



1. (a) **Describe the movement and settlement of the Bantu into South Africa by the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.**
- a) The Bantu are people believed to have originated from the areas of Katanga region in W. Africa with a common word 'Ntu' or 'Ndu' in their language and arrived in South Africa over 1000 years ago / Negroid race.
  - b) Their migration is not clear and there is little evidence showing how they moved into South Africa.
  - c) Katanga / Congo basin, western in Sudanic areas.
  - d) They migrated into four major groups or waves ie The Shona, Sotho-Tswana, Nguni-Tsonga and Ambo-Herero.
  - e) The Shona were the first group to move and settle into South Africa / southward direction.
  - f) By the 9<sup>th</sup> century, they had settled in Zimbabwe and formed the Kalanga kingdom/Kalanga culture/Zimbabwe culture.
  - g) By the 18th century, some Shona groups, the Venda and Bemba had crossed river Limpopo and settled in the Limpopo valley.
  - h) Today, the Shona are found in Zimbabwe.
  - i) The Sotho-Tswana were the second group to enter South Africa.
  - j) They are believed to have been all fathered by either Mangope or Maralong.
  - k) They include tribes like the Sotho, Tswana, Basuto, Kwena, Pedi, Rolong, etc. any two
  - l) The Sotho-Tswana passed through the areas between L. Tanganyika and L. Malawi (Central route)
  - m) Following the central route, they arrived in South Africa by the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries and settled to north of the point at which river Orange and Vaal Rivers meet.
  - n) The Sotho-Tswana were sub-divided into three main subdivision: the Northern, the western Sotho and Southern Sotho.
  - o) The Batswana who settled in Botswana.
  - p) The Southern Sotho moved and settled in Lesotho ( formally Basutholand)
  - q) The Northern Basuto settled in northern and central Transvaal.
  - r) The Sotho-Tswana mainly occupied the area between Drakensberg and Kalahari Desert.
  - s) Western Sotho moved eastwards and settled in Botswana.
  - t) Later, they expanded to the East, West and South wards as far as R. Orange.
  - u) The Westwards expansion of the Basotho was checked by the Kalahari Desert.
  - v) The Tawana a sub-group of the Sotho-Tswana settled in the coast of L.Ngami ie areas of Kalahari and Namibia desert.
  - w) Pedi of Sotho – Tswana settled in mountainous areas of Transvaal.
  - x) Also the Drakensburg limited their Eastward expansion.
  - y) The Nguni-Tsonga were the third / largest group to enter South Africa using the Eastern route/south of Great lakes.
  - z) They used the Eastern route / Great lakes region / L. Malawi, Nyasa coast
  - aa) These included tribes like Zulu, Swazi Mthetwa, Ndebele, Ngwani, Pondo etc.
  - bb) Some of the Tsonga remained in Mozambique: - did not reach South Africa.

- cc) They mostly settled in the southern part of South Africa, others poured into Zulu land and Natal to the boarder of the Eastern Cape colony.
- dd) They later spread to Umtata River as far as the Fish River.
- ee) Xhosa moved along River Umzivubu by AD 1300
- ff) By 1600 AD Xhosa had reached R. Kei and R. Umzivubu.
- gg) They also occupied areas of Transvaal, Transekei and the Cape.
- hh) Some crossed into Lesotho highlands or mountains.
- ii) Majority of them were cut off from other groups by the Drakensberg Mountains.
- jj) By the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Xhosa had reached Fish River and later spread to r. Tugera and R.Kei.
- kk) The Nguni- Tsonga lived between Drakensberg and the Indian Ocean corridor.
- ll) Today they occupy parts of the Transvaal, Natal, Cape Province and Zulu land.
- mm) The Avambo-Herero were the last group into South Africa.
- nn) They are also known as the south-western Bantu because they settled in south West Africa or modern Namibia.
- oo) They left the Congo basin and entered South Africa west of L. Tanganyika/ the western route.
- pp) By the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Herero had reached Namibia and occupied its highlands.
- qq) The Ovambo moved into Namibia and settled in present day Ambo land.
- rr) The Ovambo –Herero were cut off from other Bantu by the Kalahari Desert.
- ss) The rest of the Ambo moved and settled near the Kalahari Desert.
- tt) These deserts also limited their expansion eastwards.
- uu) Today the Bantu are the most widely spread people in South Africa and make up over 70% of the total population of South Africa.

