the British had to smuggle guns into Transvaal but this never happened.
- ❖ It failed because it lacked clear or sound reasons for it to be organized in fact the Uitlanders were not suffering
- ❖ The arrest or imprisonment of the leader. Jameson demoralized his troops hence failure.
- ❖ The raid failed because not all Uitlanders were British nationals in fact some hated the British government.
- ❖ Poor British military performance in the past wars worked against them.
- ❖ The British were defeated in 1st Anglo - Zulu war.
- ❖ Fear of international criticism. The British feared to be considered as the international aggressors.
- ❖ The above made the Jameson raid fail.

EFFECTS OF THE JAMESON RAID

- ❖ The Jameson failed because the Boers learnt about it even before it occurred.
- ❖ Jameson the leader of the raid and his troops were defeated, humiliated and were forced to surrender.
- ❖ Because of the failure of the raid the British government never achieved anything.
- ❖ It worsened the already bitter relationship between the Boers and the British.
- ❖ Jameson the leader of the raid was arrested tried, found guilty for organizing the raid.
- ❖ Cecil Rhodes the prime minister of the Cape (British) was forced to resign his position.
- ❖ Robinson was recalled and appointed by the British government as the new governor of the Cape.
- ❖ Britain was humiliated and looked at as international aggressors.
- ❖ The failure of the raid exposed the British weakness and this made the Africans to start rebelling against them e.g. the Bambatha rebellion (Zulu vs British).
- ❖ The failure of the Jameson raid led to the outbreak of the second Anglo Boer war of 1899 - 1902.
- ❖ The defeat of Jameson again made Paul Kruger very popular among the Boers and was voted as the president of the Boers for another term.
- ❖ The raid led to the rise of the Boer nationalism and determination to be free from British rule.

- ❖ It also made the Boers more united than ever before to fight against the British.
- ❖ Paul Kruger even received a congratulatory message from the Kaiser William the second of Germany
- ❖ The Jameson raid made the Uitlanders in Transvaal to suffer more than ever before.
- ❖ People could have died.
- ❖ People's property could have been destroyed.

THE 2ND ANGLO - BOER WAR (1899 -1902)

- The war occurred in 1899 and lasted for 3 years until 1902.
- It is sometimes referred to as the last gentleman's war.
- This war was between the Boers on one hand and the British on the other
- The British were led by Lord Kitchener, general Roberts and Alfred Milner while the Boers on the other hand were led by Paul Kruger, general Hertzog, general Botha and Smuts.
- About 80.000 men fought on the side of the Boers and 500.000 on the side of the British.

CAUSES OF THE 2ND ANGLO - BOER WAR

- The second Anglo Boer war was called by a number of causes some were political, social yet others were economical and they were both long term and short term.
- The poor past military records of the British encouraged the Boers to fight in the 2nd Anglo- Boer war i.e. the British were defeated by the Zulu in the battle of Isandhlwana/Ulindi war.
- The failure of the Jameson raid where the British were defeated by the Boers. This increased enmity leading to the 2nd Anglo Boer war.
- The long term conflicts and suspicion which started way back since the days of the great trek, the 1st Anglo Boer war, Jameson raid and resulted into the 2nd Anglo- Boer war.
- The rise of strong Boer nationalism and desire for independence led by Paul Kruger caused the 2nd Anglo Boer war.
- The British determination to take over South Africa met hostility from the Boers and this caused the war.
- The two groups of people desired to retain their cultural and racial superiority.
- The existence of-war mongers on both sides caused the 2nd Anglo Boer war eg Gen. Roberts, Lord Kitcheners, Alfred Milner on the side of the British and Paul Kruger, Gen. Smuts, Gen. Hertzog on the side of the Boers.
- The confidence of the Boers after defeating the British in the 1st Anglo Boer war and the

Jameson raid made them fight in the 2nd Anglo-Boer war.

- The struggle to control the economic resources or minerals of South Africa caused the 2nd Anglo Boer war.
- Paul Kruger constructed a railway line into Portuguese Mozambique and this cut off the British trade and it caused the war.
- The British over taxation of the Boer goods in Natal and the Boer discrimination of the British goods in Transvaal.
- Paul Kruger caused the 2nd Anglo Boer war when he denied the British nationals in Transvaal (Uitlanders) a number of freedoms e.g. the right to vote and to be voted.
- The British feared that the Germans would all ally with the Boers and pushed them out of South Africa
- Kruger was also determined to make the lives of the Uitlanders very difficult and expensive.
- The increased number of the Uitlanders in Transvaal scared the Boers and chose to fight them so as to reduce their number.
- The re-election of Paul Kruger who was nationalistic, a hardliner and determined caused excitement among the Boers and encouraged the British to fight.
- The congratulatory message by Kaiser William II to Paul Kruger annoyed the British who wanted to teach them a lesson by organizing the 2nd Anglo Boer war.
- The British annexation of Natal and Orange Free State which were colonies annoyed the Boers and made them to fight in what came to be known as the 2nd Anglo Boer war.
- A Boer farmer killed a Uitlander and Kruger refused to punish the Boer. This annoyed the British and declared war against the Boers.

EFFECTS OF THE 2ND ANGLO BOER WAR

WHITES

- The effects of the 2nd Anglo Boer war were both negative and positive, long term and short term in nature.
- During this war, the Boers were totally defeated this time.
- The Boers became victorious on paper
- The British won the battle and removed the first or old feeling that they were a separate force.
- The Boer republics of Transvaal and Orange free State lost their political independence and became British colonies

- Paul Kruger the Boer president was defeated and disappointed old as he was; he was sent into exile where he met his death in 1904.
- The defeat and the death of Paul Kruger led to the rise of new other personalities like Hertzog, Smuts, and Botha etc.
- There was property destruction e.g. Boer farms and homes.
- The war disrupted the economic activities e.g. trade and agriculture.
- There was shortage of food hence famine and starvation.
- The population of the whites drastically reduced as a result of death of the people.
- The war was expensive or costly in terms of lives and resources.
- The Boers came out of this war more determined and united than ever before.
- The war made the British to withdraw their support from the Africans.
- The war made the Boers and the British to reconcile and forget their past differences
- This later led to the federation or union of the two parties in what came to be known as the Act of Union of South Africa (1910)
- The Boers were compensated for the loss by the British and they were given 3m pounds as compensation.
- They were also given 30m pounds for the reconstruction and development.
- The British accepted to release the Boer prisoners of war.
- This war paved way for the use of English and Dutch as official languages in South Africa.
- The war was concluded by signing a peace treaty of Vereeniging in 1902.

BLACKS

- Like the whites, the Blacks or Africans lost lives too.
- It is said that about 20,000 Africans died only.
- The population of the Africans like that of the whites reduced.
- The war disrupted trade and agriculture of the Africans.
- Diseases, famine and starvation claimed a number of African lives.
- Africans lost their land to the whites as a result of this war.
- Africans lost their political independence to the whites as a result of this war.
- The Africans workers in mines were punished for running away during war.
- Africans were forced into concentration camps where they suffered a number of social like prostitution, drug abuse etc.
- It led to the adoption of apartheid policy against the Africans.

- The 2nd Anglo Boer war led to the rise and growth of African nationalism.
- JOHN CECIL RHODES:
- Cecil Rhodes was born in England to a Clergyman in Essex
- He was a leading British imperialist in South Africa
- His dream was to follow the footsteps of his father
- Unfortunately, his health was fragile/sickly
- He was forced to move to South Africa where he met his fortune later
- At 17 he joined his brother on a cotton farm in South Africa
- This set the platform for the beginning of his fortune
- At Kimberly, he achieved fabulous wealth and his real career in South Africa/He became very rich
- Later, he completed his self sponsored degree in Oxford
- By 1881, Rhodes formed the Beers mining company limited
- The company controlled almost all South African Diamond trade
- Later he bought his rival company (Barney Barnato) and therefore became a monopolist
- In 1881, he became a member of parliament
- The discovery of Gold in 1886 at Witwatersrand and Transvaal further added to his vast fortune
- He later climbed the ladders of leadership due to the influence of his friend Hofmeyr, leader of the Afrikaaner Bond
- In 1890 he had become a prime minister of the cape colony
- Rhodes greatest ambition was to have an expansion of the British power in central and South Africa/ painting the map of Africa red.
- He supported the federation plan of uniting South Africa under British control
- He also fought German imperialism in south west Africa/Namibia
- As well as the Portuguese influence in Mozambique
- He conflicted with Paul Kruger of Transvaal in the struggle to determine the master of South Africa's politics
- Rhodes also felt that Bechuanaland/Botswana should be under British control
- In 1886 the British declared a protectorate over Bechuanaland now Botswana
- He blocked the possibility of the German Boer Alliance in South Africa
- He helped the British to gain control of more African land eg Pondoland, Zulu land, and Tonga land

- He even blocked the Boer/ Transvaal expansion Northwards
- He always fought for the economic integration with Transvaal to allow free movement of goods and services
- Provided full support for the Uilanders civil and political rights in Transvaal eg fair taxation, use of English, fair business contracts etc
- He even smuggled arms From Johannesburg to use them against Paul Kuger
- He sought for the full support of the colonial secretary Joseph Chamberlin to fight for the civil rights of the Uilanders
- In 1895, he planned the unsuccessful Jameson Raid to promote British imperialism
- Later, he resigned his post as prime minister of the cape after failure
- Even his friendship with Jan Hofmeyr, the leader of the Afrikaaner Bond collapsed
- He resorted his whole life to the activities of the British South African Company
- He had founded this company to support British imperialism in central and South Africa
- He even acquired permission from the British to govern Rhodesia/Zimbabwe
- He setup a police force under his brother John Rhodes and Jameson to improve security in Botswana
- The great Empire builder died in 1902 and was buried in Zimbabwe at Mattopos
- **PAUL KRUGER**
- Paul Kruger was born in 1825 in the cape
- He was a clever and determined young man
- His early life was full of hunting and fighting
- That is why he never got meaningful education
- The only book he ever read was a bible
- At 12 years, he had taken part in the Great Trek
- The Great Trek shaped his life and later actions in south Africa
- He always associated his life, with great honour, to the early Great Trek battles
- He strongly hated the British from the bitter lessons of the Great Trek
- He also had a passionate feeling to defend the Boer hard won independence at all costs
- Paul Krugers future actions were further shaped by his forceful personality and oratory
- Skills
- He was always determined to keep the Boer values of racial prejudice and fierce
- During the early years of the Transvaal republic he, commanded the Boers against African hostile groups e.g the pedi resistance.
- Because of his great service in the Boer military units, he was appointed the commander

general of the entire Transvaal.

