* **THE MINERAL DISCOVERY OR REVOLUTION IN SOUTH AFRICA (1867-1884):**
* The term mineral revolution is used to refer to the discovery and exploitation of minerals from 1867-1884 or it refers to the economic changes that came with the discovery of minerals.
* The first major discovery was of Diamonds in **1867** at Kimberly between rivers Vaal and Orange.
* This was followed by the discovery of Gold at Witwatersrand around **1884** in Transvaal.
* By **1886**, other minerals like uranium, manganese, copper, cobalt, coal, tin and iron were also discovered.
* It is important to note that before the discovery of minerals in South Africa, the economy of South Africa was very weak and unstable with low standards of living.
* The economy was agro-based or it mainly depended on agriculture which was mainly subsistence.
* The transport and communication system as well as the levels of urbanization were very poor.
* There was general poverty among the Boers and the Africans and the British were also not so rich.
* The economy of South Africa was generally less developed and depended on wool exports from the Merino sheep. The British at the Cape Colony depended on wine and pastoral farming, Orange Free State depended on cereal and sheep rearing while Transvaal depended on sheep and cattle rearing.
* Politically, before mineral discovery, the Boers lacked unity. This meant it was hard to put up a strong political system.
* For the Africans, they had a high degree of political organization with a king and a standing army to defend their independence. For example, the Ndebele, Zulu and the Sotho were well organized politically. Therefore, they were stronger than most of the white communities outside the Cape.
* Militarily, the Africans though armed locally, were better than the Boers.
* Socially, the African communities were more united behind their kings compared to the Boers who were disunited or divided along religious and family lines.
* In terms of education, the Boers were better off than the Africans although the kind of education they received was theoretical than practical. The Africans were illiterate just because they had no access to formal education.
* However, when minerals were discovered later this changed everything in South Africa.
* From then, onwards, a number of changes or effects took place and these changes or effects constituted the mineral revolution in South Africa.
* **EFFECTS OF THE MINERAL DISCOVERY ON THE PEOPLES OF SOUTH AFRICA**
* The revolution left both **positive** and **negative** effects as described below;
* **POLITICAL EFFECTS**
* It changed the balance of power in South Africa for example, among the British, the Boers and the Africans i.e the whites became politically and militarily stronger than the Africans.
* It led to the colonization of the African states like Swaziland, Botswana, Lesotho and Griqualand West. Therefore, the British influence over the Africans increased as Swaziland, Lesotho, and Botswana were annexed by the British.
* The African rights were restricted. For example, the Africans lost their voting rights.
* It increased African nationalism as the Africans in the mines came together to fight for their freedom and independence. This led to the formation of political parties like the **South African Native Congress** in **1912** that later became the African National Congress (ANC).
* The African rulers became powerless because they had lost a lot of their political powers. Because of mineral discovery, the Africans stopped respecting their local leaders since they had no authority.
* The military power of the Africans was completely destroyed. It is true the Africans acquired guns but they were of poor quality as compared to those of the Boers and British.
* It increased conflicts between the Africans and whites, thus leading to wars like the **Bambatha rebellion of 1906**.
* The Africans were no longer depending on the British for protection as it was before i.e. the British stopped protecting the Africans against the Boer mistreatment.
* The enemity between the African and the whites worsened as the whites became richer than the Africans.
* To the whites, it gave them political and military advantage over the Africans i.e they became stronger than the Africans.
* It increased the enemity between the Boers and the British since each of them wanted to control the mineralized areas in South Africa.
* The Boers started getting international recognition from major powers or countries like Germany. This was because the minerals had been discovered in the Boer areas like Transvaal.
* It increased **Boer nationalism** or the desire to defend their independence especially from the British.
* It led to the rise of a new generation of Boer leaders like President **Paul Kruger** of Transvaal and President **Thomas Burghers** of Orange Free State to promote the Boer interests.
* It increased the British desire to spread her influence or imperialism in the mineralized areas.
* The British policy of following and surrounding of the Boer controlled territories increased after the discovery of minerals.
* It increased the British desire for a political federation or union of South Africa championed or promoted by men like Lord Carnarvon and Cecil Rhodes among others.
* The discovery of Diamond at Kimberley in 1867 set the stage for the Anglo-Boer conflicts. For example, the granting of Diamond fields to Chief Water Boer of Griqualand West in 1871 angered the Boers.
* The Boers of Orange Free State felt that they were cheated by the above move which was taken by the British.
* It even led to the downfall of **President Pretorious** of Orange Free State who was succeeded by **President Thomas Burghers** whom the Boers thought could withstand pressure from the British.
* Orange Free State even wanted to wage war over Griqualand West but Boer President calmed the situation down.
* The British began thinking that all areas in South Africa had minerals and therefore in **1877**, the British annexed the Boer Republic of Transvaal.
* The British annexation of Transvaal in 1877 greatly annoyed the Boers of Transvaal who under President Paul Kruger and Pretorious, the State Attorney or lawyer demanded for their freedom and independence.
* They led a delegation or team to London to demand for freedom and independence. However, the British rejected their demand and therefore the Boers returned home empty handed.
* Later, in 1879 this forced over 6,000 disappointed Boers to meet at **Wonderfontein**.
* In the meeting, a three-man committee was appointed to run the country and the members of the committee were Paul Kruger, Willem Joubert and Pretorious.
* The Boers decided to adopt a military solution against the British in 1880 -1881 and this resulted into the First Anglo-Boer war.
* This war ended with the signing of the **Pretoria Convention or treaty of 1881**.
* The discovery of Gold discovery at Witwatersrand in **1884** in Transvaal attracted more foreigners into Transvaal who came to be branded by the Boers as Uitlanders Outcasts, thieves, Outlanders and Vitlanders.
* The number and presence of the Uitlanders in Transvaal worried President Kruger who as a way of dealing with them decided to mistreat them in different forms. Such mistreatments included;
* denying them civil and political rights,
* restricting their movement,
* refusing them to speak English publically,
* forcing the Uitlanders’ children to study under the Dutch controlled schools,
* refusing them to vote,
* Unfairly subjecting them to Kangaroo or military courts as well as denying them fat business deals or contracts.
* As a reaction, the Uitlanders formed a political association known as the ***Reform Committee*** to fight for their rights and they made an appeal to Cecil Rhodes, the Cape Prime Minister to help them in their struggle for their rights.
* In **1895,** Cecil Rhodes together with **Dr. Jameson** organized the unsuccessful Jameson raid and this worsened the enemity between the two white communities.
* The British were humiliated or ashamed when trying to defend the Uitlanders in Transvaal because they defeated by the Boers in 1895.
* The discovery of minerals also led to the **Second Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902** in which the Boers were defeated by the British.
* The Second Anglo-Boer War ended with the signing of a treaty between the Boers and British in the city of **Vereeniging** on **31st May1902.**
* This treaty restored friendship between the two white communities (the Boers and British).
* As a result, in **1908 the National Meeting** or **Durban Conference** was held or organized in the town of Durban which drafted the Union constitution.
* On **31st May, 1910,** the **South African Union** was formed which ended the commercial or mineral competition between the two white communities.
* **SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EFFECTS:**
* The Boers became richer and wealthier than before the discovery of minerals.
* As a result, the Boers enjoyed improved standards of living after the discovery of minerals.
* The capital base or investment of the Boers also increased because of the increased wealth from the minerals.
* Commercial Agriculture was developed, hence improving on the economic status of the Boers further.
* It led to the development of transport networks in the Boer Republics like roads, bridges and railway lines. For example, there was the **Delagoa-Transvaal Railway of 1887** as well as the **Natal -Transvaal Railway** of 1891.
* The Boer communication network also improved as many telephone lines and telegrams were built.
* New ports were built like Port Elizabeth and many steamer ships were established on rivers which further improved the transport network.
* The social infrastructures also improved. For example, schools and hospitals were set up using the money from the minerals.
* Banks were also set up in South Africa after the discovery of minerals for example the Orient and Standard Banks.
* It led to the growth of growth of towns like Pretoria, Johannesburg and Vereeniging.
* It led to the development of international trade between the whites in South Africa and the outside countries. This increased the foreign exchange earnings for the Boers.
* Bad practices like theft increased in the Boer republics among the poor Boers.
* There was shortage of labour on the Boer farms as the Africans ran to work in the mines.
* The Boers got good jobs or employment opportunities in the mines and industries.
* The Boers were forced to unite with the British so as to protect their mineral wealth from the Africans.
* It led to the establishment of many industries in the Boer republics like Transvaal to process the minerals. The Boers were therefore put in an industrial revolution.
* The Anglo – Boer wars led to the destruction of property.
* It led to the rise of a new class of poor whites.
* The Boers lost land for example near Griqualand to the British.
* Some Boers lost lives in the mine accidents and the Anglo-Boer wars.
* There was population pressure around the mining centres which led to land conflicts.
* The British abandoned their policy of supporting the Africans in favour of the Boers who were considered more powerful and better friends than the Africans.
* It led to the coming of the British capitalists or investors to South Africa like Cecil Rhodes who acquired a lot of wealth from the minerals.
* The British got skilled jobs in the mines and industries, hence improving their standards of living.
* It made the Cape colony stronger and wealthier than before.
* The Africans also got jobs in the mines and industries, hence improving on their standards of living.
* The Africans started working for money and therefore mineral discovery introduced a cash economy in South Africa.
* The Africans who got jobs in the mines were able to send their children to schools. This led to the emergence of a new class of African elites like Mandela, Albert Luthuli and Walter Sisulu among others who struggled for African freedom in South Africa.
* The local markets benefited some Africans to a small scale. For example, they got where to sell their agricultural produce. This therefore promoted Agriculture.
* It led to rural-urban migration as many people especially Africans moved to towns to look for jobs.
* It led to the development of **a migrant labour system** in South Africa.
* It led to the breaking up of African families as the men overstayed away from their families while working in the mines.
* The Africans lost their land especially where the minerals were discovered.
* It led to displacement of the Africans who were forced to live in reserves.
* It led to the development of dirty towns or slums that surrounded the mines like Soweto. These were characterized by lack of good social facilities, congestion and poor living conditions.
* The Africans also suffered from various European diseases like cancer, thus causing a lot of misery and suffering to them.
* The crime rate in the shanty towns like Soweto was also high due to the high cost of living in such towns especially among the Africans.
* The Africans were discriminated by the whites in employment. For example, they were stopped from skilled work and were only supposed to offer unskilled labour or were given only dirty jobs, overworked and were paid low wages. The Africans therefore provided the muscles while the whites provided the brains.
* There was enslavement and forced labour on the Africans and therefore, they were mistreated by the whites in the mines and industries.
* The white superiority over the Africans was confirmed. The Africans thus became second class citizens in South Africa. This laid a foundation for the Apartheid System in South Africa.
* The Africans were forced to work on contract basis or they were given casual jobs with little or no pay.
* Agriculture declined among the Africans societies as they rushed for better jobs in the mines, thus leading to famine.
* The Africans became poor after losing control of their economy and mineral resources to the whites.
* The Africans also lost their lives in mine accidents.
* Some African societies were depopulated.
* There was loss of cultures and traditional practices as many Africans adopted the European or western cultures especially those who went to the towns to look for jobs.
* Some Africans even adopted bad European habits like prostitution, smoking and drinking.
* Marriage among the Africans came to be postponed as people looked for money.
* Marriage also tended to be monogamous due to the high cost of living in the towns.
* The tribal barriers or differences among the Africans also disappeared for those who moved to towns since they came to live and work together.
* Money became the new symbol of wealth but not cows, children and wives as it was before among the traditional African societies.
* The African women in the towns acquired a high status as they got chance to interact with the rich white men.
* Land around the mining areas became expensive since it was also suspected to be having minerals.
* **EFFECTS OF MINERAL DISCOVERY ON THE AFRICANS:**
* **QUESTION:**
* **How did the discovery of minerals in South Africa affect the Africans?**
* It was a period of mineral revolution in South Africa.
* Before this period, South Africa’s economy was generally weak.
* With low standards of living.
* It was an agro-based and less developed economy.
* Orange Free State depended on crop and sheep rearing
* While the Cape depended on wine and wool production.
* On the other hand, Transvaal depended on sheep and cattle.
* The economy was mainly controlled by Europeans/British.
* In 1867, diamond was discovered at Kimberly.
* In 1886, gold was discovered at Witwatersrand in Transvaal.
* Later, other discoveries of Manganese, Coal, Uranium and Copper were witnessed.
* This brought both positive and negative effects to the Africans.
* Africans were employed in the mines and industries.
* Africans standards of living improved.
* Africans started working for money/ a cash economy was introduced which forced everybody to work in order to get money.
* Some Africans got money and were able to send their children to schools.
* This led to the emergence of a new class of African elites.
* These included Albert Lithuli, Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu etc.
* There was increased African nationalism as the Africans in the mines came together to fight for their freedom.
* This led to the formation of political parties to fight for African rights in the mines e.g the South African Native Congress formed in 1912 later became the African National Congress (ANC).
* Africans got markets for their Agricultural produce especially near the mines.
* Africans acquired guns although they were of poor quality.
* Negatively, there was rural-urban migration as the Africans went to towns to look for jobs.
* Africans became migrant labourers.
* Africans families broke up as the men overstayed away from their families working in the mines.
* Africans lost land especially where minerals were discovered.
* Leading to displacement.
* Those who were displaced were forced to live in reserves.
* And in dirty slums that surrounded the mines e.g. Soweto. / There was the emergence of slums.
* The slums were also characterized by lack of facilities, congestion and poor living conditions.
* Africans suffered from various European diseases.
* Causing a lot of suffering and misery to them.
* Africans acquired guns although they were of poor quality.
* The crime rate in the Shanty towns like Soweto was so high.
* This was due to the high cost of living in the towns.
* Africans were discriminated by the whites in employment.
* They were denied skilled work.
* That is, they were given dirty jobs, overworked, paid low wages.
* Africans were mistreated.
* Africans were discriminated by the whites.
* This laid ground for the Apartheid system.
* Africans were forced to work on contract or given casual jobs.
* Agriculture declined among many African societies since farming was neglected for better jobs in the mines.
* Leading to famine.
* Africans became poor after losing control of the economy.
* Africans lost their lives in the mining accidents.
* Some African areas were depopulated.
* There was loss of cultures and traditional practices as many Africans adopted Western/European cultures especially those who went to towns.
* Some even adopted bad European habits like prostitution, smoking, drinking, gambling etc.
* Africans in urban centres postponed marriage and others tended to be monogamous due to the high cost of living.
* Tribal differences also disappeared for those who moved to towns.
* Money became the new symbol of wealth and status but not cows, children and wives as it was before.
* African rulers became powerless because they had lost a lot of their powers.
* The Africans stopped respecting their local leaders since they had no authority.
* The Africans societies were defeated.
* And they lost their independence e.g. the Zulu Kingdom.
* The military power of the Africans was completely destroyed by the whites.
* There were increased conflicts between the Africans and the whites that resulted into wars.
* Africans were no longer protected by the British as it was before.
