



Ministry of Education and
Sports

HOME-STUDY LEARNING

SENIOR
4

HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA

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This material has been developed as a home-study intervention for schools during the lockdown caused by the COVID-19 pandemic to support continuity of learning.

Therefore, this material is restricted from being reproduced for any commercial gains.

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SELF-STUDY LEARNING

FOREWORD

Following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, government of Uganda closed all schools and other educational institutions to minimize the spread of the coronavirus. This has affected more than 36,314 primary schools, 3129 secondary schools, 430,778 teachers and 12,777,390 learners.

The COVID-19 outbreak and subsequent closure of all has had drastically impacted on learning especially curriculum coverage, loss of interest in education and learner readiness in case schools open. This could result in massive rates of learner dropouts due to unwanted pregnancies and lack of school fees among others.

To mitigate the impact of the pandemic on the education system in Uganda, the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) constituted a Sector Response Taskforce (SRT) to strengthen the sector's preparedness and response measures. The SRT and National Curriculum Development Centre developed print home-study materials, radio and television scripts for some selected subjects for all learners from Pre-Primary to Advanced Level. The materials will enhance continued learning and learning for progression during this period of the lockdown, and will still be relevant when schools resume.

The materials focused on critical competences in all subjects in the curricula to enable the learners to achieve without the teachers' guidance. Therefore effort should be made for all learners to access and use these materials during the lockdown. Similarly, teachers are advised to get these materials in order to plan appropriately for further learning when schools resume, while parents/guardians need to ensure that their children access copies of these materials and use them appropriately. I recognise the effort of National Curriculum Development Centre in responding to this emergency through appropriate guidance and the timely development of these home study materials. I recommend them for use by all learners during the lockdown.



Alex Kakooza

Permanent Secretary

Ministry of Education and Sports

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National Curriculum Development Centre (NCDC) would like to express its appreciation to all those who worked tirelessly towards the production of home–study materials for Pre-Primary, Primary and Secondary Levels of Education during the COVID-19 lockdown in Uganda.

The Centre appreciates the contribution from all those who guided the development of these materials to make sure they are of quality; Development partners - SESIL, Save the Children and UNICEF; all the Panel members of the various subjects; sister institutions - UNEB and DES for their valuable contributions.

NCDC takes the responsibility for any shortcomings that might be identified in this publication and welcomes suggestions for improvement. The comments and suggestions may be communicated to NCDC through P.O. Box 7002 Kampala or email admin@ncdc.go.ug or by visiting our website at <http://ncdc.go.ug/node/13>.



Grace K. Baguma

Director,

National Curriculum Development Centre

ABOUT THIS BOOKLET

Dear learner, you are welcome to this home-study package. This content focuses on critical competences in the syllabus.

The content is organised into lesson units. Each unit has lesson activities, summary notes and assessment activities. Some lessons have projects that you need to carry out at home during this period. You are free to use other reference materials to get more information for specific topics.

Seek guidance from people at home who are knowledgeable to clarify in case of a challenge. The knowledge you can acquire from this content can be supplemented with other learning options that may be offered on radio, television, newspaper learning programmes. More learning materials can also be accessed by visiting our website at www.ncdc.go.ug or ncdc-go-ug.digital/. You can access the website using an internet enabled computer or mobile phone.

We encourage you to present your work to your class teacher when schools resume so that your teacher is able to know what you learned during the time you have been away from school. This will form part of your assessment. Your teacher will also assess the assignments you will have done and do corrections where you might not have done it right.

The content has been developed with full awareness of the home learning environment without direct supervision of the teacher. The methods, examples and activities used in the materials have been carefully selected to facilitate continuity of learning.

You are therefore in charge of your own learning. You need to give yourself favourable time for learning. This material can as well be used beyond the home-study situation. Keep it for reference anytime.

Develop your learning timetable to cater for continuity of learning and other responsibilities given to you at home. **Enjoy learning**

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA SINCE 1000AD

SENIOR 4

TOPIC : ANGLO-BOER CONFLICTS/WARS

**SUB-TOPIC: THE JAMESON RAID HUMILIATION/ JAMESON RAID
FIASCO/ ABORTIVE JAMESON RAID, 29TH DECEMBER 1895-2ND JANUARY 1896**

LESSON 2: Jameson Raid

Learning Outcomes

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

- i) explain the meaning of the Jameson Raid. ii) outline the Causes of the Jameson Raid. iii) identify the effects of the Jameson Raid.

You will need: textbooks, atlas, pen, pencil, eraser, notebook, and computer with internet

Instructions

- i) Use other books and internet, if you have access
- ii) Consult family members and other people you interact with who have knowledge of this History. iii) Please do the tasks and activities given in the Lesson.

INTRODUCTION

We have learnt about the first Anglo-Boer War and it is important to study further how conflicts with the two groups continued thereafter. We noted that a peace settlement was signed at Pretoria in 1881 and modified by the London Convention of 1884. The subsequent years witnessed a violation of the agreement hence reawakening Anglo-Boer Conflicts. In this Lesson we look at The Jameson Raid Humiliation.

The Meaning of the Jameson Raid / Humiliation

This was the shameful and failed conspiracy hatched by Cecil Rhodes to incite the Uitlanders (this Dutch word means foreigner, it was used to refer to all whites that moved into South Africa after the discovery of Minerals in South Africa) into Rebellion in 1895. The rebellion was to be used as an excuse by the British South Africa Company to takeover Transvaal.

In the plan, a force comprising of British South Africa Company forces in Southern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland police was mobilised under the command of Dr Leander Starr Jameson awaiting the

outbreak of the rebellion in to match to Pretoria pretending that their mission was to restore order and in the process take over the Johannesburg Gold mines and the whole of Transvaal.

The Reform committee which was set up by the Uitlanders in Transvaal was to plan for the rebellion. It included men like Colonel Frank Rhodes (Brother to Cecil John Rhodes) and John Hays Hammond in its ranks. However, at the very last minute the Uitlanders chose not to rebel due to disagreements among themselves over the new look of Transvaal after the rebellion.

Jameson could not halt his plans which were too advanced. His force of 600 was well prepared for the mission and unwilling to give it up. Jameson sent a telegram Cecil Rhodes informing him of the impending invasion. He did not get an objection and as it was on the morning of 29th December 1895 Jameson led his force into Transvaal.

Unfortunately, when the invaders cut the telegraph wires to ensure that the Transvaal does not get information that the invaders were on the way, the line to Pretoria was accidentally left intact. Those charged with the mission to disable the communication system, cut a fence instead.

Pretoria was found well prepared. A few invaders were shot dead forcing them to retreat. They soon realised that they were surrounded. On 2nd January, 1896 the humiliated invaders surrendered. It is because of the failed mission and shame that the campaign came to be referred to as: The Abortive Jameson Raid, Jameson Raid Fiasco, Jameson Raid Debacle and Jameson Raid Humiliation, among other descriptions.

CAUSES OF THE JAMESON RAID

- The discovery of gold in Transvaal in 1886 which intensified competition for dominance between the Boers and the British. Cecil Rhodes at first tried to force Transvaal into submission by conquering all lands around her. When this failed, he planned the Jameson Raid.
- Over ambitious British leaders including Cecil Rhodes, Frank Rhodes, Alfred Beit and Dr. Leander Starr Jameson. These were determined to implement British Federation interests and to eliminate the Boers from the control of the region. This met determined Boer nationalists that made the raid to abort.



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- Picture of Dr. Jameson Leander
- Even the British Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain secretly supported the conspirators. He only turned against them when he realised that the plot was a failure. He then pretended to demand that the invasion be called off.
- Large number of Uitlanders (foreigners) and the backing they received from the Cape and Britain. Most of them were British. The number of Uitlanders in Transvaal is said to have doubled that of the Boers within only 10 years after the discovery of gold. These started demanding for political rights which the Boers were reluctant to honour. The result was to plan for the raid.
- Kruger forced Uitlander children to use Dutch in schools and on public function
- The Uitlanders were further made unhappy because of over taxation from Transvaal. Kruger's government tried to protect Boer interests by overtaxing the Uitlanders. This and other injustices made the Boers to establish the Reform committee. All these paved ways for the Jameson Raid.
- Determination and over preparedness of Jameson which made him to go ahead to attack even when the Uitlanders refused to rebel.
- Violation of the Pretoria Convention of 1881 and London Convention of 1884.

RESULTS OF THE JAMESON RAID

- The Boers emerged victorious. This made them increasingly more suspicious of British intention. This paved way for Anglo-Boer war II.
- In 1897, the Boers in the region, especially those in Transvaal and Orange Free State, agreed to fight together in the event of a future British attack on any of their states. The success of Transvaal also gave the Boers a new lease of confidence. They felt capable of overcoming future British aggression.
- Besides, the defeat of the British helped Kruger to recapture the confidence of the electorate. He therefore secured a fourth term by winning the 1898 elections. The Boers felt that given the determined British aggression, it was Kruger who was capable of defending them.
- Additionally, the humiliated British became determined avenge Boer defeat to recapture lost glory. This was the second time the Boers had humiliated the British. The first was in 1881 when the Boers defeated them in the Anglo-Boer War I.
- Anglo-Boer relations were worsened by the Telegram Kaiser William II of Germany sent to congratulate Paul Kruger upon defeating the British without the help of friendly powers. The Boers were inspired the more to stand firm against the British. Some even thought that in case of a future attack from the British, Germany would help them. Anti-Boer and antiGerman sentiments grew in Britain.
- It is also important to point out that the British and Germans were involved in conflicts in Europe at that time. The Germans had already secured alliances with Italy and Austria while the British were still in isolation. The British feared therefore, that if they did not strengthen their position, the Germans would come in through Transvaal. All these contributed to the occurrence of the second Anglo-Boer war.
- Rhodes was forced to resign as prime minister of the cape and director of the British South Africa Company. This was a cover up for the British who tried to personalize the responsibility. The crime Rhodes had committed was his failure to succeed in the plot to annex Transvaal.

- The Transvaal republic reacted also by mobilizing her troops and purchasing more weapons in preparation for future attacks. This increased Britain's fears. The latter became convinced that Kruger wanted to control the whole of South Africa at the expense of Britain. These suspicions were utterly unfounded. Nevertheless, the relations between the two parties became increasingly bitter.
- The situation was further aggravated by Chamberlain's misjudgment of the Boer British relations. He exaggerated the threat posed by the Boers to British interests. This meant that he could not compromise with the Boers.
- From then onwards, events moved closer towards war. The British concentrated troops on the Transvaal border. Transvaal tried to make a number of offers aimed at improving the conditions of the Uitlanders but Milner ignored them. As a result, the Boers became fed up with the whole situation.
- As a result, on 9th October 1899 Kruger sent a 48-hour ultimatum to the British to withdraw their forces from the Transvaal border and settle the matter amicably. As expected, the British did not comply. On 11th October 1899 therefore, war broke out between the Boers and the British.
- The vacuum of forces left in Southern Rhodesia resulted into the outbreak of the Shona-Ndebele Rebellion of 1896-1897.
- Jameson was sentenced to 15 months in Prison which he served at Holloway. Later he was rewarded with the premiership of the Cape, 1904-1908.
- The British South Africa Company was made to pay a fine of 1 million pounds to Transvaal as fine.
- Some members of the Reform Committee like Colonel Frank Rhodes and John Hays Hammond were sentenced to death by hanging because they were found guilty of conspiring with Jameson. This was later changed to 15 years. However, in June 1896 all were asked to pay heavy fines and released.

Activity:

- What were the origins of the Jameson Raid?
- Give reasons for the failure of the raid.
- iii) Outline the importance of Dr. Leander Starr Jameson to the History of Southern Africa.

Conclusion:

The Jameson Raid has revealed that Anglo-Boer conflicts had reached the peak and that it would not be long for war to break up. We have learnt how Politicians use different tricks to fulfil their interests. As observed, after the Jameson Raid, Anglo-Boer relations became worse day after day. Next we shall consider Anglo-Boer War II.

TOPIC: ANGLO-BOER CONFLICTS/WARS

SUB-TOPIC: ANGLO-BOER WAR II

SENIOR FOUR 2020

LESSON 3: Anglo-Boer war II.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

- i) explain the causes of Anglo-Boer war II.
- ii) outline the course of Anglo-Boer war II.
- iii) identify the effects of Anglo-Boer war II.

You will need: textbooks, atlas, pen, pencil, eraser, notebook, and computer with internet

Instructions

- i) Use other books and internet, if you have access.
- ii) Consult family members and other people you interact with who have knowledge of this History.
- iii) Please do the tasks and activities given in the Lesson.

Introduction

Now that we have studied about Anglo-Boer war I and the Jameson Raid Humiliation, it is important to look at Anglo Boer war II.

ANGLO-BOER WAR II, 11TH OCTOBER 1899-2ND MAY 1902

The Jameson Raid Fiasco worsened the Anglo-Boer relations. The two parties started preparing for war and in 1899, they went into combat. It is important to observe that Anglo-Boer war II was the climax of accumulated discontent between the two white groups. It is therefore important to explore the causes.

The Causes of the War

- Discovery and exploitation of Minerals which bred conflicts for political and economic dominance. In this case, the discovery of Gold at the Witwatersrand in 1886 made the scramble for resources sharper. The British appetite for the control of the whole region was wetted the more. On the other hand, the Boers also became more confident and determined to maintain the integrity of their states. Following the discovery, they had the resources to buy modern weapons and to sustain war.
- British desire to avenge Boer defeat of 1880-1881 during Anglo Boer War I. This partly explains why even when Kruger offered alternatives for conflict resolution, the British were more in for war.
- Committed Boer nationalists like Paul Kruger who could not Just compromise Boer interests made war inevitable because they stood firm against British interests. Kruger was a persuasive speech maker, which made many Boers gather to listen to him. This aroused Boer nationalism more than ever before. This partly explains why he was elected president for four consecutive terms: first in 1883, 1888, 1893 and 1898.
- The hostility of the Cape, which was interested in controlling Transvaal by annexing the land around it. The aim was to cut off the republic from the outside world and have its destiny under the control of the Cape. The British with Rhodes at the forefront managed to reach

Maputo which was in the hands of the Portuguese. It is alleged that the British tried to buy it but the Germans dissuaded the Portuguese from selling it. This meant that Transvaal could still act independently.

- The Uitlander Question worsened the Anglo-Boer relations. The population of the Uitlanders was then more than half of the Transvaal population.

They demanded for fair treatment and political rights. It is alleged that the Boers in Transvaal did not treat the Uitlanders fairly. This gave the British an excuse to interfere into the affairs of the republic. The majority of the Uitlanders are said to have been of British origin. The latter therefore backed the demands of the Uitlanders.

In 1890, Kruger decided that for Uitlanders to qualify to vote in the presidential election, they had to have lived in Transvaal for 14 years. Besides, they had to be naturalized citizens.

However, in order to avoid a crisis, Kruger established a second chamber of parliament. For this one; Uitlanders could vote or be voted for after staying in the republic for only 2 years. But every resolution of the second chamber had to first be approved by the first one.

When the problem of the Uitlanders became pronounced, the British decided to use the situation to interfere into Transvaal's affairs and eventually annex the republic.

Cecil Rhodes and Jameson planned that on 28th December 1895, the Uitlanders would rise in rebellion against Transvaal. The government would be forced to call in the police and the army to overcome the rebellion. The Cape would then be forced to intervene under the pretext of restoring order and then annex the Transvaal republic.

In order to ensure that the mission succeeds, Rhodes established a standby army under the command of Jameson. It was the one to intervene into the affairs of Transvaal following the outbreak of the Uitlander rebellion.

The plan did not work out because the Uitlanders decided not to revolt, at the last hour. Jameson whose plans were too advanced decided to invade the republic. However, Transvaal proved smarter. Jameson's force was surrounded and forced to surrender within only five days of the attack. This came to be referred to as: the Abortive Jameson Raid or the Jameson Raid Fiasco.

