

## HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA 241/4

### COURSE OUTLINE

The topics in this paper are graded into 8 zones

#### ZONE 1

- I) THE EARLY PEOPLES/INHABITANTS OF SOUTH AFRICA.  
The San, the Khoikhoi, the Bantu i.e. Who they were, why they migrated, Effects of their migration. How they were organized, and how they related with each other?
- II) THE EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.  
The Dutch: Reasons for the Dutch settlement in S.A, Problems faced by early Dutch settlers, Dutch administration under the Dutch East India Company, Expansion of the Dutch into the interior.  
The British: Why they developed interest in South Africa, The Batavian Republic, British Reforms at the Cape and their effects, and the Boer reaction to the British rule at the Cape.

#### ZONE 2

- III) THE GREAT TREK  
Causes, Course and Effects problems faced by the Trekkers.  
The Great Trek battles (Vegkop & Blood river Battles)  
Establishment of the Boer Republics (Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal)  
Relationship between the Trekkers and the people of the interior

#### ZONE 3

- IV) THE MISSIONARY FACTOR IN SOUTH AFRICA  
Different Missionary groups in South Africa  
Missionary activities, problems, effects of their activities  
Dr. Van der Kemp & Dr. John Philip  
The activities of the Dutch reformed church.  
The activities of the African independent Churches

#### ZONE 4

- V) MFECANE AND NATION BUILDING  
Causes and effects of the Mfecane  
The Mthwetha state and Dingiswayo.  
The Zulu under Shaka.  
Zulu state after Shaka.  
Defensive nation builders (Mosheshe & Sotho state, Sobhuza and Mswati of the Swazi nation, Sekhukhuni & Sekwati of the Pedi State, Mzilikazi and the Ndebele.

#### ZONE 5

- VI) AFRICAN WARS OF RESISTANCE

The Kaffir/Xhosa wars of dispossession 1779-1852.

The Anglo Zulu Wars 1879 January and July

The War of the Guns/Basuto/Puthi rebellion 1881-1882

The Bambatha rebellion 1906

The Nama-Herero rebellion 1904-1907.

## ZONE 6

### VII) THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA MINERAL REVOLUTION AND THE ANGLO-BOER RELATIONSHIP.

The situation in South Africa before the discovery of Minerals.

Effects of Mineral discovery on the Africans, Boers and the British.

Relationship between the Boers and the British as a result of the Mineral discovery.

### VIII) ANGLO-BOER WARS SOUTH AFRICA

The first Anglo-Boer War (Causes, Course and effects).

The Jameson raid (Causes, Course and effects).

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Anglo Boer war (Causes, course and effects).

The role or Activities of Cecil Rhodes

The Role or Activities of Paul Kruger

### IX) TREATIES

The Pretoria Convention

The Vereeniging treaty

The National Convention 1908

The Act of Union 1910

## ZONE 7

### X) APARTHEID

Definition,

Objectives of Apartheid

The Bantustans (Definition, Objectives, effects and why they failed )

### XI) AFRICAN REACTION TO APARTHEID

The role of Political parties, Personalities, Group responses The Soweto uprising, The pass protests or Sharpeville massacre and the defiance campaign.

## ZONE 8

### XII) HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA OUTSIDE SOUTH AFRICA.

Namibia under German rule, South Africa rule

Botswana & British imperialism - Administration, African reaction and road to independence

Swaziland & British Imperialism - Administration, Africa reaction and road to independence

Lesotho & British imperialism - Administration, reaction and road to independence

## INTRODUCTION

South Africa as a region is made up of five major countries namely

South Africa (Republic of South Africa)

Namibia (South West Africa before independence)

Botswana (Bechuanaland before independence)

Lesotho (Basutoland before independence)

The early settlers of this region were three native groups i.e. the San/Bushmen, The Khoikhoi/Hottentots and the Bantu/Negroes.

## THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA OR EARLY INHABITANTS OF SOUTH AFRICA

Qn: 1. Who were the early inhabitants of South Africa?

2. Who were the inhabitants of South Africa?

The San were the first modern people to settle in South Africa.

In S.A, the san were called by many names like the Twa, Roa, Bushmen, and the Hunters.

Their settlement followed that of the early man i.e. Southern Ape.

The San occupied South Africa about 1000 AD.

They were short people with yellowish or brown skins and a click sound in their language.

Their earlier occupation is proved by the remains of the rock paintings that are found in South Africa.

The San first settlements were in the areas of Damara land and Batlapin.

The San were followed by the Khoikhoi who were also called the herders or the Hottentots.

Like the San, the Khoikhoi also had yellowish skins, a click sound and were generally short.

When the Portuguese arrived in South Africa, they found the Khoikhoi around Mossel Bay, Table Bay and Saldana Bay.

The Combination of the San and the Khoikhoi made the Khoi-San family or Bushmanoid family. Therefore the Khoisan were the early people to settle in South Africa.

The Khoisan settled in areas around River Orange, River Vaal, R.Kei and around the Cape.

The Khoisan were followed by the Bantu around around the 13<sup>th</sup> Century.

The Bantu are said to have originated from West Africa and Central Africa.

The Bantu arrived in South Africa around 1000 years ago.

The Bantu of S. Africa included the Shona, Sotho-Tswana, Nguni-Tsonga, Ovambo-Herero.