* The British influence over the African increased as Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana were annexed by the British.
* Enemity between the Africans and the Whites worsened as the Whites became richer.
* **EFFECTS OF MINERAL DISCOVERY ON THE BOERS:**
* There was increased Boer Nationalism and unity i.e. the Boers were determined to.
* They became more proud and arrogant.
* The Boers were forced to unite against the British in order to protect their mineral wealth.
* Led to the rise of powerful Boer leaders like Paul Kruger of Transvaal.
* They became richer and wealthy than before the mineral discovery.
* The Boers then enjoyed improved standards of living.
* Their capital investment also improved.
* And they were put into a revolution.
* The Boers started getting international recognition from countries like Germany.
* They became politically strong because of their improved military strong because of their improved military power/they bought better guns.
* Because of this military power, they began attacking and capturing neighbouring African societies.
* They even defeated the British in the 1880-1881 and 1895 Anglo-Boer wars.
* Commercial agriculture was developed, hence improving on the economic status of the Boers further.
* There was the development of transport networks in the Boer republics like roads, bridges, railway lines etc.
* For example, the 1887 Delgoa – Transvaal and the 1891 Natal – Transvaal Railways.
* The Boer communication network also improved as many telephone lines and telegrams were built.
* New ports were built and many Steamer ships were established on many rivers.
* Social infrastrures were established e.g. schools and hospitals were set up.
* Banks were also set up like the Orient and Standard Banks.
* It led to the growth of towns.
* For example Pretoria, Johannesburg, Vereeniging, Durban etc.
* There was the development of international trade between the Whites in South Africa and the outside world.
* There was the development of international trade between the Whites in South Africa and the outside world.
* Foreign exchange earnings for the Boers increased due to the sale of minerals.
* Bad practices like thefty, gambling etc. increased in the Boer republics especially among the poor whites.
* There was labour shortage on Boer farms as Africans ran to work in the mines.
* The Boers got good jobs in the mines and industries.
* The Boers were put into an industrial revolution as many industries emerged.
* There was a drop in crop production.
* Many whites especially of British origin (Uitlanders) were attracted into the Boer republics.
* Land became expensive around the mines.
* It increased Anglo-Boer enemity as they competed for minerals.
* Delayed the Union or Federation of the Boers with the British. This was due to the conflicts between the Boers and the British over the control of the mining centres.
* The Anglo-Boer wars led to the destruction of property.
* It led to the rise of a new class of poor whites.
* The Boers lost land where the minerals were discovered.
* For example near Griqualand to the British.
* Some Boers lose their lives in mine accidents and wars.
* Led to Anglo-Boer wars e.g.
* The first Anglo-Boer war of 1880-1881, the Jameson raid of 1895 and the second Anglo-Boer war of 1899-1902.
* Led to population pressure around the mining centres.
* The Boers lost independence but on a temporary basis to the British.
* It led to the annexation of the Boer republics like Transvaal in 1877.
* Boer conflicts with Africans increased.
* The Boers prospered by taxing mining companies like the De beers Company.
* The Boers felt cheated by the British.
* **Assignment: *How did the mineral discovery of minerals in South Africa affect the British?(Write a minimum of 20 points)***
* **HOW THE DISCOVERY OF MINERALS AFFECTED THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE BOERS AND THE BRITISH:**
* It increased the hatred and tension between the Boers for the British i.e. the Boers and British became enemies hence their relationship was hostile.
* The British at the Cape became jealous. They did not want to share the economic wealth brought about by the minerals.
* The British annexed the Diamond fields at Griqualand West where the minerals and discovered which increased the enemity between the Boers and the British.
* The Boers were compensated 90,000 pounds for the loss of their land where the minerals had been discovered.
* However, the Boer Republics felt that they had been cheated by the British and their relationship with the British worsened.
* The British proposed the idea of federation or unity of the Whites in South Africa which the Boers refused. This was because they feared that it was a trap to force them into British control.
* The increasing population of Uitlanders mainly coming from Britain threatened the Boer control of the mining areas and their republics. They were fighting for voting rights, representation in administration and not paying taxes.
* The British also surrounded the Boer Republics by acquiring Botswana, Malawi and Zambabwe.
* In 1877, the British annexed Transvaal Republic because they wanted to set free the Uitlanders who were mistreated by the Boers. This worsened the relations hip between the Boers and the British.
* Due to the mineral discovery, the Boers and British fought each other in first Anglo – Boer War of 1880 – 1881, the Jameson Raid of 1895 and the second Anglo – Boer War of 1899 - 1902.
* **ATTEMPTS TOWARDS FEDERATION IN SOUTH AFRICA OR ANGLO-BOER RELATIONS IN THE LAST HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY:**
* A federation can be defined as a political system in which a number of states form a union.
* When Lord Carnavon was made the British Colonial Secretary in 1874, he made plans to form a federation of South Africa.
* It should however be noted that earlier on Britain had refused the idea of a federation on the grounds that the scheme was expensive. But because of the minerals, the British wanted to federate South Africa.
* The Cape Colony resisted the federation because they saw themselves as very rich as compared to the Boer Republics.
* The Cape had also just got self governance from Britain. So, to them federation was being under British control again.
* The Orange Free State resisted the federation idea because they did not trust the British since earlier on Britain had given Kimberly to Wit Boer, chief of the Griqua. This was an area which the Boers thought was theirs.
* The Boers of Transvaal resisted the federation because they did not want to lose their independence to Britain which was won by the Sand River Convention of 1852.
* The Boers as a whole hated to have connections with the Cape Colony which treated Africans as human beings. They thought that through the Federation the British would extend their influence into the interior.
* The British therefore decided to force a Union with the Boers by annexing the Boer Republics like Transvaal in 1877.
* society.
* **THE FIRST ANGLO – BOER OF 1880-1881 OR THE TRANSVAAL WAR OF INDEPENDENCE:**
* This was a war between the British and the Transvaal Boers which took place between 1880 and 1881.
* The war was referred to as the “White man’s war” because it involved only the Whites.
* **CAUSES OF THE FIRST ANGLO-BOER WAR OF 1880-1881:**
* The British annexation of the Boer republic of Transvaal in 1877 annoyed the Boers since they lost their independence.
* The 1877 Pedi attack on Transvaal weakened the Boers and this gave the British chance to occupy Transvaal in 1877 which greatly annoyed the Boers.
* The British desire to protect their citizens (Cape bankers) who had lent their money to Transvaal caused the first Anglo-Boer war.
* The British attempt to unite the white republics in South Africa into a federation (union) by force annoyed the Boers hence leading to the first Anglo Boer war.
* The British desire to prevent any Zulu attack on the Transvaal Boers caused the war since the British were forced to occupy Transvaal which annoyed the Boers.
* The Anglo – Zulu war of January 1879 at Isandhlwana encouraged the Boers to fight the British because they thought that the British had been weakened by the Zulu defeat.
* Over taxation caused the war. The Boers were being over taxed by the British and on the other hand, Paul Kruger during his time, he had also over taxed the Uitlanders hence causing the first Anglo - Boer war.
* The rise of the Boer nationalism (desire for independence) caused the first Anglo - Boer war since the Boers were determined to defend their independence from the British at all costs.
* The long term hatred and hostility (enemy) between the Boers and the British since the days of the Great Trek caused the first Anglo - Boer war.
* The economic prosperity of Transvaal which had started carrying out small scale industrialization invited the British which caused the war.
* The British were always following up the Boers leaving them with no alternative but to fight.
* The rise of the British imperialism (desire to control the whole of South Africa) promoted by men like Carnarvon and Cecil Rhodes caused the war because the Boers were against it.
* The failure of Gladstone (British Prime Minister) to give the Boers of Transvaal independence yet he had promised them freedom during his campaigns annoyed them hence causing the first Anglo - Boer war.
* The role played by Joubert and Paul Kruger on the side of the Boers and Carnarvon and Cecil Rhodes on British side. These men encouraged their sides to fight each other hence causing the first Anglo - Boer war 1880 - 1881.
* The discovery of minerals in South Africa caused the war because both the Boers and the British wanted to control the mineral wealth especially in Kimberly and Witwatersrand.
* The immediate cause was the taxation incident in which the Boer farmer failed to pay tax and his property was confiscated by the British in Natal. The Boers attacked the British and got back the property which annoyed the British and in December 1880 war broke out.
* The re-establishment of Transvaal republic by the Boers on 5th December 1880 with Paul Kruger as the president and Jourbert as the commander in chief annoyed the British hence increasing the war.
* The mistreatment of the Uitlanders by Paul Kruger further annoyed the British hence causing the first Anglo - Boer war.
* **THE COURSE OF THE FIRST ANGLO - BOER WAR**
* The war began in December 1880 and ended in February 1881 with the defeat of the British.
* After the confiscation of the property of the Boer farmer who had refused to pay tax by the British, a group of 300 Boers attacked the British and got back the property of their colleague.
* This sparked off the first Anglo - Boer war.
* A serous rebellion began in December 1880 when the Boers re-established the independence of the Transvaal republic with Paul Kruger as the President and Joubert as the commander-in – chief.
* The first major encounter was on 20th December 1880 when a small British force of 264 men faced the Boers and half of the British soldiers were killed or wounded.
* In February 1881, the Boers defeated the British at the battle of Majuba Hills and after the Boer defeat, the two parties signed a treaty known as the **PRETORIA CONVENTION OR TREATY OF** 1881.
* **EFFECTS OF THE FIRST ANGLO - BOER WAR:**
* The British were defeated by the Boers at Majuba Hills in February 1881.
* There was heavy loss of life especially on the side of the British that lost over 200 soldiers.
* The war led to the destruction of property especially farms for the Boers.
* As a result famine broke out in the region.
* It affected trade in the region.
* After the war, the Boers were to stop discriminating against the British goods in Transvaal.
* It promoted Boer unity since the Boers of Orange Free State promised to help the Transvaal Boers in future.
* After the war, the boundaries of Transvaal were clearly defined. This reduced any further conflicts between Transvaal and her neighbours.
* The rights of the Uitlanders were to be protected by the Boers in Transvaal after the war.
* It increased the Boer nationalism as the Boers looked for more wins after their success over the British in 1881.
* It increased the enemity between the British and the Boers which led to more Anglo-Boer wars like the Jameson Raid of 1895 and the second Anglo-Boer war of 1889-1902.
* It led to the signing of the Pretoria Convention or Treaty of 1881 which gave the Boers in Transvaal self rule in internal affairs under PAUL KRUGER although the British were to continue controlling the foreign affairs of Transvaal.
* **THE PRETORIA CONVENTION OF 1881:**
* **Question**: **Describe the terms of the Pretoria Convention of 1881**.
* This was the understanding or treaty that ended thefirst Anglo - Boer war.
* It was signed between the two warring factions or groups i.e. the British and the Boers.
* The new British government of Prime Minister Gladstone was tired of the war and therefore he pressed for a peaceful resolution.
* The treaty was signed to try to calm the Transvaal Boers so that they could support the British Federation plans.
* Paul Kruger and Joubert signed and accepted the peace terms on behalf of the Boers.
* The treaty was signed in the capital of Transvaal known as Pretoria, north of the bigger town of Johannesburg
* It was signed in **August 1881.**
* **THE TERMS OF THE PRETORIA CONVENTION OF 1881:**
* The treaty had the following terms;
* Transvaal was to lose her independence to the British.
* Transvaal was granted complete self governance or independence in all the internal matters.
* The Transvaal Boers had to accept the British flag and suzerainty (authority) of her Majesty the Queen of England.
* The foreign affairs of Transvaal were to remain under the British control.
* Britain was to have limited responsibility over the local affairs of Transvaal through the **Resident** of Pretoria.
* The treaty also defined the boundaries of Transvaal, thus removing any further cause of conflicts with the neighbouring territories.
* Equal civil rights were extended to all people i.e. the rights of the Uitlanders were to be protected by the Transvaal Boers.
* Slavery was to be prohibited or stopped.
* The Boers were to stop discriminating against the British goods.
* There would be free right of entry to the British subjects in Transvaal.
* **EFFECTS OR RESULTS OF THE PRETORIA CONVENTION OF 1881:**
* The convention reduced the hostilities or enemity between the Boers and the British by granting self governance in the internal affairs to the Transvaal Boers.
* The Boers were dissatisfied or annoyed with their new colonial status i.e they had become a colony of Britain.
* The Boers lost their independence to the British.
* It led to the rise of Afrikaner or Boer nationalism and increased their desire for independence.
* The Boers of Transvaal united as a result of Pretoria Convention.
* It gave rise to Paul Kruger and Joubert who were supported by the Boers of Transvaal so as to bring about independence from the British.
* The Boers of Orange Free State decided to unite with the Boers of Transvaal to defend the Boer values and cultures from the British influence.
* Even the Boers at the Cape developed sympathy with their colleagues beyond river Vaal.
* It left both parties angry and not satisfied since no one was a clear beneficially.
* It laid a foundation for more Anglo - Boer wars or conflicts like the Jameson Raid of 1895 and the second Anglo - Boer war of 1899-1902.
* The terms of the convention made the Boers more stubborn and determined to resist the British Federation or Union plans.
* It led to a new **London treaty of 1887** in which the Boers and the British agreed on the following;
* The queen was no longer the Suzerain (ruler) of Transvaal.
* The British were to drop their nominal control (indirect control) over the local affairs of Transvaal.
* The two Boer republics of **Stella land** and **Goshen** were to remain out of Transvaal.
* The trade between the two parties (British and the Boers) was liberalized (made free).
* The treaty made the Boers to continue interfering in the Zulu politics.
* The Boer soldiers under Lukas Mayer Intervened and overthrew Dini Zulu, replacing him with his exiled father Cetewayo.
* The Zulu lost almost half of their land to the Boers since the British never intervened in the local affairs of the Boers.
* It led to the rise of Cecil Rhodes who was determined to silence the Transvaal Boers.
* Both the whites and the Africans lost property in the conflicts that developed between the Boers and the British after the Pretoria Convention.
* The treaty encouraged the Boers to associate more with the Germans and the Portuguese in order to counter balance or deal with the British threats.
* It weakened the Zulu further hence confirming their loss of independence.

* **THE UITLANDERS**
* ***Question: Who were the Uitlanders?***
* There were rich people mainly Europeans who came to South Africa after the discovery of minerals to exploit the minerals.
* The Uitlanders comprised of the Australians, the Newzealanders among others but most of them were from Britain and therefore they were British citizens.
* The word “Uitlanders” is a Boer word meaning foreigners or outlanders.
* Their main area of settlement was the Boer republic of Transvaal.
* Once in Transvaal, they dominated the economy of Transvaal, bought a lot of land and ended up becoming very rich.
* While in Transvaal, they lived in the Rand mining centre.
* The Uitlanders supported the British interests in South Africa and therefore, they were close to Cecil Rhodes who was the Prime Minister of the Cape.
* They later created a security threat to the Transvaal Boers under Paul Kruger.
* They were a group of people who had no political rights in Transvaal. Forexample, they had no right to vote members of parliament.