- The Jameson Raid Fiasco worsened the Anglo-Boer relations. The Boers became more suspicious of British intentions. Transvaal and Orange Free State therefore agreed to fight together in case of any future attack on any of them by the British.
- The success of Transvaal also gave the Boers a new lease of confidence. They felt capable of overcoming future British aggression.
- Besides, the defeat of the British helped Kruger to recapture the confidence of the electorate. He therefore secured a fourth term in office. The Boers felt that given the determined British aggression, it was Kruger who was capable of defending them.
- On the other hand, the British felt humiliated and became determined to fight the Boers at some future date in order to recapture the lost glory. It should be remembered that this was the second time the Boers were humiliating the British. The first was in 1881 when the Boers defeated them in Anglo-Boer War I.
- The Anglo-Boer relations were soiled further by the Congratulatory Telegram sent to Kruger by Kaiser William II of Germany. The Boers

were inspired the more to stand firm against the British. Some even thought that in case of a future attack from the British, Germany would help them. The British on their part became more furious and determined to find ways of recapturing lost glory.

- The Transvaal republic reacted also by mobilising her troops and purchasing more weapons in preparation for future attacks. This increased Britain's fears. The latter became convinced that Kruger wanted to control the whole of South Africa at the expense of Britain. The relations between the two parties became increasingly bitter.
- The appointment of Alfred Milner as British high commissioner to the cape also added insult to injury. The latter was an arch British imperialist. He believed in the British civilizing mission and was not willing to listen to the Boer point of view. He openly expressed suspicion and hatred for the Boers. The Boers became convinced that war was inevitable.
- The president of the cape colony was one of the few that still believed in a peaceful solution. He accordingly arranged a meeting between Kruger and Milner at Bloemfontein in May 1899. The meeting was fruitless. From then onwards, events moved closer towards war.
- The British concentrated troops on the Transvaal boarder. Transvaal tried to make a number of offers aimed at improving the conditions of the Uitlanders but Milner ignored them. As a result, the Boers became fed up with the whole situation.
- As a result, on 9th October 1899 Kruger issued a 48-hour ultimatum to the British to withdraw their forces from the Transvaal boarder and settle the matter amicably. As expected, the British did not comply. On 11th October 1899 therefore, war broke out between the Boers and the British.

Course

When the war broke out, the Orange Free State rallied behind Transvaal against the British. The Boers were successful in the initial stages of the war. However, they soon lost the offensive and turned defensive. This was a great blunder on their part. This limited defeat of the British was a result of a succession of blunders committed by their commander.

The tide of the war changed in favour of the British in January 1900 when Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener became commander and 2nd in command respectively. The Boers were attacked from different corners and by May 1900 both Transvaal and Orange Free State had been overrun. In May and September, Roberts announced the British annexation of Transvaal and Orange Free State respectively.

Kruger fled via Maputo to Europe to seek assistance. Roberts renamed the former republics as the Transvaal and Orange River colonies

The Boers did not, surrender. Their leaders; de Wet, de la Rey, Hertzog, Botha and Smuts met to design a new strategy, De Wet was named supreme commander. By the beginning of 1901, the Boers were once again on the offensive. In the Cape, the Boers were rising everywhere. They also proved a match to the British military machine

The British had not expected such a challenge. They were relaxed and some were already celebrating victory. They became so desperate that they turned to brutal methods of fighting like the scotched

earth policy. It is estimated that about 30,000 farms were destroyed. About 20 villages are also said to have been burnt. Besides, in Transvaal and Orange River colonies, Boer civilians including women and children were killed because they constituted part of the enemy camp.

These \did not scare the Boers into submission. They also decided to change strategy. They turned to guerrillawarfare. They destroyed industries, railways and other installations. The British therefore came to realise that the Boer spirit of resistance could not be easily broken. They started thinking of the need to sign an armistice with the Boers.

As it was, negotiations started between the two on how to end the war. This paved way for the Vereeniging peace treaty of 31st May 1902.

THE VEREENINGING PEACE TREATY 31ST MAY 1902

It was the treaty signed to end the second Anglo Boer war. Its terms were:

- Transvaal and Orange Free State lost their independence. They came to be referred to as Transvaal Colony and Orange River Colony.
- Self-government was promised to the colonies as soon as circumstances would allow.
- Representative institutions were established in both colonies to prepare for self-governance.
- About 3 million pounds was given to the Boers as compensation for the losses incurred during the war.
- Dutch and English were given to be used in the former republics
- A police force was put in place under the command of Burden Powell to disarm and punish the Africans who had acquired arms during the fighting.
- The Boers were allowed to retain their arms in order to defend themselves against the Africans

Effects of Anglo -Boer war II

- Destruction of property and loss of lives. It is said that about 30,000 farm steads and 20 villages were destroyed by the British when they desperately turned to the use of the scorched earth policy. The Boers also destroyed industries, railway lines and telegraph wires. Besides, about 20, 000 people are estimated to have been killed while other died due to harsh conditions in the reserves.
- he Boers lost their independent for some years to the British, Transvaal and Orange Free State became British colonies up to 1907 when they regained self-government.
- The war convinced the whites in South Africa that they needed to unite and put up a common stand against the Africans if they were to survive. It was because of this realization that the Boers were not treated as enemies during the peace agreement of 1902. Gradually the two white parties sank their differences. This therefore marked the beginning of closer unity which was accomplished in 1910.
- The Boer civilians totalling over 120,000 and over 100,000 Africans suffered under harsh conditions in the reserve which were established by the British during the war. This was a result of malnutrition and related diseases. Over 20,000 people lost their lives in the reserves. Those in addition to others who died in the battle field greatly reduced the population of the Boers and Africans.
- The Boers received a generous compensation of 3,000,000 pounds to repair their economies. This was a unique phenomenon in the history of wars. But the British action helped to mend the Anglo Boer relations.

- Unfortunately, the Africans who didn't participate in the war but had a lot of their property destroyed didn't receive any compensation.
- There was a general economic slump in Boer republics. This was because economic activities were disrupted during the course of the war.
- Interestingly Natal and the Cape benefited during the war because of the presence of thousands of British troops that spent larger sums of money. Besides since the two were not the major battle field, they supplied the requirements of those in the battle field.
- The Boers remained politically dominant while the Uitlanders remained economically superior. The Africans continued to be regarded as hewers of wood and drawers of water.
- There was a steady decline in British influence in the region. The British also lost the initial position as protectors of African interests. It was also agreed by the whites to have monopoly in deciding the affairs of the society. In that way the affairs of the Africans were under direct white influence. Discrimination gradually penetrated South Africa and thereby laying foundation for apartheid.
- English and Dutch were recognised as official languages. This was a triumph for the Boers because they had fought for it for a long time. The British also gave in to many other Boer demands. This therefore contributed immensely to the growth of Afrikaner/ Boer nationalism.
- A police force under Burden Powell was established in order to disarm the Africans who had acquired guns during the war. Those were also supposed to be punished. This fulfils the famous adage that when two elephants fight it is the grass that suffers.

Activity:

- Describe the ways in which Anglo-Boer War II was Unique from other Wars.
- Outline the terms of the Vereeniging Peace Treaty of 31st May 1902.
- Who benefited most from the Vereeniging Peace treaty of 31st May 1902?

TOPIC: THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN UNION IN 1910

LESSON 4: the formation of the South African Union in 1910 Learning

Outcomes

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

- explain the factors that contributed to the formation of the South African Union in 1910.
- outline the difficulties encountered in the negotiations for the formation of the South African Union.
- identify the effects of the formation of the South African Union. **You will need:** textbooks, atlas, pen, pencil, eraser, notebook, and computer with internet

Instructions

- Use a Learner's History Handbook for S3.
- Use other books and internet, if you have access.

- iii) Consult family members and other people you interact with who have knowledge of this History. iv) Please do the tasks and activities given in the lesson.

INTRODUCTION

Although the British and Boers were involved in conflicts and at times Wars over the control of South Africa for close to a century, by the end of the 19th Century they had realised the need to minimise their differences in order to survive in the region. This explains why the Vereeniging peace treaty was designed to bring about reconciliation between the Boers and the British. This lesson focuses on the establishment of the South African union in 1910.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN UNION

After the second Anglo Boer war, events moved faster towards the formation of the South African Union. The latter was the state formed as a result of the amalgamation of the two former Boer colonies of Transvaal and Orange Free State and the former British colonies of Natal and the Cape. The unification was made possible because of the following factors:

1. The Vereeniging Peace Treaty of 1902

The treaty helped to minimise hostilities between the British and the Boers. The Boers, though generally defeated in the battlefield were treated with great humility and generosity by the British. The British for Example gave the Boers 3,000,000 GB pounds to help them in rehabilitating their economies. The Boers were also promised development loans. Besides, much of what the Boers had been fighting for was allowed by the British. For example, the British agreed that the politics in South Africa be determined by the whites. Secondly the Dutch language was recognised as an official language alongside English. These and other friendly gestures of the British towards the Boers greatly improved relations between the two groups and therefore formed the basis for unification.

2. Reaction of the Boers to Milner's Education Programme.

In 1902 the two former Boer republics were confirmed as British colonies by the Vereeniging Peace Settlement. The British High Commissioner, Alfred Milner saw this as an opportunity to destroy Afrikaner identity. He tried to do this through his education program. He ordered mass education for Afrikaners in government schools where English was the medium of instruction.

The reaction of the Afrikaners to Milner's education programme was negative. They realised that it was intended to kill Boer nationalism. Therefore, they established their own schools. These schools made the Boers more united than ever before. The divisions among the Boers who surrendered before the end of the war (Hands Uppers) and those who fought to its conclusion (Bitter Enders) were brought to an end. This in turn consolidated the Boers who managed to dominate South Africa in the subsequent years.

3. There was **closer economic cooperation among the South African states** after the second Anglo Boer war. This was made possible because the four states of South Africa were all under the British. The latter established a customs union of the states between 1903 and 1906. By 1903 there was already a common tariff against those outside the four states. Besides, there was a decrease in the misunderstandings of the different railway authorities. The railways of Transvaal and Orange River colony were put under one authority. An agreement was also signed between the Cape and Natal Railway authorities in 1903. The advantages derived from this customs union made the South African Whites realise the importance of political unification.
4. The **re-establishment of self-governance in Transvaal and Orange River colonies.** 1906 they allowed the Transvaal and 1907 the Orange River colonies to become self-governing again.

This was directly followed by Afrikaner dominance in the three states i.e. the Cape, Transvaal, and Orange Free State. The elections held in these three states were won by the Boers. In the Cape the Afrikaner Bond Party, won elections. In the Orange Free State, it was Oranjerie Unie and in the Transvaal it was the HeltVolks Party (Peoples' Party).

5. South African unity was also made possible by the replacement of Afrikaner hardliners like the Kruger by the more liberal Afrikaners like Botha and Smuts. These liberal Afrikaners had started to discuss the possibility of forming a unitary government in the region. On the part of the British, hardliners like Rhodes had left the political stage. Milner was no longer an influential figure either. This therefore created an enabling environment for the two parties to discuss the formalities of making a unitary government.
6. The idea was given attention earlier than it would because of the increasing threat of the Africans. The last quarter of the 19th century and early years of the 20th century witnessed a number of rebellions against European colonialism, e.g. the B.S.A. Co. fought the Matabele in 1893 and later in 1896 in the Chimulenga revolt. In 1904 there was the Nama- Herero rebellion against the Germans. In 1906, the Zulu rose against the Whites in what is popularly known as the Bambatha rebellion. These resistances made the Whites panic and resolved to sink their differences in order to deal with the Africans collectively.
7. What helped the Europeans however was an initiative from the new British High Commissioner to the cape, Lord Selbourne. In 1907 he issued the famous Selbourne Memorandum in which he clearly spelt out the advantages of establishing one government by the Europeans in South Africa. He argued that the Europeans would be thrown out if they did not sink their differences.

Selbourne's effort bore fruits between 1908 and 1909 when the National Convention for Whites in South Africa discussed guidelines for the amalgamation of the four states, i.e. the Cape, Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal. The four finally agreed to form one government (country).

However, there were some issues that presented difficulty during the negotiations. Some of these were to affect the history of the Union. These included:

1. Unitary versus Federal government. The British wanted a federation but the Boers wanted a unitary government that would not easily be manipulated by the British imperial government. It was finally agreed that a Union be established.
2. The question of the location of the capital. Each state wanted its capital to be the overall capital city. Eventually three capitals were chosen i.e. Cape Town, as the legislative capital, Pretoria as the administrative capital and Bloemfontein as the legal capital where the courts of appeal were to meet.
3. The question of the Franchise. Some whites favoured what they called a civilised Franchise. In this both the Whites and non-Whites would have the vote. Support for this view came from the Cape. Unfortunately, the other three opposed the granting of the Africans voting rights. It was finally resolved that non-Whites in the Cape would be allowed to vote but not to stand for any election. Those outside the Cape were not to be allowed to vote or to stand for election.
4. The language question - It was agreed that English and Dutch have equal status as national languages.

The last two provisions were referred to as the entrenched clauses. They could not be changed without a two-thirds majority of the Senate and National Assembly sitting together.

The parliament was composed of two chambers i.e. the Senate and the National Assembly. The former was to have 40 members and was to last for ten years. The latter was to have 121 members (later increased to 150) and was to last for four years. It was this union parliament that was put in

charge of the 4 colonies that were from then onwards to be provinces of the new South African State.

5. The Boers also made the British to agree that the rural areas be given more representatives in the National Assembly than the urban areas. The rural areas were dominated by mostly Boers and the towns by the British. This partly explains why the Boers dominated South African politics from the inception of the Union government in 1910 to 1994, when multiracial rule was granted to the people of South Africa.
6. On the question of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, there were sentiments among the members that they become constituent parts of the union. Others even wanted Southern Rhodesia to be part of the Union. However, there was a lot of opposition from those colonies. It was therefore agreed that their inclusion be postponed until such a time when it would be deemed necessary. Besides, there was a clause that the people in those four colonies would first be consulted before being made part of the Union. This played a big role saving the former High Commission territories and southern Rhodesia from being made part of the Union.

The Africans in South Africa and a few liberal whites like Shreiner and Sprigg were disheartened by the way the Whites had decided to exclude Africans from South African politics. As a result they went to London to protest the terms of the Act of Union.

However, the British government was more interested in pacifying South Africa and ensuring that it was not influenced by another power like Germany. Therefore, the British government passed the Act of Union. On 31st May 1910 the Act of Union became operational with Luis Botha as the first Prime Minister.

The Significance of the South African Act of Union

1. The consolidation of colonial power in South Africa
 - The British and Boers who had conflicted for almost a century agreed to have a common policy towards the Africans.
2. The nature of the Act of Union gave the Boers a chance to dominate South African politics. This was because it was agreed that the rural areas be given more representation in parliament than the urban areas. The Boers who were the rural dwellers used the opportunity to dominate South African politics.
3. The Act of Union began the process for the institutionalisation of apartheid in South Africa. All Whites agreed to work together against the Africans. The Africans could not influence the trend of events because they had no vote. As time went by, therefore, the policy of separatism was systematically institutionalised e.g. by the 1911 Mines and Works Act, the Africans were not allowed to take on skilled employment. In 1913, by the Native Land Act the Africans were to have only 13% of the total land in South Africa; yet they constituted over 80% of the population.

The Africans were also deprived of most of the modern amenities like good roads, railways, hotels, hospitals, schools, access to radio and television, etc. it was difficult for them to make a united stand against the union government.

African aspirations were completely suppressed. This aroused African political consciousness right from the time of the negotiations for the establishment of the Union. Different groups were opposed to the unfair constitution, i.e. the Indians, Africans and White sympathizers. These groups sent

representatives to London to dissuade the government from passing of the Act. They did not get a pleasing response. The Africans reacted by forming the African Native National Congress (ANNC) later African National Congress (ANC) in 1912.

South Africa became economically and politically dominant in the region she had a large internal market that enabled her to prosper more than any other African country.