- He led the Boer resistance movement against the British annexation of Transvaal in 1877.
- He and Jourbert led a Boer delegation to London to lobby for Transvaal independence but unfortunately the request was rejected by the British.
- They were left with no alternative but to prepare for armed rebellion against the British.
- His victory over the British in this war won him great admiration from the Boers.
- He was then appointed together with Jourbert and Pretorius to administer the country.
- Because of his popularity and respect among the Boers Paul Kruger was elected President of Transvaal, Kruger pursued different ideas conflicting with those of Cecil Rhodes the British Cape Prime Minister.
- He desired to make a united and strong Boer Republic governing the whole of South Africa.
- He hoped to extend its territory to the east coast so as to be in direct contact with the world therefore independent.
- Paul Kruger led the Jameson raid of 1895 where he embarrassed the British.
- The big number of Uitlanders threatened Paul Kruger's plans for a free united and independent Transvaal republic without British interference.
- To check and block the Uitlanders, he denied them their political and civil rights in Transvaal.
- He blocked Uitlanders from voting or being voted for.
- He did not allow them to be tried by the jury.
- And they were prevented from speaking English in public.

THE VEREENIGING TREATY (1902)

- It was the 2nd Anglo Boer war that led to the signing of the Vereeniging treaty of 1902 and this treaty was signed on 31st May, 1902
- Alfred Milner and Lord Kitchener signed on behalf of Britain and Gen. Smuts, Gen Botha and Gen Hertzog signed on behalf of the Boers
- The treaty was signed with the aim of ending the conflicts between the two parties, reconcile, heal the wounds and fill the gaps that had been created by the conflicts.

TERMS OF THE TREATY

- It was decided that Transvaal and Orange Free State that were Boer republics were to become British colonies.
- However, these two colonies were promised self independence in the near future by the

British.

- It was agreed that the two parties should release and exchange the prisoners of war and pardon those who were still fighting.
- They also discussed the question of the political rights of the Africans during the signing of the treaty.
- It was also agreed that the British were to compensate the Boers for the damages caused by the war and the Boers were given 3m pounds for compensation.
- It was agreed that 3m pounds should be given to the Boers for the development.
- The treaty stated that there was need to protect whites but leave the Africans insecure
- It was decided that a police force was to be put to disarm and punish anyone found with a gun.
- The British on the other hand were allowed to remain with their guns against the attacks of the Africans.
- It was stated and agreed upon that the British were to stop protecting the Africans and their rights.
- Another issue concerned the question of the official language to be used and it was agreed that Dutch and English were to be used as the official languages and with equal status.
- The two parties agreed to put in place concentration or reserve camps for the Africans who had lost land.
- The British and the Boers agreed to punish the Africans who deserted or abandoned work.

- During the treaty, the Boers and the British agreed to form 1 government and it came to be known as the Act of Union of South Africa.

EFFECTS OF THE VEREENING TREATY

- ❖ The effects were positive and negative, long term and short term in nature.
- ❖ The treaty made the Boers to lose their political independence to the British.
- ❖ The treaty made the Boer republics of Transvaal and Orange Free State to become British colonies.
- ❖ The Boers won great deals from the war and the treaty in that they were compensated.
- ❖ The treaty ended the conflicts and wars that existed between the Boers and the British since the days of the great trek.
- ❖ English and Dutch were adopted as official languages in South Africa.
- ❖ The treaty made the Boers to emerge from the war and the treaty more stronger and united than before.
- ❖ But also, it divided the Boers in that some wanted to continue with the war but others were tired of the war.
- ❖ The treaty denied the Africans their political rights.
- ❖ The treaty led to the rise and growth of the African nationalism.
- ❖ The treaty made the British to withdraw their protection which they use to offer to the Blacks.
- ❖ Africans were disarmed and punished for possessing guns.
- ❖ The Africans lost land to the whites.
- ❖ The treaty sowed seeds for the policy of apartheid in South Africa.
- ❖ It led to the federation of act of Union of South Africa
- ❖ The treaty led to the calling of the National convention of 1908.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION (1908)

- ❖ It was a conference that was held in the city of Durban in Natal province.
- ❖ The conference was held in 1908.
- ❖ It was attended by delegates from the four provinces of South Africa i.e. Cape, Transvaal, Orange Free State, Natal.
- ❖ The provinces were the Cape colony, Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
- ❖ These were also racist observers from Rhodesia
- ❖ Only delegates from the Cape represented both the Africans and Europeans

- ❖ A number of factors led to the calling of the National convention i.e.;
- ❖ It was called to decide on the acceptable formula of Union that was binding both Boers and the British.
- ❖ It was called to discuss the detail of the Union constitution
- ❖ To discuss the nature of the Franchise (way/system of handling voting) who to vote or to be voted for.
- ❖ Also to discuss the racial politics or racial segregation.
- ❖ To remove economic barriers which existed between the British and the Boer states
- ❖ To discuss the issue of the national language to be used
- ❖ To implement the terms of the treaty of Vereeniging of 1902 i.e. to stop occurrence of another war.
- ❖ It was called to stop the occurrence of further wars between the Boers and the British.
- ❖ Also to put in practice the issue of inter territorial railways.
- ❖ To put in place a customs union of the provinces so as to remove economic barriers and allow closer economic corporation.

EFFECTS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

- ❖ During the convention they agreed to form a union government composed of both the Boers and British.
- ❖ It was also agreed that the whole of South Africa was to be under the British control.
- ❖ The convention drafted and passed the union constitution to govern the people in the union government.
- ❖ The union government was to be headed by a governor general.
- ❖ The governor general was to be appointed by the British government and would be answerable to the queen.
- ❖ English and Dutch were to be used as the official languages in South Africa with equal status.
- ❖ It was also resolved that the Africans and the welfare should not be considered.
- ❖ Apartheid policy was introduced by the National convention of 1908.
- ❖ Botha Louis became the 1st prime minister of the new union government.
- ❖ They agreed to put in place a parliament which to chambers or houses i.e. the upper house and the lower house.
- ❖ The non whites in this parliament were to be represented by the whites who were supposed to be missionaries.
- ❖ It blocked the non whites from entering the union parliament.
- ❖ The four colonies changed their status and became provinces or districts.

- ❖ The voting rights were limited to only adult white males, others were ignored (non whites)
- ❖ Ten ministers were to be appointed to assist the governor general.
- ❖ Provisions were made within the constitution to include other British territories to include
- ❖ Rhodesia, Botswana and Basuto land into the union.

THE ACT OF UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (1950)

- After the 2nd Anglo Boer war and signing of the vereeniging treaty, the national convention was called and it came up with a new constitution which brought the Boers and the British colonies together.
- The Act of Union of South Africa therefore concerned the attempts to bring together the white republics into a collective government.
- The colonies that were brought together include Orange Free State, Natal, Transvaal and Cape Town.
- The Act of Union was founded and started operating on 31st May 1910.

REASONS OR FACTORS FOR THE FORMATION OF THE ACT OF UNION OF

SOUTH AFRICA

- ❖ It was to stop the long time conflicts between the Boers and the British which resulted into wars between the two parties
- ❖ It was to bring about economic corporation among the four colonies ie remove economic barriers (tariffs).
- ❖ The need by the Boers and British who had at least fought on 3 bitter occasions to reconcile and forget the past to the formation of the Act of Union.
- ❖ It was put in place for them to have a common stand against the non whites.
- ❖ The fear of the possible African rebellions led to the formation of the Act of Union.
- ❖ The need to control the movement of Africans from one place to another in search for employment opportunities led to the formation of the Act of Union.
- ❖ The Boers of Transvaal and Orange Free State got their independence in 1908. This made them to believe that they were on equal footing with the British and this made them to accept to form the Act of Union.
- ❖ The union was put in place because the British feared the Boers might ally or join with another hostile country e.g. Germany and throw away the British out of South Africa.
- ❖ The death of the hard liners or war mongers like Paul Kruger and Cecil Rhodes led to the

formation of the Act of Union.

- ❖ The Union government was formed to lower the administrative costs or expenses.
- ❖ The need to avoid duplication of services led to the formation of the union government.
- ❖ The need to avoid unnecessary competition between the two parties led to the formation of the Union government.
- ❖ The role played by the leading personalities of the time i.e. George Grey, Selbourne, and Lord Carnarvon led to the formation of the Act of Union of South Africa.
- ❖ The signing of the Vereeniging treaty of 1902 called for unity between the two parties hence the union government.
- ❖ The British desire to destroy Boer nationalism and independence led to the formation of the Union government.