* They were responsible for the outbreak of the Anglo - Boer wars between 1880 and 1902.
* **JOHN CECIL RHODES (1853 -1902)**
* Cecil Rhodes was born in 1853 in England to a Clergy man.
* He was a leading British imperialist in South Africa.
* His dream was to follow the footsteps of his father.
* Unfortunately, his health was fragile i.e. he was sickly.
* He was forced to move to South Africa where he met his fortune later.
* At the age of 17 years, he joined his brother on a cotton farm in South Africa.
* This set the platform for the beginning of his fortune.
* When minerals were discovered, Cecil Rhodes managed to buy some mines in Kimblerly.
* He later completed his self sponsored degree in Oxford University.
* In 1881, Rhodes formed a mining company known as the De Beers Mining Company Limited.
* This company controlled almost all the South African diamond trade.
* Later he bought his rival company – Barney Barnato and therefore he became a monopolist.
* In 1881, he became a member of the Cape parliament.
* When gold was discovered in 1886 at Witwatersrand, Cecil Rhodes became one of the major players in the gold mining.
* He later climbed the ladders of leadership due to the influence of his friend Hofmeyer, the leader of the Afrikaner Bond.
* For example, in 1890 he became the Prime Minister of the Cape colony.
* Cecil Rhodes’ greatest ambition was to have an expansion of the British power in Central and South Africa i.e.” 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 or Botswana should be under British control.
* Therefore, in 1886 the British declared a protectorate over Bechuanaland now Botswana.
* He blocked the British to gain control of more African land for example, Pondo land, Zulu land and Tonga land.
* He even blocked the Boer or Transvaal’s expansion northwards.
* He always fought for the economic integration with Transvaal to allow free movement of goods and services.
* He supported the Uitlanders in their struggle for civil and political rights in Transvaal.
* For example fair taxation, use of English, fair trial, fair business contracts.
* He even smuggled arms from Johannesburg to use them against Paul Kruger.
* He sought for the full support of the British Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamber lain to fight for the civil rights of the Uitlanders.
* In 1895, he planned the unsuccessful Jameson Raid to promote British imperialism or influence.
* Later he resigned from his post as Prime Minister of the Cape after the failure of the Jameson Raid.
* Even his friendship with Jan Hofmeyer, the leader of the Afrikanner 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 government to govern Rhodesia or Zimbabwe.
* He set up a police force under his brother John Rhodes and Jameson to improve security in Botswana.
* He died in 1902 and was buried in Zimbabwe.
* **PAUL KRUGER (1825 - 1904)**
* Paul Kruger was born in 1825 in the Cape Colony.
* He was a clever and determined young man.
* His childhood was full of hunting. That is why he never got meaningful education. The only book he ever read was a bible.
* He left the Cape during the Great Trek.
* At 12 years, he had participated 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 Kruger’s 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 strong resistance against the British.
* During the early years of the Transvaal Republic, he commanded the Boers against African hostile groups like the Pedi resistance of 1877.
* He served in the Boer military units and he actively participated in the Great Trek wars. This made him to rise to the position of Commander General of the entire Transvaal by 1880.
* He led the Boer resistance movement against the British annexation of Transvaal in 1877.
* Together with Joubert, Paul Kruger led a Boer delegation to London to demand for Transvaal’s independence, but unfortunately the request was rejected by the British.
* They were left with no alternative but to prepare for an armed rebellion against the British which took place in 1880-1881 (the First Anglo Boer war).
* His victory over the British in this war won him great admiration or support from the Boers.
* He was then appointed together with Joubert and Pretorious to administer the country (Transvaal).
* Because of his popularity and respect among the Boers, Paul Kruger was elected President of Transvaal four times i.e. in 1883, 1888, 1893 and 1898.
* As leader of Transvaal, Paul 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 outside world.
* Paul Kruger led to the famous Jameson Raid of 1895, where he defeated and embarrassed the British.
* The big number of Uitlandlers threatened Paul Kruger’s plans for a free united and independent Transvaal Republic without the British interference.
* To check and block the Uitlanders, he denied them their political and civil rights in Transvaal.
* He blocked the Uitlanders form voting or to be voted for.
* He did not allow them to be tried by the jury.
* They were also prevented from speaking English in public.
* He over taxed the British goods coming into Transvaal and were discriminated against by the Transvaal Boers.
* Paul Kruger closed all possible British routes to Transvaal in order to disorganize the British economy further.
* The Uitlanders’ children were to study from the Dutch controlled schools.
* He built the Delgoa – Transvaal railway to connect the East Coast to Transvaal and also for Transvaal’s economic independence.
* He used the wealth acquired from the Gold mines to build up his defense.
* He discouraged the use of the British Cape and Natal railways by increasing the transport fees on the Transvaal sections of those lines.
* He went to the extent of encouraging German imperialism in South West – Africa (Namibia).
* He therefore sought for a Boer – German alliance in order to frustrate Cecil Rhodes’ dreams of Cape-Cairo links.
* The British made several attempts to lobby for the improved conditions of the Uitlanders but Paul Kruger remained adamant to their demands.
* Paul Kruger’s government demanded for the immediate British withdrawal of their troops from Transvaal towards the Second Anglo-Boer war.
* He gave an ultimatum or order of 48 hours for them to leave.
* The British ignored the ultimatum (order) and he declared war on 11th October 1899.
* Paul Kruger and others led the Boers into the second Anglo-Boer war of 1899-1902.
* Initially, his forces registered temporary victories.
* But soon he was defeated leading to wide spread destruction of the Boer economy.
* In August 1990, Paul Kruger was forced to flee to Europe.
* He died on 14th July 1904.
* He left a legacy of a solid Boer civilization in the history of South Africa.
* **Question:** **Explain the contribution of the following people to the history of South Africa:**
* John Cecil Rhodes
* Paul Kruger
* **THE JAMESON RAID OF 1895**
* It was a conflict between the Boers under Paul Kruger and the British under Cecil Rhodes.
* It was mainly because of the misunderstandings between the Transvaal Boers and the Uitlanders.
* The Uitlanders were mainly British citizen (foreigners) who were in Transvaal as business men and workers.
* The leaders of the raid were Lt. Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jameson.
* Paul Kruger, the Transvaal president led to the Boers against the British.
* The chief planner of the raid was Cecil Rhodes, the Prime Minister of the Cape Colony.
* The raid aimed at over throwing the government of Transvaal under Paul Kruger.
* **CAUSES OF THEJAMESON RAID OF 1895**
* The defeat of the British by the Boers in theFirst Anglo-Boer war at Majuba Hills in 1881 annoyed them. They therefore desired to revenge on the Boers.
* The men in power in South Africa were war mongers also believed in war as the only solution to their problems e.g. Paul Kruger, Joubert and Cecil Rhodes.
* The increasing number of the Uitlanders in Transvaal worried the Boers.
* Indeed by 1895, there were more Uitlanders in Transvaal than Boers i.e. three quarters of the population were Uitlanders.
* The mistreatment of the Uitlanders by Paul Kruger which included;
* He denied the Uitlanders voting rights e.g. they were not allowed to vote members of parliament or to be voted for.
* He denied them fat contracts and always gave them to the Boer companies.
* They were to be tried by special courts and therefore he denied them fair trial.
* He refused them to speak English which was their mother language in public places. He instead wanted them to use the Afrikaner and language.
* He over taxed them with an aim of making them poor.
* Paul Kruger accused them of being extravagant, exploiters and drunkards. Therefore by 1895, the Uitlanders were worried about their wealth in Transvaal.
* He denied them citizenship i.e. for any Uitlander to become a citizen he had to first stay in Transvaal for over ten years.
* He attempted to force the Uitlanders children to study in the Boer controlled schools which annoyed them.
* Kruger changed the voting period from two years to five years. He then increased them to seven year and later to fourteen years i.e. only those who had stayed in Transvaal for fourteen years could vote for members of parliament.
* The Uitlanders’ appeal or request for help from Cecil Rhodes and Jameson in their struggle for their political and civil rights caused the raid.
* The need by the Boers to safe guard their economic independence from the British caused the raid.
* The economic rivalry and enemity between two groups e.g Paul Kruger over taxed the Uitlanders’ goods which created enemity. He also discriminated the British goods in Transvaal.
* The long term enemity between the Boers and the British in South Africa since the days of the Great Trek caused the Jameson Raid of 1895.
* The scramble for minerals like gold and diamond in South Africa between the Boers and the British caused the raid.
* The character of Cecil Rhodes and other British citizens who kept on inciting the Uitlanders to rise up against the Boers caused the conflict.
* The rise of Boer nationalism promoted by strong Boer nationalists like Paul Kruger caused the raid.
* The Uitlanders opposed the corrupt and inefficient (poor) government of Paul Kruger.
* The smuggling of arms or guns into Transvaal by Cecil Rhodes scared the Boers.
* The rise of British imperialism promoted by Cecil Rhodes or the desire to control the whole of South Africa including Transvaal by the British caused the raid.
* The role of the press e.g Flora Show the Editor to the “London Times” newspaper in Britain encouraged the British government to fight the Boers.
* Cecil Rhodes’ determination to bring Transvaal under the British control by force caused the raid.
* The formation of the British South African Company (BSACO) in 1890 by Cecil Rhodes worried the Boers in Transvaal.
* The British desire to unite the white republics caused the raid because Paul Kruger had refused the idea. e.g. he had refused the idea of a customs union with the Cape Colony.
* The Pretoria convention of 1881 after the First Anglo Boer war caused the raid because Paul Kruger failed to respect its terms like not t o mistreat the Uitlanders.
* The refusal by the British to co-operate with the Boers over the railways and taxes in 1885 increased the conflicts between the two.
* Paul Kruger’s act of changing railway routes from the Cape and Durban to Maputo (Mozambique) annoyed Cecil Rhodes.
* The role played by Joseph Chamberlain, the British colonial secretary and Robinson Hercules, the British High Commissioner (ambassador) in South Africa. The two men exaggerated Transvaal’s threats to the British interests in South Africa hence encouraging Cecil Rhodes to organize the raid in 1895.
* **HOW THE JAMESON RAID WAS ORGANISED OR THE COURSE**
* The raid was sparked off by the Uitlanders’ appeal to Cecil Rhodes for help to acquire their political and civil rights in Transvaal.
* Since Cecil Rhodes wanted to extend British influence in South Africa, he arranged for fire arms to be smuggled into Transvaal.
* The plan was that after arming the Uitlanders, they would revolt against the Transvaal government on an agreed day.
* On that day, the British troops would intervene in support of the rebellion and over throw the Transvaal government.
* On 20th December 1895, Dr. Jameson under the instruction of Cecil Rhodes led 500 men from Botswana (Bechuanaland) and attacked Transvaal.
* Unfortunately, the Uitlanders did not rise up as expected. Worse still, the Transvaal Boers got to know about the raid early enough, hence leading to its failure.
* Jameson and his men were quickly surrounded up by the Boers at a place called Dornkop and they were forced to surrender.
* After the raid, Jameson was recalled to London where he was tried and imprisoned for four months.
* Cecil Rhodes was also forced resign from his post as Prime Minister of the Cape Colony.
* **REASONS WHY THE JAMESON RAID OF 1895 FAILED**
* The refusal of the Uitlanders in Transvaal to co-operate as earlier planned made the raid to fail.
* There was lack of proper co-ordination between the Uitlanders in Transvaal and Cecil Rhodes in the Cape Colony.
* There was poor planning and organization of the raid by Cecil Rhodes which led to its failure.
* Cecil Rhodes failed to convince the Uitlanders in Transvaal to rebel against the Boers which made the raid to fail.
* It failed because the British government in London did not fully support the project or raid.
* The differences between the Uitlanders and Cecil Rhodes made the raid to fail. The Uitlanders wanted to protect their businesses or wealth yet Cecil Rhodes wanted to annex the Transvaal Republic.
* The Boers got to know about the raid before it took place and therefore they were prepared for it.
* The British overestimated the strength of the Boers which was a big mistake.
* The Boers were very much determined to preserve their independence from the British.
* The lack of man power by the British e.g. Jameson entered Transvaal with a small army of about 500 soldiers who could not defeat the Boers.
* Jameson was so impatient and ambitious. For example, he was told to attack on 28th December 1895 but he attacked on 20th December 1895 without enough preparation leading to his failure.
* It failed because Paul Kruger had built a strong army from mineral wealth.
* The popularity of Paul Kruger in Transvaal made the raid to fail because it helped him to mobilize many Boers to go and fight against the British.
* The economic strength of Transvaal i.e. it was very rich to finance any major war against the British.
* The failure of Cecil Rhodes to smuggle fire arms or guns from Johannesburg to the Uitlanders in Transvaal as planned earlier led to the failure of the raid.
* The strong Boer nationalism and unity built by Paul Kruger led to the failure of the raid.
* The breakdown in communication made the raid to fail. This was because the Boers cut off the telephone lines to the Cape Colony.
* The choice of leadership was wrong e.g. Jameson was a medical doctor leading soldiers.
* The arrest of Dr. Jameson and some of his men made other fighters to lose morale which led to the failure of the raid.
* **EFFECTS OF THE JAMESON RAID OF 1895**
* The British were defeated by the Boers and they surrendered at Dornkop, hence the raid was a failure.
* Cecil Rhodes was forced to resign as the Prime Minister of the Cape Colony.
* Sir Robinson Hercules was also recalled as the British High Commissioner or Governor at the Cape and replaced with Alfred Milner.
* Dr. John Jameson was captured alive leading his arrest.
* It increasedthe Boer hatred towards the British in South Africa.
* The victory of Paul Kruger in 1895 made him more popular among the Boers and therefore he was re-elected as president of Transvaal in 1898.
* It increased Boer nationalism and determination to preserve their Independence. Their victory gave them a belief that they would defeat the British at all times.
* It increased the mistreatment of the Uitlanders in Transvaal by Paul Kruger.
* It was a humiliation or shame to the British worldwide since they had been defeated by a small state (Transvaal).
* It led to a closer understanding or co-operation between Orange Free State and Transvaal since they now had a common enemy (Britain).
* It destroyed the possibility of any federation or union between the two white communities in South Africa at that time since the two were enemies.
* It also led to the international isolation and condemnation of the British which affected international relations. e.g. Kaiser (King) William II of Germany sent a congratulatory message to Paul Kruger upon his victory over the British. This worsened the relations between Britain and Germany.
* It encouraged the Transvaal Boers to import guns especially from Germany to defend their territory any future attacks.
* The failure of the raid encouraged the Shona and the Ndebele people of Central Africa to rise up against the British form 1896 – 1898.
* It increased the enemity between the British and the Boers. This later led to the Second Anglo-Boer war of 1899 - 1902 as the British wanted to revenge against their defeat by the Boers in the Jameson raid of 1895.
* **THE SECOND ANGLO - BOER WAR OF 1899 – 1902**
* This war is commonly or famously known as the Second Anglo-Boer War or the Gentleman’s War or the South African War or the White man’s War.
* It was fought mainly between the British and the Boers.