The dominance of South Africa over her neighbours became pronounced. Neighbours like Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana and Southern Rhodesia took advantage of South Africa's prosperity to export labour and commodities, e.g. Bechuanaland produced meat for the Union. The dominance of South Africa made it difficult for the neighbouring countries to join the crusade against her in the later years.

Activity:

- i) Explain what is meant by South African Union.
- ii) Outline the ways in which the Vereeniging Peace treaty of 1902 contributed to the establishment of the South African Union.
- iii) Identify the ways in which the 1909 Act of Union prepared room for the Boers to dominate South Africa.

Conclusion: We have observed that the Boers and British decided to reach a compromise in order to have common stand against the Africans. They realized that if they remained divided, the Africans would throw them out. The formation of the Union continued to shape the History of the region. In the next Lesson we shall make a shift to South West Africa so that we develop a proper linkage with South Africa.

TOPIC: THE GEOGRAPHY AND PEOPLE OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

SENIOR FOUR 2020

LESSON 5: the People of South West Africa before the establishment of Colonial rule Learning Outcomes

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

- i) identify the People of South West Africa before the establishment of Colonial rule.
- ii) describe relationships of the people of South West before the advent of colonial rule.
- iii) outline the factors for the establishment of German Colonial rule over South West Africa. You will need:

textbooks, atlas, pen, pencil, eraser, notebook, and computer with internet **Instructions:**

- i) Use a Learner's History Hand Book for S4
- ii) Use other books and internet, if you have access
- iii) Consult family members and other people you interact with who have knowledge of this History.
- iv) Please do the tasks and activities given in the Lesson.

INTRODUCTION

In this lesson we consider the people of South West Africa before the advent of colonial rule. We further go on to identify the Germany occupation of South West Africa in 1884. This will provide background for the lessons to follow. Therefore, we should be very attentive.

THE PEOPLE OF SOUTHWEST AFRICA BEFORE THE ADVENT OF THE WHITES

In southwest Africa, as in South Africa, there were three main groups of people before the advent of the whites. These were; the san (Bushmen), Khoikhoi (Hottentots) and the Bantu.

THE SAN

These were the most rudimentary community, and are assumed to have been the earliest inhabitants of not only Southwest Africa, but Botswana and South Africa as well. They were hunters and gatherers. They also lived a nomadic life. Their general life style was like that of the San of South Africa that we referred to earlier.

THE KHOIKHOI

These included the Nama and Damara (Bergdama or Berg Damara). The Nama are said to have established themselves around the Orange River on the Namibia, South Africa border about 2000 years ago. They were herders as well as hunters and gatherers. They mostly reared goats and sheep.

During the 9th century, the Damara another khoisan speaking group are said to have moved into South West Africa. They also occupied part of the central region in what came to be known as Damaraland. These were hunters and gatherers. They were also good at Iron and copper smelting.

THE BANTU

These included the Ovambo, Kavango and Herero. The first two occupied the northern part of the country. These were cultivators, herders, as well as fishermen. Besides, they carried out hunting and gathering. They were also metal workers, producing knives, agricultural implements, spearheads, among others. They were the most settled people in South West Africa. Since the land further south was not suitable for them, they did not venture into it. This helped them not to antagonize with the Nama and the Herero.

The Herero were pastoralists. These cattle keeping nomads are said to have moved into Kaokland and Damaraland during the 17th century. They displaced some of the San and Damara from their land. Besides, they inevitably found themselves in constant conflict with the Nama as they competed for water and pasture for their animals. The conflicts were to escalate in the 19th century making it easy for the Germans to colonise the country.

THE OORLANS/ORLAMS

These were a combination of white farmers, mostly of Dutch origin. They also included coloureds and some KhoiKhoi who had been influenced by the Boers like the witboois, Amraals, Bersheba and Bethani. They pushed into Namaqualand during the 19th century. They largely spoke Afrikaans. They had guns and horses and therefore quickly asserted themselves. Their military superiority enabled them to take control of the best grazing lands. In the 1830s, their leader Jonker Afrikaner

and the Nama chief Oaseb reached an agreement whereby the Oorlan would protect Namaqualand from the Herero. Jonker Afrikaner was therefore accepted as the overlord. He established himself at what is today Windhoek. He received tributes from the Nama. The Oorlans inevitably clashed with the Herero who were also pushing into Damara land. They eventually overcame the Herero because of their military superiority. The latter were forced to pay cattle tribute.

THE REHOBOTHERS

These were also referred to as Bastards. They were coloureds – descendants of Boer men and African Women. They were Afrikaans speaking and Calvinists. They considered themselves more “white” than “black” They settled in central Namibia around 1868 and founded the city known as Rehoboth from which they derived their name.

THE COLONISATION OF SOUTHWEST AFRICA

The colonisation of southwest Africa was effected in 1884 by the Germans. However, this was only a climax of cumulative European influence, which started way back in the 15th century. European influence started in 1485 when the first Portuguese traveller Diego Cao, an explorer, stopped on the coast of South West Africa and raised a limestone cross there. He was later followed by Bartholomew Diaz who named the present Walvis Bay and Luderitz, Angra Pequena while on his way to the Cape of Good Hope. The Portuguese did not venture into the interior.

In 1793, the Dutch established control over Walvis Bay because of its good natural harbour. The British took over Walvis Bay in 1797. However, control remained unofficial until 1878 when the Bay was annexed to the Cape colony in order to forestall German ambitions in the area. This provoked more manipulations on either side of the Germans and the British as each party wanted the Bay. As such, Walvis Bay became the high way for the colonization of South West Africa.

Christian Missionaries started getting involved in South West Africa at the dawn of the 19th century. The London Missionary Society (LMS) moved into Namibia around 1805. The town of Bethanie was founded in 1811 by LMS. A church, that still stands today as the oldest building in the country, was built at Bethanie.

German Missionaries are also said to have moved in. They established stations at Windhoek and Okahandja. Many of these operated under the Rhenish Missionary Society. It is said that in 1865, the Rhenish Missionary Society took over all stations of the London Missionary Society and the Methodists. As time went by, the missionaries found it unsafe to operate from the area due to the increasing conflicts between the Nama and Herero. They therefore sought European protection hence paving way for colonization.

As noted above, the Nama and Herero conflicts contributed to the colonisation of Namibia. When Jonker Afrikaner offered assistance to the Nama, the latter subjected the Herero for some time. However, the Herero also benefited from supplies offered by Hugo Hahn, a German missionary. In 1864, he established control over Otjimbingwe. This put the Herero in position to challenge the Nama.

The Herero also benefited from the help of an English trader and traveler called Anderson. He not only offered weapons but was appointed commander in chief of the armed forces. Two other English traders namely; Frederick Green and Haybittel also offered assistance to the Herero. The latter were therefore able to defeat Jonker Afrikaner’s forces.

Meanwhile, the raids between the two communities became more pronounced. The traders and missionaries not only lost their property, but also lived in uncertainty. In 1868, Anderson's shop was raided and ransacked by the Nama. In the same raid, some property of the Rhenish Mission was taken. This forced the missionaries to call for protection first from the Cape and then later from the Germans.

The change of attitude of the Germany Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck towards colonial acquisition contributed to the colonization of southwest Africa. Earlier Bismarck had remarked that colonies were not worth the bones of a single German soldier. However, partly influenced by the growing imperialist class and partly by the need to play his enemies against one another or for diplomatic considerations, he joined the crusade for colonial acquisition. It is said that in 1880, following the demands by the German nationals for protection, he called upon the British to do the needful. The British were reluctant. This paved way for the establishment of German rule over South West Africa.

The colonization of southwest Africa was partly facilitated by the signing of treaties with local chiefs. For example, in 1883, a treaty was signed between H.M. Vogelsang, an agent of the Bremen Merchants and a local chief Joseph Fredericks. This made the Germans to secure control of the coastal land from the Orange river 260 south. In addition, there was the purchase of Angra Pequena from the Nama chief Fredericks in 1883 by Adolf Luderitz. He renamed it Luderitz. It was Luderitz who advised the German Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck to take over the area before the British did. Bismarck responded in 1884.

The occupation of South West Africa was also facilitated by Kamaherero the leader of the Herero. He was disturbed by the confusion caused by the conflicts with the Nama on one hand and with the Europeans on the other. He therefore called upon the Cape to establish a protectorate. The governor sent Palgrave to assess the situation and make recommendations. Palgrave recommended the establishment of British control over southwest Africa. However, the British took no step to fulfill the recommendation. The desperate Kamaherero then called upon the Germans who responded positively in 1884.

Summary of the factors for the colonization of South West Africa

- Reports of earlier travellers, mostly Portuguese
- General factors for the scramble and partition of Africa; Need for raw materials for European Industries, need for markets of European manufactured goods, need to settle surplus population, need to search for employment
- Discovery of minerals in South Africa
- Bismarck's change of attitude towards acquisition of colonies
- Signing of treaties
- Purchase of Luderitz
- Role of Christian missionaries
- Conflicts between the Nama and Herero
- Invitation of colonialists by Kamaherero

CONSOLIDATION OF GERMAN RULE OVER SOUTH WEST AFRICA UPTO 1902

The Germans used the following methods to consolidate their rule over south West Africa:

- 1. Signing treaties with the Local Chiefs.** In 1885, the Germans signed a treaty with the Herero. This served to confirm the establishment of German rule over the Herero. However, in 1888

Kamahererero realized that he had given up his powers and therefore tried to resist. He even threatened to kill the Germans if they did not quit his territory. However, when he realized that they were militarily stronger, he settled down for another treaty in 1890 by which he suspended his call for Germans to leave Hereroland.

In addition, the Germans were able to force the Nama who had spent some time in opposition to sign a treaty recognizing German rule in 1894. By this treaty, Hendrick Witbooi, the Nama chief was left with his weapons and powers over his people. He remained an ally of the Germans until October 1904 when he rose against them.

2. Threat or use of Force

Threat of force was used against Herero when they tried to turn against German colonial rule in 1888. Outright force was used against the Nama who were attacked in 1890. They attacked again in 1893 killing about 150 men, women and children. The HornKranz Massacre embittered Witbooi and other chiefs. This made the job of pacification difficult Witbooi retreated to Naukluftmountains. The Germans followed him there and after fruitless resistance, he surrendered. A treaty of protection was signed in 1894.

Force was also used in 1896 against the Herero when they objected to new boundary arrangements. Nikodemus was captured, tried and killed.

- 3. Denying Nikodemus opportunity to succeed his father.** In 1890, Kamahererero died. He had left a will appointing Nikodemus his heir. However, the Germans realized that Nikodemus was independent minded and could not be easily manipulated. The colonialists instead supported another son Samuel Maherero to take over. This split the Herero. His matter was not settled until 1896 when they found cause to kill Nikodemus. By making Samuel to succeed his father, they got themselves an ally through whom to further their interests for some time.
- 4. Using one group against another.** This divide and rule policy helped the Germans to consolidate their rule over Namibia. On many occasions the Nama and Herero were used against each other and against other registers. It is said for example that between 1894 and 1904, the Nama fought alongside the Germans against fellow Africans for about ten times. This also explains the failure of the Nama and Herero to fight together against the Germans in 1904. Each group fought separately hence gifting the Germans with victory.

5. Land Alienation

The Germans took away the limited arable land from the local people and pushed a number of them into reserves. In 1895 for example, Samuel Maherero was forced to agree to a new boundary between Hereroland and land available for whites. The Germans seized the cattle grazing on what they regarded as their part provoking hostility. This gave them opportunity to eliminate Nikodemus and other Herero that were still giving them problems.

6. Encouraging more white settlers to settle into southwest Africa.

This strategy helped the Germans to gradually consolidate their stay in southwest Africa. It is said that by 1890 there were less than 150 whites in southwest Africa, but by 1903 the number had risen to 3700. By 1910 it was estimated at 13,000.

7. Forced Labour

This was used as a strategy to reduce the costs of production. It was used in the mines and plantations mostly. It was difficult to distinguish forced labour from slavery. This was raw material for discontent.

8. Heavy taxation

The Africans were taxed heavily as the Germans tried to ensure that the colony becomes self-reliant. This indeed helped them to reduce the costs of running the colony. It also served to make Africans poor and therefore easy to manage. Africans were impoverished partly because they gradually lost their stock of animals through using it to pay taxes.

9. The trust system in trade also made the people of southwest Africa to depend on the Germans. The German traders gave commodities to the Africans who paid later after selling. This made the Africans permanently indebted and therefore subservient
10. **10. Boundary agreements with the Portuguese and the British.** In 1886 the Portuguese and Germans signed an agreement that defined the boundary between Angola and Southwest Africa.

In 1890, the British and Germans agreed to the boundary between southwest African and Bechuanaland. The British also agreed to give up the Caprivi strip to give the Germans access to the Zambezi river in return for concessions elsewhere. These boundary agreements helped to avoid conflicts with other European powers over Southwest Africa. It therefore, helped the Germans to consolidate themselves.

Activity:

- i) Outline the methods used by the Germans to acquire South West Africa in 1884.
- ii) Identify the methods used by the Germans to consolidate their rule over South West Africa up to 1902.
- iii) How did the people of South West Africa respond to the imposition of German Colonial rule?

Conclusion

As in most parts on the continent, the people of South West Africa inevitably lost their independence. The Germans used different methods to acquire and retain South West Africa. These steadily resulted into discontent that bred rebellion in 1904. We shall cover this in our next lesson.

TOPIC: AFRICAN REACTION TO COLONIAL RULE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

SUBTOPIC: NAMA-HERERO REBELLION, 1904-1909

LESSON 6: Causes of the Nama-Herero rebellion of 1904-1909

LEARNING OUTCOMES

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- i) identify the Causes of the Nama-Herero rebellion of 1904-1909.
- ii) describe the Course of the Nama-Herero rebellion.
- iii) explain the effects of the Nama Herero rebellion.

You will need:

textbooks, atlas, pen, pencil, eraser, notebook, and computer with internet **Instructions:**

- i) Use a Learner's History Hand Book for S4
- ii) Use other books and internet, if you have access
- iii) Consult family members and other people you interact with who have knowledge of this History. iv) Please do the tasks and activities given in the Lesson.

INTRODUCTION

After the establishment of colonial rule in South West Africa, there was growing discontent arising out of the policies of the colonial administrators. As a result in many colonial dependencies there arose secondary resistance. In this Lesson we explore the Nama-Herero rebellion as a representative case of Secondary resistance in Southern Africa.

THE NAMA-HERERE REBELLION

This was an uprising of the Herero in January 1904 and of the Nama from October 1904 against German Colonial rule in South West Africa.

CAUSES

1. Loss of land. The Germans as other colonialists elsewhere encouraged white settlement in the area. Suitable land was not readily available, but the Europeans took the little there was and pushed Africans into reserves. The conditions in the reserves were so bad that the Africans decided to rise in rebellion.
2. The Rinderpest Epidemic of 1897. This cattle plague killed a large number of cattle belonging to the Herero. This forced the Herero to start selling their land to the Germans. The loss of land and animals put the Herero in a desperate situation and as the Germans increased in number, the Africans were increasingly pushed into reserves. This forced them to rise against administration.
3. Unfair labour policies and conditions. After losing their animals and land the Africans were left with one alternative, that is: 'Selling their labour to the Germans', they worked on German farms, the few copper mines and on railway constructions. These workers were not only paid low wages but mistreated too. This inevitably forced them to rise against German rule.
4. Taxation was also introduced in order to make colony self-financing. Taxes were meant to force the Africans into providing cheaper labour and to pay administrative and other government expenses. The Africans whose wages were very low were at times forced to give in animals as taxes.
5. The 1903 credit ordinance also contributed to the occurrence of the Nama-Herero rebellion. The Africans had for a long time traded with the Germans and some had a lot of debts to pay because they got goods on credit. The credit ordinance of 1903 ruled that the traders had to get all their money paid. The Africans who had no major source of income were forced to give in their remaining animals to the extent of paying a cow for a pound in debt. This unfortunate situation inevitably forced the Herero to rise in January 1904.
6. There was also a religious element especially on the part of the Nama. There was prophet Sturman among the Nama who was one of the leaders of an independent church in the region. He mobilized the Nama to rise against German colonial rule in October 1904.