The Bantu formed the largest group of people in South Africa about 90%.

The early settlers were later joined by foreigners' i.e. the Dutch and British.

## THE SAN/BUSHMEN

Qns: Who were the San?

Describe the origin of the Bushmen.

The San were the earliest inhabitants of South Africa.

They are called differently by the different people. The San were also called the Twa, Roa, the Dutch called them Bushmen. The San are short in size with yellowish or brown skins and a click sound in their language.

The San women had big buttocks which attracted overwhelming attention.

The San belonged to the Khoisan family of Bushmanoid family together with Khoikhoi.

The origin of the San is not very clear, however it is suggested that they could have either come from areas of east or central Africa.

They are believed to have settled in South Africa about 1000 years ago.

They belonged to the people who the time occupied the greatest part of Africa, this is because they entered South Africa from the Northern direction. Their settlement followed that of the early man Australopithecus.

Their origin and occupation in South Africa is proved by remains of their rock paintings in East, Central and S.Africa.

The San first settled in Damaraland and Batlapin on arrival in South Africa.

Later they spread to Griqualand, Orange Free state, Transvaal, Transkei and Lesotho as the population increased. Some remained in the northern part of cape province.

After the coming of the Bantu and the Dutch, the San were pushed into the dry areas of Namibia and Angola and Botswana.

Today a few of them are still surviving in the dry areas of the Kalahari and Namibia Desert.

## **Reasons for the Migration of the San**

### **Introduction**

They were called by different names like the Twa, Roa, Bushmen, hunters.

The San migrated from the areas of East and central Africa.

They started migrating before 1000 A from East and Central Africa.

### **Reasons for the Migration**

The reasons of the migration of the San are not clear to the historians.

They were looking for hunting grounds which forced them to migrate.

The internal conflicts or civil wars in their homeland made them to move

The external conflicts or pressure from the stronger neighbours led to their migration.

Some migrated because of the spirit of adventure and group influence.

Natural hazards like floods and earthquakes forced them to move.

Epidemic diseases like sleeping sickness, malaria attacked their homeland and forced them to move.

Some migrated to go and look for areas with good and favourable climate for settlement.

The drought in their homeland forced them to move looking for better areas.

They were escaping from the stronger Bantu who invaded their homeland.

Over population in their homeland made them to move

Famine in their homeland made them to migrate looking for food.

### **THE MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF THE SAN**

Qn: Describe the course of the Migration of the San

How did the San settle in South Africa?

Describe the migration and settlement of the San in s.a..

## Introduction:

The San were the early modern people to live in South Africa.

They are also called Twa, Roa, Hunters and Bushmen.

The San belong to the Khoisan, Bushmanoid family together with the Khoikhoi.

The San are short people, with yellowish skins and a click sound.

They share the same origin with the Khoikhoi in East and Central Africa.

## Course:

### **Draw the sketch map of course of san nb: leave space of half page**

The migration and settlement of the San is still not clear to many historians.

The settlement followed that of the early man called the southern ape.

They started migrating before 1000A.D from East and Central Africa.

Their migration and settlement is proved by remains of rock painting in East, Central Africa and South Africa.

When they arrived in South Africa, they first settled in Damara land and Baltapin.

Later they spread to Orange Free State, Tansvaal, Transkei and Griqualand West.

By the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, the San were mainly concentrated in Angola, Namibia, and Kalahari Desert.

Some of the San remained in the parts of Cape Province.

The others remained in the Orange Free State, Lesotho mountains and areas of Transvaal.

Other groups of the San moved and occupied the highlands of Drakensberg, Winterberg and Brakenstein.

The rest of the San moved and settled around rivers like R. Orange, Vaal and Kei.

By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, the San were spread all over S.Africa and they occupied many parts of S.Africa.

They were later pushed in the dry areas of S.Africa by stronger groups of the Bantu and Dutch.

Today the San still live in the dry areas of Namibia, Angola and Botswana.

## **THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SAN**

Qn: How did the San live before 1800?

Describe the Political, Social and Economic organization of the San before 1800.

Describe the way of life of the San before 1800.

### **Social Organization**

The San are short and brown skinned people.

They speak a language which is full of clicks with a limited vocabulary.

They had a weak, social and political organization.

The San lived in a small group or villages of between 25 and 75 people.

Large villages of 250 people existed but these were very few.

They never lived a permanent life but always looking for hunting grounds.

They lived in permanent and temporary shelters like caves and under tree shades.

Their caves were well decorated with good paintings.

They hunted animals which were well represented in the rock paintings and the egg shells of ostriches.

The family was the smallest social unit where the relatives lived.

The San had weak family ties and never cared for the weak and sick.

Members of the same group were related through marriage and lived together.

The San married at an early age about 7-8 years for the girls and 14-15 years for the boys.

After marriage the boys could join his wife's family where he could stay for a very long period of time.

The boy was supported to hunt and provide food for the in-laws as a way of paying bride price.

After having the first child the couple could then be allowed to form their own family.

The San married within the same clan, therefore they practiced endogamous marriage.

They practiced polygamy where a man married more than one wife.

The San held initiation ceremonies that showed boys who changed into men.

The initiation ceremonies included the testing of the hunting skills of the boys. The youth were taught how to use local herbs and medicine to assist them when hurt.

