**HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA**

1. Explain the

a)similarities ( 13 mks)

b) Differences between the Khoi-Khoi and the San (12 mks)

2. a) Describe the British administration at the Cape between 1806 and 1836 ( 15 mks)

b) How did the above administration affect the Africans? (10 mks)

3. a)What factors led to the outbreak of the battle between the Africans and Whites in 1836?

b) How did this battle affect the people of South Africa?

4, a) what caused the conflict among the Whites in 1880 to 1881?

b) What were the effects of this conflict in the history of South Africa? (13 mks)

5,a) Describe the activities of Christian missionaries in South Africa during the 19th century

b) How did these activities affect the people of South Africa? (12 mks)

6, Describe the

1. Political( 12 mks)
2. Social and economic ( 13 mks)

Effects of the discovery of minerals in South Africa during the 19th century

7, a) Why were Bantustans established in South Africa?

1. What were the results of these Bantustans on the people’s of South Africa

8. Explain the role of

a) O.A.U

B) U.N.O in the fight against apartheid

1,a) The San entered South Africa before the Khoi-Koi

* They moved from East and central Africa and they were already settled in South Africa by 1000 A.D
* They came from the same cradle land
* They were all yellowish /brown in colour
* They both had chicks in their language
* They were rock painters due to discoveries from their cradle land
* They used sample weapons to hurt these animals e.g. poisoned arrows, sticks etc
* They were hunters and valued their hunting grounds
* They all carried out fishing around the rivers
* They gather fruits, roots and honey etc
* Both carried out polygamous marries and at an early age
* Both stayed in their in-laws place until birth of the first born
* Both carried out initiation ceremonies when the youths were taught how to use herbs etc
* Both danced at the sight of a full moon
* Religious- San- Kaggu = Khoi- Khoi –Tuisgrab
* They relieved in life after death
* Both their youth carried out security of their areas
* Both carried out trade among themselves
* Both had no standing army
* Initiation ceremonies were carried out i. e circumcision of the boys
* Had no stipulated laws to govern society
* Had social evenings for story telling and fire
* Celebrated important days / stages eg marriages
* All enjoyed superior weapons i. e arrows, spears

b) Differences

**SAN KHOI-KHOI**

1st to come -2nd to come

* Smaller communities 50-100 - larger 500-2000 people
* Had no central authority –Had chiefs + clan heads
* Kept only dog, hunters - kept cattle, sheep
* Shorter - taller
* No iron smelting -Iron smelting- arrow heads, spear
* Not the case - Cattle very important, prestige
* lived in tress and caves –lived in grass thatched, make shifts
* Married at an earlier age 7-8,
* (girls and boys 14-15 yrs) –Late age 14-17 yrs
* Not the case - parents paid bride price
* Friendly when not attacked
* Carried out crude pottery
* Women carried out weaving
* Wore ornaments of shells, ostrich eggs
* They were artists
* Knowledge stopped at No. 3 - Had a wider vocabulary
* Endogamous marriages - Exogamous marriages
* Weak family ties ie no care for the sick - strong family ties the basic social unit
* Their god was Kagga - Tuisgoab
* No culture - better material culture (12mks)

Q 2,a)The British first occupied the cape in 1795 and look over the Dutch possessions

* In 1802, the British returned governorships of the Cape to the Batarian Republic, they came back in 1806
* The British put up changes in the economy, religious, judiciary, administration, press and language.
* Press freedom was granted and all its restrictions removed
* A new liberal law requiring newspapers to pay a deposit 0f $ 300 before getting printing permission was passed
* Many Dutch and English papers were printed .g. Grahanston, Zuid Africakaan and the commercial advertises
* An advisory council was put up to advise the Government and by 1827 it was accommodating 2 colonists on board.
* The legislature council replaced the advisory council in 1834
* It was given the powers to debate and pass laws
* Africans were given more freedom in the social, political and economic spheres. in 1811, the Black circuit courts were introduced to deal with the cruel Boer masters
* Some Africans were employed to interpret in the courts of law
* An apprenticeship code was introduced to regulate masters teaching Africans trade
* In 1834 slavery was abolished and earlier on 1816 all slaves had to be registered
* Working hours of the slaves were reduced in 1823 and Sunday declared a resting day and for prayers as well
* Salves were given marriage rights
* All land was to be surveyed, mapped , fenced and with land titles
* In 1825, an advisory council consisting of the Governor, chief justice and colonial secretary was set up
* Under the judiciary, a supreme court was set up
* The British criminal law replaced the old Dutch Roman law
* The British government appointed the judges and it paid them
* Trial by jury was established and the sessions were made public
* By 1835, only professional lawyers and judges were allowed to work in the courts
* The judges were independent and they were allowed to hold offices for as long as they were morally up right.
* The governor had no power to dismiss these judges
* Expenditure on public work was reduced
* Financial assistance to immigrants was stopped
* British retail business was introduced in the Cape and the rearing of Merino sheep from Spain was introduced
* Public schools were established in 1822 and teachers ready to teach English were promised incentives by the British Government. such schools included Caledon, Talbagh, George Stellen Bosch
* In 1822 English was made an official language
* New British paper money was introduced that is British £ replacing the old R Dutch Rix Dollar in 1825