**(13 marks)**

**(b) What effects did their settlement have on the peoples of the South Africa?**

**Introduction**

Most affected groups were the Khoisan.

- a. The settlement of the Bantu into South Africa affected the Khoikhoi and San positively and negatively.
- b. Their settlement led to increased population in South Africa.
- c. Lived freely with the Khoisan / lived side by side.
- d. They intermarried with the Khosian and gave rise to the Thembu.
- e. The Khoisan learnt the art of iron smelting from the Bantu.
- f. The Khoisan dropped their weaker weapons made out of stones and bones and started producing iron tools like arrows, spears, pangas, hoes, axes.
- g. The Bantu introduced new crops to the Khoisan like millet, yams, pumpkins, beans, sorghum, calabashes etc. (any two).
- h. The Khoikhoi later learnt and started practicing agriculture.
- i. Because of agriculture, the Khoisan lived a more permanent or settled life.
- j. The Khoisan started carrying out trade with Bantu. The Khoisan gave hunted meat, feathers to Bantu For millet and grains.
- k. The Khoikhoi strengthened their political organization which they copied from the Bantu ie centralized administration.
- l. The Khoisan and the Bantu fought each other over land
- m. The Khoisan were defeated and conquered by the Bantu.
- n. The Khoisan lost their independence.
- o. Khoikhoi leaders lost much of their political power.
- p. The Khoisan lost their lives which led to depopulation.

- q. The Khoisan lost most of their hunting and grazing land.
- r. The Khoisan were displaced and pushed into drier areas of Namibia/Kalahari where conditions were harsh.
- s. The Khoisan suffered from misery.
- t. The Khoisan lost their animals due to Bantu raids.
- u. Khoisan suffered from famine.
- v. The Khoisan suffered from poverty.
- w. The Khoisan were enslaved and they depended on the Bantu for survival.
- x. The Khoisan lost their culture to the Bantu: were later detribalized, absorbed or assimilated.
- y. The sotho adopted a click sound of Khoisan.
- z. The Bantu invasion created insecurity destroying the political, social and economic organisation of the Khoikhoi.
- aa. The Khoisan lost their property.
- bb. Xhosa took Khoi-Khoi women.

**(12 marks)**

**2. (a) Describe the Cape administration between 1803-1805.**

- a. The cape during this period was under the Batavian rulers formed in Holland to take over the control of the cape colony.  
The Batavians were liberals who were influenced by the French revolutionary ideas of equality, fraternity and liberty-placed under General Jan Janssen and Commissioner Jacob Demist Abraham.
- b. They made reforms in law, freedom of worship, education, etc.
- c. Cape administration was under governor Jan Janssen.
- d. They tried to make the cape administration less conservative and smoother.
- e. Senior posts were held by Batavians and the British remained dominant in lower posts.
- f. Governor made laws, appointing and dismissing.
- g. The Judicial system was formed and the High Court became independent of the executive.
- h. Governor settled criminal and civil matters.
- i. Local governments were formed and divided colony into districts.
- j. Each district had a government representative called a land roost.
- k. The land roost, acted as a magistrate, settled minor cases, kept peace and acted as a link between the government and the settlers.
- l. The land roost was assisted by six elders when dealing with civils cases.
- m. The sub-divisions of districts were headed by a veldt Kornet/field Cornet.
- n. New agricultural projects were introduced e.g the Merino breed of Sheep.
- o. Trade restrictions were removed.
- p. The Khoikhoi were given back some of their land and treated humanly.
- q. Slave labour was reduced and white labour encouraged.
- r. Freedom of worship was extended to all religions.
- s. Equal education was extended in the colony.
- t. However, during the Batavian rule, the Dutch still regarded Africans as an inferior race.
- u. The Batavian rule was short lived due to the outbreak of the war between Britain and France in Europe / Napoleonic wars.