7. The German desire to disarm the Nama. The Germans after realizing the headache which had been given to them by the Herero, decided to disarm the Nama. Witbooi was not willing to compromise his arms and the little independence he still enjoyed. Therefore, in Oct 1904 he decided to rise against the Germans.
8. Desire to recapture their lost independence. The independence which had been enjoyed by these groups had been eroded by the colonialists. The Nama and Herero rose to demand its restoration.

THE RISING

The Herero rising started in January 1904 when the enraged Herero attacked and killed about 153 Germans. They also destroyed railways, telegraphs wire and other property. The Germans were caught unprepared and therefore suffered at the hands of the Herero. However, in June 1904 the Germans received reinforcement. Command was handed over to General Von Trotha, who passed the proclamation of extermination. In his approach he wanted to exterminate the Herero people. As it was, many of them were killed while others were driven into the Kalahari Desert where many died of starvation. Others died due to poison. It is said that Germans also poisoned some of the Oases in the Kalahari Desert.

A number of women and children were held in war camps. The conditions in the reserves were very poor. This increased the death toll. By December 1905 only about 17,000 of the original population of between 70,000 and 80,000 survived. Maherero and thousands of his followers were able to win sanctuary from the Tswana in British Bechuanaland.

The Nama's decision to rise against the Germans came in October 1904. The earlier appeal by Maherero to Witbooi for the two to fight together had landed into enemy hands. The Nama continued to collaborate with the Germans and even assisted them militarily against the Herero. They were only provoked into fighting by the Germans who attempted to disarm them. Witbooi was killed after a year of fighting. Command of the rising was taken over by Jacob Morenga. Morenga got wide support among the people of South West Africa because he was half Herero and half Nama which forced people of different ethnic origin to join him. He was experienced in guerilla war tactics. He gave Germans hard time. The latter were even forced to put a price on his head. He was killed in 1907 by a British police in Bechuanaland.

Despite this, Simon cooper a Nama carried on the resistance with the following from the Nama population up to 1909. It was then that he accepted to live outside South West Africa for a cash payment. Like the Herero, the population of the Nama was greatly reduced by the fighting. It is estimated that about 50% of the 20,000 people in Nama land in 1892 survived by 1911.

EFFECTS

1. Destruction of human life. The Nama and Herero lost more than 50 and 80 percent respectively of their pre-war population. It was regarded as one of the first and worst genocides of the colonial era.
2. Property was also destroyed as the Germans also used the scorched earth policy.
3. There was consolidation of German rule. The Germans made stricter regulations for monitoring the local population. The people of South West Africa therefore found themselves in constant monitoring by police. This made it difficult for them to rise against the Germans until when the Germans lost the territory to South Africa.

4. The Nama and Herero lost more land. Those who had retained land before the war had it taken away. Some were even forced to live in other parts of the colony. This greatly impoverished the Nama and Herero, a factor that forced them to live as squatters.
5. There was an increase in forced labour. The mistreatment of workers also worsened. The workers were flogged, overworked and poorly fed. Besides, they were paid a wage that would not sustain their families.
6. The Nama-Herero rising made a foundation for modern nationalism in south West Africa. The future nationalists realized that it was necessary for them to employ better organized and constitutional ways of demanding for their rather than military confrontation.
7. Germans lost South West Africa and other Colonies after World War I because of the atrocities meted against the Nama and Herero.

Activity

- i) **Give the Causes of the 1880/1881 Gun War among the Basotho.**
- ii) **Identify the effects of the Gun War.** iii) **Give the causes of the 1876 Pedi War.**
- iv) **What were the results of the Pedi War?**

Conclusion

We have seen one of the worst abuses of humanity during the colonial period. It was so bad that even other imperialists deemed it necessary to rid the Germans of Colonies.

TOPIC: AFRICAN REACTION TO COLONIAL RULE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

SUBTOPIC: THE BAMBATHA REBELLION OF 1906

LESSON 7: Causes of the Bambatha rebellion of 1906.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- i) Identify the Causes of the Bambatha rebellion of 1906.
- ii) Describe the Course of the Bambatha rebellion.
- iii) Explain the effects of the Bambatha rebellion.

You will need: textbooks, atlas, pen, pencil, eraser, notebook, and computer with

internet Instructions

- i) Use a Learner's History Hand Book for S4
- ii) Use other books and internet, if you have access

- iii) Consult family members and other people you interact with who have knowledge of this History. iv) Please do the tasks and activities given in the Lesson.

Introduction

In this lesson we consider the Bambatha rebellion, a secondary resistance among the Zulu. We learn not to take the people we lead for granted.

BAMBATHA RISING 1906

The Zulu rising of 1906 led by Bambatha a chief of an impoverished section of the Zulu, the Zondi. He used Din Zulu's name to win more supporters. The Zulu lost their independence in 1879 and in order to kill Zulu nationalism and ease colonial administration, the kingdom was divided into thirteen districts. In 1889 Din Zulu rebelled against the British. He was exiled until 1898 when he was allowed to return as one of the main chiefs of the Zulu. Earlier in 1897 the British government had handed over the administration of Zulu land to Natal. Natal's administration and its discriminatory tendencies contributed to the Bambatha uprising of 1906.

CAUSES

- The desire by the Zulu to win back their pride and independence.
- Unpopular laws passed by the Natal government against the Zulu. For instance the 1905 law requiring every male to pay poll tax in addition to the hut tax.
-

Unfortunately, it was these youths who normally worked to raise the hut tax for the heads of the families. This unfortunate situation made the Africans poorer and therefore explains the resort to fighting.

- Besides the Africans resented the segregationist tendencies of the whites. Article 8 of the Vereeniging peace settlement deprived the Africans of voting rights. The ledger commission of 1905 supported the establishment of separate white and black settlements. This sowed seed of future discontent.
- The Natal government even went further to establish laws that made the chiefs powerless. The people therefore did not have constitutional ways through which they could push their demands. This contributed to the Bambatha rebellion.
- Land alienation. Zulu land was taken by whites and many of the blacks were pushed into reserves. E.g. in 1905 2.6 million acres of land were set aside for white settlement. This was greatly opposed by the traditional chiefs and therefore provided a revolutionary situation. To make matters worse, there was an increase in rent for Zulu tenants' farmers. This made them increasingly poor.
- Harsh labour laws. There was the Isibalo (labour law) which was imposed arbitrarily on almost 1/10 of the male black population in return for food rations and small wages. Besides, the African civil servants lost touch with their chiefs. This was done deliberately by the colonialists in order to make it difficult for the chiefs to mobilize the discontented people.
- The killing of the two white policemen by the Zulu and its after math. Early in 1906 two white policemen were killed. The government arrested twelve suspected leaders

and executed them publicly. They thought that this would scare the Africans and prevent further uprising. But instead it just increased morale for resistance against the Natal government.

The Natal government on realizing that the Zulu were not moved into cowardice by the execution of the 12 men went ahead to cause more misery to the people. They confiscated their sheep, cattle and destroyed a number of Zulu homes. They also attacked those who had refused to pay tax and in addition to destroying their property flogged them. These contributed to the rise of the Zulu people against the British.

- The leadership provided by Bambatta. Bambatta the minor Zulu chief. The latter had for long detested the discriminatory tendencies of the Natal government. He had refused to pay tax and also refused to give in his men who were still armed in the hands of the government
- Using Din Zulu's name helped him to get the wider support including that of the independent church movement.
- In 1906 he abducted his successor and fled to the Nkandla mountains. From there he appealed to other Zulu chiefs to join the uprising. Among these were Signanda of the Chubea and Mehlokazulu of the Quengebe.
- There were also a lot of rumors about an impending African rising in the region. It was deliberately rumored by Bambatha's men that Din Zulu had solicited for the
- Support of neighboring societies. In addition, there were rumors that the settlers had instigated the Zulu to raise. All these made the Natal government to take the matter seriously. Bambatha was hunted and killed in June 1906. His death inspired wide spread rebellion among the people of Natal. Unfortunately, the failure of Din Zulu to give his blessing to the uprising made it to fail to win some sections into the rising. The resisters could not match the British military machinery. As a result, by August 1906 the rebellion had come to an end. Zulu
- Taxation. 1 pond per Person irrespective of creed. Wide spread government use of harsh measures including public executions in which 14 people were killed.

RESULTS OF BAMBATTA REBELLION

1. The destruction of property and human life. The Natal troops used a scorched earth policy among the Zulu. They destroyed farms, houses, and all means to resist. About thirty whites and 3000 Africans lost their lives.
2. Din Zulu was accused of causing the rebellion. In 1908 he was tried. However, he proved innocent to most of the charges but he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment for allegedly giving shelter to Bambatta and other tax evaders. He was released from prison when the union government was established. However, he was to remain outside Natal. Din Zulu's trial was given wide publicity and therefore it made him look a national hero. This helped to keep Zulu unity intact.
3. The Natal government tried to make some reforms. A bill was passed in 1908 by which Africans were to have four whites to represent their interest in the legislative council. However, even these seemingly minor reforms remained on paper. In 1909 the council of native affairs was formed. It comprised of whites. They were meant to

find out the demands of the Africans. However, this council's role was merely meant to advise the Natal government.

4. The brutal way in which the Natal government suppressed the Bambatta uprising made the Zulu to concentrate on educating their people and to find better ways of demanding for their rights. In other words, the Zulu started thinking of dialogue as the possible way in which they could win back their freedom.
5. Contributed to the decision to form the South African union.

CONCLUSION

The Bambatha rebellion left an imprint in the history of African Nationalism in South Africa.

TERM 2

TOPIC: THE RISE OF AFRIKANER DOMINANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA

LESSON 1: the rise of Afrikaner

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- i) identify who Afrikaners are.
- ii) explain the challenges faced by South Africa between 1910 and 1948.
- iii) factors for the rise of Afrikaner dominance in South Africa. **You will need:** textbooks, pen, pencil, eraser, notebook, and computer with internet

Instructions

- i) Use a Learner's History Hand Book for S4
- ii) Use other books and internet, if you have access
- iii) Consult family members and other people you interact with who have knowledge of this History.
- iv) Please do the tasks and activities given in the Lesson.

Introduction

We studied about the unification of South Africa and observed that right from its inception, the Union was bound to be dominated by the Afrikaners. This lesson clarifies on who the Afrikaners were, explains the challenges South Africa faced during 1910 and 1948. It also gives the reasons for the rise of Afrikaner domination in South Africa.

Who are the Afrikaners?

- Whites of Dutch origin who settled in South Africa from 1652 and made South Africa their home. Later South Africa was to become a dispersal point as they scattered in different parts of the World.
- The Afrikaners are also referred to as Boers (farmers).
- They were majorly the architects of Apartheid in South Africa
- They dominated South African politics between 1910 and 1994.

- A language evolved called Afrikaans (a predominantly Dutch language that is spiced with words from Indonesia, Madagascar, Malesia, Portuguese, English, and many more.)
- According to the 1911 Census, they constituted 5.2% of the total South African population.

Challenges faced by South Africa in the period 1910-1948

- Competition for political dominance between the Radicals and Moderates
- Struggle by Africans to enforce political, Social and economic changes.
Formation of African Native National Congress, Industrial and Commercial Workers Union, etc...
- World wars
- Economic depression After world war I
- Wind of Change
- Radical Afrikaners
- Overbearing influence of the British. In 1912, Britain accepted to allow the Union autonomy in dealing with her neighbours. This was detailed in the 1912 Defense Act. The extreme Boer nationalists went on to push for more freedoms.

Factors for the rise of Afrikaner Nationalism

- The Vereeniging peace treaty of 1902 which helped to create an enabling environment for Afrikaners to dominate politics as early as 1908
- Moreover, the union constitution gave the Boers room to dominate South African politics. The Boers who had been the majority during the deliberations that saw the establishment of a unitary government “smuggled” in a clause that gave the South African rural areas more representatives in the National Assembly. The British who were largely town dwellers did not benefit from this provision.
- Role of Radical Afrikaners like; J.B.M Hertzog and de Wet, Dr Malan, Dr Verwoerd, etc.
- Besides, the Boers had learnt that it was necessary for them to unite their political parties in order to deal effectively with the arrogant British. As a result, the HeltVolks Party of Transvaal, OranjeUnie of the Orange Free State and the Afrikaner Bond Party of the Cape, joined to form the South African Party. The party became so strong that a number of British decided to join it. This explains the gradual but steady increase in Afrikaner dominance of South African politics.

The British on the other hand failed to read the political barometer of the day. The progressive parties of Transvaal and the Cape took long to unite and when they did to form the Unionist Party, some of their followers decided to give their support to the South African Party. Other parties of the English speaking Whites were not absorbed either. Divisions among the British were further enhanced by the emergence of the Labour Party. This party was meant to be the platform for poor White workers to struggle for their interest. These could not join the Unionist Party because they looked at it as a party of the middle class. The British were therefore at a greater disadvantage compared to the Boers. As it was their influence in politics kept on declining.

- With the other groups in South Africa like the coloureds, Indians and Blacks their ability to influence politics was crippled by lack of a Franchise (voting rights). These coupled with disunity and poverty that characterised those groups made it difficult

for them to influence South African politics. It also explains why it took a very long time to establish majority rule in South Africa.

- Role of the Nationalist party. In 1912 conflicts between Hertzog and Botha increased. In 1913 the former was expelled from the South African Party (SAP). In 1914 Hertzog won a number of sympathizers and together they formed the Nationalist Party.
- This party campaigned for the establishment of a self-sufficient South Africa and the use of both Afrikaans and English in Schools and the public service. The new party therefore continually got support from the Boer ranks. The party preached racial segregation and a White dominated South Africa.
- The White workers' strikes of 1913 and 1. The White workers especially from Transvaal staged a strike in 1913 demanding higher pay. The government managed to dissolve the strike without bloodshed. However, nine of the ringleaders were secretly reported to the British who arrested them. The Botha government lost considerable support as a result. This incident brought the Nationalist Party and the Labour Party closer to one another and it partly explains why the two parties were able to win elections in 1924.
- The outbreak of World War I in 1914. There was controversy among the Boers. Some wanted to fight for the British, some preferred neutrality while others wanted to fight for the Germans. The government however made resolve to fight on the side of the British. The African Native National Congress also provided troops. The party hoped for support from the British after the war.
-
- After the war there was an economic slump and an outbreak of the influenza epidemic. In some areas almost a quarter of the population was lost. The mining companies were also forced to reduce the wages of the workers. The workers opposed it because the cost of living was high. The Labour Party supported the protesters and these threw their support to the Nationalist Party. It therefore appeared that the Nationalist Party was justified in opposing South Africa's involvement in World War I.
- In the subsequent years the Afrikaners were able to remove the nonWhites from the voters register in the Cape Province. This was replaced by the Native Representative Council that was to elect three white MPs to the South African parliament. But some of the Afrikaners considered this policy too slow in the establishment of their nationalism. In 1936 some of the extremist Afrikaners broke away from the Nationalist Party that had formed a coalition government with the South African Party in 1934.
- Boer organizations namely; The Broederbond(social organization that advocated the preservation of Afrikaner cultures, language) ,Ossewabrandwag(Paramilitary organization, to help the Boers to dominate politics) and Reddingdaadsbond(economic organization, help the Boers to become economically emancipated).
- The 1938 Centenary Celebrations for the blood river way. They made a mock trek which opened the memories of the suffering they went through during the Trek. This aroused Afrikaner nationalism.
- The growth of militant African nationalism scared the Boers the more so much so that they were not ready to see Moderate Smuts make changes granting Africans some rights

- The Fagan and Sauer Reports. Early in 1948 Fagan presented his report to the government. The observations of the commission that started its work in 1946 included the following:
 - a) That the idea of total segregation was impracticable.
 - b) Migrations to towns were an economic necessity that could not be reversed.
 - c) Migrant labour as a system did not need to be sustained for long.