2,b)-

* The British rule undermined the culture of the Boers in South Africa since most of the Kings
* Africans were given more freedom as they were favored by the British and treated as human beings unlike before when the Boers mall/ ill treated them
* Africans in the interior lost lands to the Boers who left for the interior
* The administration laid ground for the out break of the great trek
* It le to the wars between the Dutch and the Xhosa in the Eastern frontier who had lost land to the Boers
* Boers became disadvantaged in schools since English had become the official and medium of communication
* The Boers became educationally backward since the British controlled the education sector
* There was shortage of laborers since slavery had been abolished
* There was discrimination of Boers in jobs and government services
* Boers became discriminated in society since they had lost their superiority position
* Boers lost their economic position i. e as controllers of trade
* English language became the official language after replacing the Dutch language
* The Dutch Rix Dollar was replaced by the British pound
* Freedom of press i. e all newspapers
* Dutch culture was undermined
* Slaves got marriage rights
* All land had to mapped, fenced and with a land title

QN 3)

* It was one of the great trek wars
* It was between the trek Boers and the Ndebele
* Bores were led by Liebenberg,Erasmus, Portigieter and Put Davids, Marutz, Celliers
* The Ndebele were under Mzilikazi a former Induna of Shaka and his war general Kaliphi
* The Boers wanted land for settlement
* The Boers were determined to set up a powerful state in the area
* Mzilikazi mistook the Boers for hostile Cinqua and Korana
* The Ndebele wanted to consolidate authority in their acquired territories
* Boers wanted to survive in their newly acquired areas, North and East of the Cape
* The Boer mistreatment of the Ndebele people made them attack the Boers
* Mzilikazi regarded the Boers as bandits in their areas
* Boers wanted to recover their cattle and sheep that had been taken by the Ndebele
* The increasing numbers of whites in the Ndebele territory
* Boers negative attitude towards Africans who considered Africans to be uncultured/ uncuchsa
* The worrior mentality of the Ndebele
* Support given to th Boers by same Africans eg. Chief Moraka of the Barolong supported Boers
* Africans considered whites to be wizards i.e. mhugu
* Failure by the whites and Africans to solve their conflicts peacefully
* Boer possession of the guns inspired them to fight
* Africa desired to guard the independence acquired from shaka
* Boers wanted to rescue their 3 captured missionaries
* Desire to protect their culture/ disrespect of African cultures
* Earlier victory of the Africans encouraged the Ndebele
* The camping of the Boer commands at Vegkop left the Ndebele with no alternative but to attack.

3,b)- the Ndebele were defeated

* Ndebele were displaced north ward into Embabwe ( Sn.Rhodesia
* It led to the establishment of the Orange Free State/ orange Rwei sovereignty
* Africans lost their independence
* Africans chiefs lost their traditional powers
* There was insecurity in the area
* Agriculture was disrupted in the area leading to famine
* Trade was disrupted hence economic decline
* Ndebele lost their cows i.e 10000 cows were lost
* There was misery and suffering of the Ndebele
* Increased Boer negative attitude towards African i.e racism
* Loss of property e.g land
* Enslavement and mistreatment of the Africans
* Africans lost their traditional culture and tribal connections
* The Americans missionaries that had been captured were released
* Boers regained some o their lost cows and weapons that had been stolen by the Ndebele
* The battle prepared ground for future clashes between Africans and Whites
* More clashes between the Ndebele and other people as they moved
* The Ndebele became poor.