**(13 marks)**

**(b) Why did they lose the cape after 1805?**

- a. The Batavians lost the Cape after 1805 due to internal and external factors.
- b. The Batavian rulers lacked a modern army/ the army was not well facilitated.

- c. The Batavians openly gave support to the French. This made them lose European allies who would have condemned the British invasion.
- d. In 1806, the British under General Biard invaded the Batavians with a British navy fleet of 61 superior military ships.
- e. The unfriendly Dutch attitude towards the Africans couldn't enable the Africans come to their aid.
- f. The British were determined to conquer and occupy the Cape because the British citizens at home were pressuring their government to add the Cape to their empire / British imperialism.
- g. The British wanted to protect the many English farmers settled at the Cape.
- h. The British wanted to extend into South Africa to widen their markets.
- i. The British wanted to turn South Africa into a calling station.
- j. The British wanted to establish a defense post at the Cape and challenge enemy ships especially those of France.
- k. The British wanted to preserve their eastern empire through acquiring South Africa against Napoleon.
- l. The success of the alliance system against Napoleon in Europe meant that the Batavians were also to lose a lot because of the support to the French.
- m. The financial bankruptcy of the Batavians weakened them so much that they were unable to prevent the British occupation.
- n. Collapse of the Amiens treaty.

**(12 marks)**

**3. (a) Describe the Boer establishment of the republic of Transvaal.**

- a. The republic was formed by the Boer Trekkers who had been under various leaders.
- b. At first, the republic was erected near the banks of Limpopo River but later established across river Vaal.
- c. The first settlers under Van Rensburg were wiped out by the Tsonga clans yet most of Trigardt's party died of malaria.
- d. Elsewhere the Matabele managed to destroy both and Liebenberg's party. It was until 1840 after the Ndebele defeat that the Boers started freely crossing the Vaal river.
- e. The founders of Transvaal were militant hardline trekkers.
- f. The Boers in this area regarded themselves as political refugees.
- g. Celliers party acquired land between the Vet and Vaal Rivers.
- h. This land was stolen from the Ndebele after serious fighting.
- i. The Boers continued fighting for leadership among Pretorius, Celliers and Maritz, Jobert.
- j. Four commanders were later elected to act as supreme leaders including Pretorius and William Jobert.
- k. Later Celliers and Maritz drew up a constitution to govern the Boers.
- l. Towns were built to form the first modern city in Transvaal i.e. Ohrigstad, Lydenburg, Porschetstroom & Schoemanisdal
- m. All the 4 towns had been established by portgieters as he was moving to Maputo.
- n. The Boers later elected a parliamentary council which had judicial powers.
- o. In November 1951 a special British officer Owen came to sort out the administrative problems of Transvaal.
- p. In 1952 the sand river convention was signed mentioned sprung into separate republics taking 10 years in quarrels.
- q. After the sand river treaty the four towns
- r. Later, a compromise was founded and the 4 towns merged into one strong republic of Transvaal.

- s. Pretorius became the 1<sup>st</sup> president till Paul Kruger took over.

(13 marks)

**(b) What problems did the Boers face in their new republics?**

- a. Boers faced a number of problems in their new republics internally and externally.
  - b. There was shortage of land as Africans were still very strong.
  - c. They faced a number of wars with Africans e.g blood river war, Battle of Vegkop etc. Any one
  - d. They were disunited especially in Natal and Transvaal / internal conflicts.
  - e. There was loss of lives during the conflicts with Africans.
  - f. There was depopulation.
  - g. Loss of Boer leaders e.g. Erasmus, Lienberg, Piet Retief (any one)
  - h. Loss of property especially cows to the Ndebele and Bosuto.
  - i. They had weak and inexperienced governments.
  - j. They faced financial problems.
  - k. Poor communication and transport.
  - l. There was insecurity due to constant African attacks.
  - m. They lost their independence after the annexation by the British.
  - n. They lacked schools where to educate their children.
  - o. Suffered from African disease like malaria.
  - p. Lack of gun powder.
  - q. Continuous follow up by British.
- Problems were political, social and economic.