FACTORS THAT DELAYED THE UNION GOVERNMENT

- ❖ Existence of different political ideologies or thinking or philosophy between the British and the Boers.
- ❖ The question of language to be used in the union government.
- ❖ The question of the capital city of the union government delayed the process. However, it was solved by creating three capital cities i.e. Cape Town (legislature), Pretoria (executive) and Bloemfontein (judiciary).
- ❖ The issue of Franchise. It was agreed that the Africans be disfranchised (not allowed to vote or be voted).
- ❖ The question of racial policy delayed the union formation.
- ❖ Here, they agreed to adopt Apartheid policy and mistreat Africans.
- ❖ The existence of hard liners such as Paul Kruger and Cecil Rhodes i.e. Paul Kruger on the side of the Boers and Cecil Rhodes on the side of the British.
- ❖ Existence of the long term conflicts between the two parties made them fight wars and it delayed the formation of the union government. However, the signing of the Vereeniging treaty.
- ❖ The question of the constitution to be adopted or used delayed the formation of the union government. It was solved by calling the National convention of 1902.
- ❖ The existence of many other states was yet another obstacle that delayed the formation of the Union government. It was solved by ignoring them.

TERMS OF THE ACT OF UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

- ◆> The Act of union was an attempt to bring together the British and the Boer colonies in the

collective government.

- ❖ The colonies that were brought together were Transvaal, Orange Free State, Cape Town and Natal.
- ❖ The union was formed and started operating on 31st May 1910 and it had the following terms;
 - The union government was to be headed by the governor general representing the majesty and queen and was appointed by the British government.
 - The governor general was to be assisted by 10 other ministers in the running of the government.
 - The union was to have a parliament with supreme authority over the four colonies.
 - The parliament was to be composed of 2 houses i.e. the upper house and the lower house and the lower house proposed laws and the upper house passed them.
 - The 10 ministers that assisted the governor general were selected from either houses or chambers.
 - The members of the lower house in the parliament served for five years and in the upper house served for 10 years.
 - Voting was restricted only to adult male Europeans. Females and non Europeans were not allowed.
 - A white missionary was appointed to represent the interests of the non whites.
 - Some very rich Africans were given some limited degree of political freedom only in Cape and Natal.
 - It was agreed that the four colonies that formed the union were to change their status and become districts.
 - Each district or province was headed by an administrator who was assisted by four elected leaders.
 - Each district or province had the duty of providing its own social services like health, education, roads etc.
 - The union government was to have 3 capital cities i.e. Pretoria, Cape town and Bloemfontein (executive, legislature and judiciary).
 - It was agreed that there should be complete equality and use of English and Dutch as official languages.
 - Later, they also agreed other provinces in the Union e.g. Rhodesia etc.

EFFECTS OR THE Of OUTCOMES OF THE ACT OF UNION

- The effects of the Act of Union were positive and negative
- Some were long term and short term in nature and they affected and the blacks and the whites.
- The Act of Union ended the long term conflicts between the British and the Boers since the days of the great trek
- It brought about economic corporation and progress among the provinces or districts
- It created a big market of over 6,000,000 people.
- The Union removed all restrictions that existed before among the four colonies.
- The Union promoted the position of the whites at the expense of the Africans. They became the 1st class citizens
- Africans were reduced to an inferior position by the Act (2nd class citizens)
- The Act of union put the politics of South Africa in the hands of the whites only until 1994.
- The union enslaved the Africans in their own country.
- Because of the Act of Union the British stopped protecting the interests of non whites
- The act of union made the Africans to lose their land to the whites.
- The act of union led to the creation of concentration or reserve camps or black towns commonly known as Bantustans (Soweto) with their associated evils.
- The act of union led to the passing of oppressive laws against the non whites.
- The act of union limited the movement of the blacks in their own country.
- Africans lost their political independence to the whites.
- It led to the rise and growth of African nationalism.
- The union made the Africans to be the poorest of the poor.
- The act led to the formation of African political parties to fight for their rights
- It led to the occurrence of African riots leading to untold deaths e.g. the sharpville killings.
- English and Dutch were adopted as the official languages in South Africa.
- Africans lived under very poor conditions of life.
- South Africa became very powerful as a country on the continent Africa.
- The act officially legalized the policy of racial segregation or apartheid.

APARTHEID POLICY

(RACIAL DISCRIMINATION) IN SOUTH ALRICA

- ❖ Apartheid is a word which means separation or keeping races apart.

- ❖ It also means racial discrimination or segregation based on white's domination.
- ❖ In South Africa Apartheid meant separate development for different races.
- ❖ This policy started way back since the coming of the Boers but it was made official in 1948.
- ❖ The policy was started as a result of racial class interests i.e. favoring the whites against the non whites. #
- ❖ The policy aimed at maintaining whites supremacy against other races.
- ❖ It was also about different or separate residential areas and services for different races.
- ❖ It also involved whites domination in the political and economic aspects of life
- ❖ In South Africa, apartheid was .given a brand name Christian nationalism i.e. when God was creating he created in unequal manner i.e. he created the whites first and others later.
- ❖ It was also known as paramount boss ship.

AIMS OR REASONS FOR THE FORMATION OF APARTHEID

- A Number of reasons or aims were behind the formation of apartheid policy and they were in the field social, political and economic aspect of life.
- The whites in South Africa wanted to maintain their supremacy and purity.
- The whites feared to be over whelmed by the majority non whites.
- The whites also wanted the Africans to live alone in the reserve camps also known as the Bantustans.
- They wanted to maintain Africans as a source of cheap labour.
- Apartheid policy was introduced to stop inter racial mixing.
- Apartheid also aimed at destroying African nationalism and their desire to be free.
- Apartheid was intended to limit the voting rights or to control the political affairs of South Africa.
- It also aimed at maintaining peace, stability and order because Africans were looked at as source of instability or disorder.
- Apartheid aimed at reducing competition in work places between the whites and non whites.
- Apartheid policy was used to divide and rule the Africans because it was easy to rule divided people.
- Apartheid was intended to keep Africans behind or to remain undeveloped.
- The whites used this policy to obey God's creative plan ie God never wanted people to mix.

HOW APARTHEID APPLIED

EDUCATION

- The kind of education given to the Africans was to prepare them for interior jobs like brick laying, carpentry and joinery, agriculture etc.
- The education given to the Africans ensured that professional training was not for them e.g. they never trained engineers, doctors, lawyers etc.
- The education system was supposed to be conducted in their local languages.
- Africans schools were not supposed to be in towns so they were rural based.
- Africans were not supposed to reach university if any very few.
- Even the type and standard of schools also varied.

EMPLOYMENT

- In 1911 mines and works act outlawed the employment of Africans as professionals.
- Skilled and semi skilled labour was reserved for the whites. The Africans were given unskilled labour.
- In 1937, the government industrial act denied the Africans membership in any registered trade union.
- Africans were not supposed to work in towns.
- While working, the Africans were supposed to be paid little if any

LAND OWNERSHIP

- In 1913, land act restricted the Africans from staying outside their home districts
- By 1913, land had been divided into two i.e. fertile and mineralized land was for the whites and the rest for the blacks
- Africans were supposed to get pass cards or permission to move out of their villages and were not allowed to stay out for more than 3 days
- Africans were also supposed to get permission to enter into towns and not to spend more than 72 hours while there.
- The whites owned about 87% of the total land of South Africa.
- In 1937, the urban areas act was passed and it became illegal for an African to be found in a city.

OTHERS

- In 1949, marriage act was passed and inter racial sex and marriage was stopped.
- In 1950, even the whites were stopped from having sex with blacks.
- Social services were also to be separated e.g. roads, hospitals, schools, leisure parks.

EFFECTS OF APARTHEID POLICY

AFRICANS

- The policy denied the Africans the chance to exploit their potentials fully.
- Africans lost their political independence and rights e.g. right to vote.
- It led to the outbreak of violent protests like Soweto and sharpville protests.
- Apartheid made the Africans to become 2nd class citizens in their own country.
- Many Africans were killed during these protests especially the students of sharpville.
- Many Africans were arrested, detained for opposing the policy among them were Thabo Mbeki, Albert Luthuli, Nelson Madhiba Mandella etc.
- Africans were denied many opportunities by this policy and they became very poor.

- Africans were forced to live in slums commonly known as Bantustans (Soweto, Natal etc).
- Apartheid increased enmity or hatred between the whites and non whites.
- They denied the Africans a number of freedoms e.g. association movement speech etc.
- The policy discriminated the Africans in all aspects of life Political social and economic.
- Africans lost land especially the fertile and mineralized land.
- It led to the rise of African nationalism to fight for independence and rights
- It led to the formation of political parties to fight against the policy e.g. African national congress.
- It led to the formation of outside armed rebellions to fight against the policy.

Whites

- ❖ The policy worked in favor of the whites and stood to benefit from it in the following ways;
- The whites became very rich and they got whatever they wanted.
- The whites acquired cheap labour from the Africans.
- The whites dominated the political, social and economic aspects of life of South Africa.
- They acquired land.
- They became first class citizens.