* At first, the Africans served mainly in non-combat or non military positions as cooks, scouts and wagon drivers.
* Fighting took place in all the major four colonies of South Africa i.e. Transvaal, Orange Free State, Natal and the Cape. It started in 1899 and ended in 1902.
* It was the last major clash or conflict between the Boers and the British.
* It was fought to determine the master of South African politics.
* The British forces were led by Alfred Milner, General Roberts and later Lord Kitchener.
* On the other side, the Boers were led by several Generals like Paul Kruger, Christian Smuts, Hertzog, Louis Botha and Dewet among others.
* **CAUSES OF THE SECOND ANGLO-BOER WAR OF 1899-1902**
* The war had both long term and immediate causes as explained below;
* The war was a result of the long held suspicion and mistrust (long term enmity) between the British and the Boers since the days of the Great Trek.
* The British constantly reminded the Boers that they are their subjects, something that did not please them, hence leading to the Second Anglo-Boer War.
* The British habit of following the Boers wherever they went in order to control them annoyed them.
* The British policy of surrounding or encircling the Boer Republics of Transvaal and Orange Free State scared the Boers. For example, they annexed Botswana in **1885** and Zululand in **1887** to block Transvaal. Similarly, the Cape Colony was in the South, Natal in the East and in the North the British had established Rhodesia.
* The determination of the Boers to defend their political and economic independence (increased Boer nationalism) from the British caused the war.
* On the other hand, the British had a desire to crush the Boer independence and kill their nationalism.
* The rise of Boer war mongers like Paul Kruger who championed or promoted Boer nationalism in South Africa caused the war. Paul Kruger was a hardliner who could never compromise with the British.
* The poor past military records of the British always encouraged the Boers to fight them. For example, the British had also been defeated at the Battle of Isandhlwana in 1879 by the Zulu.
* The rise of British Imperialism (determination to put the whole of South Africa under the British control) and their desire to form a union of South Africa threatened the Boers.
* The British desire to share and control the mineral wealth like Diamonds and Gold and in Transvaal annoyed the Boers.
* The age of the scramble for South Africa among the Europeans intensified the enemity. For example, the British had feared that the Germans who were already in Namibia would ally with the Boers to push them out of South Africa.
* The humiliating defeat of the British in the First Anglo-Boer War of 1880-1881 also encouraged the Boers and the British to fight each other in 1899.
* The Pretoria Convention of 1881 which ended the First Anglo - Boer war caused the war. This treaty was unfair to the Boers because it gave the British powers to dominate the trade and foreign affairs of Transvaal which denied the Transvaal their Independence, thus forcing the Boers to fight the British.
* The failure of the Jameson raid of 1895 increased the British desire to revenge on the Boers, thus preparing a fertile ground for the Second Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902.
* Similarly, the congratulatory message sent by the German Emperor – Kaiser William II to Paul Kruger following the Jameson raid excited the Boers, hence encouraging them to provoke the British into war.
* The re-election of Paul Kruger as the president of Transvaal in 1898 increased conflicts as the British vowed to over throw him, hence leading to the Second Anglo - Boer war.
* The formation of a joint military co-operation between Orange Free State and Transvaal as a way to prepare for war. In Orange Free State, Transvaal found an ally (friend), which gave the Boers confidence to attack the British in 1899.
* The role of **Steyn**, the President of Orange Free State who supported Transvaal in their war effort against the British caused war. The Boers in Transvaal were also expecting support from the Boers of Natal and the Cape Colony.
* The issue of the railway tariffs caused the war. The Boers were charging high taxes (tariffs) on the British goods entering Transvaal along the railways between Transvaal and the Cape Colony which annoyed the British.
* Paul Kruger’s construction of a railway line in **1887** from Transvaal into the Portuguese territory of Mozambique cut off trade with the British and instead encouraged more trade with the Portuguese which annoyed the British, hence leading to war.
* In addition, Paul Kruger never wanted to trade with the British and therefore he closed the railway line from Transvaal to the Cape which further annoyed the British, hence causing the war.
* Furthermore, Paul Kruger’s closure of all the Boer roads leading to Cape Town due to the British overtaxing of Transvaal goods annoyed the British further because it cut off trade with the British at the Cape. This therefore led to war.
* The presence of the **Uitlanders** in Transvaal politically and economically scared President Paul Kruger given the fact that majority of them were British citizens. Paul Kruger therefore subjected them to many forms of mistreatment that included denying them their political, economic and civil rights, hence worsening the already fragile relationship between the British and the Boers.
* For example, he kept on changing the voting period first from 5 to 7 and then to 10 years of stay in Transvaal before one could be allowed to vote.
* The Uitlanders were further refused to speak English publically.
* He further refused them to participate in the politics of Transvaal.
* They were also overtaxed.
* They were oppressed in the courts of law i.e. they were tried by *Kangaroo or military courts* and therefore he denied them trial by jury of fair trial.
* The Uitlanders’ freedom of movement was also restricted by Paul Kruger.
* The Uitlanders’ children were to study under the Dutch-controlled schools.
* The Uitlanders’ increased wealth alarmed or scared the Boers, hence increasing their mistreatment. For example, by 1895, the Uitlanders had purchased nearly all the land in Transvaal.
* Paul Kruger’s refusal to offer them profitable or fat business contracts further angered the British, thus leading to war.
* President Paul Kruger’s insults to the Uitlanders angered the British. For example, he called them Outlanders, Outcasts, mineral thieves, social misfits etc.
* Paul Kruger’s refusal of the Uitlanders rights to citizenship annoyed the British. In fact, he constantly extended the period of stay of these Uitlanders in Transvaal before they could qualify to be citizens.
* The failure of the May-June 1899 Bloemfontein Peace Talks between the British official **Alfred Milner** and Paul Kruger over the issue of the Uiltlanders in Transvaal led to war. Alfred Milder walked away in protest.
* The British formation of the South African Association to protect the rights of the Uitlanders in Transvaal scared the Boers, thus leading to war.
* The British were also annoyed by the increasing cooperation between the Germans of Namibia and the Boers in Transvaal.
* The formation of the **South African League** caused the war. This was a body of imperialist minded British settlers who kept on demanding for the annexation of the Boer Republics also annoyed the Boers, hence leading to the war.
* The rise of British imperialism under Joseph Chamberlain (the **British Colonial Secretary**) who had been criticized for the failure of 1895. He made three errors of the situation in South Africa by 1899 which led to war. For example, he exaggerated the Boer threat to the British interests in South Africa, he also believed in war as the only way to revive the British image after the abortive 1895 Jameson raid. And as a champion of British imperialism, he appointed Sir Alfred Milner who shared the same views like his.
* The appointment of **Sir Alfred Milner** as the new British High Commissioner at the Cape in **1897** who was also an **imperialist** and **war monger** set the stage for the Second Anglo-Boer War.
* Joseph Chamberlain and Alfred Milner believed in the British supremacy in South Africa which annoyed the Boers, thus leading to war.
* Alfred Milner insisted that Transvaal had been granted conditional independence by the Pretoria Convention of 1881 and therefore it could be taken away any time. All this annoyed the Boers, thus leading to war.
* The murder of a Uitlander in Transvaal and the failure by Paul Kruger to punish a Boer farmer who had killed the Uitlander annoyed the British, hence causing the war.
* Sir Alfred Milner’s stationing of troops near Transvaal boarders scared the Boers and therefore it worsened the relationship between the British and the Boers.
* The immediate cause of the war was Paul Kruger’s ultimatum or harsh demands to the British to withdraw their troops from the boarders of Transvaal within 48 hours to the British by **11th October 1899**.
* When the British refused to answer Paul Kruger’s ultimatum, the Boers decided to declare war on the British on **11th October 1899** and therefore the Second Anglo-Boer War had started.
* **THE COURSE OF THE SECOND ANGLO - BOER WAR**
* The war was organized by **Joseph Chamberlain**, the British Colonial Secretary and **Sir Alfred Milner**, the British High Commissioner at the Cape Colony.
* In 1899, Alfred Milner stationed the British solders near the boarders of Transvaal under President Paul Kruger.
* On **9th October 1899**, Paul Kruger sent an ultimatum or order to the British giving them 48 years to withdraw their troops or face war.
* Since the British wanted war, they refused to respond to the ultimatum and therefore war broke out on **11th October 1899**, two days later.
* The British were so unprepared for the war since they had few troops within South Africa. On the other hand, the Boers were prepared since Orange Free State and Transvaal were united against the British. As a result, the Boers easily defeated the British at **Lady Smith** in Natal, **Kimberly** and **Mafeking** in the Cape Colony.
* Later on, when the British received reinforcement (support) from England and India, the Boers were also defeated at **Magersfontein**, **Stromberg** and **Colenso**. The week in which the Boers were defeated was termed as the **“Black Week”**.
* Early in 1900, the Boers were again defeated as the British occupied the city of Bloemfontein in Orange Free State, Lady Smith in Natal, Pretoria in Transvaal and they annexed the Transvaal republic.
* Paul Kruger himself escaped to Europe in **August 1900**.
* From 1900, the Boers resorted to the guerilla war fare but even this failed.
* When **Lord Kitchener** replaced **Lord Roberts** as the new British Chief of Staff, he adopted the **scorched earth policy** aimed at weakening and defeating the Boer resistance once and for all. He therefore destroyed the Boer farms, crops and houses and killed their livestock.
* Concentration camps were set up by the British to accommodate the Boer civilians who were not willing to fight and also to facilitate “cleaning up” operations. Soon the Boers’ resistance came to an end.
* The war ended with the signing the **Vereeniging Treaty of 1902**.
* **EFFECTS OF THE SECOND ANGLO – BOER WAR**
* The war affected both the Africans and whites in South Africa as noted below;
* **Effects of the war on the Africans**
* There was heavy loss of lives where by 14000 people including Africans, Boers and the British were killed.
* This resulted into heavy depopulation in the region.
* A lot of property was destroyed like houses, crops and animals which weakened the South African economy.
* It led to a decline in agricultural production. As a result, there was shortage of food which made the Africans to starve, thus leading to famine.
* The trading and industrial activities were disrupted by the war.
* The Africans who left their jobs in the mines to go and fight were punished on reporting back after the war.
* The Africans were disarmed by the whites and this made them defenseless. The responsibility of disarming the Africans was put in the hands of **Baden Powell**.
* The Africans lost any hope of getting back their independence.
* The British withdrew their support and protection of the human rights of the non-whites like the Blacks, coloureds and Indians.
* The Africans lost their voting rights.
* The Africans lost their land to the whites.
* The Africans were displaced and sent to reserves that later became **Bantustans**.
* The Africans were subjected to racial discrimination. This later led to the establishment of Apartheid in South Africa.
* The movement of the Africans was restricted as the whites introduced the Pass System.
* Many women and children were left homeless.
* The Africans were isolated from the politics of South Africa.
* The Africans who were sent to reserves were forced to provide labour to the whites.
* The Africans remained slaves to the whites just like the Boers had wished from the days of the Great Trek.
* The Africans suffered from poverty.
* There was also misery and suffering among the Africans due to the effects of the war like famine.
* The African cultures were undermined and therefore declined because of the influence of the foreign culture.
* The Africans lived in constant fear and insecurity.
* The Africans suffered from inferiority complex after the war.
* The Africans lost their freedom to the whites.
* The Africans later came out to fight for their freedom and this led to the growth of African nationalism. This led to the formation of political parties like the **African National Congress** (ANC) which eventually liberated South Africa in 1994.
* **Effects of the war on the whites**
* The war led to the defeat of the Boers by the British for the first time.
* The Boers **temporarily** or briefly lost their independence to the British and the Boer states became British colonies.
* The economy of the Boers was disrupted, thus leading to poverty.
* The Boer farms, cattle, industries and homes were destroyed during the war.
* The Boer state of Orange Free State came to be referred to as **Orange River Colony**.
* The war led to the signing the **Vereeniging Peace Treaty of 1902** in which the Boers emerged victorious because they successfully convinced the British to accept their demands.
* The treaty improved the relationship between the British and the Boers in South Africa through its terms which included the following;
* The Boers of Orange Free State and Transvaal were to regain their independence in future.
* Both the Boers and the British were to have equal status in South Africa.
* The English and Dutch languages were to be given equal status.
* The war cleared way for the **1908 Draft Constitution** in South Africa. This was drafted during the **1908 National Conference** that was held in the town of Durban.
* It cleared way for the **1910 South African Union**. This was because after the war, the two whites communities agreed to unite as brothers and sisters.
* The Boer prisoners of war were released and pardoned.
* The British agreed to compensate the Boers for the war damages. For example, they offered 3 million pounds to the Boers for economic recovery.
* A further 30 million pounds interest free loan was offered to the Boers
* The British agreed to withdraw the protection of the African rights and freedoms which paved way for the Apartheid system in South Africa.
* The war made the whites to control the politics of South Africa.
* The British and Boers agreed to deny the Africans their voting rights and they blocked them from participating in national politics.
* It was agreed that the Boers should keep their guns although the Africans were disarmed.
* The war was costly to both parties and it required large amounts of money to rehabilitates and develop the economy after the war.
* The war increased the Boer unity and nationalism.
* The general economic prosperity that came with the discovery of the minerals was eroded or retarded.
* It led to the formation of a ***Reconciliation Committee*** at the Cape to unite the Boers and the British.
* Free trade was to be conducted among the whites. Therefore, the Boers agreed to stop discriminating the British goods.
* Some of the Boers refused to give up fighting and therefore they resorted to the guerilla war fare. This led to the brutality by the British. For example, Lord Kitchener carried out more mop-up operations in which he killed many Boers who were still fighting against the British.
* It led to the creation of concentration camps where the women, children and old Boer civilians were kept and they became prisoners of war.
* In the concentration camps, there were extreme hardships or problems like overcrowding, starvation and diseases, thus increasing misery and suffering.
* The war led to the end of the old generation of Boer leaders in South Africa. For example, President Kruger of Transvaal fled to Europe where he died in 1904.
* It brought in a new generation of democratic or liberal leaders like Louis Botha, Christian Smuts and Lord Kitchener.
* **THE VEREENIGING PEACE TREATY OF 1902:**
* It was a treaty signed between the British and Boers.
* It was signed on **3rd May 1902** to end the Second Anglo - Boer war.
* It is also referred to as the ‘After war” treaty of 1902**.**
* **It was signed in the city of Vereeniging. Johannesburg in the Transvaal Republic.**
* The Boers were represented by their new leaders like General Smuts, Louis Botha and Hertzog while Alfred Milner and Lord Kitchner represented the British.
* **REASONS WHY IT WAS SIGNED:**
* It was to end of the Second Anglo - Boer war of 1899 – 1902.
* It was to provide a permanent solution to the long term conflicts between the Boers and the British.
* It was to find a solution over the official language to be used in South Africa.
* It was signed to decide on the issue of citizenship and voting rights in South Africa.
* To repair or re-construct the economy of South Africa that had been destroyed during the war.
* It aimed at bringing about unity between the Boers and the British.