They liked dancing and their dancing showed the importance of the hunting animals.

The San also danced for the appearance of the new and full moon.

They were religious and believed in life after death.

They worshipped their god who was called Kaggen the giver of wealth.

They also respected the praying mantis a sign of luck and respect.

### **Political Organization:**

The San had decentralized political organization i.e. they had a weak political setup.

They never had chiefs or kings but social affairs were decided by the male elders.

Their women were not respected in society and were not allowed in politics.

Each village or settlement among the San was under a headman.

The headman was assisted by a council of elders.

All male adults were free to attend the meeting.

They never had a permanent army but security was provided by the Youth.

They used poisonous arrows for fighting and defending their society.

The San were generally peaceful and friendly people when not disturbed.

They hated strangers who trespassed into their hunting grounds.

### **Economic Organization:**

The San were great hunters of both the small and large animal.

They used bows and poisonous arrows for hunting small animals. They dug pits for trapping big animals.

They were trackers who followed the path of the wounded animals until they could find it.

They carried out collecting and gathering of fruits and roots for food, caterpillars, etc.

The San carried out fishing in rivers like Vaal, Orange, Kei, Tsoma, Umzimvubu, etc.

They could not cultivate the land, hence they did not grow crops.

They did not keep any domestic animals apart from the dogs for hunting.



They divided their work according to sex, and the men carried out hunting while the women carried out gathering.

## THE KHOIKHOI or HOTTETONTS

Qn: Describe the origins of the Khoikhoi

Who were the Khoikhoi?

The Khoikhoi were the second people to settle in South Africa after the San.

At first they called themselves Atkhoini khoini meaning men of men.

They had yellow or brownish skins just like the San.

Their language was full of click sound but with a wider vocabulary than that of the San.

The Khoikhoi were a bit taller and slightly larger than the San.

Dutch also called them Hottentots or the herders.

They belonged to the Khoisan or Bushmanoid family together with the San.

They are thought to have originated from the East and Central Africa.

When the Portuguese came to South Africa, they found the Khoikhoi living around the Mossel Bay, Table Bay and Saldana Bay.

By 17th Century they were living around the cape, along river orange, in Natal and other parts of South Africa.

They were mainly herders and they were found in Namibia.

## **Causes of the Khoi khoi Migration:**

Qn: Why did the Khoi khoi leave their homeland?

## **Introduction:**

The khoi khoi were part of the early inhabitants of South Africa i.e. the second group.

They were also called the herders or Hottentots.

The Khoi khoi belonged to the khoisan or Bushmanoid family together with the San.

They are believed to have originated from East and Central Africa before 1000 AD.

**Reasons for migration:**

The increase in population in their homeland forced them to migrate.

Internal conflicts forced them to migrate.

External conflicts with their neighbours forced them to migrate.

Natural hazards like floods, earthquakes hence migration.

Drought and famine led to their migration.

Spirit of adventure and group influence also led to their migration.

They were looking for pastures and water for their animals.

Epidemic diseases like sleeping sickness, malaria that attacked them forced them to migrate.

Some migrated looking for fresh hunting and fishing grounds.

Some migrated to go and look for their good and favourable climate.

Khoi Khoi were pushed from their homeland by stronger groups like Bantu.

e.t.c.

**Migration and settlement of the Khoi khoi**

Qn: Describe the course of the Khoi Khoi in South Africa.

Describe the Migration and settlement of the Khoi khoi in South Africa.

**Sketch map leave space**

**Introduction:**

The Khoi khoi were the second inhabitants to settle I South Africa.

They were also called the herders of Hottentots.

They belonged to the Khoisan or Bushmanoid family together with the San.

They were brown skinned with a click sound in their language but with a wider vocabulary than the San.

They were physically similar to the San but slightly taller than the San.

## **Course**

The migration and settlement of the khoikhoi is not very clear to the historians.

They originated in the areas of East and Central Africa.

They started migrating before 1000 A.D from East and central Africa southwards.

Their migration and settlement is proved by the rock paintings that are found in the East, central and South Africa.

By the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Centuries, the Khoi Khoi had already reached South Africa.

When they reached South Africa, they first settled in the areas of between the Atlantic Ocean and the Buffalo coast.

When the Portuguese came to South Africa, they found them around the Mossel Bay, Table Bay and Saldanha Bay.

Later they separated into different groups and they settled in different parts of South Africa.

They included the West Khoikhoi or the Nama who moved westwards and settled around Fish River.

The Cape Khoi Khoi or Cachoqua settled in the Cape Province.

By the 17<sup>th</sup> Century, the Khoi Khoi had spread to Natal and Cape and areas of Namibia.

The other Khoi Khoi settled along rivers Fish, Orange and Kei etc.

Later Khoi Khoi were pushed to dry areas of the Kalahari and Namibia by stronger groups.

Today, the Khoi Khoi are found in Namibia and in parts of South Africa.

## **The Organization of Khoi Khoi or Way of Life**

Qn: Describe the Organization of the Khoi Khoi.

Describe the Khoi Khoi way of life before 1800.

Describe the Political, Social and Economic Organization of the Khoi Khoi.

## **Social Organization of the Khoi Khoi**

The Khoi Khoi were short people but slightly taller than the San with Yellow and brown skins.