4,A

* The British and the Beors were never good friends
* The enmity began way back before the annexation of Transvaal in 1877 its just this event that sparked off the war.
* The cause
* The major cause of the annexation of Transvaal in 1877 which annoyed the Boers who had lost their independence
* Transvaal was indebted to the Cape bankers so the British took it as an advantage
* While in Transvaal, the British refused to put up nay council or assembly where the Boers could participate in Transvaal politics which annoyed
* The defeat of the British in 1879 inspired the Boers to attack their thinking that they had weakened
* Rise of the Boer nationalism especially in Transvaal where the die-hard Boers were
* The immediate cause of taxation incident where they conflicted property of a Boers attacked the British and got back the property
* Discrimination of the British goods in favour of German and Portugal gods
* Mistreatment of the unitilanders by the Boers
* Kruger’s failure to get independence after 2 journeys to London
* Rise of British imperialism championed by Caravan and others
* Long held mistrust and suspicious between the Boers and British since the great Trek
* Boer mistreatment of Africans and enslaving them which caused insecurity thus creating an out way in London hence war
* Gladstone’s dishonesty when he refused to give the Boers independence, yet he had promised them their freedom during the campaigns
* Small scale mining in Transvaal inspired the British to pick interest
* Promised support from O.F.S Transvaal later made war inevitable
* British act of always following the Boers incited war
* Loud carnarvan; a British leader wanted to federate Transvaal forcefully
* The British feared that the Zulu might take advantage of Transvaal
* The meeting of 6000 Boers at Wonder fountain in 1879 increased war hysteria
* Hosting of the old Boer independence flag and a meeting of the Volksroad made the war investable

4, b)

* The Boers defeated the British at Majubi hills
* Destruction of property especially farms
* Disruption of trade and agriculture thus a decline in the economy
* Increased Boer nationalism
* Loss of life as over 200 soldiers died respectively on the British side
* Increased hostility between the British and Boers
* It led to more Anglo-Boer wars e.g. Jameson Rand and 2nd Anglo-Boer war
* It encouraged Boer unity since O.F.S vowed to help Transvaal in future
* Let to the signing of the Pretoria convention
* Sir promerory Colley the British commander was killed

5,A)

* Missionaries’ were soldiers of Christ who came to spread Christianity
* They came to S.Africa after the revival on a religious movement in England in the 18th century
* Some as individuals, yet others came under different religious oganisations from different countries.
* Key missionaries who came to S.Africa were Dr David Livingstone, Van Der Kemp, Dr John Moffat John Philip
* Groups included the LMS, CMS,P.E.M the free church of Scotland, the British Bible society, the Moravian Missionaries , the D.R.C etc
* Religious groups operated in different areas i.e. L.M.S,Xhosa, Khoi-Khoi and cape Moravian- Khoi-Khoi,F.C.S- Natal, DRC in Dutch settlements, PEM-Basuts
* They preached the gospel/ Christianity to Christianity
* Built a number of churches where the gospel was preached
* Built mission satiations for run way slaves e.g. Bethelsdorp
* Built technical schools in places like Lovedale ,Hearld town in the Cape colony
* They taught African practical skills in carpentry ,brick laying, shoe making e.t.c
* Established schools ( formal) where Africans were taught how to read and write
* Built hospitals and health centers/ fought diseases
* Built roads to improve transport and communication
* Discourage some African culture and traditions like polygamy and witch craft
* Spread Western culture to the Africans and gave them new languages, dress, eating
* A group of collaborators was created e.g Khawa of Botswana
* Taught Africans new methods of farming
* Traded with Africans thus bringing them new items like cloth
* Supplied arms to Africans like Moshish
* Interfered in the African local polities e.g PEM in Basutoland
* Acted as advised Moshes on how to deal with Boears
* Translated the Bible into local languages who put Bantu languages into ??????
* Protected Africans from mistreatment of Boers e.g Dr Phillip protected the Khoi-Khoi Vs Boer harsh masters/ Africans to buy land and get better employment
* Called for a fair hearing to African cases
* Van Der Kempt fought laziness
* Dr Phillip wrote a book “ Rescorchers in South Africa” attacking White attitude towards Africans
* Advocated for the removal of the press system
* Demanded for reduction of working hours for slaves
* Influence passing of the 50th ? n 1828 that restored the rights of the Africans
* Demanded the introduction of black circuit courts in 1811 to fight for African rights
* Fought against racial segregation/ apartheid
* Called for Liberty, equality and ?????????? of non whites
* Inter married with Africans to promote inter-cultural mixing
* Intervened in the Khosa-Boer wars/ Kaffir war omn the side of Africans