The South Africa Party accepted the report.

The Fagan report played in the hands of Dr Malan's purified nationalist. They were to use it to decamp Smuts and his party as traitors who wanted to compromise White standards and purity.

Co-incidentally the Sauer report also came out around the same time with the Fagan report. This commission had been appointed by the Nationalist Party to make a report on the White-Black relations in South Africa. The title of the report was Total Segregation. According to the commission the Whites either had to accept integration with the Africans, a situation that would amount to suicide according to most of the Whites or to pursue the policy of Apartheid.

- Late in 1948 elections were held and the Nationalist Party used the Fagan report to de-campaign Smuts and his party. The result went in favour of the former. Smuts also acknowledged that it was the poisonous fumes of apartheid that led to his defeat. The Nationalist Party gained a clear majority and formed the first purely Afrikaner government in South Africa. The excited Malan was quoted saying:

Today South Africa belongs to us once more. For the first time since the union South Africa is our own. May God grant that it will always remain so.

The ascendancy of Dr Malan and his Nationalist Party to power was responsible for making apartheid a legal policy in South Africa.

Conclusion

The triumph of Afrikaners in the 1948 apartheid elections spelt doom for Africans. Apartheid became a policy in South Africa. The Afrikaners continued to dominate South African politics up to 1994. In the next lesson we shall study about Apartheid.

TOPIC: APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA

SUBTOPIC:

LESSON 2: TERM II 2020

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- i) explain the meaning of Apartheid. ii) outline the origins of Apartheid.
- iii) identify Some of the Apartheid Laws that were passed after 1948. **You will need:**

textbooks, atlas, pen, pencil, eraser, notebook, and computer with internet **Instructions:**

- i) Use other books and internet, if you have access. ii) Consult family members and other people you interact with who have knowledge of this History. iii) Please do the tasks and activities given in the Lesson.

Introduction

In the previous lesson we learnt about the rise of Afrikaner dominance in South Africa which witnessed the establishment of an exclusively Afrikaner government. The latter made Apartheid its official racial policy. Apartheid therefore forms the basis of our present lesson.

What is Apartheid?

Apartheid means separateness. It was the official racial policy that was used by the National Party in South Africa in the period 1948 to 1994.

It demanded that each of the different races namely; the Whites, Coloureds, and blacks, live and develop along their own lines. It was meant to preserve the interests and cultures of the different people of South Africa. However, in practice it turned out to be a denial of rights to the non-Whites in South Africa. There was mistreatment and exploitation of the majority non- Whites by the Minority Whites.

Apartheid as a policy became institutionalized in 1948 but its growth and gradual development goes back to the 19th century. The segregation tendencies went on gathering support until 1948 when an exclusively Afrikaner government was formed.

The policy was greeted with hostility not only in South Africa but the world over. By 1960 it had become the most detested policy in the world.

THE ORIGINS/FACTORS FOR THE GROWTH OF APARTHEID

- The Teachings of the Dutch reformed Church. The Calvinist preaching based on the Old Testament used Genesis 9: 21-27 concerning the story of Noah and his three sons Shem Japheth and Ham to give justification to the thinking that Whites were blessed and Blacks cursed to servitude. This kind of preaching gave foundation for Apartheid.
- The Dutch belief that whites were a superior race contributed to the birth of Apartheid. This belief coupled with other earlier developments strengthened the determination of the Boers to discriminate against the other people and mostly of non-Whites.
- The discovery and exploitation of minerals. This strengthened the resolve of the Boers not to leave South Africa and in order to remain secure; they decided to start a policy of separatism. Secondly, soon the British and the Boers realized the need to mend their relations and put up a common Stand against the non- Whites.
- The nature of the 1909 Act of Union. The Act denied Africans rights to vote and participate in politics.

- Fear of African Nationalism. The Boers were not prepared to grant Africans independence. There was demand for independence all over Africa especially after World War II. This threatened White Supremacy. Smuts had even started relaxing discrimination laws against the Africans. This forced the National Party to de-campaign Smuts on the grounds that he was putting White supremacy at risk. This paved way for apartheid.
- The Sauer Report. This was the report of the National Party which was released in 1946 which campaigned for apartheid. To the Sauer Report, the Whites had to discriminate against non-Whites in order to maintain their supremacy.
- By 1948 a number of segregationist laws had already been put in place. Many of them had been opposed by Africans but without much success. These included; The Mines and Works Act of 1911 which was a colour bar in industry; the 1913 Native Land Act which defined African reserves; The 1923 Urban Area Act that regulated non-whites in towns: The 1936 law that deprived the cape Africans the vote; among others.

SOME APARTHEID LAWS PASSED AFTER 1948

From 1948, there was a reversal of Smut's policies which had been tailored towards the improvement of the conditions of non-whites. Some of the apartheid legislations between 1948 and 1960 included;

- The Immorality Act of 1950. This was meant to redefine and enforce the Immorality Act of 1927 and the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act of 1949. The 1927 act only forbade sexual relations across races outside marriage. This could not safe guard racial purity. Therefore the 1949 and 1950 laws were introduced. These were meant to insure against sexual relations and marriages across races.
- The Population Registration Act of 1950. This concerned the classification of South Africans. The categories were to include the whites, coloreds and natives. The coloreds were further sub divided into cape coloreds, Malays, Chinese Indians; among others. The law split families as the government tried to enforce it.
- The Group Areas Act of 1950 which was a revision of the native Urban Areas Act of 1923 had devastating results in south more than any single apartheid legislation. Communities were uprooted families were split. Those with property in urban areas had to lose it. The urban areas, the areas with good soils, beautiful landscape, variable resources and wellbuilt infrastructure had to be preserved for the chosen race. The coloreds and other non-whites were to be uprooted from areas they had occupied for generations.
- The Pass Laws in the period before and after the World War 1 aroused more opposition than other laws in South Africa. The non-whites were supposed to carry passbooks indicating their places of origin and destinations. By looking at the passes it was easy for the police to know whether the African is in the right places or not. Each year almost half a million people were arrested under the pass laws, many of them were condemned to several years' imprisonment.
- In 1952, reference books were introduced to replace passes. A reference would give all the details about the bear and only saved him to the burden of carrying a number of passes
- The Suppression of Communism Act. This gave powers to the governor to imprison anti- apartheid fighters anyone who opposed the regime was labelled a communist were banned and any such groupings were also regarded communist. Communism was greatly de-campaigned because the minority regime continued to get support from the west.

- The Bantu Authority Act of 1952 was meant to ensure that no African ever holds voting rights. In 1956 it was properly spelt out that the Africans would continue to be represented in parliament by whites.
- The 1953 Bantu Education Act was passed. It required Africans to study in their own schools and using their language as the medium of instruction. This was meant to give the Africans inferior education. The law was reinforced by the 1959 Extension of Bantu Universities Act which required the Africans to study in their own universities. The curriculum for Africans was inferior.
- In 1953, the Preservation of Separate Amenities Act was passed. It provided for the separation of races in a wide variety of situations in day to day life. There were to be separate seats in public places like parks, banks, restaurants. Placards were also put in different places with words like whites only.
- In 1959, the Industrial Conciliation Act was passed. It forbade inter-racial trade unions.
- In 1959, The Bantu Self Government Act was passed. This provided for separate African reserves. They were to be granted self-governance as any other independent African counties. These came to be referred to as Bantustans.

Activity:

- i) Read Genesis 9: 21-27 and Genesis 27: 19-37 and establish how the Boers used the stories to justify apartheid.
- ii) Identify the characteristics of apartheid in South Africa in the period 1948-1994.
- iii) Give the effects of Apartheid on the people of South Africa.

MANIFESTATIONS OF APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA

1. Categorization of people on the basis of color. This was laid down in the population registration act and related laws.
2. Inferior education for the non-whites as laid down in the Bantu Education and Extension of Universities Act of 1953 and 1959 respectively. A number of non-whites were brain washed and started to despise their own institutions.
3. Limited freedoms of movement for non-whites. The pass laws serve as testimony to this effect. It was also common to impose a state of emergency, night curfews among others.
4. Limited freedoms of association, speech and others. The Suppression of Communism Act, press censorship among others was testimony here.
5. Denial of the franchise the non-whites. This was laid down in the South African Act of union. The limited franchise for non-whites was scrapped in 1936 and for the colored in 1956.
6. Different races were also meant to live in separate areas. The towns, areas with good infrastructure, viable resources and beautiful scenery were reserved for the whites. The blacks were regarded as visitors in towns. They lived in areas that were not good for habitation, crowded, soil eroded, slums etc.
7. There was also discrimination over the use of amenities in South Africa. This constituted largely what was referred to as petty apartheid. There were separate restaurants, park benches, public toilets, separate buses, separate beaches, train coaches and other amenities for the different races.

8. Non-whites were not to participate in politics. Where they did, as in the case of the Bantustans, they were mere stooges.

TOPIC: THE BANTUSTAN SCHEME

LESSON 3: the Origin of the Bantustan Learning

Outcomes

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

- i) identify the Origins of the Bantustan scheme in South Africa.
- ii) give the reasons for the implementation of the Bantustan Scheme.
- iii) outline the factors that made it difficult to implement the Bantustan scheme successfully.

You will need: textbooks, atlas, pen, pencil, eraser, notebook, and computer with internet

Instructions

- i) Use other books and internet, if you have access.
- ii) Consult family members and other people you interact with who have knowledge of this History.
- iii) Please do the tasks and activities given in the Lesson.

Introduction

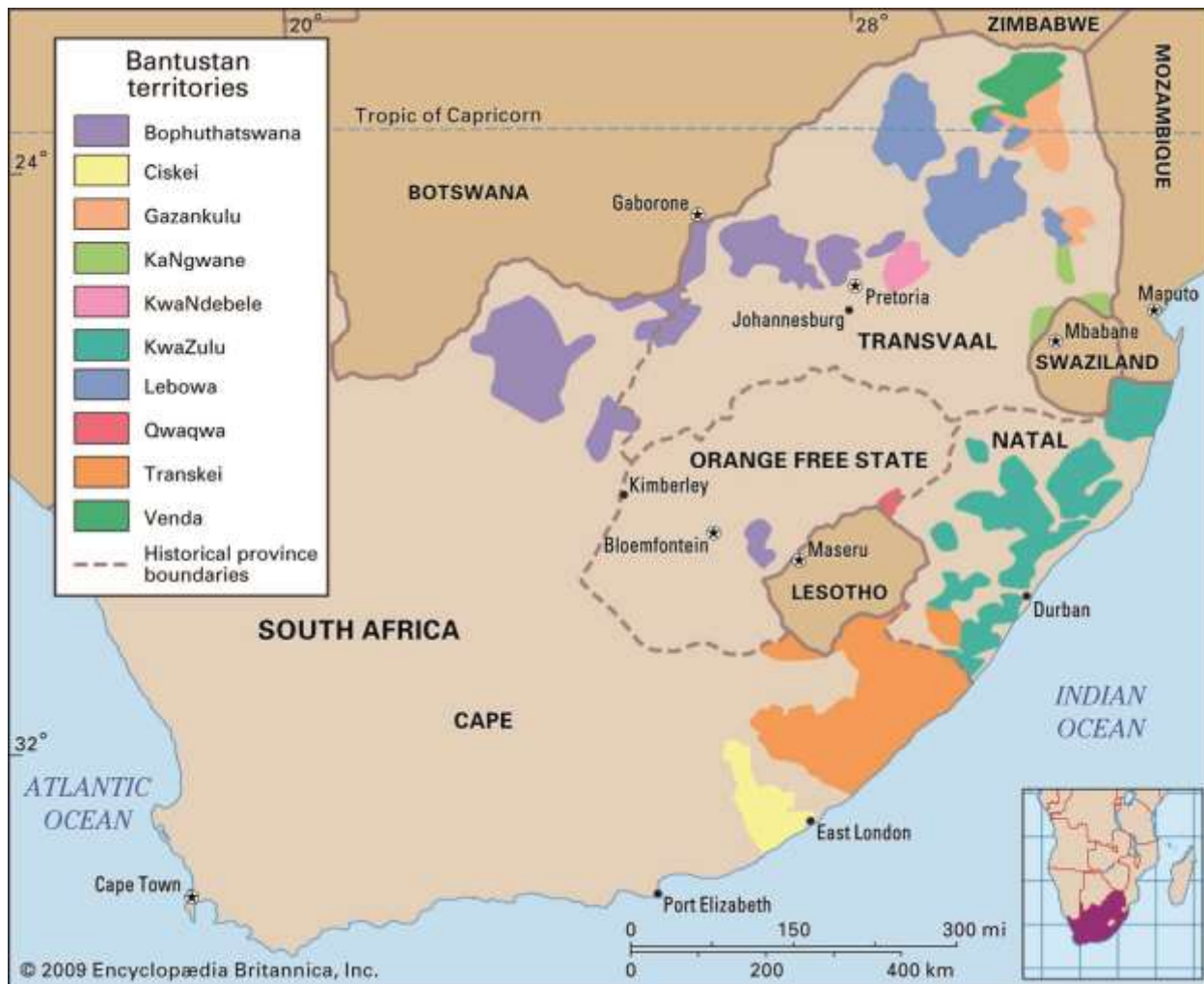
Origins of the Bantustan Scheme?

The Bantustan Scheme was the most advanced stage of apartheid. Its major architect was Dr A.F. Verwoerd.

According to the Bantustan scheme, Blacks and Whites were to be allowed to develop on their own lines. Each race would preserve its cultures and traditions. At the initial stages there was emphasis on White guardianship of the interest of the Blacks. The Bantu authorities Act of 1951 had detailed the intention of government to put tribal authorities in reserves as the basis for eventual self-government.

In 1954 Professor Tomlinson released his report on the possibility of implementing the Bantustan Scheme. The report emphasized massive investment in the reserves if the scheme was to succeed, e.g. he proposed that government injects 104 million pounds in the reserves during the first ten years. This would cater for the provision of housing, establishment of industries and other social and technical requirements. These developments would in turn prevent the Africans from moving into the white areas.

Unfortunately, the government ignored the report. But went ahead to pass the promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act of 1959. By this Act the native reserves were to be divided into eight units based on the country's main tribal groups. They were later increased to 10 as shown in the Map below:



Reasons for the establishment of Bantustans:

1. Dividing black people into smaller and more manageable units
2. To reduce African resistance by:
 - i) creating a collaborative class of chief.
 - ii) by making the people to feel that they had a say in their affairs.
3. To silence the international community. This was critical of the South African situation.
4. To preserve White domination.

WHY WAS IT DIFFICULT TO SUCCESSFULLY IMPLEMENT THE SCHEME?

- The minority regime based the scheme on the assumption that there were only two races in South Africa, i.e., Whites and Blacks. The Asians and the Coloureds were not considered. This left these groups discontented.
- Besides, according to Dr Verwoerd there was to be a White Commissioner General was to guide each Bantustan. This meant that the hope for eventual independence in the Bantustan Scheme was almost a dream.
- In addition, South Africa was to maintain veto power over the appointment of chiefs and legislation.