(12 marks)

**4. (a) Why was there “a period of trouble” in South Africa from 1800-1830?**

- a. The Ngoni speakers called it Mfecane while Sotho called it defecane.
- b. It was carried out among African societies during the first 30 years of the 19th century.
- c. Was known as Nguni revolution that involved the collapse of old empires and creation of new empires.
- d. The tribes which were involved in this conflicts were Mthelhwa Ndwandwe and Ndebele.
- e. The key players were Dingswayo Zwide and Shaka.
- f. The causes of Mfecane were long term and short term.
- g. Started in Zulu land / Natal and spread to other Bantu tribes.
- h. Rapid population growth and increase in the number of animals.
- i. The need for new fertile areas and heavy rainfall.
- j. The rise of ambitious leaders like Sobhuza Zwide and Dingiswayo.
- k. Increase in population created shortage of land.
- l. Desire to create large political units.
- m. The coming of Europeans reduced chances of expansion due to their advance up to the great fish river / Boer penetration.
- n. Desire to control trade that passed through Delagao Bay.
- o. Abolition of circumcision by Shaka created problems.
- p. Continuous military expedition to surrounding areas.
- q. Severe military training of Shaka i.e regiments caused Mfecane.
- r. Attacks on Tlokwa and Ngeto caused Mfecane.
- s. The meeting between Dingiswayo and British governor who exposed Dingiswayo to the use of a gun caused problems.
- t. Forcing of Zulu language to the conquered people caused problems.
- u. The idea of total war ie killing and burning property of the enemy.

- v. Modification of age-group for military regiments called for Mfecane.
- w. Interclan / Tribal wars eg Dingiswayo Vs Sobhuza, Dingiswayo Vs Zwide e.t.c
- x. Raid and competition for cattle.
- y. Struggle for power and succession e.g. Mpande Vs Dingane.
- z. Harsh conditions e.g Drought leading to famine and starvation.
- aa. Presence of desperate groups of refugees e.g Fingo and Hlubi
- bb. Killing of Dingiswayo and later Zwide.
- cc. Introduction of guns among the Nguni.
- dd. Death of Nandi / Long mourning period.
- ee. Rise to power of Shaka and his reforms.
- ff. Introduction of assegai.
- gg. Introduction of fighting methods e.g surprise attacks.
- hh. Shaka's expansionist policy.
- ii. Loss of culture.

(13 marks)

**(b) How were the people of South Africa affected by this period?**

**(12 marks)**

**Positive and Negative**

- a. There was loss of lives.
- b. Led to collapse of old empires e.g Ndwandwe, Tlokwa
- c. African communities suffered from poverty.
- d. There was destruction of property.
- e. There was misery and suffering.
- f. Creation of refugees who resorted to cannibalism. e.g Fingo and Hlubi
- g. People migrated from South Africa e.g Ndebele Ngoni etc.
- h. Several people were taken as captives during Mfecane.
- i. There was loss of land.
- j. There was rise of powerful leaders like Moshesh.
- k. Trade / economic activities declined.
- l. Resulted into formation of defensive kingdoms e.g Swazi Basuto. (any one)
- m. Trade and agriculture was disrupted.
- n. Agriculture declined.
- o. There was displacement of people.
- p. Slave trade increased any many Africans suffered as slaves.
- q. There was growth of national unity new nations who spoke same language.
- r. The Zulu military tactics and weapons were used in conquest of other peoples.
- s. The mass migration e.g Ngoni vacant land created in the interior / great trek.
- t. Many people who ran away became empire builders e.g Mzilikazi, Mosheshe
- u. Prolonged wars between zulu and neighbours.
- v. Death of leaders e.g. Shaka, Zwide e.t.c
- w. Break down of families.
- x. Created fear, insecurity and tension.
- y. Creation of standing armies.
- z. Shaka became the most feared leader.
- aa. Some chiefs lost political authority e.g Zwide
- bb. Population distribution
- cc. Zulu militarism and weaponry were exploited.
- dd. Loss of cattle.