* **THE TERMS OF THE VEREENIGING TREATY OF 1902**
* The Boer republics of Transvaal and Orange Free State were to lose their Independence and become British colonies.
* Whereas Transvaal’s name was to remain intact, Orange Free State was to become Orange River Colony.
* The British were to release all the Boer prisoners and pardon all those Boers who still possessed fire arms.
* English and Dutch languages were to be put at equal fooling and therefore both were to be used as official languages.
* Africans were to be stopped from participating in politics and were even denied voting rights.
* The British were to withdraw their troops from the Boer republics.
* The Boers were to end their hostilities against the British.
* The British and Boers were to disarm the Africans to protect their political and economic interests.
* The British were to extend 35 million pounds as interest free loans to the Boer Republics to help them recover from poverty.
* The Boers were to stop discriminating and over taxing the British goods and trade was to be made free.
* Britain was to stop protecting African rights and freedom in South Africa. This was an attempt to please the Boers.
* **EFFECTS OF THE VEREENIGING TREATY OF 1902**
* The Boer republics of Transvaal and Orange Free State wee made Boers’ colonies hence using their Independence.
* The Dutch and English languages were confirmed official languages and they therefore acquired the same status. There was disarmament of the Africans by the whites. It led to an economic integration or union of the white communities. This later led to the formation of the customs union in 1906.
* The Boers Republic of Orange Free State and Transvaal were given large sums of money to reconstruct their colonies. It confirmed the loss of African Independence since the Africans were ignored in the discussions. The British gave up their policy of protecting African rights of freedom in South Africa. It ended the long term enemity and conflicts between the Boers and the British. It led to the release of the Boer prisoners of war held in concentration camps by the British. It laid a foundation for the development of the apartheid. This was because it put in place terms to protect the whites in the political affairs of South Africa.
* It increased Boer nationalism and by 1908, Boer parties like H.E.F, UIK (the people) were demanding for Independence both in Transvaal and Orange Free State, river colony.
* **EFFORTS OR STEPS TOWARDS THE CLOSER UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA**
* Efforts to unite South Africa were boosted after the second Anglo-Boer war and the signing of the Vereeniging treaty of 1902.
* The first real efforts were seen when a constitutional Assembly known as the National convention war held in 1908 to debate the constitution for the proposed union.
* **THE NATIONAL CONVENTION (CONFERENCE) OF 1908**
* The National Convention was also known as the National Conference of 1908. It was a meeting of the Boer and British representative. It took place in 1908 in Durban the capital city of Natal.
* Representatives came from the four white colonies. Those representing the British came from the Cape and Natal. And those of the Boers were from Orange Free State and Transvaal. These were ex-Boer republicans like Both, Smiths, Steyn and Dewet.
* Dr. Starvr Jameson represented the British in the meeting. Africans were not represented physically but the British claimed to have represented their interests. This shows that in reality it was not a national conference. Even the racist white government in Rhodesia sent representatives. The whites from Rhodesia were to act as observers and advisors. It took place at Durban in Natal from 12th October to 5th November 1908. It was a major step towards the closure union of South Africa.
* **WHY THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1908 WAS CALLED**
* The meeting was called to stop the Anglo-Boer was and find a lasting solution to the existing enemity. It was therefore to stop the possibility of the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer wars again.
* The delegates met to debate and discuss details or the nature of the proposed union or federation of South Africa.
* It was to pave way for the final reconciliation and unity the Boers and British in South Africa.
* To write or draft a union constitution for the whites.
* To unite the two white communities under one government.
* They wanted to remove economic or trade barriers so as to allow closer economic co-operation.
* To sort out Inter-territory, railway and custom differences which had caused conflicts between the British and Boers.
* To debate on the nature of the voting rights South Africa (Franchise) i.e. to decide on who would vote and not.
* To check on the increasing Boer nationalism by the British.
* The possibility of a Boer – German Alliance (friendship) worried the British forcing them to meeting the Boers at Durban so as to stop that Alliance.
* To fix the position of Africans or the treatment of the non-whites and determine their rights.
* To fix or determine the national language.
* To determine the location of the capital city of the union government.
* The role of the Vereeniging treaty of 1902 which brought the Boers and British on a round table paved way for National convention of 1908.
* To clearly define the question of leadership in the union governance.
* To determine the type of government that suited South Africa i.e. between Federalism and unitary system of government.
* To reduce the cost of administration.
* To deal with the increasing number of Indians.
* To share the mineral wealth between the Boers and British equally.
* To have one common pool of services like roads, hospitals, etc. by the whites.
* To end all the social and political differences between the Boers and the British hindering the union of South Africa.
* The need to prevent any future African attacks.
* The end of conservative Boer leaders like Paul Kruger and the rise of new leaders like Botha, Smiths and Dewet who were willing to co-operate with the British.
* **RESULTS OF THE NATIONAL CONVERNTION OR CONFERENCE OF 1908**
* It laid a foundation for the union of the Boers and British under one government which was achieve on 31st May 1910. It drafted a new constitution for the Union government. The Union government was to be under the British i.e. the King/Queen of England was to be the overall head of the Union. The Union was to be headed by the Governor = General who was to be appointed by the British to represent the Queen/King in South Africa.
* The Governor – General was to be helped by an elected Prime Minister. The Prime Minister was to be helped by a council of 10 (ten) ministers. It proposed one parliament for the Union Government. But this parliament was to have two Houses or Chambers i.e. the Upper House or Senate and the Lower House. The Upper House was to stay for 10 years and then be re-elected. The lower House was to stay for 5 years and then be re-elected. Only male whites above 18 years of age were to vote. Africans were not allowed to sit in the Union Parliament.
* They were also not to vote at all especially in Orange Free State and Transvaal.
* Only the rich Africans and those with a certain level of education were allowed to vote especially in Natal and Cape (British areas). Africans were to be second class citizens while the Europeans were to attain first class citizenship.
* Pretoria, the capital city of Transvaal was to be the seat for Prime Minister or Executive. It was therefore the Executive capital.
* The Cape was to be the parliamentary city / capital. One Supreme Court for the Union was established at Bloem Fontein was to be the judicial city.
* Orange River colony became Orange Free State. A unitary form government was to be adapted. Louis Botha became the first Prime Minister of the new union government.
* The four white Republic (colonies) became provinces of the Union and therefore lost their independence. It defined the powers of the state and the provincial government.
* But every province was to have its own separate department for health education.
* It ended the long term enemity between the Boers and the British and the two former enemies became friends for the first time.
* The Dutch and English languages became official and therefore there was to be made equality of the Luo languages. Provisions were made future to include the British Northern territories of Rhodes in (Zimbabwe and Zambia). Botswana (Bechuana land) and Lesotho (Basuto land) in the union. It confirmed the removal of voting rights by the whites. It laid a foundation for Apartheid in South Africa and the mistreatment of Africans.
* It led to complete equality among the whites i.e. the Dutch and British races became equal. It led to the misery and suffering among Africans. It increased poverty among Africans.
* As a result of the convention, the whites dominated the politics of South Africa.
* It led to the rise of African nationalism as the Africans rose up to demand for their rights which they had lost in the National convention of 1908.
* **THE SOUTH AFRICAN ACT OF UNION OF 1910 OR THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:**
* The Act of Union was a constitution or document that was signed in 1910 to bring to bring together the four white states or colonies of Orange Free State, Transvaal, Natal and the Cape Colony under one government. This government came to be known as the Union of South Africa.
* The government started operating on **31st May 1910** with **Louis Botha** and **General Smuts** as the leaders.
* **REASONS WHY THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA WAS FORMED IN 1910:**
* **Why did the whites in South Africa unite in 1910?**
* **Why was the Act of Union signed in 1910?**
* It was to end the long term hostility or enemity between the Boers and the British.
* The British wanted to destroy the Boer independence or nationalism by bringing the Boers under their firm control.
* The Boers wanted to preserve their economic and political achievements or independence. They realized that isolation from the British would destroy their achievements.
* The granting of independence to the Boers of Orange Free State and Transvaal by the British in **1908** promoted friendship and therefore assured the Boers equality in the new Union.
* The British wanted to prevent the Germans and the Portuguese from taking over the Boer Republic of Transvaal.
* The signing of the **Vereeniging Treaty** in 1902 paved way for the union since it put the white states under one administration.
* The need to avoid unnecessary competition between the British and Boers especially in the field of trade and commerce led to the Union of South Africa in 1910.
* The whites wanted to avoid the duplication of services.
* They wanted to stop the rising trend or spirit of African nationalism. There was a fear that the Africans would unite and throw the whites out of South Africa.
* The need to lower the administrative costs in the white areas led to the creation of one administration in 1910.
* The formation of a **Customs Union** between the British and Boers in **1903** led to the closer co-operation between the two white communities which led to a political union in 1910.
* The calling of the **National Convention or Conference** in **1908** made it cleared the way for the formation of a Union in 1910.
* The need to develop a common **racial policy** towards the Africans made the whites to unite in 1910.
* The death of hard line or conservative Boer leaders like Paul Kruger led to the union. Instead, these were replaced by new leaders like Louis Botha, Smuts and Hertzog who were willing to co-operate with the British.
* The need to contain the rising number of Indians who had even started making political and economic demands made the whites to unite in 1910.
* The role played by the British personalities like Sir **George Grey** and **Selbourne** (the British High Commissioner to South Africa). They very much wanted the union of the white states in South Africa.
* The outbreak of African revolts like the Bambata rebellion of 1906 made the whites to unite so as to defend themselves against Africans.
* **Problems that hindered the union before 1910:**
* The Boers never wanted to lose their independence.
* There were conflicts over the national language to be used until when both English and Dutch were adopted an equal language.
* There were conflicts over the location of the Union Capital City.
* The commercial or economic competition between the two groups could not bring about a peaceful union.
* The British always wanted to dominate the union which scared the Boers.
* The two groups had also failed to resolve the issue of the voting rights in South Africa.
* Both groups feared to shoulder the financial burden of maintaining a bigger administrative structure in form of a union.
* The Boers were proud people who believed that their race was pure and therefore they wanted to maintain their racial purity.
* The growing strength of Boer Nationalism delayed the Union between the two groups.
* The presence of hard-line or *conservative* Boer leaders like Paul Kruger and Joubert who were not willing to co-operate with the British.
* The British leaders like **Carnarvon** who promoted the earlier Union attempts were arrogant and not good leaders like Selbourne.
* The 1852 **Sand River** and 1854 **Bloemfontein** Conventions or treaties that granted independence to the Boers also made the Boers arrogant or proud and therefore hindered unity.
* The British annexation of the Boer republic of Transvaal in 1877 annoyed the Boers and therefore made them to reject the union.
* The first Anglo Boer war of 1880-1881 increased enemity between the two groups, hence making union impossible.
* The aggressive nature of Cecil Rhodes against the Boers i.e. he wanted the whole of South Africa to be under the British control which scared Boers.
* The Jameson Raid of 1895 further worsened the Anglo Boer relations.
* At first the British government in London never supported the Union and it instead recalled George Grey who was the first advocate of the federation.
* The constant wars between the whites and the Africans especially between Mosheshe and the diverted the Boers away from the union.
* The long term hatred between the two white communities since the days of the Great Trek could not bring about a closer union.
* The British protection of the Africans also annoyed the Boers hence hindering unity between the two groups.
* **TERMS OF THE ACT OF UNION:**
* ***What was decided upon in the South African Act of Union in 1910?***
* ***What were the major terms of 1910 Act of Union?***
* The Union was to be headed by Governor General as the Queen’s representative and he was to be appointed by the British.
* The union Governor was to be assisted by a council of ten ministries.
* The Union government was to have 3 capitals with the Parliament at the Cape Town, the Judiciary at Bloemfontein and the Executive at Pretoria.
* The Union Parliament was to have two chambers i.e. the house of assembly (*the Lower House*) or Chamber and Upper house or chamber called senate.
* The members of the Senate (*Upper house*) were to rule for five (5) years.
* Voting was limited to only adult male Europeans i.e. non whites. Some few Africans however, were allowed to vote in Natal and Transvaal.
* Membership to the parliament was limited to the Europeans i.e. the non whites were not to be members of parliament.
* A supreme court (*overall court*) for the union government (*the whole country*) was created with provincial or district courts.
* The four colonies of the union became provinces of the union and they stopped to be called colonies.
* Each province was to have a council for health and education.
* Each province was to be governed by an administrator appointed by the union government.
* Orange River colony which was colonized by the British after the second Anglo-Boer war was renamed Orange Free State and its capital Bloemfontein became the judicial headquarters or capital of the union government.
* English and Dutch languages were to be the official languages in South Africa.
* It was agreed that there was to be complete equality for the Dutch and English citizens.
* Swaziland and Rhodesia (*Zimbabwe and Zambia*), Botswana and Basutoland were to remain under the British government and they were not to be part of the union.
* **EFFECTS OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA OR *THE ACT OF UNION OF 1910*:**
* It united all white states in South Africa under one administration.
* It restored peace in South Africa after many years of Anglo-Boer conflicts since the days of the Great Trek.
* It promoted the position of the whites in South Africa at the expense of the Africans.
* The Africans were put in an interior position in relation to the whites i.e. they became second class citizens.
* The English and Dutch languages became the official languages in South Africa.
* There was loss of land by the Africans to the whites. This was through **Land Act of 1913** which was passed after the union.
* The Africans were pushed into reserves known as Bantustans after losing their land to the whites.
* The Africans were no longer protected by the British. The British gave up their policy of protecting the African rights and freedom in South Africa.
* It resulted into the creation of the Apartheid policy with all its evils.
* It confirmed the loss of independence by the Africans. For example, they were denied voting rights.
* It led to the growth of shanty towns like Soweto and slums in which the Africans lived under poor conditions.
* African resources especially minerals were fully exploited by the whites.
* Africans labour was cheaply employed by the whites.
* It promoted the economy of South Africa by abolishing trade restrictions across the borders of the four provinces.
* It led to rise of African Nationalism. For example, in 1912 the South African Native Congress which later became the African National Congress (*ANC*) was formed to fight for the African rights and independence.
* It led to the establishment of the most powerful country (*South Africa*) on the African continent.
* The whites come to dominate the economy of South Africa especially after taking over African land and minerals.
* Many Africans were killed as they organized massive protest against the whites like at Soweto in 1976 to 1977.
* **THE APARTHEID POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA (*1948 -1994*)**
* ***What is Apartheid Policy?***
* Apartheid was an ***Afrikaner*** or ***Boer*** word meaning separateness or discrimination or apartness of races or people.
* It also meant separate development of the whites and non-whites in all affairs in South Africa.
* It started as a policy of racial discrimination since the days of the *Great Trek*.
* The policy was built over a long period of time.
* It was the Boers’ favourite political policy.
* The policy was later designed and forwarded by the Afrikaner university professors and supported by establishing laws.
* The law to establish Apartheid was officially passed in 1948.
* In fact as early as 1960 all laws in South Africa had been changed to be in line with this policy.
* It was practiced in schools, beaches, bus-parks and hotels among others.