- The Bantustans were to continue depending on South Africa economically even after granting them self-government.
- The areas gazetted for the Whites were those with viable natural resources, large cities, sea ports, airfields, railways, major roads, water and power supply lines and major navigation scheme. It also includes the gold, diamonds, coal and other mining areas, industrial complexes and the most suitable farmlands. On the contrary the Bantu homelands consisted of 260 small-scattered areas. They consisted of rural areas, slums, soil-eroded areas, and underdeveloped areas, there was lack of power sources and supplies and with poor communication structures. The Black areas had no cities, no industry and had few employment opportunities. They were congested with most people living on the verge of starvation.
- As a result, most of the able bodied men worked as migrant labourers in the White areas. The small percentage of the population in the Bantustans consisted mostly of women, children, the old and disabled. Implementation therefore became difficult.
- Additionally, the White economy depended heavily on Black labour. This meant that developing the areas of the Blacks so that they stop moving to White areas would be suicidal to the minority regime.
- It is important to note that without those developments as put down in the Tomlinson report, Blacks could not live in their homelands.
- Moreover, only about 13% of the land was occupied by the Africans, although some figures put it at about 7%. The stony and arid nature of this land could not support the population of the Blacks.
- It should also be noted that the demarcation looked artificial from the beginning because more than half of the Blacks lived or worked in the White areas on farms and factories. The Whites were not willing to release them (lose them).
- Initially it was thought that the policy would discourage black migration into towns. This would only be achieved if massive public and private investments were effected in the Bantustans. Unfortunately, the White capitalists were not willing to establish industries in such locations from which they would get modest returns.
- Besides, government investments into the Bantustans were grossly inadequate. It only made it possible to put up a few investments into the homelands such as; furniture workshops, saw mills for processing timber, factories for making ropes and sisal bags, bread bakeries, factories for soft drinks, facilities for manufacturing bricks, motor repair garages, butcheries and shoe making factories. These investments however did not provide engine for progress in the Bantustan.
- As a result, poverty remained one of the main characteristics of the Bantustans. The result was the influx of Blacks into the cities. The Blacks moved on in spite of the harsh pass laws and other apartheid legislations. \
- In politics the Bantustan scheme was generally a failure. The South African government made most of the political appointments. Secondly, the government had White representatives in each of the Bantustans who normally had more say than the African chiefs therein. Although independence was granted to the Transkei in 1976, Bophuthatswana; 1977, Venda; 1979 and Ciskei; 1981, the majority of the Black people rejected the idea of independence and accepted self-government first as an institution of local government. They remained aspiring for the citizenship of South Africa.
- The international community did not recognise the Bantustans as separate sovereign nations either. Therefore, the Bantustan Scheme was a failure. The international

community generally continued to oppose the minority regime. Sanctions against the South African Republic were not removed either.

And if the Bantustan Scheme was designed to control and divide the Africans, the scheme was a failure because during the 1960s, 1970s and early 1980s there were mass movements cutting across ethnic boundaries. The country became ungovernable and this forced the minority regime to embark on the reform process.

In spite of a few partial achievements, repressive laws and poverty, the Africans maintained their decision for national identity as South Africans. Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, they struggled and although without clear leadership, they made the country ungovernable. This contributed greatly to the establishment of multi-racial rule in South Africa in 1994.

Activity:

- i) What do you understand by the term Bantustan?
- ii) Give the successes the scheme registered.
- iii) Outline the failures of the Bantustan Scheme.

TOPIC: AFRICAN NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA

SUB-TOPIC: SHARPEVILLE MASSACRES

LESSON 4:

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- i) explain what Sharpeville Massacres of 1960 were.
 - ii) identify the cause of the Sharpeville Massacres in South Africa
 - iii) give the effects of the Sharpeville Massacres.
- You will need:** textbooks, atlas, pen, pencil, eraser, notebook, and computer with internet

Instructions

- i) Use a Learner's History Hand Book for S4
 - ii) Use other books and internet, if you have access
 - iii) Consult family members and other people you interact with who have knowledge of this History.
 - iv) Please do the tasks and activities given in the Lesson.
- Introduction:**

Modern African nationalism in South Africa dates way back to the last years of the 19th century. The formation of the Union in 1910 gave motivation for further growth of nationalism because of the unfair elimination of blacks from politics. Here we shall consider some case studies which will explain the general discontent.

Background

The earliest form of meaningful Black political organisation was realized in the Cape Province in the 1880s when the Cape African Peoples' Organisation was found. However, it remained an

insignificant force until 1912 when the Natal and Transvaal Native Congress was formed. This was a direct reaction to the Native Land Bill, which created reserves for African settlements and put a limitation to the acquisition of land by the Africans. The congress was later renamed the South African Native National Congress and in the 1930s it took another name, the African National Congress (ANC). First the congress was not meant to be a political party but a forum for discussing national issues concerning black people as such its policy was conscious and moderate. It was also tolerant of the government position.

During the peace conference in Paris after World War I, the South African Native National Congress sent a delegation to try and see President Woodrow Wilson of U.S.A so that they present their grievances. Despite their failure to see him they scored a high publicity through their participation in the Pan African Conference organised by WEB Dubois. But for a long time, the South African Native National Congress remained inactive.

Between World War I and 1930 the initiative for political progress and opposition to White domination was taken by groups of workers and trade unions. The most important was the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union (ICU). It organised strikes against pass laws and low wages for African workers. But in 1930 the ICU collapsed.

After the collapse of the ICU, political struggle was again picked on by the SANNC. It was reorganised in 1935 and took a new name the African National Congress (ANC). It greatly opposed the removal of the few African voters in the Cape from the voters' register.

During world war II a new ANC leadership was elected and it included members of the Youth League. It was composed of Oliver Tambo, Walter Sisulu, Antonio Lembede and Nelson Mandela. They at first found a problem of coping with the old conservative leaders. However, their programme of action which was meant to struggle for the abolition of discrimination, the establishment of equal justice in courts of law, nomination of Africans into the jury services, equality of opportunity in trade, freedom to acquire land and property and equal access to education and social services made them increasingly popular. They injected new blood into the congress, which became more militant than ever before.

However, after that the South African government adopted the policy of apartheid which almost crashed everything the ANC had proposed. The Nationalist Party continued to enact laws, which sought to restrict African freedom and to discriminate the black people. The life of the Africans became increasingly miserable and, as it was, national consciousness increased among them.

In June 1952, the ANC together with the South Africa India Congress, White sympathizers and Coloureds decided to take on a non-violent campaign against the laws of the White regime. The defiance campaign started in Port Elizabeth on June 26th and spread to Johannesburg. Then it spread like a wild bush fire throughout South Africa. By the end of the year, about 8500 people of all races had participated in the defiance against the oppressive laws. The campaign involved the defying of pass laws, curfew, disregarding railway apartheid and all other forms. It also required much sacrifice on the part of the Africans. Many lost their jobs, chiefs and teachers were expelled. Doctors, lawyers and businessmen gave up their services. All showed readiness to go to jail.

The defiance campaign attracted international attention to the extent that it was presented for debate in the UNO General Assembly but the minority regime was not threatened, it reacted by passing stricter laws like the Public Safety Act which empowered the government to declare a state of emergency and create conditions for the most ruthless methods against rebels. It also passed the Criminal Law Act, which provided for heavy penalties for those convicted of defiance offences. The government also decided to provoke the protesters into riots. These gave the White police the

opportunity to interfere leading many Africans to lose their lives and others to be condemned to various prison sentences.

The campaign boosted ANC support so that in 1955 a delegate's conference composed of all races was called to draw a freedom charter for South Africa. At the conference the delegates resolved to use peaceful means to persuade the White regime to grant equal rights over land over the country's wealth, human rights, work, security, learning, culture, housing, comfort, peace and friendship. These scared the minority regime, which again reacted by passing stricter regulations and sending some of the leaders into jail.

However, the conference split the ranks of the ANC. The radical group from Transvaal held the view that South Africa belonged to the Africans/Black people only. This radical group broke away and formed the Pan African Congress (PAC) in 1959. The new group adopted the slogan "Government of the Africans by the Africans and for the Africans".

The PAC did not believe in a peaceful non-violent political struggle. It was more militant than the ANC. But during 1959 to 1960 the PAC like the ANC had failed to mobilize nationwide support. They therefore felt that something had to be done in order to raise the morale of the people and win their confidence. As a result, the ANC planned to have an anti-pass campaign on 31st March 1960. However, the plan was hijacked by the PAC which held it ten days earlier. The result was the Sharpeville massacre that we treat in some detail here.

THE SHARPEVILLE MASSACRE

This was one of the most savage events experienced in apartheid South Africa. It took place on 21st March 1960 in the township of Sharpeville, now Gauteng Province. Over 69 people were killed during a peaceful demonstration against the Pass Laws. Demonstrations also took place in Nyanga and Langa where 5 people were killed and the Vanderbigil Park in which 2 people were killed. The reasons why the blacks decided to carry out demonstrations were varied and include;

- To begin with, there was need by the black patriots to get a new lease of life for the nationalistic struggle which seemed to be in slumber. It was deemed necessary to organize positive action. It is alleged that the Pan African Congress (PAC) which was only a few months old wanted recognition and fame.
- The positive response of the people who participated in the demonstration was of significant importance. Close to 10,000 people are said to have converged at Sharpeville and a few other thousands at Nyanga, Langa and Vanderbigil Park. The positive response was prompted by the fact that people were fed up with the entire apartheid arrangement. Since earlier protests had yielded nothing, Positive Action was turned to.
- The choice of the focus for the demonstrators was also very important. The leaders chose pass laws. These touched and affected the entire black population. The pass laws were actually the lynchpin of apartheid. The pass laws required the blacks to obtain permission whenever and wherever they wanted to move. The person in possession of a pass had all his details indicated on it. Name of person in possession of it, his employer, limitations of movement, purpose of movement and other related information were all indicated. Pass Laws sometimes split families. Men were, for example, forced to separate with their wives because one of them failed to secure a Pass to reside in a particular area. Children above 16 also needed special passes to allow them live with their parents. It is not surprising that the blacks became

enthusiastic when the leaders told them about the anti pass campaign. They were told to leave their passes home and present themselves for arrest.

- Besides, the formation of the Pan African Congress in 1959 with radical leaders like Robert SobukweMangaliso should not be underrated. As observed earlier, the Pan African Congress was eager to market itself. Its slogans also attracted more and more followers. These included: “Africa and Africans” and cries for: “Our Land” (“IzweLethu”). These increased the morale of the masses. The Pan African Congress’s Conference of 19 – 20 December 1959 was of great significance. It was here that positive action was endorsed. After the conference, the slogans of “IzweLethu” (Our land), “1 Africa” and “Africa for Africans” spread like an epidemic and Sobukwe’s name became increasingly famous. Therefore, by March 1960, the sensitization had already reached sufficient levels so as to breed a revolutionary atmosphere.
- The attitude of the Whites towards the Africans and their determination to maintain the status quo explain the occurrence of the Sharpeville incident. There was a belief that the mentality of the natives could not allow them to gather for a peaceful demonstration. This explains partly why the whites became confused when they saw large numbers of blacks. After a while, 300 policemen armed to the teeth were moved in and the savage massacre took place. As observed earlier, official figures put the casualties at 69 killed at Sharpeville, 2 at the Vanderbijl Park and 5 at Langa and Nyanga. The incident was of great significance to South Africa and beyond. This forms the focus of the next section.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SHARPEVILLE MASSACRE

The Sharpeville massacre left an imprint on the history of South Africa and the struggle against apartheid.

- To begin with, scores of people were killed in cold blood. Many of the fallen patriots were children and women. About 69 people were killed at Sharpeville, including 8 women and 10 children, 2 at Vanderbijl Park and 5 at Nyanga and Langa. In addition, over 200 people are said to have been injured including 31 women and 19 children. Some of these became permanently disabled!
- The misery of Africans was increased as the minority regime used untold force in response to continued demonstrations. The minority regime responded by declaring a state of emergency on the 30th March 1960. All policemen on leave were recalled in order to beef up security. Freedom of movement, press, association and speech were curtailed even further. It is also on record that about 18,000 people were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment.
- The white population was also left in panic. There was a feeling that the blacks would go on rampage to attack every white in their reach. The latter therefore, started arming themselves to the teeth. A good number also flooded foreign consulates to secure visas. Indeed, thousands fled the country.
- Some of the white settlers became frustrated as their businesses crumbled. The economy was greatly affected Industry was ground to the halt as Sobukwe had fore seen. There was capital flight and the country’s reserves were drained rapidly. This nearly cost the Prime Minister Dr Verwoerd his life. David Pratt an English speaking white farmer shot the Prime Minister Dr Verwoerd twice in the head in April 1960 in Johannesburg. The latter was lucky to have had his life saved. In the meantime,

several whites fled the country and thereby boosting the travel business. In 1966, Dr Verwoerd was stabbed to death while in parliament house.

- The government sacked some of the officials that seemed to sympathise with Africans. This was an indicator that the government was not willing to make reforms. Paul Sauer was dropped from cabinet because he regretted the incident while talking to about 30,000 demonstrators after the massacre. The minister of Justice who had temporarily suspended Pass Laws was also sacked. Besides, the minority regime banned the Pan African Movement and African National Congress. The two started operating from underground.
- In addition, the African Nationalists came to understand the reality that they could not change the status quo through peaceful means. e. Armed wings were formed as a result. The ANC formed the Umkhonto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) while the PAC formed Poqo (Pure). These were to make South Africa ungovernable.
- The international community was also alarmed and condemned the incident. There were international protests and on 1st April 1960, that the UN Security Council called upon South Africa to initiate measures aimed at bringing about racial harmony based on equality and abandon its policies of apartheid and racial discrimination.
- Accordingly, the UN Security Council gazetted 21st March as the International day for the elimination of racial discrimination. This day was celebrated among the non-white communities in South Africa thereafter.
- As a result of the incident, South Africa also found herself continually isolated by the international community. Sanctions were imposed by bodies like the OAU, the EEC, Commonwealth and the United Nations Organisation. Economic sanctions, arms embargoes, severing diplomatic relations were all directed towards South Africa.
- South Africa was also banned from participating in continental and International games. In 1961, South Africa was also forced to leave the British Common Wealth.
- Stricter Laws were enacted by the minority regime in South Africa. These included the General Law Amendment Act, sometimes referred to as the Sabotage Act. The Act is said to have upgraded minor offences like painting anti-apartheid slogans to treasonable offences. The case had a minimum sentence of 5 years and a maximum of death. **Activity:**

- i) Outline the development of African nationalism in South Africa between 1910 and 1960.
- ii) Identify the Cause of the 1952 Defiance campaign. iii) Give the results of the 1952 Defiance Campaign in South Africa. **Conclusion:**

The Sharpeville incident brought out the ugliest scene of apartheid in South Africa by 1960. The international community was moved and decided to impose more sanctions against the minority regime.

Throughout 1962-63 guerrillas from both parties staged acts of sabotage throughout the country and caused insecurity. There was capital flight from the country which made the minority regime to enact even stricter laws to make it impossible for the guerrilla activities to continue.

By 1970 most guerrillas were based outside South Africa. In spite of this political suppression, the protest movement in South Africa continued to grow among the workers, church leaders and students. The most significant of these was the Soweto rising of 1976.

In our next lesson we shall look at the Soweto uprisings of 1976.

TOPIC: AFRICAN NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA

SUB-TOPIC: THE SOWETO UPRISINGS OF 1976

LESSON5:

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- i) explain what the Soweto Uprisings of 1976 was.
- ii) outline the causes of the Soweto uprisings.
- iii) give the results of the Soweto uprisings. **You will need:**

textbooks, pen, pencil, eraser, notebook, and computer with internet

Instructions:

- i) Use other books and internet, if you have access
- ii) Consult family members and other people you interact with who have knowledge of this History.
- iii) Please do the tasks and activities given in the Lesson.

Introduction:

In this lesson we study yet another manifestation of nationalism in South Africa, the Soweto uprisings that were championed by students in Soweto.

THE SOWETO UPRISINGS

These were among the most significant protests of the blacks against minority rule in South Africa. They were started by the students of Soweto on 16th June 1976. Unrest spread to cover virtually the whole country.