They had a language full of clicks but with a wider vocabulary than the San.

They lived in large villages of between 600 and 2000 people.

They lived in simple homesteads that were made up of a number of bee hive shaped huts, i.e. temporary shelters.

The family was the most important social unit among the Khoi Khoi.

Each village was made up of several related clans.

They never lived a permanent or settled life because they kept moving from one place to another.

They carried out initiation ceremonies that showed that one had changed from childhood to adulthood.

The initiation ceremonies included circumcision of the boys.

Marriage took place after the initiation but at a later age than the San.

The married couple stayed in the girls family until the birth of their first child.

After birth, the couple would form their home and they received presents or gifts from their parents e.g Poles, Mats, e.t.c.

They celebrated important stages of life like birth, puberty and death.

Polygamy was very common among the khoi Khoi but monogamy also existed.

The Khoi Khoi did not marry from the same clan like the San, i.e they practiced Exogamous marriage.

The Khoi Khoi believed in life after death and in the spirits of the dead ancestors.

They worshiped their ancestors and appealed to them during period of trouble.

They also offered sacrifices to their spirits and god for rain.

They believed in Twisgoab as their main god and provider of rain.

The Khoi khoi also respected the praying mantis as a symbol of luck and wealth.

They carried out cultural ceremonies to remember their clan founders.

They held traditional ceremonies and dances at the appearance of the new and full moon.

They also put on Cowhide sandals while walking.

### **Economic Organization of the Khoi Khoi**

They kept large herds of cattle, flocks of sheep and goats.

Cattle were very important among the Khoi Khoi and it was highly valued.

Cattle were killed on only important functions like birth, puberty and death.

Cattle were also used as bride wealth, milk, food and a sign of prestige.

Cow milk was given to men while ewes milk was for children and women.

They also carried out hunting and gathering from which they obtained food.

Some practiced fishing hence fish it was part of their diet.

They carried out barter trade with the Bantu and later with the whites.

They never carried out farming and therefore did not grow crops.

The animals formed the basis of their economy and they were always on the move looking for water and pasture.

### **Political Organization of the Khoi Khoi**

They had a large political and more efficient structure than the San.

They lived in large villages which were called camps and each was an independent political unit.

Each camp was free to either declare war or peace on the neighbours.

Each camp was ruled by a chief who had limited power.

Problems between members of different clans were solved by the chief.

The hearing of cases was public and members of different clans were free to attend.

The Khoi Khoi ruled according to traditional laws and customs of the society.

They never had a permanent army but security was provided by the Youth.

They used poisoned arrows and spears.

### **DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES BETWEEN THE SAN AND THE KHOI KHOI**

#### **DIFFERENCES**

1. The Khoi khoi were short people but slightly taller than the San.
2. The San were hunters while the Khoi Khoi were herders.
3. The San were the first modern people to settle in South Africa while the Khoi Khoi were the second.
4. The San married from the same clan (Endogamous marriage) while the Khoi Khoi married outside the clan (Exogamous marriage). The San practiced Endogamous marriage while the Khoi Khoi practiced exogamous.
5. The San worshipped Kaggen while the Khoi Khoi worshiped Twisgoab as their main god.
6. The Khoi Khoi used to put on cowhide sandals while walking while the San did not.
7. The Khoi Khoi problems between members of different clans were solved by the chief while the San problems were solved by male elders.
8. The Khoi Khoi man was supposed to give sheep to the Girls family before they could form their homewhile the San boys were supposed to hunt and provide food for the inlaws as a way of paying bride price.
9. The San lived in small villages about 25-75 people while the Khoi Khoi lived in large villages of about 600-2000 people.
10. The initial ceremonies of the San included testing of the hunting skills of the boy that of the Khoi Khoi involved circumcision of the boy.
11. The San got married at an early stage while the Khoi Khoi did not.
12. The Khoi Khoi had a wider Vocabulary than the San.
13. When the San came to South Africa, they settled in Damaraland and Batlapin while the Khoi Khoi settled around Mossel Bay, Table Bay and Saldana Bay.
14. The Khoi Khoi after birth of their first child, the couple would for their home and they received gifts from parents while the San did not.

## **SIMILARITIES**

1. Both had a click sound in their language.
2. They both belonged to the Khoisan family.
3. Both settled in South African 1000A.D after the early man.
4. The San and Khoi Khoi never lived permanent lives since they used to move from one place to another.
5. Both practiced polygamy where by men were allowed to marry more than one wife.
6. Both carried out initiation ceremonies that showed that one had changed from childhood to adulthood.
7. Both after initiation, the married couple could stay at the Girls parents until their first child.
8. Both danced for the appearance of the new and full moon.
9. Both believed in life after death.
10. Both offered sacrifices to their small gods.
11. Both used poisonous arrows and spears.
12. Both celebrated important stages of life like birth, puberty, death etc.

13. Both had no permanent army i.e it was the Youth to provide defence.
14. Both carried out gathering of fruits.
15. Both are believed to have originated from central and East Africa.
16. Both held initiation ceremonies.
17. Both lived in dry areas of Namibia, Angola and Botswana.
18. Both settled in South Africa in 1000 A.D.
19. Both families of the groups formed the basic social units.
20. Both respected the praying mantis as a symbol of luck and weak.