THE BANTUSTANS

- ❖ Bantustans were isolated homelands for the Africans or blacks.
- ❖ Bantustans came from two words; bantu meaning blacks and stans meaning homelands
- ❖ So they were isolated homelands for the blacks.
- ❖ They were semi independent political units and leadership in these homes were in the hands of the Africans
- ❖ They were formed as a result of apartheid regime and they started in 1940s and included the following
 - Gazankulu
 - Qwaqwa
 - Kwazulu
 - Lebowa
 - Ndebele
 - Shangani
 - Transkei
 - Swazi
 - Venda

REASONS FOR THEIR FORMATION

- ❖ They were formed as a result of the apartheid policy that was practiced by the whites in South Africa.
- ❖ The whites wanted to separate the 2 races and keep them apart i.e. whites from the blacks.
- ❖ They also wanted to promote separate development for the different races i.e. to develop the whites and under develop the blacks.
- ❖ It was also aimed at ensuring white supremacy or domination i.e. to keep the whites powerful and in power.
- ❖ They were also intended to weaken African criticism against the whites.
- ❖ It was also intended to make communication among the African tribes difficult.
- ❖ Also to promote unity and security of the whites by keeping the blacks far away.
- ❖ Bantustans were also aimed at enslaving Africans by putting them in camps.
- ❖ The whites wanted to create reserves where they could easily get labour to work for them.
- ❖ Also because the whites wanted to divert African attention from the mineralized areas so that they own them alone
- ❖ Because the whites wanted to exploit the resources of South Africa.
- ❖ Also because the wanted to avoid unnecessary competition between the whites and blacks for employment.
- ❖ Bantustans were also aimed at dividing and ruling the Africans without much resistance.
- ❖ It was intended to ensure that the whites remained rich as the Africans remained poor.
- ❖ It was intended to improve on the standards of living of the whites while ignoring the blacks.
- ❖ It was also intended to enforce the terms of the act of union of 1910.
- ❖ The whites wanted to ensure social discrimination of Africans in education, health, transport, housing etc.
- ❖ Bantustans were aimed at disarming the Africans completely and make them defenseless.
- ❖ Also was intended to defranchise the Africans i.e. to remove the voting rights.
- ❖ The whites also wanted to use the system of Bantustans as a way of internal decolonization i.e. Africans in the Bantustans regarded themselves as independent.
- ❖ Also to restrict the movement of Africans from one place to another.
- ❖ Also to reduce African pressure by making the pre-occupied with local issues in their home lands.

EFFECTS OF THE BANTUSTANS

- The effects were both negative and positive before largely negative to the Africans.
- Also they were political, social and economic.
- Africans lost most of their fertile lands to the whites.
- There was loss of cultural and tribal identity by Africans whereby they became westernized and lost their identity.
- It increased segregation of Africans by the whites.
- Bantustans encouraged the apartheid policy.
- Africans were kept away from good social services like schools, hospitals, recreation grounds etc.
- The policy of Bantustans greatly reduced the African sense of nationalism as each group started to think along tribal lines and not a united South Africa.
- They led to a wide spread loss of lives due to ethnic clashes that came up between the groups.
- There was depopulation among Africans as some were killed and others ran away from South Africa.
- Africans were disarmed left militarily defenseless hence became greatly weakened.
- Africans suffered from wide spread starvation (famine) in the Bantustans.
- It encouraged Africans to organize uprisings or rebellions e.g. sharpville uprising.
- Africans lost control over the Bantustans foreign affairs.
- They also lost control over the spending of finances in their Bantustans.
- There w'as increased pressure on land due to over population in the Bantustans.
- Africans especially the youths moved to look for work in the towns and mines hence coming up of the system of migrant labourers.
- Some of the African nationalists were arrested and tortured as a result of opposing the system of Bantustans e.g. Nelson Mandela.
- Other African nationalists were forced to run away into exile e.g. Olive Thembo.
- Some other nationalists were arrested and tortured and killed e.g. Chris Hani and Steve Biko.
- There was wide spread of diseases among people in the Bantustans due to their congestion e.g. cholera was rampant.
- There were increased crime rates and other social evils in the Bantustans e.g. drug abuse, theft etc
- Africans were restricted to doing dirty and manual jobs.

- In conclusion, the creations of Bantustans lead to more misery and suffering as a sign of abuse.

REACTIONS AGAINST APARTHEID

- Different groups of people reacted differently to apartheid whereby Inkatha collaborated while others restricted ANC
- Other reacted by organizing street demonstrations like one of sharpville in 1960 and Soweto in 1976.
- Among the notable resistors included Walter Sisulu, Oliver Thambo, Nelson Mandela and Albert Luthuli. Bishop Desmond Tutu.

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

- ❖ This was the largest and best known political movement against apartheid.
- ❖ It was started in 1912 as the South African Native Congress
- ❖ In 1935, it was remained and called the ANC with its first president as Dr. Xurna.
- ❖ He was later assisted by other nationalists who came up e.g. Bishop Desmond Tutu, Albert Luthuli, and Oliver Thambu.
- ❖ It was formed to fight for the independence of South Africa from white domination.
- ❖ Also to encourage mutual understanding among the different groups in South Africa.
- ❖ It was also to defend and uphold the rights of Africans
- ❖ It was also to act as a mouth piece or voice for the voiceless Africans against apartheid.
- ❖ It was intended to fight against white enslavement of the Africans.
- ❖ It was also intended to fight against the unfair land distribution i.e. to recover some of the land taken by the whites.
- ❖ To fight against the unfair taxation system imposed by the whites on the Africans.
- ❖ To educate Africans about their rights.
- ❖ It was also intended to fight against exploitation of African by the whites.
- ❖ It was intended to fight against the oppression and mistreatment of Africans by the whites.
- ❖ It was also to improve on the standards of living of the Africans.
- ❖ It was intended to mobilize resources to fight against apartheid.
- ❖ In order to ensure that they rid South Africa of all the evils associated with apartheid.
- ❖ It was formed due to the encouragement by the Pan African Movement.
- ❖ To mobiles resources from other well wishers outside South Africa.

ROLE OF ANC IN THE FIGHT AGAINST APARTHEID

- ❖ It spear headed the struggle for independence.

- ❖ It attracted strong nationalists e.g. Nelson Mandela. Oliver Thambo. Chris Hani etc.
- ❖ It mobilized funds from donors to finance the political party activities.
- ❖ It attracted and formed the youth league which injected life in the party.
- ❖ It exposed to the whole world how apartheid could not be changed constitutionally.
- ❖ It went on nationwide mobilization.
- ❖ It joined hands with the Indians to strengthen their struggle.
- ❖ It organized the defiance campaigns against apartheid.
- ❖ It organized peaceful demonstrations against passed laws.
- ❖ It sought recognition from world bodies e.g. OAU and UNO.
- ❖ It won support from many African governments including Uganda who trained their guerilla fighters e.g. Ntenjeru in Kayunga in Uganda.
- ❖ It managed to get arms and training facilities from Africans and Europeans.
- ❖ It formed an armed wing called Umkonto We Sizwe (Spear of the nation) to carry out military operations.
- ❖ The armed wing carried out bombing and military sabotage against the whites.
- ❖ It campaigned for the release of the prisoners arrested because of freedom fighting eg Nelson Mandela
- ❖ It lobbied or convinced the UNO to put pressure on racists' regime.
- ❖ It won sympathy of some countries that boycotted Olympic Games because South Africa participated.
- ❖ It obtained education scholarships for nationalists.
- ❖ It sought for political asylum for the nationalists.
- ❖ It demanded for sanctions against the racist regime.
- ❖ It fought for African civil rights and freedoms

PROBLEMS FACED ANC

- ❖ Lack of proper funding since the majority of the Africans were poor.
- ❖ Tribal disunity that divided the party.
- ❖ Some countries like Malawi and DRC refused to support the ANC.
- ❖ Many blacks were killed during the rebellions that were organized.
- ❖ Most of the leaders were arrested and imprisoned from time to time e.g. Mandela.
- ❖ Other African leaders died while in prison e.g. Albert Luthuli.
- ❖ Other leaders of ANC were forced into exile e.g. Oliver Thambo.
- ❖ Political parties suffered from brutality of the racists' regime.
- ❖ ANC lacked strong determined and able bodied leaders.

- ❖ It remained dormant or inactive for a long time until 1945.
- ❖ The party lacked grass root support because of the general fear of the regime.
- ❖ The party suffered from high level of illiteracy and ignorance among Africans.
- ❖ Africans were not united behind ANC i.e. not all supported the party.
- ❖ The military wing of ANC (spear of the nation) lacked enough strength to carry out its activities.
- ❖ The members of ANC were restricted from carrying out their activities.
- ❖ Western countries like USA and Canada supported the racists' regime.
- ❖ There was disunity within the party itself e.g. the youths hated the old and the peaceful ones hated the violent ones.
- ❖ UN played double standards and it became a problem to the party.
- ❖ Even the OAU had its weakness i.e. was a toothless barking dog or a barking dog that seldom bites.
- ❖ Africans had inferior weapons compared to the whites.
- ❖ Shortage of training grounds for their fighters.
- ❖ Some fellow African states betrayed the freedom fighters.
- ❖ The whites used the policy of divide and rule.
- ❖ The whites' regime had a very good economy compared to that of Africans.

THE SHARPEVILLE MASSACRE OR SHOOTING OF 1960

- It can also be called the pass protests.
- It took place during the apartheid regime led by Dr. Verwood.
- The protests took place in the dirty township of Sharpeville near the mining town of
- The incident took place on Monday 21st March 1960.
- The incident involved panicky policemen who opened gun fire on a harmless crowd who were protesting against the unfair pass laws.
- It was also because of the role played by Lt. Colonel Piennar and Major Van Zyl who were the leaders and ordered the shooting at Sharpeville police station.
- Also because the police believed that Africans could not protest peacefully.
- Also because-a few rowdy Africans started throwing stones at the police officer's car.
- Also because the Sharpeville policemen were not well trained in dealing with massive crowds of protestors.
- The incident was also caused by poor housing conditions among the Africans leading to

congestion.