* It was officially started by **Daniel Malan**, the Prime Minister of South Africa in 1948
* The policy gave the Whites an upper hand in the running of the affairs of South Africa.
* It was characterized by the creation of separate home lands for the natives called Bantustans.
* The policy was mainly developed out of the Boers policy of **racial prejudice**.
* **AIMS OF APARTHEID OR WHY THE APARTHEID POLICY WAS INTRODUCED IN 1948**
* The whites feared being dominated by the Africans who were the majority in South Africa. Therefore, they wanted to maintain while domination of South Africa affairs.
* The influence of the Dutch Reformed Church (DRC) which preached Boer superiority over other races led to the introduction of Apartheid in South Africa.
* The Boers believed that they were a God chosen race they wanted to maintain white racial segregation.
* The whites wanted to suppress African rights and freedom as well as the Indians and coloureds living in South African
* They wanted to promote separate development of the Africans and whites.
* To separate the two races i.e. the whites and black and avoid any mixing.
* The whites wanted to promote white enslavement of the Africans for example through denying them good education.
* To isolate the Africans for the benefit of the whites i.e. the Africans would live in the Bantustans or reserve areas.
* They wanted to weaken African Nationalism and threats i.e. to crash the likely African rebellion.
* It was to ensure social discrimination in education, health and other social services.
* It was to isolate Africans from participating in the national politics of South Africa for example by removing voting rights from them.
* It was to disarm the Africans completely and make them defenceless.
* They wanted to prevent criticism from the outside world especially through giving Africans independence in the Bantustans.
* They wanted to get cheap labour by putting the Africans into reserves.
* It was to implement the terms of the Act of Union of 1910 which placed South African under the majority whites.
* They wanted to pretend that the Africans were citizens of separate states i.e. to deceive the Africans that they were independent.
* To make the Africans poor and backward after putting all the economic resources in the hands of the whites.
* They wanted to restrict African movement through setting up the pass system which limited the movement of the Africans from one area to another.
* They wanted to keep the Africans in South African inferior.
* They wanted to deny the Africans ownership of the economic resources like minerals.
* The whites wanted to exploit the minerals and other resources in South Africa.
* They wanted to divide and rule the Africans through the establishment of Bantustans along tribal lines.
* They wanted to avoid competition between the Africans and whites over employment opportunities or jobs.
* It was because of the misinterpretation of the Bible by the Boers especially the story of Noah and his three sons in the Old Testament.
* **HOW APARTHEID WAS APPLIED IN SOUTH AFRICA**
* Apartheid was applied or practiced through establishing a number of Laws or Acts. It was practiced in the fields of Politics, Education, Land, Employment and other Social aspects.
* ***POLITICS***
* The Africans were removed from the common voter’s register by the Native Act of 1936.
* The Africans in the Cape Province were to elect three white representatives in the House of Assembly on a separate voter’s register.
* The Africans throughout South Africa were to elect four Europeans to represent them in the Senate.
* The coloured people were also removed from the common voter’s register and were put on a separate one.
* The Africans who tried to resist racial discrimination were arrested and imprisoned.
* The African political parties like the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-African Congress (PAC) were banned from operation.
* Any publication like Newspapers suspected for supporting the African nationalists was banned.
* Later African representation in the South African parliament was abolished.
* The whites passed an Act that authorized local magistrates to ban any gathering of two or more people for fourty eight hours.
* African political organizations were stopped from receiving financial assistance from abroad.
* There was continuous arrest of people without fair trial.
* It was illegal for the Africans to complain and report about the prison conditions and for the prisoners to communicate with anyone.
* ***EDUCATION***
* The Bantu Education Act of 1953 and the Extension of Universities Education Act of 1959 defined the education to be offered to the Africans.
* By these Acts, the Africans and coloureds had to go to separate schools from those of the whites.
* The Africans were given inferior type of education to keep them in an inferior position in society.
* Academic and professional training like banking was not given to the Africans.
* The Africans were mainly given agricultural lessons to equip them for survival.
* The Africans were given an inferior curriculum and examinations.
* The African education was conducted in local languages or mother languages.
* African languages and sometimes the English Language were also used to prepare them for a simple conversation with the Europeans.
* African education was removed from the missionary control and put under government control.
* As a result, the government decided who to be taught, who to teach and what to teach.
* Higher education for Africans was discouraged. They also studied local issues rather than national issues.
* The Africans were put in congested classes and given inferior teachers.
* African education was poorly funded and the teachers were poorly paid.
* There were different universities for the different races following the Extension of Universities Education Act of 1959. For example, the Xhosa students were to study in Fort Hare University, the Zulu in Ngoye University, the Sotho in Turf loop, the coloureds in Belle-Ville and the Indians in West Ville University.
* ***EMPLOYMENT:***
* There was enslavement of the Africans and making them a source of cheap labour.
* Skilled employment was reserved for the Europeans while the heavy and unskilled work was reserved for the Africans like chopping of wood, digging in the mines and drawing water.
* The Africans were paid low or no wages for their heavy work.
* The **Mines and Workers’ Act of 1911** denied Africans employment as skilled workers in the mines.
* The Africans were not to belong to any Trade Union. For example, the Industrial **Conciliation** **Act of 1937** stopped the Africans from forming Trade Unions.
* The workers were excluded from organized consultation with the employers.
* African workers in towns were put in dirty African townships like Sharpeville, Vereeniging and Soweto.
* Land was divided into two categories i.e the Native and non-native land by the Land Act of 1913.
* Only 13% of the land was given to the Africans (*Natives*) and 87% belonged to the whites.
* Separate homes were created for the Africans. These were known as the Bantustans and they included Transkei, Ciskei, Gazankulu and Kwazulu - Natal.
* The African chiefs were given power over local issues in the Bantustans.
* By 1950, all people in South Africa had to be registered as whites, coloureds and natives.
* Africans were forbidden to live outside their reserves or Bantustans.
* The Africans were only allowed to live away from their reserves when working for the Europeans.
* ***SOCIAL AFFAIRS***
* Social laws were passed that segregated Africans in social activities and contacts.
* For example, marriage between the Africans and whites was not allowed by the **Mixed Marriages Act of 1949**.
* Physical love between whites and non-white men and women was also stopped by the **Immorality Act of 1950**.
* All people had to possess an identity card on which their race was written.
* Free movement of Africans was restricted by the pass laws.
* Every African of 15 years and above, whether male or female had to carry a passbook which contained all the permits and registrations like tax receipt and certificate of employment.
* Police officers could demand any of the permits and registrations at all times.
* Africans had to first get permission from their local labour office before seeking for employment in the urban centres.
* The contracted workers in white areas were not supposed to live with their wives and children.
* The Africans who were not employed in the white occupied areas were only allowed to stay for three hours.
* The Africans had to get a permit to enter an urban area if the visit was to last for over 72 hours.
* It was illegal for the Africans to live in the towns of the whites.
* Even the coloureds and Asians who had shops and property in the white occupied areas were prohibited from using them.
* The Africans were not to share social services like health, roads, railways, schools with the whites.
* ***How was Apartheid practiced in South Africa between 1948 and 1994?***
* **EFFECTS OF THE APARTHEID POLICY**
* ***What were the effects of Apartheid on?***
* ***Africans***
* ***Whites***
* **AFRICANS:**
* The Africans became second class citizens with very poor social facilities.
* It led to violent protests by the Africans which led to the death of many people. For example, in 1960 at Sharpeville sixty two (62) died and over 220 died during Clement Kadali’s strikes.
* The Africans were denied economic opportunities which could make them rich.
* It caused great suffering and misery to the Africans.
* The Africans became poor because they lost land and other properties.
* The Africans were made unskilled labourers to do unskilled or manual work.
* It led to the growth of African Nationalism. For example, the South African Native Congress which later became the ANC was formed immediately after the Land Act was passed in 1912.
* It created enemity between the whites and Africans.
* It led to the creation of Bantustans where the Africans suffered from poor conditions of living.
* The Africans were segregated against by the whites in all aspects.
* The pass laws that were put in place made the Africans prisoners in their own country.
* There was loss of land by the Africans through the Land Act of 1913.
* There was a decline in African culture.
* The Africans started migrating to urban areas to look for employment opportunities, hence creating migrant labourers.
* The Africans lived in slum areas like Soweto.
* **WHITES:**
* The whites got a lot of land and became rich.
* The whites exploited African resources like land and minerals.
* The whites became first class citizens who enjoyed first class services.
* The whites got cheap labour from the Africans.
* The whites got skilled and semi-skilled jobs.
* The whites dominated the politics of South Africa like in the parliament.
* It made the Boers to dominate South Africa.
* **THE BANTUSANS IN SOUTH AFRICA:**
* Bantustans were homes or reserves set up by Whites for the Africans or blacks in South Africa.
* The Bantustans were created in areas like Transkei, Ciskei for the Xhosa, Qwawa and Basotho for the Sotho, Gazankulu for the Tsonga, Baputha for the Tswana, Kwazulu- Natal and Soweto for the Zulu.
* **REASONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BANTUSTANS:**
* They aimed at separating the two races i.e. the Africans and Whites. Therefore, the Africans and whites had to live in separate areas.
* They were set up to promote racism and separate development for the Africans and whites in line with the Apartheid policy.
* The whites wanted to prevent the growth of African Nationalism by dividing them.
* They wanted to “*kill*” African political understanding in order to promote the white dominance.
* They were formed to promote the land policy of not allowing the Africans to own land. Therefore, through the Bantustans the whites were to ensure that the Africans do not own good land in South Africa.
* They were intended to divert the African attention from the White Government to their local affairs in the reserves and this would reduce African rebellions against the whites.
* They wanted to protect the white property and wealth by isolating the Africans.
* They wanted to protect the white property and wealth by isolating Africans who were their enemies.
* To create a permanent labour supply for the whites by keeping the Africans as slaves in the reserves. Therefore, the Bantustans became labour reserves for the whites.
* They wanted to prevent African contacts with any foreign assistance by isolating and keeping the Africans in the Bantustans.
* To prevent African Unity for a common cause i.e. against the whites. This was because the Bantustans would make it impossible for the Africans from different tribes to meet one another since each tribe was to stay in its own Bantustan.
* They wanted to ensure that South Africa and all her resources were firmly controlled by the whites.
* The Bantustans were to eliminate the problems of under development like slums in the white cities.
* They were set up to create a semi-illiterate class of Africans by denying them higher education in the Bantustans.
* **EFFECTS OF THE BANTUSTANS ON THE AFRICANS**
* The Africans lost their land to the whites as a result of the Bantustans.
* The Africans lost control over their economy which was now dominated by the whites.
* The Africans were sent into camps like Transkei and Kwazulu-Natal where they were enslaved and continued to suffer until 1994.
* The Bantustans limited the movement of the Africans since they had to first get permission or *passbooks* to go out of their areas.
* The Africans suffered from poor living conditions. For example, the reserves were overcrowded, thus leading to the outbreak of diseases.
* They were militarily weakened and they could not easily fight the whites. This was because they could not go out of their reserves to buy guns.
* Racial discrimination increased as the Africans were discriminated against and looked down upon as the lowest and useless class who could only provide cheap labour to the whites.
* It promoted the rise of African Nationalism as the Africans formed political organizations to fight against the policy like the Pan-African Congress (PAC) and Inkatha Freedom Party.
* The Africans became poor since the Bantustans were under developed with no industries and banks.
* The Africans became migrant labourers who moved from place to place and they were paid low wages.
* The Africans were disunited and fought each other. For example, the Inkatha Freedom Party fought against the African National Congress.
* The Africans were killed during their resistances against the policy of the Bantustans like in 1960 at Sharpeville and 1976 to 1977 at Soweto.
* Other Africans were imprisoned or sent into exile as they were reacting towards the policy of Bantustans.
* **EFFECTS ON THE WHITES**
* They dominated the politics of South African.
* The whites got more land after the Africans were stopped from land ownership.
* The whites could easily get cheap labour from these defined areas since the Africans were removed from the whites towns.
* It increased the coming of the African workers to towns which became a threat to the whites.
* The whites preserved their culture from being mixed with Blacks since the Blacks were to stay in their own areas.
* The whites were hated because of mistreating the Africans in the Bantustans.
* It enabled the whites to acquire more wealth and they became richer than any of their brothers in Europe.
* The Bantustans enabled the Apartheid policy to stay in South Africa for long since the African political understanding was reduced especially through denying them education.
* The policy promoted separate development for the blacks and whites which the whites wanted.
* It partly hindered the growth of African nationalism since the mixing of different African tribes was discouraged, hence promoting disunity.
* ***Why were the Bantustans created?***
* ***What effects did the Bantustans have on the Africans and Whites?***
  + **AFRICAN RESPONSE TOWARDS APARTHEID:**
* Their response was in different forms. At first they were peaceful.
* The Africans set up political parties against the policy. For example, there was the **Pan African Congress** ( PAC) that was formed in **1959** by **Robert Sobukwe**.
* The Africans later abandoned the peaceful demonstrations and became more militant.
* The Africans organized demonstrations like the Sharpeville incident of 1960 and the Soweto uprising of 1976 - 1977.
* The Africans attacked government establishments like bridges, parks, beaches and banks.
* The Africans started mobilizing people nationwide against the racist government.
* By co-operating with other races that were opposed to Apartheid like the Indians and coloureds.
* By emphasizing that South Africa was for the Africans.
* The Africans responded by killing the whites.
* They used acts of sabotage and violence. For example, they formed armed wings like the ***Umkhonto Wesizwe*** or *the* ***Spear of the Nation*** and the **POQO** of the ANC and PAC respectively which carried out bombings in Cape Town, Transkei and other areas.
* The Africans looked for help from some fellow African States like Egypt, Libya, Tanganyika and Uganda among others.
  + ***How did the Africans respond to the Apartheid policy?***
  + **DESCRIBE THE ROLE PLAYED BY THE FOLLOWING IN THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA**
    - **Clement Kadalie**
* He was born in **1896 in Northern Nyasaland (*now Malawi*)**
* He was educated in Malawi where he became a **primary teacher.**
* He **taught briefly** before seeking employment in the neighbouring countries.
* In early 1915, **he travelled** far and wide to **Mozambique** as well as Rhodesia (*Zimbabwe*) and then South Africa.
* He reached South Africa in 1918 where he **befriended Arthur F. Batty –** a trade unionist and political activist.
* He had spent his early life as a **clerk on a cotton farm in Mozambique and Zimbabwe.**
* As a migrant worker **he was employed in Cape Town in early 1919.**
* He started the **industrial and commercial union.**
* This later became the **Industrial and Commercial Workers’ Union** of South Africa.
* The **union protested against the unfair labour laws and called for workers’ rights.**
* **He successfully** organized the **dockworkers’ stake which prevented** the **export of all goods** through Cape Town harbour.
* **The strike laid the foundation** for Clement’s development **into a leader** known to thousands of people in South Africa.
* He became a **leading trade unionist** in South Africa.