Qn: Who were the Khoisan?

The Khoisan are the early people who lived in South Africa.

Khoisan is the collective term meaning the Khoi Khoi and San.

The Khoisan are at times referred to as the Bushmanoid family.

They had yellow skins, click sound and were generally short.

The Khoisan had the same origin in the East and Central Africa.

Their origins is not very clear but are believed to have originated from East and Central Africa.

The San were the first to settle in South Africa and were followed by the Khoi Khoi.

The San were also called the Twa, Roa, Bushmen or hunters.

The early occupation of the San is proved by their rock paintings and their stone tools.

The San were followed by the Khoi Khoi who were also called the Hottentots or the herders.

The Khoi Khoi reached South Africa between 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Century.

Today the Khoisan are found in dry areas of Angola, Namibia, Botswana and South Africa etc.

Qn: Describe the migration and settlement of the Khoi Khoi.

Qn: Describe the way of life of the Khoi Khoi.

## THE BANTU

Qn: Describe the origins of the Bantu.

Who were the Bantu?

Bantu are a group of people with common word "Ntu" or "Ndhu" in their language referring to people.

They are a strongly built and a taller race of negroid people.

The Origin of the Bantu is not clear or well known to the Historians.

It is thought originated from West Africa before moving to other parts of East, Central and South Africa.

From West, they settled in Central Africa, i.e the Katanga region or Congo basins that became their dispersal point.

Then from central Africa, they moved southwards into South Africa.

The Bantu of South Africa included the Shona, Sotho-Tswana, Nguni-Tsonga, and Ovambo-Herero.

The actual date of arrival in South Africa is still unknown but it is agreed that they arrived in South Africa over 1000 years ago.

By the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Century, Bantu had already settled in South Africa.

They are the largest group of people in South Africa forming about 90% of the total population.

#### REASONS FOR THE MIGRATION OF BANTU

Bantu are people with a common word “Ntu” or Ndhlu in their language.

They originated from the areas of West Africa i.e Niger Basin, before moving to central Africa.

They started moving from central Africa or Katanga region over 2000 years ago.

The Bantu of South Africa include the Shona, Sotho-Tswana, Nguni-Tsonga etc.

They are the largest group in South Africa, forming about 90% of the total population.

#### **Reasons:**

The reasons for their migration are not clear and not well known to the historians but they moved because of:

The Bantu had developed a more stable political organization that forced them to expand.

There was increased population that led to increased pressure on land.

They were looking for new and more fertile land for farming.

Presence of natural hazards like floods and earthquakes in their homelands forced them to migrate.

There was drought and famine in their homeland that forced them to migrate.

Internal conflicts like family quarrels and clan conflicts forced the Bantu to look for peaceful areas.

External conflicts with their neighbours forced them to look for safe areas.

Some moved looking for good and better climate.

The Bantu practiced shifting cultivation which forced them to look for more land.



There was overstocking hence they migrated to look for pasture and water for their animals.

The Bantu wanted to export their idea of iron working to new areas.

Some migrated looking for market for their iron tools.

There was poor leadership in their homeland that annoyed them hence moving to other areas.

They were attacked by diseases like malaria, sleeping sickness and Nagana for their animals.

The need for adventure and group influence also forced some to migrate.

## MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF THE BANTU

Qn: Describe the migration and settlement in South Africa

Sketch map leave space

Introduction:

Bantu are people with a common word “ntu” or Ndhu” in their language.

### Course

1. They originated from West Africa in the areas of Niger basin before moving to other parts.
2. From West Africa they moved into central Africa that became their dispersal point.
3. They started migrating from Katanga about 2000 years ago.
4. Their migration was slow and gradual and spread over a long time.
5. They moved in small groups, at different times and settled in different areas.
6. Their migration is not well known and therefore there is little evidence showing how they moved into south Africa.
7. They migrated in four major groups i.e the Shona, Sotho-Tswana, Nguni-Tsonga, Ovambo-Herero.
8. The shona moved from Central Africa around 19<sup>th</sup> Century.
9. The Shona settled in Zimbabwe where they formed the Zimbabwe or Katanga culture.
10. Later, a sub group of the Shona called the Venda settled in the Limpopo valley.
11. The other group of Bantu that entered south Africa was the Sotho-Tswana.
12. The Sotho-Tswana passed in the areas along Lake Tanganyika and Lake Malawi.
13. The Sotho-Tswana consists of the main sub groups and these included the Tswana or Batswana who lived in Botswana.
14. There was the southern Sotho who lived in Lesotho.
15. There was Northern Basotho who lived in the areas of Transvaal.
16. By the 17<sup>th</sup> Century, the Ancestors of the Batswana were living in their present settlements.
17. Later the Batswana expanded to the east, west and southwards as far as the Orange river.