- Also because of poor social facilities in the township of Sharpeville i.e. shortage of water and power.
- There was poor pay for the African workers which made them to protest.
- The long working hours with little pay made the Africans to protest.
- Also because the white landlords had increased the house rent for the houses in the township. The Africans were protesting against the unpopular labour laws which left them as mere slaves.
- The reduction in wages of black workers left the Africans not happy hence decided to protest. The desire for political independence by the Africans also encouraged the protest.
- Because of the role played by the Pan African Congress with its slogan "Africa for Africans" Also because of the role played by the Pan African Congress leader Tsella who mobilized the Africans to protest.
- Because of the role and encouragement of the ANC leaders such as Robert Sobukwe.
- The land grabbing acts of the whites encouraged the Africans to protest leading to the Sharpeville Massacre.
- The disrespect by white policemen to Africans' privacy ie they would enter African houses without permission and check around.

- Because of denying Africans chances of better employment
- Because of the rise of militarism and extremism among the youths who decided to attack the Sharpeville police.
- The Africans were also protesting against the idea of Bantustans.

EFFECTS OF THE SHARPEVILLE MASSACRE

- Over 60 blacks were shot dead.
- Over 180 Africans were wounded.
- Over 20,000 blacks were arrested and imprisoned without trial.
- A lot of property was destroyed e.g. vehicles and buildings
- There was increased misery and suffering among the Africans.
- The OAU condemned the Massacre and started planning to liberate South Africa.
- The Massacre increased enmity between whites and blacks.
- The apartheid government banned the political activities of the ANC and PAC.
- The youths became more militant and many joined the spear of the nation.
- A state of emergency was declared in South Africa.
- Many nationalists were imprisoned e.g. Albert 1uthuli. Nelson Mandela etc.
- More strikes and demonstrations were organized across the country.
- Demonstrators burnt their pass books and encouraged others around South Africa to do the same.
- The 28th March, 1960 was declared a day of mourning which is celebrated up to today.
- Many Africans in other towns refused to go to work as a way of protesting the massacre.
- Public meetings were banned across the country.
- It encouraged increased underground movement by a group called Poqo.
- The UN condemned the incident describing it as evil and inhuman.
- The international world also condemned the act of the white police in south Africa
- Some European investors condemned the Act and withdrew their monies from South Africa.
- A non-violence approach called Ghandisrn started to gain ground and was later adopted. -

THE SOWETO UPRISING 1976

- The uprising started on 16th June 1976 in the African township known as Soweto.
- The incident is also known as the students protest or uprising of 1976.

- ❖ It was organized by African students led by a 19 year old Mashinini.
- ❖ It was organized against the racists' government or apartheid regime of Prime Minister Vorster.
- ❖ Many coloureds and industrial workers joined the students in the riots.
- ❖ It was started when pupils of Orlando West Junior Secondary School.
- ❖ The riots spread over three days and extended to other parts of the country.
- ❖ These riots became South Africa's bloodiest protests ever organized by the blacks.
- ❖ The riots extended to other towns like Cape town, Harare, Port Elizabeth etc. The pupils were rising against the unpopular Bantu education act.
- ❖ The riots were also a result of unruly gangs in township of Soweto.
- ❖ Because of the poor housing conditions in the township which made other people join the students.
- ❖ Poor social services like absence of electricity and running water made many people join the riots.
- ❖ Because of giving the blacks mainly agricultural education
- ❖ Because African schools were greatly congested and the government did nothing to solve the problem.
- ❖ Africans were to be taught in their native languages as the means of instruction which the blacks hated.
- ❖ The African schools had very few teachers who were always absent.
- ❖ The apartheid government had also created separate universities for the different races which the African student opposed.
- ❖ It greatly encouraged African nationalism
- ❖ The OAU greatly condemned the acts of the whites
- ❖ The UNO also condemned the incident describing it as barbaric and inhuman.
- ❖ The 16th June was declared as the day of the African child and it is celebrated up to today.
- ❖ The removal of African education from missionary control greatly annoyed the Africans
- ❖ Also because the apartheid policy discouraged Africans from acquiring higher education.
- ❖ Because of the existence of few schools which became a source of discontent among Africans since they were many.
- ❖ The desire for political independence among Africans. It was against unfair arrests and imprisonment without trial.
- ❖ Because of the exiling and killing of African political leaders.

- ❖ The students were also encouraged by the ANC leaders like Robert Sobukwe and Nelson Mandela.
- ❖ Because of the high levels of poverty among the Africans.
- ❖ Africans demanded for equal opportunities with the whites.
- ❖ Because of formation of African students union which acted as their mouth piece Because of increased militarism among the Africans against the apartheid regime.

EFFECTS OF THE SOWETO UPRISING

- ❖ Around 176 people especially students were killed or loss of lives.
- ❖ There was depopulation among the blacks.
- ❖ Many ring leaders were arrested and imprisoned
- ❖ The uprising led to the death of Steve Biko who died in prison in 1977.
- ❖ Over 1000 Africans were injured
- ❖ There was destruction of property especially buildings and vehicles The blacks attacked the white schools and burnt them down.
- ❖ Other African leaders like Nelson Mandela were arrested and imprisoned.
- ❖ The uprising encouraged formation of the Africa armed youth wing of Poqo and spear of the nation.
- ❖ Many African workers refused to go for work
- ❖ The rising undermined industrial activities causing heavy financial losses.
- ❖ It greatly increased opposition and hatred against the whites.
- ❖ Some whites started sympathizing with the blacks and joined tern in the struggle against apartheid
- ❖ It greatly encouraged African nationalism
- ❖ The OAU greatly condemned the Acts of the whites
- ❖ The UNO also condemned the incident describing it as barbaric and inhuman.
- ❖ 5The 16th June was declared as the day of the African child and it celebrated up to today.

FRONTLINE STATES IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST APARTHEID

Qn: Describe a role played by frontline states in the light against apartheid

- ❖ Frontline states were countries that came together to tight apartheid.
- ❖ They were mainly neighboring states to South Africa like Botswana, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Tanzania.
- ❖ Later, other states also came in like Uganda. libya and Egypt

- ❖ The founders included Robert Mugabe, Kenneth kaunda. Julius Nyerere, Samora Machel and Milton Obote.
- ❖ Most of these were OAU members states
- ❖ The front line states called for the Independence of South Africa
- ❖ They provided training grounds for South Africa guerillas.
- ❖ They also provided logistics or welfare materials for the South African forces or guerilla forces.
- ❖ They convinced the European states against apartheid i.e. that it could be stopped peacefully.
- ❖ Frontline states contributed funds towards the struggle against apartheid.
- ❖ Some offered supply routes for personnel and weapons e.g. the port of Maputo.
- ❖ They acted as a mouth piece for the oppressed people in South Africa.
- ❖ They used the press to attack apartheid i.e. radios, TVs and news papers in their countries.
- ❖ They encouraged Fide Clerk to negotiate with Nelson Mandela.
- ❖ Frontline states provided education to South Africans who became leaders against apartheid.
- ❖ They gave asylum or refugee to the political leaders who had run away from South Africa e.g. Oliver Tambo.
- ❖ They used sanctions to isolate South Africans e.g. they refused her to participate in their
- ❖ games
- ❖ The frontline states imposed trade sanctions against South Africa.
- ❖ They refused to issue visas to apartheid related officials to South Africa.
- ❖ They supported the use of guns in the struggle against apartheid.
- ❖ They decampaigned unpopular laws like setting up l Bantustans.
- ❖ They called and organized meetings or conferences to fight apartheid.
- ❖ They asked the UNO to put an embargo on South Africa.
- ❖ They refused to call Umkonto We Sizwe a terrorist organisation.
- ❖ They encouraged or inspired the freedom fighters to be more determined.
- ❖ They convinced the Arab league and the None Aligned Movement to join the struggle against apartheid.
- ❖ They convinced the OAU to lead the struggle against apartheid.
- ❖ They called for the release of all political prisoners

➤ **PROBLEMS FACED BY FRONTLINE STATES OAU AND THE UNO**

Member countries failed to meet their obligations.

- Existence of ideological differences that divided them (communism vs capitalism).
- Member states had internal problems to worry about.
- South Africa was militarily stronger than any other African countries.
- South Africa was very rich to manage its own affairs.
- African countries conflicted with one another hence diverting resources and concentration. Military coups in member states disorganized the fighters.
- Not all members of OAU were committed to fight apartheid.
- Some of the states were opportunists.
- Britain and France supported Apartheid regimes 4 UN member states refused to impose sanctions against South .Africa.
- OAU lacked a strong army of its own to enforce its resolutions.
- Even the South Africans were divided, some supported the regime, and others opposed e.g. Nkatha freedom fighters.
- Some of the opponents of the policy were killed e.g. Samora Machel.
- Even the frontline states supported the regime.
- Margret Thatcher the prime minister of Britain was another problem.
- The rise of Ronald Reagan of U.S.A was another problem.
- The banning of political party activities in South Africa.
- Creation of Bantustans divided up the Africans 4 Existence of cold war politics.
- Inadequate resources or funds to run the activities.
- Difference in colonial backgrounds of the members of OAU ie some were Francophone as opposed by the Anglophone.

ROLE OF THE UN IN THE FIGHT AGAINST APARTHEID

4 The United Nations organization was formed on 24th October 1945 after World War II in the USA (San Francisco).

4 Un as a peace keeping body played a vital role to fight against apartheid 4

- It encouraged member states to give moral support to the ANC and PAC 4- UN member states gave money and arms to the freedom fighters against apartheid.