* His example **won him many sympathizers to the Trade union that he had formed.**
* He therefore **fits well** in the generation of **Pixley Ka Isaka Seme, Dube and Xuma.**
* He was a **moving and persuasive speaker and** therefore able to **explain the African pressing problems.**
* He **expressed his anger about oppression and exploitation of the** blacks.
* He even **made many blacks** to believe **that change was immediate**.
* He was **considered among Blacks to** be their **immediate liberator or savior.** As a result, the ICWU membership increased e.g. at its peak had between 150,000 and 200,000 members of the ICU.
* Clement Kadalie’s **ICU branches were opened up throughout South Africa.**
* He **made prominent politicians like Hertzog and Malan to be polite** to him.
* They **feared that he could turn the Cape Africans and coloured against them.**
* **The Trade Union (ICWU) was the first of its kind thus shook** the whites.
* Not only was it (ICWU) for the workers’ rights but **a general protest movement against all forms of oppression.**
* **He fought for the Blacks as well as the coloured rights** in the Cape Town.
* **He mobilized skilled and unskilled** workers **in a more powerful strong organization.**
* **He fought against injustice**  in South Africa.
* **He fought against racial discrimination** against the Blacks.
* He fought against **enslavement** of the Blacks by the whites.
* He fought **against poor housing** conditions in the **mines**
* He was hurt **by the mining accidents** which resulted into the death of many Africans.
* He was not happy with the continued **torture or mistreatment of Blacks** in their places of work.
* **He fought for the improved general welfare** of the Black workers in South Africa.
* He became **so popular at the height of his work.**
* In the 1920s, the ICWU prospered but the leaders found it hard to use it as an instrument to win advantages for African workers.
* Clement Kadalie’s activities were soon **challenged internally and externally.**
* His **ICWU began to face leadership, financial, size and harsh law challenges.**
* He went to **Europe to seek advice on Trade Union operations.**
* **A Scottish trade unionist Ballinger was sent to advise him on Trade union methods.**
* The members wanted to see their wages add conditions of work improved but ICWU could not meet that need. So the **members ran away.**
* On 24th November 1924, he was **arrested and issued with a deportation order.**
* **He was blacklisted as an illegal immigrant and required to leave South Africa within three days.**
* **In 1925, he moved the Trade Union headquarters to Johannesburg.**
* In **May 1927**, he represented **the ICWU at the International Labour Conference in Geneva.**
* **His failure to define whether the ICWU was a Trade Union or political organization** let him down.
* **He later broke away from Ballinger.** After the split, the government found it easy to suppress each section separately.
* **The union further collapsed when Harry Champion of Zululand split to form another trade union in Natal, a** predominantly Zulu organization.
* **In 1919 he resigned and was replaced by William Ballinger.**
* **The ICWU** responded to African grievances and provided hope for freedom.
* It greatly influenced the consciousness or development of political understanding of the Block workers in cities, towns as well as up country.
* He **made assurances of liberation and restoration of African land.**
* He **influenced African chiefs like the Swazi chiefs to influence their** followers into **becoming members** of the ICWU.
* Clement Kadalie helped **to make Blacks** more aware of the **white exploitation.**
* **He successfully united the African workers together** despite their different loyalties.
* His work made him an important figure in the History of Black labour in South Africa. In **conclusion,** despite his death, Clement Kadalie’s work left a rich history for future liberation challenges.
  + **THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (ANC)**
* This was the largest and well known political organization in South Africa.
* It was formed in **1912** as the **South African Native Congress**.
* Later in **1935**, it was renamed the **African National Congress** (ANC). The first president of the ANC was **Doctor Xuma**, elected in 1940.
  + **AIMS OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS**
* It was formed to promote mutual understanding among the different races of people in South Africa namely, Africans, the coloureds and the whites.
* It was formed to defend the rights of all the south Africans whose rights as human beings had been violated for example the right to live, associate and to determine their political destiny.
* It was formed to provide a collective mouth piece to the Africans to air out their complaints both at national and international levels.
* It was formed to fight for the independence of the black people in South Africa.
* It was formed to fight for the economic equality of all races in South Africa. The whites had put in place an economic system designed to restrict the blacks and coloureds to the position of a permanently low paid working class which was meant to stay in poverty and overcrowded areas.
* It was formed to destroy white domination in the politics of South Africa by involving the blacks in the politics of their country.
* It was formed to destroy the Apartheid policy in South Africa and put in place a democratic government that would represent the political views of all the races. The Apartheid policy had made the Africans second class citizens in their own country.
  + **THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE ANC TO THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE OF SOUTH AFRICA**
* It sensitized the Africans about the importance of independence which inspired them to fight against the Apartheid regime.
* It mobilized and united the various races of people in South Africa like the Blacks, Asians and the coloureds in the struggle for independence.
* It organized scholarships for its youths to study abroad in some African states which cooperated with the blacks against the white regime like Uganda, Mozambique, Tanzania and Tanzania.
* It persuaded the workers in the industries and mines to organize strikes against the Apartheid government.
* It rejected Apartheid, white domination, segregation and called for greater participation of the Africans in commerce and industry.
* In 1955, it issued a **“Freedom Charter”**. This document called up on the whites to give freedom to the Africans.
* It adopted violence in the struggle against Apartheid. In 1961, it formed a military wing known as the ***Umkhonto Wesizwe*** or *the* ***Spear of the Nation*** which carried out terrorist attacks or violence against the Apartheid regime.
* It cooperated with other nationalist groups in the struggle for independence in South Africa for example the **South African Students Organization** (SASO) of Steve Biko.
* It groomed leaders of the liberation struggle like Oliver Thambo, Albert Lithuli, Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu who helped to spear head the liberation struggle.
* It won international support from the Organization of African Unity (OAU) which supported the freedom fighters in South Africa.
* It also won support from the United Nations Organization (UNO) which imposed economic sanctions on the South African government.
* It put pressure on the South African regime to release the political prisoners like Nelson Mandela who eventually led to the liberation of South Africa by 1994.
* It took part in the first multi-racial elections organized in 1994 in which it became victorious and the ANC leader Nelson Mandela became the first black leader.
  + **PROBLEMS FACED BY THE ANC**
* The ANC lacked enough funds since the majority of the Africans were very poor.
* Some African countries like Malawi and Zaire refused to support the ANC and instead they supported the Apartheid regime.
* They faced a problem of the arrest and imprisonment of their leaders like Nelson Mandela, Albert Lithuli and Robert Sobukwe.
* Many Africans were killed while rebelling against the Apartheid government. For example, in the Sharpeville Massacre of 1960 over 60 Africans were killed while many others were killed in the Soweto Massacre of 1976.
* Some leaders were forced into exile. For example, Oliver Thambo was exiled to Zambia.
* The ANC lacked strong leaders especially before 1945 who could organize the party better.
* They lacked grass root support before 1945 because majority of the Africans feared the reaction of the whites in case they joined the ANC.
* Some leaders promoted tribal conflicts among the ANC members especially among the Zulu.
* There was disunity within the ANC leadership for example the youth against the old, those who favoured peace against violence. This weakened the party.
* It suffered from problems of backwardness and illiteracy among the Africans.
* Some big powers like USA and Canada supported the whites in South Africa against the Africans.
* The Africans were subjected to many restrictions which made it difficult for the ANC to carry out its planned activities.
* The ANC lacked effective military support to fight against the white regime.
  + **THE SHARPEVILLE DEMONSTRATION OF 1960**
* This demonstration is also popularly known as the anti-pass protest of 1960 or t
* It took place on **Monday 21st March 1960** in the black township of Sharpeville near Vereeniging city in Transvaal.
* It occurred during the Apartheid regime led by **Dr.Verwoerd** who was the Prime he Sharpeville incident of 1960 or the Sharpeville shooting or Massacre of 1960.
* Minister.
* The protest was led by **Robert Sobukwe**, the leader of the **Pan African Congress** (PAC), a political party that he had formed in 1959.
* However, both the members of the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan African Congress (PAC) were involved in this demonstration.
* It started when the demonstrators moved towards the police station of Sharpeville, a black township near Johannesburg in Transvaal and offered themselves for arrest. Others moved to the police station at Langa in the Cape Town.
* The demonstrators were protesting the establishment of the Pass Laws which restricted the movement of the non-whites.
* The African protestors were peaceful (non-violent). However, the Sharpeville police led by **Lieutenant Colonel Piennar** and **Major Van Zyl** panicked and ordered the shooting. This is when some protestors stoned Piennar’s car. As a result, over sixty (60) innocent people died.
  + **CAUSES OF THE 1960 SHARPEVILLE DEMONSTRATION**
* The immediate cause was the introduction of the Pass Laws. The laws required all the black men and women to carry reference books containing their personal details including name, tax code and employer details. The Africans refused to carry these pass books and instead they destroyed them by tearing and burning them. This was because these passes restricted their freedom of movement in the white areas which denied the Africans chance to get better employment.
* The passes also kept the Africans in the poor Bantustans which also annoyed them.
* The pass laws also made the Africans second class citizens in their own country which forced them to stage a demonstration.
* The poor housing conditions in Sharpeville town caused the protest. For example, several African families would be made to stay in a two roomed house meant for one family.
* The high cost of living in Sharpeville town caused the protest. For example, there was an increase of the house rent in Sharpeville with no corresponding increase in wages.
* To make matters worse, some workers like the brick layers had their wages reduced which increased their suffering.
* The need for independence by the Africans from the Apartheid made them to stage a protest in Sharpeville in 1960.
* The unfair education laws like the Bantu Education Act of 1953 as well as the Extension of Universities Education Act of 1959 which denied good education to the Africans annoyed them, hence forcing them to stage a protest.
* The unfair labour laws which encouraged the enslavement of the Africans through forced labour also caused the Sharpeville protest of 1960.
* The lack of good social services like schools, hospitals and recreation centres by the Africans in Sharpeville town also caused the protest.
* The protest was also a reaction against the torture (mistreatment) and detention (imprisonment) without trial of the Africans by the Apartheid regime.
* The grabbing of the African land by the whites in South Africa also made the Africans to organize the protest in 1960.
* The role of the South African nationalists caused the protest. For example, Robert Sobukwe mobilized the Africans in Sharpeville town to rise up against the Apartheid regime.
* The need to publicize the bad leadership in South Africa (the Apartheid regime) to the international community (outside world) made the Africans to stage the Sharpeville demonstration of 1960.
* The protest was inspired by the successful protest of the **women** of Orange Free State that had been staged in **1920** against the injustices of the whites against the Africans.
* The rampant killing of the Africans by the Apartheid regime also made the Africans to stage the Sharpeville protest of 1960.
* It was also inspired by the **1952 Defiance Campaign** which called up on the Africans to go against the Apartheid policies in South Africa through trade boycotts, demonstrations and other forms of non-cooperation with the Apartheid regime.
* The rise of militarism (violence) among the South African youths after the failure of peace in delivering change in South Africa inspired them to stage the pass protest of 1960 in Sharpeville town.
* Generally, the protest was majorly a reaction against Apartheid policy in South Africa.
  + **EFFECTS OF THE 1960 SHARPEVILLE PROTEST**
* Some protestors threw stones at the policemen, one of which hit Piennar’s car. This caused the police to panic and shot at the protestors.
* It led to the death of the Africans. Sixty nine (69) people were registered dead in Sharpeville town.
* In addition, over 180 Africans were wounded or injured during the protest.
* The demonstrators were defeated and dispersed by the police.
* The ring leaders of the protest were arrested and imprisoned. For example, Robert Sobukwe was sentenced to three years in prison.
* A state of emergence was declared in South Africa. During this period, the Apartheid regime limited the political activities by the Africans like demonstrations as well as political rallies.
* The African political parties like the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan African Congress (PAC) were banned (abolished) for staging this protest.
* It made the Africans in South Africa to become more **militant** in fighting for their freedom. For example, the two armed wings of ANC and PAC i.e. the ***Umkhonto Wesizwe*** and the **POQO** respectively were formed which carried out bombing against government facilities like banks, bridges and beaches among others.
* It exposed the brutality of the Apartheid regime. This helped the Africans to attract international sympathy towards their liberation struggle.
* For example, the United Nations Organization (UNO) condemned the massacre and even went ahead to set aside **21st March** every year as an international day to eliminate racial discrimination in the world.
* It increased the African opposition against the whites i.e. the Africans increased their **Defiance Campaign** against the whites in South Africa.
* It increased the mistreatment of the Africans by the whites. This therefore increased their misery and suffering.
* It made the ANC and PAC to bury their differences and work together so as to defeat the Apartheid regime in South Africa. It therefore promoted unity among the Africans.
* There was increased insecurity or violence in South Africa as more protests broke out in the country after the Sharpeville Massacre of 1960. For example, there was the Soweto uprising of 1976.
* It forced some African nationalists to go to exile to avoid being arrested and imprisoned by the Apartheid regime.
* It increased the hatred between the whites and Africans in South Africa.
* It led to the passing of the second **General Law Amendment Act of 1st May 1960** which gave power to the authorities to continue detaining persons after they had served their sentences.
* For example, after serving his sentence Robert Sobukwe was not released on **1st May 1963** as it was supposed to be but he was detained on **Robben Island** and his detention was renewed every year until 1969 when he was put under house arrest.
* The passes were suspended or abolished for some time by the Apartheid regime but later restored.
* A day of national mourning for those who were massacred was declared on **28th March 1960**.
* It increased the brutality of the white regime towards the Africans and many of them were killed.
* It increased poverty among the Africans as many of them refused to go and work for the whites.
* The protest forced some investors especially from Britain to withdraw their money and businesses from South Africa. This weakened the Apartheid regime economically.
* Many protestors tore (destroyed) and burnt their pass books during the protest.
* A lot of property like houses and government facilities in Sharpeville town were destroyed during the demonstration.
  + **THE SOWETO UPRISINGS, 1976**
* On **16th of June 1976**, the dirty African town of Soweto, located South West of the rich Johannesburg, exploded into a number of uprisings (demonstrations) against the apartheid regime.
* The uprisings were against the government of Prime Minister **John Vorster.**
* The demonstrations were started mainly by African students led by the 19 year old boy **Mashinini** though the coloureds, industrial workers and other people joined the demonstrations.
* The demonstrations were a reaction against the introduction of **Afrikaans** by the Apartheid regime as a medium of instruction in the Black schools.
* They started when pupils of **Orlando West Junior Secondary School** started rioting or demonstrating.
* It was South Africa’s bloodiest racial uprising.
* The demonstrations soon spread to other towns like the Cape Town, East London and Port Elizabeth.
* They went on up to September 1976.
  + **CAUSES OF THE SOWETO UPRISINGS OF 1976**
* The immediate cause was the introduction of the **Afrikaans language** as a medium of instruction in African schools. In 1974, the Apartheid government issued a decree (law) that Afrikaans would be the language of instruction in all schools. The decree forced teachers to teach all subjects in Afrikaans. The students strongly refused to be taught in Afrikaans because it was the language of the “oppressor”. They therefore decided to express their anger by demonstrating in 1976.
* The students also opposed the Bantu Education Act of 1953 as well as the Universities Extension Act of 1959 which had the following injustices;
* The Bantu Education Act of 1953 emphasized that equality will not be extended to the African students.