5,b

* Many African converted to Christianity
* African tradition religious and culture were under mined and considered back wards and primitive decreased in polygamy/ idolatry
* Many African adopted the Western culyure e.g dress, education
* Some African chiefs lost their respect which was turned to the new religion
* Divided the Africans into hostile camps i.e. Christians and non- Christians, educated and non educated
* Led to formation of independent churches that tried to preach an African oriented version of the Gospel
* Through inter tribal conflicts, tribalism and sectarianism were created by the missionaries
* Encouraged hard work among Africans and many were able to get paid jobs
* In schools, Africans got training for white collar jobs/ professionalism i.e. doctor, teachers etc
* Africans became literate/ how to read and write
* Africans were prepared for independence i.e. pioneer nationalist e.g. Mandela, Lithuh Sobukwe e. t .c. / growth of African nationalism
* African languages were put into writing which improved onto communication between Africans and Whites
* Africans got beteer health care through hospitals and reduced on death rates
* Their mission stations became homes for run away slaves
* Promoted equality of all races through building racially mixed schools e.g. Loredale
* Provided Africans with educational values knowledge, skills and positive attitude
* Through technical schools acquired technical skills such as brick laying, carpentry, joinerye.t.c
* They led to establishment of circuit courts that gave Africans a chance to report their harsh masters
* Africans enjoyed some of their rights e.g. freedom of movement, right to good working condition
* Africans like the Khosa regained their land that had been taken away by the Boers
* They improved communication and transport by building roads and bridges that made life of Africans better
* Led to some collaborators e.g. chief Khana of the Tswana who helped in the colonization of Botswana
* Improved on agriculture through scientific means i.e hybrid seeds, ox ploughs, crop- rotation, mulching , use of fertilizers leading to increased agricultural output
* They won African trust e.g. Dr Kemp dressed in the Khoi-Khoi style and worked barefooted
* Relationship between Dutch and British became bitter
* Eventually led to great Trek
* Boers experienced labour shortages
* Introduced western architecture and brick houses and iron sheets
* DRC encouraged apartheid
* Laid foundation for the colonization of S.Africa leading to loss of independence
* Barlong were encouraged to get their independence from Moshesh, thus undermining authority
* Encouraged inter culture marriages with the Africans and promoted equality
* Led to stopping of slavery in 1834
* Established the first printing press at the Cape which produced reading materials
* Legitimate was promoted between Africans and whites which improved the African standard of living
* Participated in African politics as either advisors or gun providers e.g. PEM to moshesh which looked down resistances
* Translated the Bible from English to local languages , easing spread of the Gospel
* Mediated in African Boer conflicts e.g. the Kaffir wars creating peace among the Africans and Boers