4 UN placed an economic embargo against South Africa 4 UN banned South Africa from all UN agencies like FAO, WHO, UNESCO.

4- UN banned its aircrafts from landing in South Africa.

4*- UN refused member states to offer services to apartheid regime.

■4 It condemned the violation of Human rights by whites in South Africa.

4* UN allowed ANC members to go and address UN assembly and seek help from them.

4- UN encouraged member states to welcome and look after political refugees from South Africa.

4 UN encouraged member states to host or house and train ANC guerillas.

4 UN condemned the excesses of apartheid regime like Sharpeville and Soweto killings.

4 UN campaigned and encouraged free and fair elections in South Africa.

4 It campaigned and allowed the blacks to take part in voting or to be voted.

4 It campaigned for release of political prisoners eg Nelson Mandela.

4 UN court of justice criticized the apartheid regime.

4 UN recognized the spear of the nation as a nationalist movement and not a terrorist organization.

4 It openly condemned the apartheid with its evils 4 UN recognized Nelson Mandela and his new government in 1994.

O.A.U

4 It was formed on 25th May 1963.

4 Its headquarters are found in Addis Ababa in Ethiopia.

4 Original members were 31 states that signed the charter.

4 The brain behind its formation was Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.

4 He was supported by Julius Nyerere (Tanzania), Gen. Nasser (Egypt) and Milton Obote (Uganda)

AIMS OF OAU

4 To bring African people together united against colonialism.

4 To strengthen the idea of Pan African Unity.

4 To liberate Africans from colonial rule.

4 To start common wealth of independent agricultural states.

4 To promote solidarity and unity among Africans 4 To defend independence and territorial integrity of member states.

4 To fight neo colonialism.

4 To promote international co-operation with other bodies like UN.

4 To promote equality of member states.

4 To promote non interference policy in the affairs of another country.

4 To encourage peaceful settlement of conflicts through negotiations, reconciliations and

meditations.

4 To promote science and technology among African states.

4 To strengthen African economics and be self reliant.

4 To condemn political assassinations 4 To fight illiteracy and ignorance.

THE ROLE OF OAU IN THE FIGHT AGAINST APARTHEID

4 It stopped western powers from selling guns or arms in South Africa 4

OAU openly opposed and decompaigned apartheid

4 It weakened the military strength of the racist regime by supporting the rebels.

4 The racist regime was stopped from participating in competition.

4 It presented petition to UN about the suffering of the Africans.

4 It cut off relationships with South Africa till 1992.

4 OAU member states became hostile to South Africa.

4 It banned all flights to fly over in and out of South Africa.

4 It called for trade boycotts (embargo).

4 It called for UN to impose sanctions on South Africa.

4 Its members states gave support to freedom fighters like training grounds (Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Zambia, Libya)

4 OAU member states assisted South African refugees.

4 Each member state had to contribute certain percentage of money to fight apartheid.

4 Some countries like Tanzania, Zambia, contributed soldiers to fight apartheid.

4 OAU worked with Frontline states and supplied logistics to the freedom fighters e.g. food, medicine, guns etc.

4 It called for the release of all political prisoners

THE

4 It called for the end of the apartheid policy in 1990.

NB: RESEARCH ON THE ROLES OF THE FOLLOWING PERSONALITIES IN STRUGGLE AGAINST APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA:

1. Nelson Madhiba Mandella
2. Clement kadalie and the Industrial Workers Union(ICU)
3. Robert Sobukwe
4. Desmond Tutu
5. Thabo Mbeki
6. Walter Susulu
7. Steve Biko

GERMAN RULE IN NAMIBIA

Why Germany colonized Namibia?

4 Namibia was also referred to as South West Africa.

4 The local communities or inhabitants of the area included the agricultural Ovambo (who were Bantu) who occupied the northern part next to Angola.

4 The pastoral Herero who were Bantu-speakers occupied the central part of Namibia.

4 The Nama who were of Khoikhoi origin and cattle keepers were nomads occupied the drier parts of Namibia.

4 Other ethnic groups included the Son and Rehoboth (mixed blood).

4 Christian missionary groups included the Rherish Missionary society (British).

4 In 1884, Germany occupied Namibia due to a number of reasons.

- Due to the rise of nationalism in Europe i.e. colonies became a sign of greatness. The more colonies she had, the stronger she was considered to be.
- As a young nation that had wanted to demonstrate her military strength to the rest of the world.
- Need for raw materials e.g. cotton, rubber, minerals etc to feed their industries back home.
- Due to the discovery of minerals in South Africa, Germany hoped to get minerals in Namibia.
- Due to the strategic location of the area. The Germans hoped to start from their and

expand eastwards towards central Africa.

- Germany government also wanted to settle its excess population
- Also due to the industrial revolution where by machines had replaced human labour hence need to find areas to employ her people.
- The Germans wanted to spread their culture which they claimed to be superior ie wanted to civilize the Africans

- Desire to promote their missionaries who were in the areas
- Also the missionaries of London Missionary Society requested protection in 1884.
- Wanted to spread Christianity.
- Due to the need for new markets for their manufactured goods caused by the industrial revolution.
- Due to the need to get areas to invest their surplus capital.
- Due to the presence of the British merchants who wanted protection from the traders of other countries.
- Due to the fear of the British who were already in South Africa and wanted to take over the whole region.
- Bismarck also wanted to regain political support by getting colonies for Germany.
- Also because no other colonial power had serious claim over the areas of Namibia.

HOW GERMANS OCCUPIED NAMIBIA

- Germans occupied Namibia as a result of the colonial competition of European powers in Africa.
- In 1884, German became recognized as the colonial master of Namibia.
- Germans used trickery against the Herero.
- It was the German agent Hedrick who took over the country on behalf of Germany.
- German first annexed the coastal strip before extending to the interior.
- They were helped by the activities of the explorers like Leir Inderitz.
- Germans occupation started around the area of Angola Paquena.
- The Herero leader Khama Herero went and asked for protection from the Germans.
- Later, the missionaries joined the Herero in requesting for protection.
- Due to instabilities in the area.
- Parliament therefore gave official permission to take over.
- A German missionary was sent to organize the colony and protect Africans.
- The traders also joined in persuading German government to take over the area.

EFFECTS OF THE GERMANY RULE IN NAMIBIA

- ✚ Germany rule was highly resisted by the Nama and the Herero.
- ✚ Africans were not allowed to own land.
- ✚ Africans therefore lost the fertile land.

- ✚ Africans lost their cattle to the Germans in form of taxation.
- ✚ 4 African chiefs lost their power and respect to the Germans
- ✚ 4 Some African chiefs were killed eg Hendrick Witboi, Jacob Marenga etc.
- ✚ African economic activities were disrupted.
- ✚ There was loss of lives due to the rebellions.
- ✚ Africans became depopulated
- ✚ 4 Africans were forced into reserves where conditions were terrible.
- ✚ Africans completely lost independence until 1990.
- ✚ Africans were asked to pay taxes to the Germans.
- ✚ Africans were enslaved on German farms i.e. required to provide forced labour.
- ✚ The number of German settlers increased in Namibia.
- ✚ It led to the growth of African nationalism.
- ✚ Passbooks were introduced to control the movement of the Africans.
- ✚ Africans became greatly poor.
- ✚ Misery and suffering of Africans greatly increased.
- ✚ Africans were given poorly paid jobs or employment.
- ✚ Led to the establishment of better infrastructures i.e. schools, railways, roads etc.
- ✚ **THE NAMA HERERO REBELLION**
- ✚ The rebellion was organized by the Nama and the Herero people against German rule in Namibia
- ✚ The Nama Herero rebellion brokeout in 1904 and ended in 1907
- ✚ The Nama Herero rebellion was led by Jacob Morenga, Samuel Khamaherero (of the Herero) and Hendrick Witboi of the Nama
- ✚ It occurred because of the desire by the Nama and Herero to throw out the Germans and regain their independence
- ✚ Because of the loss of their fertile lands to German settlers who took the land forcefully.
- ✚ The ever increasing number of German settlers threatened the Nama and Herero i.e by 1891, the German settlers were only 310 but by 1903, they were 3000.
- ✚ Also because of the German government failure to compensate Africans who had lost their land.
- ✚ The decision by the Germans to set up reserve camps for the Herero who had been displaced

from their land also encouraged the rebellion.

- ✚ The loss of cattle through unfair ways such as raiding and counter raiding, stealing and debt payment to German traders. The loss of cattle greatly weakened the African pastoral economy.
- ✚ Flogging, imprisonment and murder of the local people also made them rebel
- ✚ The Germans generally applied harsh rules and usually administered corporal punishments
- ✚ Outbreak of natural calamities and the vine pest disease of 1897 and sleeping sickness made the local people think that the whites were such misfortunes.
- ✚ The Germans adapted the policy of force labor on their farms which the Africans hated.
- ✚ Besides that, the Africans who worked for the whites did so under harsh conditions with little payment which encouraged the Africans to rebel.
- ✚ Undermining of the traditional African leaders and their authority i.e the Germans arrested whipped African chiefs in public and also imprisoned them.
- ✚ Introduction of heavy taxes that was intended to raise money for administration which the African hated.
- ✚ Even the methods of collecting such taxes were brutal involving confiscation of property, forcing and arresting those who fail to pay.
- ✚ The German colonial government had the Africans to be disarmed yet the Germans were armed. This was generally resisted by natives.
- ✚ The Nama and Herero hated the Germans due to constructing a railway line through their land, as a result, this meant loss of more land.
- ✚ It was also due to the role played by their leaders i.e Jacob Morenga, Samuel Kamaherero and Hendrick Witbooi.
- ✚ The Germans traded with the Herero and Nama but German traders were very corrupt i.e for one debt of one pound, the German traders always grabbed heads of cattle.
- ✚ The prophetic influence of the man called Star Man who prophesized that if the Nama and Herero fail the whites (Germans), the white god would punish them.