* It also emphasized imparting of the lowest technical and academic skills on to the Africans. This annoyed the Africans because it would deny the Africans better jobs.
* The missionaries were also expelled from the African education which denied the Africans chance to get educated.
* The law left the whites with the power to decide and control the direction of African education i.e. the whites who hated the Africans were to decide who to study, select the teachers and even the content to be taught. This annoyed the Africans.
* It also emphasized the use of Bantu or local languages not English. This annoyed the Africans because it would keep them backward forever.
* The above also increased the divisions among the Africans which further annoyed them.
* It also reduced funding for African education which annoyed the Africans. For example, while the whites spent one hundred pounds on each white student, only six and half pounds were spent on an African student.
* Even the classes were very congested with a very poor student-teacher ratio of 72:1 by 1968.
* The 1959 Universities Act, which created separate black universities with poor facilities, annoyed the Africans.
* Such education acts were making the Africans second class citizens in their own country, hence forcing them to organize the Soweto uprising of 1976.
* The poor conditions of living in Soweto town gave rise to gangs of tough children and adults who could not fear death. For example, 1.5 million people lived in houses meant for only 600,000 people. In addition, most of these houses had no electricity and running water.
* The students and other Africans were annoyed by other inhuman apartheid policies which included;
* Forcing them to use passes or pass books.
* Making them poor, yet the whites were accumulating a lot of wealth.
* The apartheid laws had made peaceful changes impossible, hence forcing the Africans to resort to demonstrations.
* The Africans hated their enslavement by the whites.
* They were treated as an equal to the whites.
* The brutal or harsh government reaction to the initial demonstrations like the one at Sharpeville in 1960 made the Africans more violent, hence causing the Soweto uprising of 1976.
* The role of the ***Black Conscious Movement*** (BCM) and its leader **Steve Biko** who called up on the Africans to rise up caused the Soweto demonstration of 1976.
* The visit of ***Henry Kissinger***, the American Secretary of State to South Africa in September 1976 caused more riots since the Americans had done nothing to help the Africans against the whites.
* Unemployment in Soweto Township among the Africans forced them to rise up in 1976.
* The influence of Bishop Desmond Tutu caused the demonstration. He condemned the 1974 Education and Language Decree which introduced Afrikaans in African schools. This encouraged the Africans to rise up against the decree (law) in 1976.
* The oratory or good speaking skills of the 19 year old ***Mashinini,*** the leader of the demonstration encouraged the African students to rise up in Soweto in 1976.
* The independence of Angola and Mozambique from Portuguese colonial rule in 1975 encouraged the Africans students in Soweto to rise up against the white injustices in South Africa in 1976.
  + **EFFECTS OF THE SOWETO UPRISINGS OF 1976**
* The urban councils which were restricting African rights were replaced by the community councils which gave the Africans more powers in managing their affairs.
* The responsibility of controlling the black schools was shifted to the community schools, not the whites.
* Yearly anniversaries to remember the dead were to be conducted every July of the year. Up to the present today, 16th July is remembered all over Africa as the day of the African Child.
* Apartheid based schools were attacked and destroyed by the Africans.
* Black trade unions were formed by the African workers in Eastern Cape.
* Close 200 people were killed, including Hector Patterson who was only 13 years at the time of his killing.
* Over one thousand people were injured during the demonstration.
* Over 500 students demonstrated against the visit of USA Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to South Africa in September 1976.
* The Africans staged a sit down strike to remember the dead.
* The Minister of Defence was given powers in 1977, to declare a state of emergency for three months.
* In October 1977, the government banned 13 anti-apartheid groups and two black news papers accused of inciting the students into demonstrations. These were ***“The World”*** and ***“The Weekend World”.***
* It led to the arrest and subsequent murder of Steve Biko and his Black Conscious Movement (BCM) was also banned.
* Even the whites who were supporting Africans were not spared by the violence of the Africans.
* It made some whites to start supporting the Africans. E.g. over 300 white students from the Witwatersrand University demonstrated against the police brutality in Soweto.
* It made the OAU to strongly condemn the Apartheid regime and also increased its support against it.
* It also made the Frontline states to increase their fight against the Apartheid regime.
* It also made the UNO to condemn the Apartheid regime in South Africa.
* The demand to overthrow Apartheid became widespread and slogans like “down with Vorster”, “Let Vorster study Zulu” were heard more often.
* After the uprising, the peaceful protests were abandoned and therefore violence was adopted in the struggle against Apartheid. For example, many youths were smuggled out of South Africa for military training abroad.
* Riots spread all over the country for example in Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, etc.
* Films to popularize the African suffering were acted to honour the dead for example “Sarafina”.
  + **THE ROLE OF THE ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU) IN THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA:**
* The Organization of African Unity (OAU) was formed in 1963 in Adis Ababa, Ethiopia. One of its objectives was to fight against Apartheid in South Africa and therefore it played a major role in the liberation of South Africa as noted below;
* It recognized political parties in South Africa like ANC and PAC. This gave the Africans morale to fight against the Apartheid regime.
* It put pressure on the European countries like France and Britain to stop supporting the racist government in South Africa.
* It established a **Liberation Committee** in 1974 based in Dar–es-salaam, Tanzania. This committee looked for military and financial assistance that was in turn extended to the Blacks in South Africa.
* It formed the **Frontline states** that were very instrumental in the liberation of South Africa.
* It imposed economic sanctions on the South African government which weakened her economic stand by 1994.
* Its member states gave asylum or refugee to the South Africans who were persecuted or mistreated by the Apartheid regime. For example, **Oliver Tambo** was hosted by Zambia while many others were hosted in Uganda, Libya and Egypt among others.
* OAU member states trained the South African rebels who later launched attacks against the Apartheid regime.
* OAU member states gave scholarships to the South Africans to study. Most of these had been expelled from the South African schools by the Apartheid regime.
* OAU put pressure on the South African government to change the harsh Apartheid laws.
* It demanded for the release of the political prisoners like Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Oliver Tambo among others.
* It co-operated with the United Nations Organization (UNO) in the struggle against Apartheid. For example, it appealed to the UNO for moral and physical support which was extended to the Africans in their struggle for independence.
* The OAU member states contributed money to support the struggle for independence in South Africa. The OAU asked the member states to set aside 1% of their national budgets for the liberation of South Africa from Apartheid rule.
* It isolated all countries that co-operated with South Africa especially in Africa like Malawi under Kamuzu Banda and Zaire under Mobutu Seseseko.
* The OAU member states that were formerly under Britain put pressure on the Common Wealth Organization to expel South Africa from this organization. This international isolation of the Apartheid regime finally led to its collapse in 1994.
* It condemned the abuse of human rights in South Africa by the Apartheid regime.
* OAU member states prohibited the movement of their citizens into South Africa by issuing pass ports with the words **“ALL COUNTRIES EXCEPT SOUTH AFRICA.”**
* It put pressure of President De’clerk to end Apartheid which he finally accepted in 1994, thus leading to the liberation of South Africa.
  + **THE ROLE OF THE FRONTLINE STATES IN THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA:**
* The Frontline states were independent African states which were near South Africa and they included Tanzania, Angola, Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe. These states played a big role as noted below;
* They provided asylum to political refugees from South Africa. For example **Oliver Tambo** was hosted in Zambia. This helped the South African nationalists to organize themselves against the Apartheid regime.
* They offered education opportunities to the young South Africans who had fled their country due to the harsh Apartheid laws. This helped to produce elites that spear headed the struggle against the Apartheid regime.
* They imposed a **trade embargo** on South Africa. This weakened the economic stand of the Apartheid regime, hence leading to its collapse in 1994.
* They offered training bases to the South African liberation movements like the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan African Congress (PAC). This helped to train the guerrilla fighters that later launched attacks against the Apartheid regime in South Africa.
* They took the lead in condemning and isolating the Apartheid regime in South Africa. This undermined the credibility of the Apartheid regime in the international community, thus leading to its collapse.
* They put excessive pressure on President De’Clerk’s government to introduce political reforms in South Africa. This forced the government to abolish the Apartheid laws and release the political prisoners like Nelson Mandela which was a major step in the liberation of South Africa.
* They formed the **South African Development Coordination Conference** (SADCC) in 1979 with its headquarters at **Gaborone** in Botswana. Members of this organization refused South African imports into the member countries. This also weakened the economic stand of South Africa.
* They looked for support from other nationalists and world bodies like the United Nations Organization (UNO). This support strengthened the South African nationalists in their struggle against the Apartheid regime.
* The independence of the Front line states like Tanganyika in 1961, Zambia in 1964 as well as Mozambique in 1975 acted as an inspiration factor to the South African nationalists, hence forcing them to struggle hard against the Apartheid regime.
* They helped to exchange intelligence information with the South African freedom fighters. This enabled the South African nationalists to launch attacks against the Apartheid regime in South Africa.
  + **OBSTACLES TO THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE IN SOUTH AFRICA:**
* The struggle against Apartheid ended in 1994 with the attainment of freedom in South Africa.
* The struggle took long to be completed because the Africans faced a number of obstacles.
* The problems to South Africa’s liberation struggle worsened with the establishment of the **1910 Act of Union** and went on up to **1994** when South Africa achieved independence (freedom).
* The problems mainly centered around Apartheid and they included the following;
* There was tribalism due to the various ethnic groups or tribes that existed in South Africa like the Zulu, the Xhosa and the Nguni among others.
* There was language barrier due to the lack of a common language among the Africans of different tribes.
* There were power struggles among the African Nationalists because of the greed or desire for political power.
* There were ideological differences especially between the Africans who were capitalists and those who were communists. This eventually led to the breakup of the original African political parties. For example, the ANC broke up and gave birth to the PAC in 1959 under Robert Sobukwe.
* There was lack of strong or able leadership. At the beginning of the struggle, the Africans lacked determined and capable personalities to lead them against the Apartheid regime.
* There was wide spread poverty among the Africans due to the African peasant economies.
* Some African states for example Malawi and Zaire betrayed the South African struggle for freedom and instead supported the Apartheid government. This enabled the regime to defeat the Africans.
* There was military weakness of the Africans. For example, they had inferior weapons, limited training and poor tactics.
* There was a high level of illiteracy and ignorance among the Africans due to the limited education that they had attained.
* There was a poor transport network in terms of roads, buses and vehicles. This made communication and coordination between the Africans in the villages and those in urban centres (*towns*) very difficult.
* The economic strength of the South African government was major problem. It was rich because it controlled all the trade and commerce, the minerals and it also exploited the African land.
* The military strength of the Apartheid government was an obstacle. For example, it had a strong police as well as nuclear weapons which could defeat the Africans whenever they rose up.
* The support from USA and Canada to the Apartheid government also worked against African efforts towards independence. For example, they supported the Apartheid government in terms of arms and finance or money.
* The role of European countries like Britain and France which supported the Apartheid government also worked against African efforts.
* The increased number of white settlers in South Africa and their continued desire to exploit African resources like land and minerals also delayed South Africa’s independence.
* The *“divide and rule policy”* that was introduced in South Africa by the whites also left the African communities divided.
* The effects of the Bantustans also delayed South Africa’s independence especially by dividing Africans along tribal lines.
* Some Africans were also satisfied with the self rule or independence that they had in the Bantustans and therefore they did not see a reason to fight against the Apartheid government.
* The low level of African nationalism among the Africans explains why many Africans refused to join the struggle.
* The role of **Chief Buthelezi**, the leader of the **Inkatha Freedom Movement** promoted tribal nationalism of the Zulu. This delayed the liberation on the entire South Africa.
* Many African nationalists who were leading the struggle against Apartheid were exiled by the Apartheid regime. For example, Oliver Tambo was exiled to Zambia.
* The delayed independence of the neighbouring states like Namibia up to 1990, Angola and Mozambique up to 1975 denied support from the above countries to the Africans in South Africa.
* At first the struggle was urban-based and therefore not supported in the rural areas.
* The white government was brutal (*harsh*) towards the Africans. For example, it had a brutal police which used teargas and guns to suppress the demonstrators for example at Sharpeville in 1960 and Soweto in 1976.
* The imprisonment of the leaders of the liberation struggle like Robert Sobukwe and Nelson Mandela was a problem.
* The killing of the leading African Nationalists like Steve Biko in 1977 weakened the struggle for independence.
* The weakness of the political parties like the African National Congress and the Pan African Congress delayed the struggle.
* The denial of freedom of movement to the Africans by the whites under the Pass system hindered the mobilization of the Africans for the independence struggle.
* The weaknesses of the United Nations Organization (UNO) delayed the struggle. For example, it had imposed weak **economic sanctions** on the Apartheid regime which it did not even supervise.
* The banning of African political parties made it hard to mobilize the Africans. For example, in 1961 the ANC and PAC were banned from operation by the Apartheid government.
* The Cold War politics between USA and USSR (Russia) delayed South Africa’s independence. For example, the capitalist powers like USA gave support to the Apartheid regime so as to promote capitalism in South Africa.
* The desire to protect the white investments in South Africa made the European powers to support the Apartheid regime.
* The Africans delayed to form serious national political parties that could be used to mobilize the Africans against the Apartheid regime.
* The missionary influence softened the hearts of the Africans. For example, it made the Africans comfortable with the little pay that they received from the whites.
* The Apartheid government had a strong spy network that enabled it to gather information about the operation of the Africans.
* The continued use of the state of emergency by the white government undermined the liberation struggle.
* The existence of the conservative white leaders in South Africa who strongly believed in racism like Daniel Malan, John Vorster, Louis Botha and Dr. Verwoerd delayed the liberation struggle.
  + **Why did the struggle against Apartheid in South Africa take long?**
  + **REASONS FOR THE COLLAPSE OF APARTHEID IN 1994**
* The following factors led to the collapse of Apartheid in South Africa by 1994;
* The role of the United Nations Organization (UNO) which imposed economic sanctions on the Apartheid regime.
* The role of OAU.
* The attainment of independence by the neighbouring states like Angola and Mozambique in 1975 made the South Africans to work hard.
* The role of Fredrick De’Clerk who was the last Apartheid leader.
* The role of the Anglican Church under Archbishop Desmond Tutu led to the collapse of Apartheid.
* The role of the Common Wealth Organization.
* The role of **South African Development Coordination Conference** (SADCC) formed in 1979 with its headquarters at **Gaborone** in Botswana.
* The role of South African women like Winnie Mandela.
* The role of Frontline States.
* The role of ANC and its armed wing i.e. the *Umkhonto Wesizwe* (the Spear of the Nation).
* The role of the PAC and its armed wing known as the POQO.
* The role of the Soweto of 1976.
* The role of musicians like Lucky Dube led to the collapse of Apartheid. They composed songs that condemned the Apartheid regime.
* The role of Nelson Mandela.
* The role other nationalists like Steve Biko, Walter Sisulu and Oliver Tambo among others.
* The role of the mass media. The newspapers as well as television stations and radios were used to expose the evils of the Apartheid regime which eventually weakened the government.