**5. (a) Why did the white fight each other in 1880-1881?**

- a. This was known as the first Anglo-Boer / Transvaal war of independence.
- b. The Boers were led by Paul Kruger and Joubert while the British were led by General Colley.
- c. Fought between Boers and British.
- d. The long standing enmity and rivalry between the Boers and British since the days of the Great Trek / suspicion and mistrust.
- e. The Boers were fighting for their independence in southern Africa.
- f. The British were constantly regarding the Boers as their subjects which annoyed them.
- g. The struggle to control minerals/ riches e.g diamond among the British and the boers.
- h. The British annexation of Transvaal in 1877 angered the Boers to fight for their independence.
- i. The British annexation of Griqualand west provoked the Boers to fight.
- j. The unfulfilled promises made by the British Prime Minister Gladstone to give them independence.
- k. The failure of London delegation led by Paul Kruger to achieve independence through peaceful means.
- l. The meeting of about 6000 disappointed Boers at Wonderfontein set the pace for the war in 1880-1881.
- m. The resolution made at Wonderfontein increased war atmosphere between the British and the Boers
- n. There was rising of the old Transvaal flag which encouraged the Boers to fight the British.
- o. The 1861 Pedi attack on Transvaal weakened the Boers, bringing in the much hated British administration.
- p. Transvaal was over indebted to the cape bankers, so the British took this as an advantage.
- q. Lord Carnarvon, a British leader wanted to bring Transvaal by force into a federation (union) led by the British.
- r. The poor past military record of the British at Isandhalwana forced the Boers to challenge the British were weakened by the Zulu defeat / Anglo-Zulu war.
- s. Transvaal had started being prosperous with small – scale mining taking place which invited British interest.
- t. The rise of Boer Nationalism esp. in the republic of Transvaal where the hard core strong hearted Boers lived.
- u. The rise of British imperialism championed by carnarvon and others.
- v. The issue of the uitlanders who were mistreated by Paul Kruger led to war.
- w. The Boers were creating insecurity through their mistreatment of Africans and enslaving them creating public outcry in London which forced the British government into war.
- x. Over taxation of Boer farmers by the British.
- y. The tax incident in which a Boer farmer had his property confiscated for not paying tax and the British government arrested and imprisoned him.
- z. As a result, a mob of about 300 noisy Boers stormed the police, caused a lot of destruction, marking the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> Anglo-Boer war.
- aa. British continued following of the Boers.
- bb. Promised support of Boers from O.F.S and Transvaal.
- cc. Boers were discriminating British groups.

**(15 marks)**

**(b) Describe the terms of the Pretoria Convention of 1881.**

- a. This was the understanding that ended the 1<sup>st</sup> Anglo-Boer war between the two warring factions – the British and Boers.

- b. The treaty was signed in Pretoria in August 1881 to try and calm the Transvaal Boers so that they could aid the British federation plans / mention of leaders.
- c. Transvaal was to lose her independence to the British
- d. Transvaal was to maintain self-government ie internal independence.
- e. The Transvaal Boers had to accept the British flag and suzerainty of her majesty.
- f. Transvaal foreign relations (affairs) were to be under British control.
- g. Britain was to have limited responsibility for native affairs through a resident British officer.
- h. The Boers were to stop discriminating against British goods.
- i. There would be free right entry of British subjects into Transvaal.
- j. The civil rights of the uitlanders were to be protected. /equal civil right were to be extended to all people.
- k. Slavery was to be prohibited.
- l. The boundaries of Transvaal were also to be defined so as to remove any further cause of friction with neighboring territories.
- m. Idea of federation was to be dropped.