EFFECTS OF THE NAMA HERERO

- ✚ There was loss of lives
- ✚ There was displacement of people

- ✚ The Africans lost their independence
- ✚ The Africans were defeated by the Germans
- ✚ The Africans lost their land to the Germans
- ✚ A number of African leaders were killed
- ✚ The war led to depopulation due to the death of people
- ✚ It led to loss of property especially cattle
- ✚ It disrupted the African economic activities leading to poverty
- ✚ The Africans got divided collaborators and resisters
- ✚ There was outbreak of famine
- ✚ The Africans declined militarily
- ✚ The Africans lost their freedoms such as freedom of movements
- ✚ Reserves were setup to resettle the displaced Africans
- ✚ The Africans were enslaved in the reserves
- ✚ The Africans became generally poor
- ✚ The Africans also lost their dignity

WHY NAMA HERERO REBELLION FAILED

The Africans were defeated during the rebellion because of the following

- ✚ The Africans lacked unity
- ✚ The Germans learnt early about the rebellion hence planned to stop them
- ✚ Lack of constant supply of guns and communications
- ✚ Because of the superiority of the white man's guns
- ✚ The colonial powers i.e Germans mounted full scale counter offensive attacks
- ✚ The Germans gave the Africans no opportunities to surrender
- ✚ The colonial powers also acted ruthlessly
- ✚ The execution of about 71000 Nama and Herero greatly undermined the rebellion
- ✚ The extermination given by General Von Throtha i.e killing any Nama or Herero seen
- ✚ The Africans were not well trained
- ✚ The Africans used poor leadership
- ✚ The arrests and killing of key leaders also undermined the rebellion
- ✚ The Africans had poor economies to sustain a long war i.e could not fight for the three

years

- ✚ The belief in magic/superstition also undermined the resistance
- ✚ The outbreak of famine also undermined African resistance
- ✚ Outbreak of diseases also undermined the resistance

NB: The above factors can apply to all rebellions between Africans and whites and why the Africans were defeated

SOUTH AFRICAN RULE IN NAMIBIA

How South Africa acquired Namibia

- ✚ German was the first European country to colonize Namibia
- ✚ By 1910 she had extended her influence to the interior.
- ✚ Following the First World War of 1914 - 1918, German was defeated by the allies.
- ✚ The peace settlement of 1919 forced German to lose all her colonies including Namibia.
- ✚ Hence Namibia was taken over by Britain as a mandate territory.
- ✚ In 1920, Britain accepted the mandate status of Namibia on half of South Africa from League of Nations.
- ✚ South Africa convinced the League of Nations that she was going to develop Namibia.
- ✚ She also convinced the League of Nations that she was to respect the mandate status of Namibia.
- ✚ But South Africa instead incorporated Namibia as the South African Republic.
- ✚ She also started ruling Namibia as part of South Africa
- ✚ After world war of 1939 - 1945, the UNO replaced the League of Nations (L.O.N.)
- ✚ UN declared Namibia as a trusteeship territory of the UNO.
- ✚ South Africa was to report the UN organs about Namibia

In 1960, UN withdrew South Africa's right to administer Namibia.

- ✚ The Hague conference of 1971 ordered South Africa to pull out of Namibia.
- ✚ However, South Africa refused to hand over Namibia

HOW SOUTH AFRICA ADMINISTERED NAMIBIA

- ✚ In 1915, South African troops captured Namibia from the Germans.
- ✚ The 1919 Versailles treaty allowed South Africa to rule Namibia as a mandate territory on

behalf of the L.O.N.

- ✚ South Africa was supposed to rule Namibia till the people were ready to gain independence.
- ✚ 4 However, South Africa ignored the conditions set by the L.O.N and made plans to take over the country.
- ✚ She passed laws to make Namibia part of South Africa
- ✚ 4 Namibia was rich in Zinc, silver, uranium, lead and diamonds.
- ✚ Namibia would also act as an area for employing whites from South Africa.
- ✚ It would also act as a place for settling whites from Africans.
- ✚ In 1919, the South Africans ruthlessly crushed a revolt led by king Mundane.
- ✚ In 1922, they ruthlessly crushed a revolt staged by bondel wart Khoikhoi using troops, bombers and machine guns.
- ✚ In 1924, they stopped a rebellion of the Rehoboth by declaring martial law.
- ✚ They arrested the local leaders and arrested them.
- ✚ The South African government encouraged the white settlers to come to Namibia i.e.
- ✚ Germans and Afrikaners or Boers from South Africa and Angola hence the local people lost their land.
- ✚ Namibia was divided into white and now white areas.
- ✚ The policy of Bantustans was extended to Namibia.
- ✚ In 1922, the system of pass laws was extended to Namibia hence stopping Africans from moving outside their administrative areas.
- ✚ In 1925, a constitution was issued which was established on all white parliaments.
- ✚ A South African administrator general was appointed to head the government in Namibia.
- ✚ The administrator general reported to the South African government.
- ✚ In 1925, the Car fuel regulations were passed which stopped Africans to appear in public places between 9:00pm and 4:00am
- ✚ In 1920, the masters' and the servants' law was passed where by Africans were supposed to provide labour to the whites.
- ✚ Africans had a right to desert work, strike or form trade unions to fight for their rights.
- ✚ In 1948, Namibia was finally incorporated into South Africa as its fifth province joining the cape, Natal, Transvaal, Orange Free State.
- ✚ From 1949, the whites of Namibia were represented in the union government of South Africa

- ✚ By 1970, the whites population in Namibia had increased from 15,000 in 1914 to over 100,00.

EFFECTS OF SOUTH AFRICAN RULE IN NAMIBIA

What were the effect of south African rule in Namibia

- ✚ There was loss of independence by the people of Namibia of the people of Namibia lost their independence.
- ✚ Natives lost their land which was taken by the whites
- ✚ They also lost their cattle to the whites
- ✚ There was loss of lives by the natives especially during the rebellion
- ✚ There was large scale depopulation where many natives were killed.
- ✚ There was displacement of natives from their land.
- ✚ It led to the creation of Bantustans along ethnic lines and these were economically dependent on the whites
- ✚ The natives became suppliers of cheap labour.
- ✚ Whites dominated the social, political and economic life of Namibia.
- ✚ There was growth of African Nationalism against South African imperialism.
- ✚ It led to the formation of political parties i.e. Ovambo land people's organization(OLPO) in 1959, South West African National Union in 1959 and South West Africa people's organization (SWAPO) in 1966.
- ✚ It led to use guerilla movement to liberate Namibia i.e. be SWAPO in 1966.
- ✚ The UN opposed South African's occupation of Namibia
- ✚ The OAU also opposed South African's occupation of Namibia
- ✚ The South Africans introduced racial segregation in Namibia.
- ✚ In 1971, the international court of justice ruled that South Africa had no mandate to rule Namibia.
- ✚ There was introduction of heavy taxes that left natives poor.
- ✚ Africans were given low wages for their labour.
- ✚ Africans were given poor education
- ✚ Emergency laws were also passed which empowered the administrator general to arrest and imprison people without trial.
- ✚ The South Africans developed the divide and rule policy in Namibia.
- ✚ The South African government deployed many soldiers heavily in Namibia to stop any

resistance.

- ✚ South Africa set up a multi racial council in 1973 to discuss the constitution for Namibia but was opposed by SWAPO.

WHY SOUTH AFRICA OCCUPIED NAMIBIA OR RULED NAMIBIA FOR A LONG TIME

- ✚ Namibia was rich in minerals i.e. diamond, uranium, gold and copper.
- ✚ The south African companies that operated in Namibia's minerals funded the apartheid regime
- ✚ The north of Namibia had favorable agriculture potential i.e. fruits, wheat and live stock.
- ✚ Namibia had rich fishing grounds and South Africa's fishing companies were getting a lot of money.
- ✚ South Africa wanted to protect her capital investment since there were many industries in companies owned by South Africa.
- ✚ South Africa also looked at Namibia as a market for her goods since the rest of the world had imposed sanctions against South African goods.
- ✚ Many South African Boers settled in Namibia and started apartheid there hence had to protect them.
- ✚ South Africa feared that an independent Namibia would provide a base to South African blacks opposed to apartheid.
- ✚ South Africa also wanted to use Namibia as a base to give assistance to Jonas Savimbi of UNITA who was fighting the communists in Angola.
- ✚ She also wanted the communist Cubans in Angola from attacking South Africa from Namibia.
- ✚ It also wanted to stop SWAPO from getting help.
- ✚ SWAPO was also being helped by the communists i.e. Cuba, Russia and china hence could not be helped by the powerful capitalist i.e. Britain, USA, Germany and France
- ✚ Britain, USA, Canada and France started helping South Africa against Namibia.
- ✚ Due to the division among the nationalists movements in Namibia i.e. SWAPO against SWANU.
- ✚ There were divisions among the African states that could have opposed south African occupation of Namibia i.e. Malawi and Zaire openly supported south Africa

- ✚ Due to the role of people like Margret Thatcher of Britain and Reagan Ronald of USA who supported South Africa.
- ✚ Due to the military strength of South Africa compared to the nationalists and neighboring states.
- ✚ The weakness of OAU to stand against South Africa.
- ✚ Due to introduction of apartheid policy in Namibia i.e. Bantustans hence Africans were divided.
- ✚ South Africa set up strong network in Namibia which weakened Africans.
- ✚ There was also imprisonment, indiscriminate massacres and declaration of a state of emergency to deal with nationalists.
- ✚ Rhodesia, Mozambique, South Africa formed an organization called Triamu Vurate to give each other more financial and military support.
- ✚ Also due to the delayed independence of neighboring states which could have helped Namibia i.e. Angola, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.
- ✚ South Africa declared Namibia as its fifth province.