18. The Westwards expansion of the Basotho was hindered by the Kalahari desert.
19. The Other Sotho-Tswana spread to the areas round Orange river, Vaal and in areas of the Cape.
20. The other group of the Bantu was the Nguni-Tsonga who entered South Africa using the southern route.
21. The Nguni Tsonga consists of tribes like Zulu, Ndwandwe, Xhosa, Pondo and Swazi etc.
22. It is unclear when the Nguni-Tsonga arrived in South Africa but by the 13<sup>th</sup> Century they had already settled in the region.
23. Later, a subgroup of the Nguni called the Xhosa reached the areas of River Umzimvubu.
24. Later the Xhosa spread to the areas of the Fish river and river Umtata.
25. Today the Nguni-Tsonga occupies parts of Transvaal, Natal and Cape Province and Zulu land.
26. The last group of Bantu was Ovambo-Herero or South Western Bantu.
27. They are called the South Western Bantu because they settled in South West Africa i.e. Namibia.
28. The Ovambo –Herero left Central Africa around the 16<sup>th</sup> Century.
29. By the 16<sup>th</sup> Century they had entered Namibia and occupied its highlands.
30. The Ovambo or Ambo occupy present day Ambo land.
31. The rest of the Ambo moved and settled near the Kalahari Desert.
32. The Herero also moved southwards into the dry areas of Namibia.
33. All the Bantu groups were influenced by the Khoisa with whom they came into contact.
34. Today the Bantu are most widely spread people in South Africa and they form about 10% of the people.

#### (B) THE SHONA

Qn: Who were the Shona?

The Shona were part of the Bantu of South Africa. Like the other Bantu, they have a common word “ntu” or “ndhu” in their language.

The Shona were part of the Bantu of South Africa.

Like the other Bantu, they have a common word “ntu” in their language.

The Origin of the Shona is not clear to the Shona historians.

However they are believed to have originated in the areas of West Africa and Central Africa.

They were the first group of Bantu to move and settle in South Africa.

Their date of arrival in South Africa is not well known but they must have arrived by the 9<sup>th</sup> Century.

The Shona settled in Zimbabwe and formed the Zimbabwean culture.

#### (B) SOTHO –TSWANA

Qn: Who were the Sotho-Tswana?

Describe the Origins of the Totho-Tswana.

Describe the settlement and Migration of the Sotho-Tswana.

The Sotho-Tswana were part of the Bantu speaking people.

They share a common word “ntu” in their language just like other Bantu.

Thw Sotho-Tswana awere the second group to migrate to South Africa.

They originate from the areas of the Niger basin in West Africa.

From West Africa they moved ito central Africa from where they spread to south Africa.

There time or date of arrival in South Africa is still unclear to the historians.

There migration into south Africaoccred over 2000 years ago.

By the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Century, the Setho-Tswana had arrived in Botswana.

From central Africa they used the central route between lake Tanganyika and Lake Malawi.

The Sotho-Tswana cosnsists of the three main groups and these include the Tswana who live in Botswana.

The other group is the Sotho who who lives in Lesotho.

There was also the Northern Sotho who settled in the Transvaal.

Later the sotho expanded east wards, westwards and southwards up to river orange.

Later they settled in around rivers like Orange and Vaal.

Others spread and settled in areas of Cape Province and the Orange free state.

Later the Sotho-Tswanaa split into many small groups and settled in the areas between the kalahahri Desert and Drakesburg mountains.

The Pedi were part of the Sotho who moved and settled in the mountain of Transvaal.

By the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, ythe Migration and movement of the Sotho were almost complete.

(c) THE NGUNI-TSONGA

Qn: 1. Describe the origins of Nguni-Tsonga.

Who were the nguni?

Who were the Nguni people of South Africa?

Describe the Origins of the Tsonga.

Describe the migrations and settlement of the Nguni-Tsonga.

The Nguni-Tsonga were part of the Bantu in South Africa.

Their language has a common word “ntu” like other Bantu.

They were the third group of Bantu to migrate to South Africa.

The Nguni-Tsonga are believed to have originated from the areas of West Africa.

From West Africa they moved to central Africa from where they spread to South Africa.

Their movement and settlement is still unknown to the historians.

They are believed to have migrated 2000 years ago.

By the 13<sup>th</sup> Century, the Nguni-Tsonga had already settled in South Africa.

They entered south Africa using the western, south of the great lake region.

In South Africa, they occupied the areas of Natal, Zulu land and parts of the cape.

The Nguni included tribes like the Zulu, Xhosa, Ndwane, Swazi etc.

By the 13<sup>th</sup> Century, the Xhosa had spread to river Umzimvubu, the Fish river and river Umtah.

The Swazi were part of the Nguni and settled in Swaziland.

Today, the Nguni-Tsonga occupy parts of Transvaal, Natal, Zulu land and part of the Cape province.

Effects of the Bantu migration/consequences

1. The bantu introduced a better and centralized political organization in south Africa.
2. They also introduced better military organization to the Khoisan.
3. The bantu spread Agriculture and farming among the Khoisan.
4. The Bantu also introduced crops like Millet, Yams, Beans, Pumpkins in South Africa.