**6. (a) Explain the reasons for the calling of the National Convention of 1908.**

- a. The National Convention refers to the body mandated to present, debate and pass a new union constitution.

Delegates came from the four states of the Cape, Transvaal and O.F.S and took place at Durban in Natal in Oct. 1908.

Racist Rhodesia sent observers, E.A; Aurtha sent delegates.

- b. Delegates met to discuss details or the nature of the proposed union.
- c. To find an acceptable formula for the union binding to both Boers and the British.
- d. To sort out the inter territory railways and custom differences.
- e. To debate the nature of franchise
- f. To avoid the possibility of the re-occurrence of the Anglo-boer wars.
- g. To discuss the issue of the National language.
- h. To prepare the removal of economic barriers to allow for closer economic co-operation.
- i. To debate the nature of the political government suitable for South Africa.
- j. The British were worried of the increasing Boer nationalism.
- k. To pave way for the final reconciliation and unity between the Boers and British.
- l. It was also to determine the nature and rights of voting among the various races of South Africa.
- m. To clear the political, economic and social problems hindering the union
- n. The Boer advances to the German also worried the British.
- o. To discuss the issue of the location of the capital city.

**(13 marks)**

**(b) What problems had hindered the union attempts?**

- a. The act of union was attempted to unite the four colonies ie Transvaal, Natal, Orange Free State and Cape colony.
- b. The earlier attempts were made by George Grey and Lord Carnarvon.
- c. The earlier attempts were hindered by the following  
The Afrikaners detested the federal arrangements of the British and the British also opposed the unitary form of government desired by the Boers.
- d. There was conflict over the official and national language to be used.
- e. The Boers and British were also fighting over the location of the capital city.



- f. The two parties had failed to resolve the nature of franchise and harmonise their racial policies in respect to the Africans.
- g. The commercial competition between the two could not enable a peaceful union colour.
- h. The British had waited to have an over whelming impact on the draft constitution.
- i. Both hated to shoulder the financial burden of maintaining a bigger administrative structure in form of a union.
- j. There was fear from the Boers of being dominated by the British areas of Cape and Natal.
- k. The Boers were a proud people who believed that their race was pure and so hated any union with the British.
- l. The long held hatred of the Boers towards the British could not allow for their quick acceptance of the union.
- m. The wars between Africans especially Moshosh and Boers diverted the attention of the Boers always from federation.
- n. Grey had been too quick and went on with the federation even before clearance from London leading to unpopularity of this project.
- o. The strength and power of Moshesh who was at Grey's time considered as an equal with the Europeans slowed the union plans.
- p. The role played by Cecil Rhodes, Jameson etc who made it clear that the whole of South Africa had to be painted red alarmed the Boers.
- q. The 1877 Transvaal annexation made the Boers distrust any political move by the British and this included the union.
- r. The Jameson raid further convinced the Boers that the British had only one wish was to overshadow them.
- s. The 1852 and 1854 sand river and Bloemfontein convention that granted the Boers their independence after British annexation made Boers stubborn.
- t. The Kaete award which stole the Boers Chamong fields had poisoned Anglo-Boer relationship.
- u. The British had called delegation to debate a union in London making the union appear to be only a British affair.
- v. Presence of Hardline Boers like Kruger and Joubert.
- w. The British leaders like Carnahan who championed earlier union attempts were arrogant not gentle like Selborne.
- x. The issue of Uitenhage
- y. The Anglo – Boer wars
- z. Unfair terms of the Pretoria treaty.
- aa. Disagreement between British and Boers over communication lines.