FACTORS THAT ENCOURAGED NATIONALISM IN NAMIBIA

- ✚ The struggle for independence in Namibia increased after 1945.
- ✚ Inspirations from earlier resistances especially the Nama and Herero rebellion.
- ✚ Due to the emergency of nationalists movements i.e. SWANU in 1955, OPO in 1957, SWAPO in 1960 and people's liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) which called for unity and action against white domination.
- ✚ Also due to the rise of women and youth wings also encouraged nationalism, PLAN encouraged army struggle.
- ✚ The British Prime Minister Harold visited African countries and called for freedom and independence of African people which encouraged nationalism.
- ✚ The independence of Angola in 1975 greatly encouraged nationalists in Namibia ie gave them a base in Angola.
- ✚ Increased threat from the UN Security Council from 1962 which recognized the Namibian cause.
- ✚ War waged by the armed wing of SWAPO within Namibia which was becoming too costly to South Africa.

- ✚ Activities of nationalist movement in South Africa itself which strained the whites and stopped them intervening in Namibia's property.
- ✚ Pressure from other African states especially the frontline states like Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- ✚ Declaring of south West Africa as fifth province of South Africa encouraged the nationalists to oppose it.
- ✚ Unfair apartheid policies like Bantustans (African reserves) inspired nationalists (discriminatory legislation)
- ✚ In 1966, the UN called South Africa's mandate over Namibia but she refused to withdraw from these hence encouraging nationalists to use force of arms or armed resistance.
- ✚ International court of justice also condemned South Africa rule in Namibia which encouraged nationalists.
- ✚ South Africa's ruthless suppression of non violent protests.
- ✚ Encouragement by OAU which encouraged Namibian nationalists gave training and arms to
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- ✚ plan this increasing resistance.
- ✚ The Tanga congress of December 1969 also encouraged use of armed resistance.
- ✚ Due to the encouragement for example provided by the Ethiopian resisting against the apartheid
- ✚ Also the south Africa Prime Minister Vaster who promised and started working towards Namibia's independence.

- ✚ Also due to the rule of African leaders like Hosea Kutake of Herero, Sam Najuma, Jacob Muhange, Kaziki Mbuzumba et.

- ✚ Setting up of an advisory council in 1972 encouraged African nationalists.
- ✚ In 1977, the whites increased African representatives in politics which encouraged nationalists.
- ✚ The occurrence of strikes and other violent protests by the Ovambo, Herero etc from 1971 encouraged nationalists.
- ✚ Namibia became represented at the Un by Reverend Michael Seot and later Kevin which greatly encouraged nationalist.

- ✚ The 1990 free and fair elections in Namibia encouraged nationalists.

HOW NAMIBIA ATTAINED HER INDEPENDENCE (STEPS)

- ✚ There was growth of international opposition of South African rule within Namibia.
- ✚ Formation of groups like SWANU, OPO, SWAPO etc which put pressure on South African regime.
- ✚ Still in 1971, the international court of justice against South Africa's continued opposition of Namibia.
- ✚ South African Prime Minister Vaster promised and started working towards Namibia's independence.
- ✚ UNO Security Council threatened military intervention against South African cause of massacre of strikes.
- ✚ In 1972, there were constitutional reforms that set up an advisory council.
- ✚ In 1977, the whites increased the African representation in politics.
- ✚ SWAPO formed an armed wing and the struggle or war became too hard and expensive for South Africa to stop.
- ✚ In 1975, Angola became independent and gave SWAPO guerilla base for training.
- ✚ Other African countries like Ethiopia and Liberia exerted pressure on South Africa.
- ✚ The armed struggle in South Africa herself against apartheid made it hard to attend to issues in Namibia.
- ✚ The Un sent a transition assistance group to Namibia to supervise elections
- ✚ Elections were made for member of the constituent assembly who drew up a constitution for independence.
- ✚ In 1990, free and fair elections were organized in Namibia.
- ✚ SWAPO won the first elections and led Namibia to independence.
- ✚ Sam Nujoma became the first elected president of independent Namibia.

ACTIVITIES OF SWAPO

- ✚ SWAPO was formed in 1960.
- ✚ It was formed out of Ovambo land people's organization which was sectarian and discriminative.
- ✚ SWAPO fought for an independent and non racial Namibia
- ✚ The party also fought for liberty, justice and human dignity.

- ✚ In 1960, the party began a long campaign of guerilla war against the occupying South African forces.
- ✚ On 25th august 1966 SWAPO caused out a deadly attack against the whites.
- ✚ From 1976, SWAPO started disruptive actions against the homelands of Ovambo and Kavambo.
- ✚ After the independence of Angola, SWAPO opened up military bases in Angola.
- ✚ SWAPO opposed the Tomhalle proposal which suggested that Namibia should not be fully independent.
- ✚ SWAPO continued fighting after the Tomhalle proposal.
- ✚ When the Tomhalle proposal suggested elections SWAPO persuaded African voters not to participate in the polls.
- ✚ SWAPO attacked the strong hold of the South African forces in Namibia i.e. carried out sabotage.
- ✚ SWAPO looked for help from fellow Nationalist Movements i.e. popular movement for the liberation of Angola (MPLA), FRELIMO.
- ✚ SWAPO participated in 1960elections
- ✚ SWAPO won independence of Namibia against South Africa in 1990.
- ✚ Sam Nujoma was the leader of the SWAPO became the first president of independent Namibia.

PROBLEMS FACED BY SWAPO NATIONALISTS

- ✚ SWAPO lacked enough finances to carry out its functions.
- ✚ They suffered from divisions eg SWAPO against SWANU, Ovambo against Herero.
- ✚ The south African government had a very strong presence in Namibia 4 Many nationalists were arrested, imprisoned and killed by the whites e.g. chief Hosea Kutake, chief Manduma.
- ✚ Namibia lack strong leaders i.e. Hosea Kutake and Nujoma came later.
- ✚ They also lacked strong grass root leaders to mobilize the commoners.
- ✚ SWAPO lacked strong military support.
- ✚ Whites put money restrictions which made it hard for nationalists to operate.
- ✚ Annexation of Namibia as South Africans 5th province.
- ✚ Apartheid policy derailed and undermined nationalist movements.

- ✚ The whites were stubborn and refused to bow down to UN pressure.
- ✚ The whites from South Africa always raided the SWAPO camps in Angola i.e. 1978 at Kassinga.
- ✚ The divide and rule policy of the South Africans divided the Namibians greatly.
- ✚ Not all African governments supported SWAPO e.g. Malawi.
- ✚ White Namibians fought alongside the South African forces against the SWAPO guerillas.
- ✚ OAU was slow in addressing Namibian issues.
- ✚ Some western countries i.e. USA and Canada supported South Africa against Namibia. 4 The UNO sanctions against South Africa were also weak

ROLE OF SAM NUJOMA

- ✚ He was an Ovambo by tribe.
- ✚ He belonged to an elite nationalist and was instrumental in getting Namibia's independence.
- ✚ In 1959, he formed Ovambo land people's organization (OPO) with Jacob Kahenge.
- ✚ In 1960, he changed OPO into SWA people's organization.
- ✚ He worked well with Kevin who was Namibia's representative to the UN to secure Namibia's independence.
- ✚ In 1960, SWAPO launched an armed struggle against South Africa.
- ✚ He led SWAPO to boycott participation in politics because South Africa had continued grabbing land in Namibia.
- ✚ He led strikes against job discrimination of Africans
- ✚ He petitioned world bodies for the independence of Namibia.
- ✚ Nujoma's SWAPO worked closely with SWANU to co-ordinate efforts or resistance against the whites.
- ✚ Nujoma mobilized the densely populated North against the apartheid white regime.
- ✚ Nujoma campaigned for Namibian's independence and setting up a non-racist state.
- ✚ Nujoma encouraged justice, liberty and respect for human dignity.
- ✚ He campaigned against violation of the terms of trusteeship by South Africa.
- ✚ He led SWAPO to disrupt white activities in the home lands of Ovambo and Kavango.
- ✚ After Angola's independence in 1975, Nujoma set up guerilla bases for SWAPO in Angola.
- ✚ From Angola, he led SWAPO guerillas to raid South Africa military installations in Namibia.
- ✚ He opposed the Tomhalle proposal which opposed a fully independent Namibia.

- ✚ He mobilized African voices to boycott or refuse elections by Tomhalle.
- ✚ He looked for help from other African nationalist movements i.e. FRELIMO, MPLA.
- ✚ From exile, he put pressure on world leaders to expel South Africa from Namibia.
- ✚ He played a major role in regaining the Namibian natives right to vote.
- ✚ He led SWAPO to secure or get independence for Namibia.
- ✚ He forgot the past and committed the new government to a process of national reconciliation.
- ✚ He tried to reconcile with other groups i.e. the Democratic Tomhalle Alliance (DTA).