5. The Bantu introduced and spread the idea of iron working in South Africa.
6. There was development of trade between the Bantu and people of South Africa.
7. Bantu introduced the idea of weaving and curving in South Africa.
8. There was intermarriage especially with the Khoisan that led to new tribes e.g the Thembu.
9. The Khoisan lost much of their land and were displaced by the Bantu.
10. The Khoisan were pushed into the dry areas of the Kalahari desert where life was difficult.
11. The migration led to many conflicts and wars between the Bantu and the Khoisan.
12. Many Khoisan lost their lives during the wars with the Bantu.
13. The Khoisan were depopulated since many of them had been killed by the Bantu.
14. The Khoisan were defeated, conquered and lost their independence to the Bantu.
15. The Khoisan were absorbed by the big Bantu societies.
16. The Khoisan also lost their culture and they were detribalized by the Bantu.
17. The Khoisan suffered from famine that led to misery and death.
18. The Khoisan lost many of their animals to the stronger Bantu.
19. The Bantu also raided the Khoisan leading to poverty.
20. The Bantu forced the Khoisan to provide them with labour...they enslaved them.
21. The Bantu migration led to the increased population in South Africa.
22. Some of the Bantu adopted the click sound of the Khoisan.
23. The Bantu also learnt how to use the Oxen in their work like transport.

### **The Contrast or Relationship between the Bantu and the Khoisan**

Qn: Describe the relationship between the Bantu and the Khoisan in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

Describe the relationship between the Bantu and the Khoisan in South Africa.

How did the Bantu relate with the Khoisan people of South Africa?

The relationship between the Bantu and the Khoisan was good and bad, the following occurred;

The Bantu intermarried with the Khoisan.

The Bantu even learnt how to use the Oxen for transport from the Khoisan.

The Bantu like the Nguni adapted clicks into their language from the Khoisan.

The Khoisan learnt iron working from Bantu and produced stronger weapons.

The Khoisan also learnt Agriculture from the Bantu and started living in settled life.

The Khoisan even adopted crops like yams, beans and millet from the Bantu.

The Khoi Khoi copied the political structure of the Bantu and established big kingdoms.

Some Bantu also learnt and adopted the Khoi Khoi style of dressing.

In good times they traded with each other and the Khoi Khoi provided feathers, Ivory, meat in exchange of the iron tools.

However, later the contractor/relationship became bad and the Bantu started stealing the Khoi Khoi animals.

The Bantu also defeated and conquered the Khoisan.

The Bantu raided the Khoi Khoi making them poor.

Most of the Khoisan leaders lost their power to the stronger Bantu.

The Khoisan lost their independence to the bantu after being defeated.

The Khoisan were pushed to Kalahari desert where wild animals were scarce.

The Bantu absorbed the Khoisan societies and detribalized them.

The Bantu later enslaved the Khoisan.

Many Khoisans were killed by the bantu hence depopulating their areas.

The Bantu created a period of insecurity.. and misery among the Khoisan.

Reasons why the Bantu easily defeated the Khoisan

1. The Bantu were stronger and taller than the Khoisan.
2. The Bantu had stronger and better armies than the Khoisan.
3. The Khoisan lived in smaller isolated villages making it easier for the Bantu to defeat them.
4. The Bantu had stronger and better armies. The Bantu also had stronger weapons made from iron compared to the arrows and bows, stones used by the Khoisan.
5. The bantu also had constant food supply unlike the Khoisan.
6. The bantu were large in number compared to the Khoisan who were few.
7. Hence the bantu cultivated and kept cattle, there was a burning desire for expansion into the land of the Khoisan.
8. The Bantu had trade connections with the whites putting them in a stronger economic position than the Khoisan.

## **THE ORGANIZATION OF THE BANTU**

N.B All the bantu of South Africa i.e the Shona, Sotho-Tswana, Ovamba-Herero, Ngoni-Tsonga had many common features in their life i.e the San Organization.

Qn: Describe the organization of the Bantu.

Describe the social, political and economic organization of the Sotho.

Describe the way of life of the Nguni-Tsonga.

### **Political organization of the Bantu**

Among all the Bantu, the Tribe was the biggest political unit.

Each tribe was made up of several thousands of people and it had its own territory.

The tribe was made up of a clan system with the Royal or central clan and family.

The tribe was headed by a chief who always came from the Royal clan and Royal family.

Among the Nguni, the name of the tribe was picked from the outstanding of the greater ruler.

Or the case of the Sotho, the name of the tribe was picked from the ruling clan i.e the Totem of the chief.

The chief controlled everything in the chiefdom and acted like the religious leaders and the chief justice.

The chief's palace served as the supreme court and it was only used to try murder cases.

The chief ruled the society according to the local practices and accepted practices.

The chief ruled with advice of the senior members of the societies i.e the elders.

The chief was also assisted by the two councils i.e the inner or small council and the large council or Assembly.

The inner council had the confidential advisers of the chief and his close relatives.

The inner council always advised in the daily matters of the tribe.

The wider council was opened to all the male adults and it advised the chief on important matters.

The Assembly met usually when the chief decided and all male adults were free to attend.

During the Assembly/meeting, any male adult was free to speak out his mind and to criticize the chief i.e democracy existed in the meetings.

The chief was also assisted by the sub-chief in the administration of the society.

The sub chiefs or junior chiefs were supposed to maintain works, collect taxes and carry out justice.

The chief also employed permanent officers called Indans to assist in governing of his people.

The Indunas were chosen from the commoner families and acted as the ears and eyes of the chief.

At times the chief induna would perform the duties of the chief in case the chief was absent.

A chief who was bad and a dictator could be abandoned by his his people for a friendlier chief.

The chief controlled land and decided how it must be used in the society.

The throne of the chief was hereditary and the son of the great wife was supposed to be the heir.