**(Any 1x12)**

**7. (a) Why did the British rule Namibia for so long**

**(13 marks)**

- a. The British gained Namibia in 1920 as a mandated territory.
- b. The British occupied this area of Namibia jointly with South Africa after convincing the League of Nations.
- c. Economically Namibia was rich in minerals like diamond, uranium, gold and copper which increased South Africa's determination to cling to it.
- d. The South Africa companies that dealt in Namibia minerals ably funded the apartheid regime.
- e. The area had a favourable agriculture potential, especially in the north where fruits wheat and livestock were in plenty.
- f. The area had very rich fishing grounds that couldn't just be left.

- g. South Africa had to protect the many investments set up by South Africans in Namibia.
- h. It was a market for South African goods in face of the global sanctions against African goods.
- i. Politically a free Namibia could provide Africans from ANC with bases to disrupt South Africa's peace.
- j. The Afrikaners threatened to vote out the government if it gave away Namibia.
- k. The need to protect the Afrikaners settlers in Namibia encouraged government stay.
- l. There was need to use Namibia to aid pro-apartheid elements like Savimbi in Angola.
- m. South Africa feared that Cuba, USSR and china would use a free Namibia to spread communism and fight South Africa.
- n. Swapo, the leading national movement in Namibia was a communist organization and hence lacked credible and strong support from the powerful capitalist west.
- o. U.S.A, Britain France and Canada continued helping South Africa against Namibia herself.
- p. The double standards exhibited by the UN which took long to take firm measures against South Africa also encouraged them.
- q. O.A.U which would have spear headed the attempts to free Namibia was weak.
- r. Divisions among Africans where some countries like Malawi and Zaire openly support South Africa.
- s. The weaknesses in the national movements in Namibia ie in Swapo and SWANU.
- t. The role of people like Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan.
- u. The Apartheid policies like Bantustans and a harsh and brutal police network in Namibia weakened resistance.
- v. Lack of strong Nationalism among the Namibians delayed Namibia's independence / grass root support.
- w. The strong military machinery of the whites in South Africa delayed Namibia's independence.
- x. Swapo was militarily weak.
- y. South African was economically stronger than Namibia.

(13marks)

**(b) How did Namibia attain her independence?**

- a. The struggle was part of a long story that started with Nama and Herero resistance.
- b. Later, there was growth of internal opposition within Namibia from Swapo and SWANU.
- c. Swapo sent some members to train in Anglo, USSR.
- d. Angola's independence in 1975 later boosted the Swapo guerillas who were given a base there.
- e. There was increased threat from UN Security Council, from 1962, that forced South Africa to give way for independence.
- f. The fighting from the armed wing of Swapo, within Namibia was becoming too costly for the whites.
- g. POQO and the Spear of Nation was straining the whites in South Africa holding them away from able intervention in Namibia.
- h. The pressure from other African states especially the frontline states like Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- i. The example from Ethiopia's resistance against colonialism boosted nationalists in Namibia.
- j. The activities of the international court of Justices, in condemning the South Africa rule in Namibia, boosted the independence struggle.
- k. The role of South Africa Prime Minister Vooster who promised and started working towards Namibian independence.
- l. Roles of Africa leaders like Hosea Kutako the Herero chief, Sam Nujomi and Jacob Mahange.

- m. The 1972 constitutional out reforms, that set up an advisory council as a way forward.
  - n. In 1977, the whites increased African representation in politics.
  - o. By 1971 however, the Ovambo, Herero and other groups had increased their pressure through strikes and other violent means to free Namibia.
  - p. The formation of the Ovambo lands people's organization later SWAPO was a big boost in the independence struggle.
  - q. The effective representation of Namibia at the UN by Reverend Michael Scott and later Kevin was another boost.
  - r. The role of O.A.U cannot be underestimated.
  - s. SWAPO organised conferences to which Namibia's independence was discussed.
  - t. In 1990, free and fair election were organized and Swapo won leading Namibia to independence.
  - u. Sam Nujoma became the new president.
- Struggle was spearheaded by both internal and external forces.