CAUSES

1. Opposition against the Bantu education Act of 1953 and the extension of universities Act of 1959. Africans and other non-whites could not easily choose what to study. The curriculum of the blacks prepared them to be submissive to the whites and to know the fewer opportunities available for them. It was generally the theoretical education. This brought about untold resentment which culminated into the Soweto uprisings.
2. Resentment against the extension of universities Act. This ruled that there were to be different universities for the different people of South Africa. The white universities had very good facilities and a congenial academic environment. The non-white universities did not have these. When the Soweto students rose against the minority regime, very disgruntled students, jobless school leavers and sympathizers joined the struggle.
3. The student boycott of exams in revolt against the use of Afrikaans as a language of instruction. It was largely for this reason that on 16th June 1976 about 15000 students gathered at Soweto and the uprising began.

4. Opposed to the mistreatment and detention of non-whites without trial and without just cause. From the 1960's the minority regime became more repressive against the non-whites. The ANC and PAC were banned. All those suspected of supporting the opposition were jailed, forced into exile or even killed. The situation did not please the South Africans. This therefore contributed to the occurrence of the Soweto Uprising of 1976.
5. The general poverty that characterized Soweto and other Africans homelands. Soweto had fewer jobs opportunities. The workers earned very low wages. They had very poor social amenities, lacked good schools, hospitals and recreation centres. Many people lived on the verge of starvation. This therefore created a revolutionary atmosphere.
6. The students resented the inadequate security available for the suffering people of Soweto. They resented against the discrimination in defending and guaranteeing human rights. The rights of the Africans to live associate worship and others were never guaranteed. They therefore wanted to struggle and defend justice and equal opportunities for all races.
7. The role of the Black Consciousness Movement (BCM). It was a grassroots' anti-apartheid activist Movement that emerged in South Africa in the mid-1960s. It was established to fill the political gap left by the ANC and PAC which were banned after the Sharpeville massacres. It was led by Steve Bantu Biko. Some of the students of Soweto were members of the BCM. The BCM disseminated anti-apartheid ideas among the students and therefore contributed to occurrence of the Soweto uprisings of June 1976.

In short the students were opposed to the enslavement of the blacks by the whites and the entire apartheid policies.

EFFECTS

1. About 618 people are said to have been killed. They included school children, other sympathizers and 2 white policemen who were stoned to death. Other 1000 people were injured or permanently maimed.
2. Besides, a lot of property was destroyed. Cars, houses communication lines etc. were burnt.
3. A large number of non-whites were detained for some time. These included nationalists like Winnie Mandela. The government continued to pass more oppressive legislations. A police state was therefore established in South Africa.
4. The demonstrations in Soweto sparked off country wide demonstrations, white school children in Johannesburg also demonstrated against the acts of brutality meted against the school children of Soweto. They even demanded the removal of discrimination in the education sector.
5. The Soweto uprisings were also responsible for the demonstrations against the visit of the USA secretary of state Henry Kissinger on 18 September 1976. Two school children were again killed in Soweto. Opposition went on to the extent that on the 1st anniversary of the Soweto uprising, there were two bomb explosions in Soweto.
6. Over 4000 disgruntled students joined the ranks of pogo and Umkontho we sizwe, armed wings of the PAC and ANC respectively. This meant that South Africans problems could no longer be solved peacefully. Nationalism became more militant.
7. The international community was dismayed by the event. Sanctions against South Africa were strengthened, a factor that contributed to the liberation of South Africa.

8. It was in recognition of the role of school children in the struggle against apartheid that the 16th of June came to be gazetted as the day of the African child.
9. Songs and poems were composed in order to remind the entire world of the brutal massacres at Soweto. Films like one entitled Sarafina were also acted. These in turn published the atrocities meted against humanity in South Africa.

Conclusion

The Soweto uprisings and the consequent killings of unarmed protesters made more telling to the world that Apartheid needed to be fought globally.

In the late 1970s and throughout the 1980s African opposition increased immensely although in a hostile environment. The number of pressure groups rose to over 600. The forces against apartheid included political parties, students, religious leaders, trade union, the ANC Radio Freedom, armed groups among others. Terrorism made it increasingly difficult for the minority regime to maintain order. As a result, in the late 1980s reforms became more pronounced and in 1990 under president F.W. de Clerk decided to haste the reform process by first releasing political prisoners and lifting the ban on political parties. This contributed to the establishment of a multi-racial South Africa in 1994 with Nelson Mandela as president.

TOPIC: FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

LESSON6 :key personalities in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- i) identify key personalities in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa.
- ii) mention some of the internal and external organisations that contributed to the liberation of South Africa.
- iii) list the factors that contributed to the liberation of South Africa. **You will need:**

textbooks, atlas, pen, pencil, eraser, notebook, and computer with internet **Instructions:**

i) Use other books and internet, if you have access. ii) Consult family members and other people you interact with who have knowledge of this History. iii) Please do the tasks and activities given in the Lesson. **Introduction**

In the previous two lessons we studied the trend of African nationalism and its manifestations in South Africa. We now turn our attention to the factors that contributed to the liberation of South Africa up to 1994.

THE FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

- The role of political parties such as African National Congress, Pan-African Congress, United Democratic Front, The South African Communist Party, Indian National Congress, The Azanian Peoples Organisation and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

The parties initiated negotiations with government, solicited for external support and also took to more militant actions after realising that dialogue could not persuade the minority regime to introduce changes e.g. the 1952 Defiance Campaign and 1961 anti-pass demonstration.

The parties combined to operate from underground after being banned by government. When the ban was lifted in 1990, the parties combined to steer South Africa to multiracial rule and this was achieved in 1994.

- The role of the armed wings of the ANC, PAC and other militants. The most remarkable were the Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) of the ANC and Poqo of the PAC. These made South African ungovernable through guerilla and terrorist activities. They disrupted communication, blew up government offices, planted bombs in areas gazetted for the Whites. These military wings established bases outside South Africa e.g. the ANC had bases in Tanzania, Angola, Mozambique and Zambia. They also through their umbrella parties solicited for military, material and diplomatic support from international organisations.
- Religious organisations. These made liberation theology part of their daily life in the country. Personalities like Bishop Desmond Tutu increased peoples' awareness to the inhuman activities of the minority regime. They also appealed to the international community for sympathy and assistance. International religious organisations like the Ecumenical Association of Third World Theologians and the World Alliance of Reformed Churches.
- The working class carried on an endless struggle against oppression. The unions staged demonstrations, sit down strikes, go slows and other disruptive activities. Notable among these trade unions were the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) and the African Mine Workers Union (AMWU). These made their employers to lose several hours of work e.g. in 1970 and 1971 it is estimated that 76 and 69 labour days were respectively lost. As time went by the employers were forced to improve the condition so the workers. Between 1971 and 1979 the pay for Africans was increased
- Changes in the South African economy. From the late 1960s South Africa was fast changing from low technological based production to a high technological industrial stage. This demanded more skilled labourers. The Whites could no longer satisfy the demand for skilled manpower. It therefore necessitated employment of Blacks into areas requiring skilled manpower. This called for changes in the labour laws.
- The cost of maintaining the apartheid system. The costs of maintaining apartheid became unmanageable in the face of increased resistance. It required a large army, police and other security organs with up to date weapons to maintain the system. Moreover, insecurity had become so alarming that there was increasing capital flight from the country. This therefore necessitated reform.
- Women organisations. Like self-help clubs, church, the Federation of South African Women formed in 1954, the Federation of Transvaal Women formed in 1960s and several others worked for the dismantling of apartheid. For example, in 1956 the ANC Women's League led by Lillian Ngoyi carried demonstrated against the forcing of women to carry passes. About 20,000 women participated in the peaceful demonstration in Pretoria. Winnie Mandela was also key in the struggle against apartheid.
- The Writers' Association of South Africa (WASA). The writers brought to light the atrocities meted against the people of South Africa. Some of the writings included: Mine Boy by Peter

Abrahams, Cry the Beloved Country by Alan Paton, The Discarded people by Desmond, No Easy Walk to Freedom by Nelson Mandela, The Days of Thunder and Blood and Heat of Chains by Don Mathema.

- The Mass Media. This increased peoples' awareness and tried to counter the propaganda of the South African government included here are magazines like Africa Now, Concord, Drum, New Africa Magazine, Sechaba and newspapers. The popular ANC Radio Freedom with studios in Lusaka, Addis Ababa, Luanda, Dar-esSalaam and elsewhere also participated in the struggle. International radios like BBC, DeutchVelle, and Voice of America also played a significant role.
- Students and Youth Organisations. Students and youth in general opposed apartheid at different fora. In 1976 students in Soweto staged demonstrations which spread throughout the country. The government killed a number of demonstrators. This increased international criticism, which in turn increased support for liberation movements. Some of the youth organisations that deserve mention include the South African Youth Congress and the Azanian Students Organisation.
- Ascendance of F.W. De Clerk to power in 1990. He started implementing his reform programme. His predecessor P. Botha had lacked the courage to implement reforms. De Clerk embarked on reforms amidst opposition from White hard-liners and uncertainty from the Blacks. Negotiations for multiracial rule were initiated and this was achieved in April 1994.
- Role of Personalities like Antonio Lembede, Steve Biko, Oliver Tambo, Albert Luthuli, Walter Sisulu, Nelson Mandela, Desmond Tutu, etc. They mobilised opposition against the minority regime, solicited for support and internationalised the struggle.
- The role of the Common Wealth. South Africa was expelled from the Common Wealth in 1961. The members condemned the abuse of human rights in South Africa and therefore imposed sanctions against her. These included trade embargoes, arms embargoes and exclusion of South Africa from Common Wealth Games.
- The United Nations Organisation. The UN condemned South Africa's racial policies. In the 1960s a number of sanctions were passed against South Africa. These included trade, diplomatic, arms, and other boycotts against South Africa. The members also agreed to close airports and harbours to South African planes and ships. Unfortunately, the members continued to violate most of their resolutions. This perhaps explains why there was a delay in the attainment of multiracial rule in South Africa.
- The role of E.E.C. The member states also tried to impose economic, diplomatic and military sanctions against South Africa. These also contributed to the isolation of South Africa. However, the presence of the threat of the eastern bloc tended to lessen the strictness the members would have attached to the sanctions.
- The role of the O.A.U. Right from the onset, the OAU tried to work for the liberation of African countries that were still under colonial bondage. The member states agreed to close their air space to South African air crafts, to break diplomatic relations, to force sports and economic embargoes and to give military and other forms of assistance to African liberation movements in South Africa and elsewhere.
- The role of the Frontline states (Mozambique, Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Tanzania and Lesotho). These gave political asylum to the fighters. Some trained the Guerilla fighters. Besides, they gave military and material assistance to the liberation movements.

Conclusion

The Struggle against the minority regime in South Africa was not a simple one. It was achieved through the concerted effort of both internal and external persons and organisations. We shall consider one of the key personalities in our next lesson namely, Nelson Mandela.

Activity

- i) Identify the factors that contributed to the delay in the liberation of South Africa.
- ii) Outline the major events in the reform process that led to the establishment of multiracial rule in South Africa between 1980 and 1994.
- iii) Mention the role of F.W. de Clerk in the establishment of multiracial rule in South Africa.

THE FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE DELAY IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MAJORITY RULE IN SOUTH AFRICA

1. Lack of political platform and denial of the franchise to the non-Whites. Africans were given no guarantee in the 1910 constitution and not allowed to vote, not represented in parliament.
2. Lack of unity among the Africans. For example, the Zulu tended to look at ANC as a Xhosa party, Inkatha Freedom party was also predominantly a Zulu party. PAC a break away from ANC. PAC was more radical.
3. Bantustan Scheme worsened differences among ethnic groups - brought about parochialism. The Leaders obtained fat cheques and therefore they were not willing to accept multiracial rule. Buthelezi also tried to demand for the independence of Natal.
4. Economic Repression - Africans were denied access to valuable minerals, all fertile land was owned by Whites. Africans were not allowed to form trade unions; Africans were paid low wages (a twentieth) of what the Whites earned. Therefore, Africans were impoverished - no money to buy arms, unable to sustain resistance.
5. The economic strength of the minority regime, South Africa had all the money to maintain a large defences force, police force, high spy network. South Africa defied the international community. The super powers who could have helped in dismantling minority regime ended up co-operating with the minority
6. The failure of Pan Africanism - Uniting Africans on the continent and those in the Diaspora. Many of the independent states were parochial most of them were attached to their former colonial masters i.e. served the interests of the metropoleat expense of Africa. OAU which could have been of great help did not have a force of its own.
7. Differences among the frontline states - These states lacked a common stand against the South African minority regime, e.g. in 1984 Mozambique signed the NKOMATI Accord with South Africa. There was now mutual understanding between the two states. Agreed to solve their problems peace fully. Zambia also held talks with South Africa over Rhodesian issue Other frontline states believed in use of force i.e. they differed in approach.
8. The Cold War - After World War II, both US and USSR tried to campaign for the independence of African states. Their motive was to extend their influence in respective countries. South Africa was a threat and had to be approached carefully. US supported South Africa.
9. Double standards of UN and the Common Wealth - They tried to apply sanctions to force South Africa adopt majority rule. Because of South African wealth, the UN and Common Wealth did not live to their expectations.
10. Political Repression - Africans were always hunted by the police. There was a state of emergency in south most of the time. South Africa became a police state. Africans were brutalised and lived under constant fear.

11. Quality of education given to Africans - curriculum was tailored towards making Africans inferior to the whites. The majority of Africans remained illiterate and could not analyse issues at hand.

TOPIC: OUTSTANDING PERSONALITIES IN SOUTHERN AFRICAN HISTORY

SUBTOPIC: NELSON MANDELA

LESSON 6:

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- i) identify who Mandela was. ii) outline the factors his rise. iii) explain the achievements of Nelson Mandela. **You will need:** textbooks, atlas, pen, pencil, eraser, notebook, and computer with internet

Instructions

- i) Use other books and internet, if you have access
ii) Consult family members and other people you interact with who have knowledge of this History. iii) Please do the tasks and activities given in the Lesson.

Introduction

When one mentions about South African Nationalism, the first name that rings is that of Nelson Mandela because his outstanding role in the struggle against Apartheid in South Africa. In this lesson we briefly study about Nelson Mandela.

Who was Nelson Mandela?



- Nelson Mandela was the most famous nationalist in South Africa and perhaps the whole continent. He was born on July 18th 1918 of a Tembu ruling family in Transkei.
- He was adventurous right from his childhood. He attended a Methodist school and later joined Fort Hare College for a Bachelor of Arts Degree. He was suspended indefinitely with others like

Oliver Tambo because he helped to organise a boycott of the Student representative council after the authorities had deprived it of its powers.

- Mandela then moved to Johannesburg where he got into contact with Walter Sisulu who more knowledgeable in the discriminatory tendencies of the Whites. He was therefore one of Mandela's mentors. Sisulu made Mandela's academic life more successful. He made arrangements for him to study law. He at times took upon the burden of paying his fees.
- Mandela was one of the founders of the ANC youth League
- One of the organisers of the Defiance campaign of 1952
- Mandela was one of the key figures behind the anti-pass campaign which was high jacked by Sobhukwe in 1960
- One of the founder of the Umkhonto We sizwe (Spear of the Nation), armed wing of the ANC.
- Jailed at Robben Island prison for 27 years
- Noble Peace Prize winner, 1990
- First president of Multiracial South Africa
- International statesman

Factors for Mandela's Rise

- Family background and Personal abilities. He was born on July 18th 1918 of a Tembu ruling family in Transkei. He was adventurous right from his childhood.
- Education also contributed to his rise. He studied Law which sharpened his outlook.
- Association with personalities of substance and will to propel on another. These included: Walter Sisulu, Oliver Tambo, Antonio Lembede, among others.
- Exposure to town life and his association with Sisulu made him to understand apartheid more. He understood the industrial colour bar which saw the exclusion of Blacks from skilled work, the overcrowded slums, and the constant harassment of Blacks by police under the pass laws and the general poverty of his fellow Blacks. He therefore felt an urge to serve his people and set them free.
- In 1944 Mandela together with Walter Sisulu, Oliver Tambo, Antonio Lembede and other young men and women formed the ANC Youth League. It is this that injected new blood in the ANC that made the association/organisation more militant. They got determined to rid the people of a sense of inferiority.
- In 1952 Nelson and his Youth League persuaded the ANC to organise the defiance campaign. Several peaceful demonstrators were shot but this gave the organisation increasing popularity. Mandela was charged together with nineteen others organising the defiance campaign. On his release he was elected president of the ANC Transvaal branch.
- Mandela was becoming increasingly popular and therefore a threat to the White minority regime. He was given banning orders on the 11th December 1952, this prohibited him from attending gatherings. His address to the Transvaal ANC in 1953 was therefore read for him commenting on his situation Mandela observed thus:
- In 1955, Mandela was one of the brains behind the organisation that brought together over 3,000 people at Kliptown who formed and adopted the freedom charter. The groups included were the South African Indian Congress, the ANC, the South African trade unions, Whites among others. The formation of this charter alarmed the minority regime which saw Mandela and others as a threat. In 1956 he was charged of treason together with 156 others. 30 were not released until after sometime, of these was Mandela.
- In 1958 Mandela married Nomzamo Winnie Madikizela from Pondo. She was to become an important figure in the struggle for freedom. She was also a source of inspiration to Mandela to continue with his resilience while in prison.