Male adults are regarded as the chiefs strength and the murder of one man was highly punished.

Incase of a natural death, the relatives of the deceased had to give a cow to the chief as a sign of respect.

### Social organization of the Bantu

The family was the smallest social unit among the Bantu.

In a homestead or family, a man lived with his wife, children and other relatives.

Family relatives were very important and related people lived with each other.

A number of related families made up a clan which claimed a common ancestor.

The Bantu practiced Polygamy although some monogamy also existed.

The wives were given different household and property like the right hand house and the left hand house.

They carried out initiation ceremonies that included circumcision.

Initiation ceremonies marked the end of childhood and entry into adulthood.

The chief always decided when the initiation ceremonies could occur.

Initiation ceremonies were always carried out when the chiefs son reached puberty.

All the boys initiated at the same time were put into age regiments/groups.

The regiments/groups provided military and civic responsibilities and always fought together under the son of the chief.

Some Bantu like the Sotho had women regiments that were led by the chiefs daughter in that age group.

\the Bantu married from the same clan i.e they practiced **exogamous** marriage.

They were religious and believed inlife after death and spirits of the ancestors.

They believed in a super natural being Modimu who they believed to be the creator.

They also had medicinemen/magicians that were highly respected in society.



Some of the Bantu tribes like the Nguni later adopted the click sound of the Khoisan.

They held first fruit ceremonies where wrong doers/bad people were killed.

### Economic Organization of Bantu

The Bantu were farmers and they cultivated crops like sorghum, Yams, Pumpkins and beans.

They were also herders/pastoralists who kept cattle, sheep and goats.

Therefore they had an agro based economy with farming and pastoralism.

Cattle was valued as a sign of wealth and respect in society.

Cattle was used for important functions like bride price, food, sacrifices... and skins etc.

They also carried out hunting, gathering and some carried out fishing.

The barter trade was common among the Bantu and later with the whites.

They traded in cattle, foodstuffs and metal items.

They practiced iron working from which they produced iron tools e.g spears heads.

Some of the Bantu like the Sotho carried out weaving and curving.

At times they attacked and raided their neighbours for cows.

Land was collectively owned and the chief decided on how it was to be used.

### Differences and similarities between the Bantu and the Khoisan

#### Similarities

1. The Khoisan and the Bantu were part of the early occupants of South Africa.
2. Both Bantu and Khoisan had polygamous marriages.
3. They both carried out gathering and hunted for food.
4. The Khoi Khoi kept cattle, goats and sheep just like the Bantu.
5. Both Bantu and Khoisan were religious.
6. In both societies, land was communally owned.
7. Fishing was common among the Khoisan and Bantu.
8. All the Bantu and Khoisan had some elements of trade with their neighbours.
9. All the Bantu and the Khoisan carried out raiding of their neighbours.
10. In both societies, elders were highly respected by the people.

11. Marriage was an important social aspect among the Bantu and the Khoisan.
12. Initiation ceremonies for the boys were important among the the Khoisan and the Bantu.
13. Both Khoisan and the Bantu had a clan system in their social set up.
14. They both sacrificed to their gods.
15. Both the Bantu and the Khoi Khoi migration was not clear to historians.
16. Later the Bantu like Nguni and those adopted the click sound just like the Khoisan.

#### Differences

1. The bantu were strongly built and taller than the Khoisan.
2. The Khoisan were Yellowish/brownish unlike the Bantu.
3. Whereas the Bantu originated from the Niger-Congo areas, the Khoisan originated from east and central Africa.
4. The Khoi khoi had clan chief while the Bantu had tribal chief.
5. The Bantu lived in larger political and social units than the Khoisan.
6. The Bantu had a better political set up than that of the Khoisan.
7. The bantu had iron working skills unlike the Khoisan.
8. The Bantu had a centralized system of administration and strong chiefs while the Khoisan were hunters and fruit gatherers.
9. The bantu kept cattle but the San did not keep cattle.
10. The Khoisan settled in South Africa earlier than the Bantu.
11. The Khoisan danced on the appearance of the new and full moon unlike the Bantu.
12. The Bantu mainly used spears in fighting yet the Khoisan used stone and bone tools.

#### EUROPEAN INTEREST IN SOUTH AFRICA

##### THE COMING OF THE DUTCH

Qn:

1. Why was the Dutch-East Indian Company established at the Cape in 1652?
2. Why did the Dutch settle at the cape between 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Century?
3. What were the reasons for the settlement of the Dutch at the cape

Reasons for the settlement of the Dutch at the Cape.

1. The Dutch were Europeans who came from Netherlands/Holland.
2. They were the first Europeans to permanently settle at the Cape in 1652.
3. The Dutch traders had formed the Dutch Esat Indian Company (D.E.I.Co) in 1602 for trade activities.
4. Their first settlement was after and accidental of (D.E.I.Co) ship haarlem near the cape in 1647.

5. The good report about the cape by survivors of the accident.
6. The survivors realized that the cape had good climate.
7. The people of South Africa warmly welcomed the Dutch sailors i.e good hospitality.
8. The cape had fertile land suitable for growing of fruits and vegetables.
9. There was need to establish a workshop for repairing ships of the Dutch.
10. They wanted to build a hospital at the cape to treat the sick Dutch sailors.