(12 marks)

**8. (a) What factors delayed the achievement of independence in South Africa?**

- a. The achievement of independence was delayed mainly with the enactment of the 1910 Act of union which legalized Apartheid.
- b. Tribal disunity.
- c. Power clashes due to greed for political power.
- d. Ideological differences i.e. capitalists against communist believers / cold war
- e. Lack of common language in South Africa.
- f. Lack of strong leadership.
- g. Wide spread poverty in South Africa.
- h. Military weakness of Africans.
- i. High illiteracy levels and ignorance rates of Africans.
- j. Poor transport network.
- k. Poor communication and co-ordination between rural and urban peoples.
- l. Low levels of African nationalism / many African refused to join the struggle.
- m. Some Africans were satisfied with self-rule in the Bantustans.
- n. The effects of the Bantustans which divided Africans.
- o. Many nationalists were exiled .e.g Oliver Tambo.
- p. The effects of segregation and apartheid.
- q. Suppression of African resistance and riots weakened the nationalists further.
- r. The brutal white police/Govt.
- s. The imprisonment of key leaders e.g Nelson Mandela, Sobukwe etc.
- t. The killing of key nationalists e.g Steve Biko somehow frustrated the struggle.
- u. Weakness with ANC/PAC.
- v. Denial of education to Africans somehow made Africans backward for a long time.
- w. Denial of freedom of movement to Africans by the whites.
- x. Africans political parties were banned.
- y. Lack of enough money to fund nationalistic campaigns.
- z. The South African racist govt. was economically strong/rich.
- aa. It was militarily very strong.
- bb. It controlled commerce and trade.
- cc. It controlled the productive mineralized areas.
- dd. The role of U.S.A and Canada which frustrated African efforts to end apartheid.
- ee. They supported the apartheid govt. in terms of Arms and finance.

- ff. The increasing numbers of white settlers in South Africa.
- gg. The continued desire by the whites to exploit African resources.
- hh. The racist Govt. and a strong spy network.
- ii. The continued use of state of Emergency to undermine African nationalists.
- jj. The whites needed to protect the white investments in South Africa.
- kk. Failure of Pan African movements.
- ll. Division of frontline states i.e. Zaire and Zambia, supporting South Africa
- mm. Weakness of OAU
- nn. Double standards of UN.
- oo. Weakness of common wealth.

**(13 marks)**

**(b) Explain the role of Christian churches in the fight against apartheid in South Africa.**

- a. Different Christian groups had divergent attitudes against the apartheid policy.
- b. The D.R.C officially supported apartheid. It was strongly against allowing of Africans to vote with the whites.
- c. Churches were methodist, Anglican, Roman catholic church e.t.c
- d. The Methodist church was strongly against apartheid.
- e. Its church members refused to refer to apartheid in their operations.
- f. In 1964, they elected Mokitina leading apartheid critic as their president.
- g. The Anglican churches also opposed apartheid.
- h. Anti-apartheid churches agreed to form a joint council combining Africans and Europeans to fight apartheid.
- i. The council also attacked the segregation in employment.
- j. The council also attacked apartheid in Education especially after 1954 when missionaries were removed from education.
- k. The Adams College, A missionary school, refused to operate under the new laws of apartheid.
- l. Some clergy like Bishop Reeves and Michael Scott strongly criticized the apartheid govt.
- m. African church leaders protested and even formed separate independent churches.
- n. The Roman Catholic Church senior members opposed apartheid.
- o. In the Anglican Church some church members opposed the involvement of the church in politics.
- p. A group of Catholics formed the African Catholicsdefence league to resist the church's participation in politics.
- q. The council of churches led by Desmond Tutu in 1980, was also anti-apartheid and it even organized peaceful protests against the apartheid govt.
- r. Prominent Pentecostal Evangelists like Jimmy Swaggart in 1980 supported the isolated white apartheid govt.
- s. Majority of the whites Pentecostal members supported the apartheid regime while the majority blacks opposed it.
- t. Some clergy like Bishop Desmond Tutu of the Anglican church of Natal continued with their anti-apartheid crusade.
- u. Bishop Reeves even mobilised funds for ANC.

**(12marks)**

**END**