- The year 1960 was declared by UNO as the African year of independence. The ANC planned to have a country wide anti pass campaign on 31st March 1960 to coincide with the Africa year. Sobhukwe of the PAC high jacked the campaign and hld it 10 days earlier. This campaign ended in the massacre of large number of Africans at Sharpeville and Langa. This fatal incidence alarmed the international community which increasingly supported the move towards reform in South Africa. The government declared a state of emergency and over 1,800 people were arrested, Mandela inclusive. The government outlawed the ANC and the PAC. This action did not move the protesters. On release they had to think of new approaches for the struggle.
- In 1961 Mandela attended the All-African Congress at which he gave a speech trying to explain the unfortunate situation in which the Africans lived. As a result he built up people's courage and determination to dedicate their effort to the struggle.
- In a national action council was formed to which Mandela was secretary. It was supposed to organise a general strike in case government failed to put up a truly representative national convention. This alarmed the government, which made it to carry out fresh arrests. Mandela went underground. He made secret travels within and occasionally outside the country. He was cut off from his family and could not practice his profession. But all these did not discourage him. His only answer was "the struggle is my life".
- During the early 1961 - 62 Mandela wrote letters of opposition to the White parliament. He called on all groups in the country, i.e. Whites, Coloureds, Indians and Blacks to support the establishment of a free and democratic society in the country. He even wrote to the Prime Minister explaining that he was not anti-White but anti-apartheid. This won him sympathy even within the White community. Besides Mandela called on outsiders, the UN and Common Wealth to intensify the isolation of South Africa.
- In December 1961 Mandela together with his fellow ANC members decided to start an armed wing for the ANC Umkhonto We Sizwe. This wing carried out acts of sabotage, which made the country ungovernable. Government responded by passing even stricter laws against the opposition. Despite this difficulties Mandela and his colleagues continued to operate from underground.
- In 1962 Mandela attended a Pan African meeting in Addis Ababa. Here he tried to explain the unhealthy conditions in which his people lived. He pointed out that there was untold discrimination, the land was ruled by the gun and blood for the African patriots frequently flowed. This gave the South African liberation movement more publicity. The members promised material and moral assistance to Mandela's cause. Mandela also met with several heads of state trying to solicit for assistance for the liberation movement in South Africa.
- In August 1962 he returned to South Africa unfortunately he was captured while in Natal. He was charged of inciting Africans to strike in 1961 and leaving the country without valid travel documents. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. At the same trial he announced in court that he would pick up the struggle after the end of his sentence. He wanted a free and democratic South Africa. In 1964 fresh trials were carried out in Rivonia and on the 12th June, Mandela, Sisulu, Mbeki, Mhlaba, Motsoaledi, Mlangeni, Kathrada and Golburg were sentenced to life imprisonment. The convicted did not seem worried. What impressed the people most was the way the freedom fighters presented their cases. Mandela in particular turned the court into a political platform. In his four-hour speech he talked of most of he talked of most of the complaints of the Africans and what they were fighting for. He concluded it with the following words:

During my lifetime I have dedicated my life to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons will live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal for which I hope to live for and to see realised. But, my Lord, if it needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die.

- The court proceedings, which were published in newspapers worldwide, gave Mandela and his other fellow freedom fighters increased fame and sympathy. The international community therefore was forced to increase its pressure on South Africa in order to force the country to introduce changes.
- During the 27 years of imprisonment on Robben Island and later on, the South African mainland Mandela's determination did not waver. The minority regime in the 1980s tried to put conditions for his release but he refused and reassured his people that he would return. He became an international figure. Songs and poems were prepared trying to solicit for support for his release. Although imprisoned therefore he remained an inspiration to the freedom fighters.
- His determination is further realised when he was released on the 11th February 1990. In his first speech he told his people that it was time to intensify the struggle on all fronts. He played an important role in the negotiations for a multiracial South Africa until elections were organised in April 1994, when he emerged the first president of multi-racial South Africa.

Achievements

- Mobilised people against Apartheid
- As a lawyer he defended Africans that were being persecuted by the Minority regime.
- Together with others, they founded the ANC youth League in 1944
- Wrote articles in the papers about apartheid
- Wrote letters to government urging it to restore the rights of the black people
- Wrote books like; No easy walk to Freedom, Long walk to Freedom etc.
- Attended International conferences soliciting for support of the Nationalist struggle
- Established an armed wing together with his ANC member; the Umkhonto We Sizwe
- His defence at Rivonia trials was an awareness and mobilisational tool
- His resilience in Prison
- His part in negotiations for multi-racial rule.
- Pacification of South Africa by refusing to avenge the suffering he suffered at the hands of the whites.

Conclusion

Mandela stands out as a symbol of true African Nationalism. His contributions to South Africa and to the international community are evident in the monuments, books, institutions, songs, films, and many more put in place to identify with him or to commemorate him.

LIBERATION OF NAMIBIA

SUBTOPIC: The Struggle for the Liberation of South West Africa (Namibia)

LESSON 7:

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

By the end of the Lesson, Learners should be able to:

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| | Explain the factors for the outbreak of the War of Liberation in Southwest Africa. |
| i) | Mention the reasons for the Success of the Liberation struggle in 1990. |
| ii) | |

Materials needed:

Text books, Atlas, Pen, Pencil, Eraser, Notebook, and computer with internet Instructions:

- i).Use a Learner's History Hand Book for S4 ii).Use other books and internet, if you have access
- iii).Consult family members and other people you interact with who have knowledge of this History.
- iv).Please do the tasks and activities given in the Lesson. **Introduction:**

Namibia was colonized by the Germans up to 1919. After World War I., the country became one of the mandated territories of the League of Nations under South Africa. In 1945, Namibia became one of the trustee territories of the United Nations Organisation (UNO). However, South Africa refused to recognize United Nations Organisation trusteeship and demanded that the territory be incorporated into the South African Union. The nationalists in Namibia and the UN opposed this demand. This clash of interests coupled with South Africa's extension of apartheid to South West Africa made the nationalists to take a militant approach as will be analyzed in the subsequent sections.

In the 1950s political organisations were formed. These included the Herero South West African National Union founded in 1955. It was renamed the South West African National Union (SWANU) in 1959. The other important party that was formed was the Ovamboland People's Congress which was to become the South West African Peoples Organisation (SWAPO) in 1960. SWAPO spearheaded the crusade against the South African minority regime. It mobilized South West Africans from different walks of the country; especially after dropping its ethnic inclination and title in 1959. SWAPO, like SWANU and other organisations very soon realized the futility of constitutional talks and organized the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), which struggled through thick and thin against the South African Defense Force. Inside South Africa SWAPO organized boycotts, strikes and carried out a number of sabotage operations in collaboration with the ANC

SWAPO also collaborated with countries like Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Botswana, Algeria and Egypt. These provided bases and training grounds for the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN). Besides, independent African countries were concerned about South Africa's attempt to annex South West Africa. In 1962 Liberia and Ethiopia presented the case in the International Court of Justice (ICJ) demanding for the withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia. The Court ruled that Ethiopia and Liberia were not competent enough to present such an issue.

The UNO also played a significant role in the liberation of Namibia; although as elsewhere its role must not be exaggerated. The member states often pursued selfish interests hence failing to fulfill the objectives of the organisation. In 1966 the International Court of Justice pointed out that it had no power to decide whether South Africa was obliged to occupy South West Africa without the consent of the UN. However, in 1971 the court ruled that South Africa withdraws from Namibia. But this was to remain a paper resolution for sometime because of the varying interests of the UN members.

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and in particular the Frontline States which were opposed to South African apartheid gave the liberation movement in Namibia moral, material and other forms of assistance. In addition SWAPO collaborated with other liberation movements in the region MPLA, ZANU, ANC among others. All these boosted SWAPO's ability to contain the strong South African defense forces.

The Portuguese coup of 1974 which contributed to the granting of independence to Angola and Mozambique in 1975 also played in the hands of the Namibian freedom fighters. Angola for example, provided a base for the People's Liberation Army of Namibia. Over 4000 recruits crossed

into Angola for military training. South Africa responded by extending her hostility to Angola but thanks to Cuban and Russian interference the South African Defense Force was contained.

South Africa decided to hold a constitutional conference of the so-called people's representatives to determine the future of the country in September 1975. SWAPO was not invited. The TURNHALLE ALLIANCE proposed that by the end of 1978, Namibia would be independent as a unitary state. But worse still it was to consist of the already established homelands and a White area. SWAPO vehemently opposed this kind of arrangement. Her opposition was backed by the USA, France, Germany, Britain and Canada. This was because these countries had an economic stake in Namibia. They were interested in Uranium and other minerals.

The UNO on the other hand tried to persuade South Africa, SWAPO and members of the TURNHALLE ALLIANCE to reach a compromise. It was suggested that UN troops would be brought in to maintain order. South Africa objected. She also demanded that Walvis Bay, which had remained part South West Africa, become part of South Africa, as the situation was said to have been before the colonization of South West Africa by the Germans.

The ascendance of Jimmy Carter as president of USA gave new hope to the freedom fighters in Namibia. He tried to put pressure on South Africa to withdraw from Namibia although given the USA interests it proved difficult to enforce the move. The independence constitution was drawn by South Africa and Turnhalle Alliance but it did not alter the apartheid status quo. It was the western powers that pushed forward the proposal that a UN peacekeeping force be put in control of Namibia. Again SWAPO accepted but South Africa objected.

The situation forced South Africa to try and weaken SWAPO. SWAPO was assaulted in different ways. South Africa also tried to make SWAPO hated by the western countries. In May 1978, South Africa attacked SWAPO bases at Kassinga, over 800 people were killed and more than 400 fighters wounded. SWAPO was not threatened. She instead increased co-operation with the west and stepped up her guerilla activities. Military confrontations increased and in August 1978. PLAN also attacked the South African army base at Kitimamuliro in September 1978. The South African president, Vorster, resigned but pointed out that if SWAPO refused to participate in the elections for independence South Africa would go ahead with her programme SWAPO boycotted the elections.

The UNO did not recognise them either. From then through the next decade war was intensified. Economic and strategic installations were the new targets e.g. in 1980 SWAPO blew up the electricity supply line which supplied power to almost half of the country including Windhoek. Eventually South Africa succumbed to the internal and external forces and granted internal self-government in 1981. A new constitution was put in place and in 1990 UN supervised elections were organised. SWAPO emerged victorious and Nujoma became the first president of independent Namibia.

REASONS FOR THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

1. South Africa's refusal to recognize UN authority over South West Africa. South Africa refused to reorganise the U.N and make arrangements for the attainment of independence by the people of South West Africa. In 1966 the U.N officially terminated South Africa's mandate over South West Africa. However, the UN could not implement its resolution. It only took armed resistance to force the government to make changes that later paved heavy for the independence of South West Africa.
2. Earlier in 1964 S. Africa had passed the odendaal plan which bound S.W Africa to the minority regime. Apartheid was extended to S.W Africa. 9 Bantustans were established for black settlement. This comprised 50% of the country the 60% which

was the most productive part of the country was to remain for the whites. This annoyed the people of S.W Africa who felt that the only way of recapturing their rights and wealth was through armed struggle.

3. The growing sense of Nationalism among the people of S.W Africa also led to resistance. This was first registered during the times of German colonial rule. After World War II African Nationalism in S.W Africa as in the rest of Africa became more militant. Political organizations were established in the 1950s. This tried to use peaceful means to demand for independence, but no positive result was realized as it was, they turned to armed struggle.
4. In addition the people of S.W Africa resented over exploitation of their resources. They opposed to land alienation which took from them the most productive land, arable land and mineral rich areas were pushed into reserves right from the time of German colonial rule. Later a one kilometer strip between Angola and Namibia was taken by S.A in order to overcome attack from Angola based rebels. Over 50,000 people were displaced.
5. Sir Harold Mack Millan's speech to the S. African parliament in 1960 in which he talked about the wind of change which was sweeping across Africa gave the people of S.W Africa determination to resist S. African rule. Mack Millan talked against apartheid and colonial rule and observed that time was ripe to prepare and hand over the independence of Africa states.
6. The people of Namibia were further inspired by the support of different countries. The Soviet Union and Cuba e.g. supported the S.W. Africa people's organization (SWAPO). They trained the fighters, provided them with arms, uniforms and other support. Further support came from the OAU Liberation Committee based in Tanzania and from front line states i.e. TZ, Mozambique, Angola, Zambia, and Botswana. The support from these countries gave morale to the liberation movement to embark on extensive guerilla war fare grand independence.

FACTORS FOR THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

1. The role of UNO which condemned South Africa's attempt to make South West Africa her 5th province.
2. The role of liberation movements especially the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO and South West African National Union (SWANU). They provided leadership, mobilized the masses, solicited for support from the Commonwealth, U.N among others. After banning them they embarked on underground movements e.g. 1971 SWAPO mobilized peasants to strike and thus paralysed the economy.
3. The Lisbon coup of 1974 that overthrew Dr. Salazar who was not willing to bring change. As a result of the coup independence was granted to Angola and Mozambique. South West African fighters therefore got nearby areas in which to put their bases. It is said that over 4000 PLAN fighters crossed into Angola. Besides the end of Portuguese colonial rule in Africa led to the collapse of the triumvirate, an organization established by Dr. Salazar, Ian Smith and Dr. Verwoerd (S.Africa) thus paving way for liberation of S.W Africa.
4. The role of people's liberation army of Namibia (PLAN) which made South Africa ungovernable. They carried out sabotage activities in which railways, schools, hospitals and other installations were blown up. They even made half of the country to remain in darkness when they blew up electric power installations.

5. The independence of other African countries coupled with the general wind of change that swept across Africa from 1945. This gave morale to the people of South West Africa who became determined to liberate their mother country.
6. The collapse of the Eastern bloc also contributed to the liberation of South West Africa which was backed by the wish to ensure that South West Africa which was supported by the East do not take over control. The collapse of the Eastern bloc made them relaxed and this paved way for the attainment of independence by South West Africa.
7. Collaboration with other liberation groups e.g. African National Congress of South Africa, the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU). Zimbabwe African people's Union (ZANU), Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). These gave moral support, training, Arms and other forms of support to SWAPO and other Liberation Movements.
8. The role of leaders like Sam Nujoma, Toivo Ja Toivo, Kuhangwa among others.
9. The role of OAU such as providing moral support and sometimes material assistance.
10. The role of front line states i.e. Tanzania, Angola, Algeria, Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana. These offered training grounds, arms, political asylum, and Moral Support.

Activity

1. **Identify the factors that contributed to the delay in the liberation of South West Africa.**
2. **Explain the role played by Sam Nujoma in the Liberation of South West Africa.**
3. **What role did the South West African Peoples' Organization (SWAPO) play in the Liberation of Namibia?**



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