6,A

* This was a period of mineral revolution in South Africa/ refers to the economic changes that came with the discovering of minerals
* Before the minerals were discovered, the economy of South Africa was very weak and unstable with low standards of living
* The economy was agro- based/ mainly depended on agriculture which was mainly substance
* The transport and communication system as the level of urbanization were very poor
* There was general poverty among the Boers and the Africans and the British were also not as rich
* The economy was generally less developed and depended on wool exports from merino sheep. The British at the Cape Colony depended on wine and pastoral farming / orange free state depended on cereal and sheep rearing / and Transvaal depended on sheep and cattle rearing
* However, later there was the discovery of minerals that changed every thing in South Africa
* The first major discovery was of diamonds in 1867 at Kimberly between riversvaals and orange
* Followed by discovery of gold at Witwatersrand around 1884 in Transvaal
* By 1886, other minerals like uranium manganese , copper , cobalt , coal , tin and iron were also discovered
* The revolution left both negative and positive effects
* It changed the balance of power in South Africa e.g. among the British , the Boers and the Africans
* To the African, it led to the colonization of Africans states e.g. Swaziland, Botswana, Lesotho , Griqualand west /British influence over Africans increased as Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana was annexed by the British
* African rights were restricted e.g. Africans lost their voting rights, rights to own guns
* There was increased African nationalism as Africans in the mines came together to fight for their freedom
* Leading to the formation of political parties like the South African Native congress in 1912 that later became ANC
* Africans rulers became powerless because they had lost their powers Africans stopped respecting their local leaders since they had no authority
* The military power of the Africans was completely dismantled/ destroyed
* There was increased conflict between the Africans and the Whites leading to wars e.g. Bambathe in 1906
* Africans were no longer dependent on the British for protection as it was before
* Enmity between the Africans and the whites political and military advantage over the Africans
* It increased the enmity between the Boers and the British
* Boers started getting international recognition
* Increased Boer- nationalism and desire to defend tier independence
* It led to the rise of a new generation of Boer leaders like Kruger of Transvaal and president Thomas Burghers of orange free state to champion Boers interests
* There was increase British desire to spread their influence in mineralized areas/ imperialism
* The British policy of following and surrounding of Boers controlled territories increased
* Increased British pressure for a political federation of S.Africa championed by lord Caravan, Ceal Khodes etc
* The discovery of diamonds at Kimberly set stage for the anglo- Boer conflicts
* The granting of Diamond fields to water Boer of Griqualand west in 1871 angered the Boers /Keat a war
* The Boers of Orange free state felt that they were cheated
* Even led to the down fall of Petronius /OFS who was succeeded by president Thomas Burghers whom the Boers thought could withstand pressure from the British
* Orange free state even wanted to wage war over Griqualand west but Boer president Johannes Hendriek brand calmed the situation down
* The British started perceiving that all areas in S.Africa had minerals, and in 1871 the British annexed Transvaal
* The British annexation of Transvaal frustrated the Transvaalers who under Paul Kruger and Pretorius the state Attorney pressed for their freedom and independence
* They led a delegation to London to demand for freedom and independence however, they returned home empty handed
* Later in 1879, over 6,000 disappointed Boers met at Wonder fountain
* In the meeting, a three man committee was appointed t run the country Paul Kruger, Willem Joubert and Pretorious
* The Boer adapted a military solution against the British in 1880- 1881 and this resulted into the first Anglo- Boer war
* The war only ended after the signing of the Pretoria convection
* Then the gold discovery attacked more foreigner into Transvaal who came to be branded a ??? land out casts thieves outlanders and vitlanders
* Vitlanders numbers presence worried president Kruger who as a way of dealing with them carried up with all sorts of mistreatment
* Such mistreatments include denying them to civil and political rights, restricting their movements refusing them to speak English publically foreign uitlander’s children to study under Dutch controlled schools deerfranc hiding them unfairly subjecting to kangaroo courts/ military courts denying fix business deals / contracts
* Uitlanders formed a political association the reform committee to fight for their rights on made an appeal to cecil Rhodes the cape Prime Minister
* In British were humiliated when trying to defend the Uitlanders
* The mineral riches had strengthened the Boers more politically and militarily than the British( The Boers had acquired more guns than the British)
* In 1899-1902 there was the 2nd anglo- Boer war which the Boer lost
* The war was settled in the city of Vereeniging on 3115/1902
* A committee of reconciliation was formed
* In 1908, national meeting /Durban conferences drafted the union constitution
* On 31st May 1910 , The S.Africa union was formed which ended the commercial mineral competition

6, B SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC

Effects of the discovery of minerals in South Africa during the 19th century

* The Boers became richer and wealthier than before the mineral discovery
* the Boers then enjoyed improved standards of living
* the capital investment also increase and they were put into a mineral revolution
* commercial Agriculture was developed improving on the economic status o the Boers further
* There was development of transport network in the Boers republic like roads, bridges, railway lines e.tc. the 1887 Delagoa- Transvaal and 1891 Natal Transvaal railways
* the Boers communication network also improved as many telephone lines and telegrams were built
* new ports were built and many steamers ship were established on many rivers
* social infrastructure improved i.e. schools and hospitals came into existences
* banks also came up like Orient standard
* it led to the growth of towns e.g Pretoria, Johannesburg and Vareeniging
* there was the development of international trade between the Whites in South Africa and the outside world
* foreign exchange earnings for the Boers increased
* bad practices like theft increased in the Boer republic
* there was labour shortage on Boer farms as Africans ran to work in the mines
* the Boers got good jobs in the mines and industries/ employment
* they were forced to unite with the British to protect the mineral wealth Boers were put into an industrial revolution as many industries sprang up

6,B

* The war led to the destruction of property
* Rise of new class of poor whites
* Boers lost land e.g. near Griqualand to the British
* Some Boers lost e.g. lives in mine accidents and wars
* There was population pressure around the mining centers
* There increased a British population in the interior strengthened their position there
* The British policy towards the Africans changed as the Boers were considered to the more powerful and better associate than the Africans
* The British abandoned the policy of supporting the Africans in favour of the Boers
* British capitalists flocked to S. Africa e.g. Cecil Rhodes who acquired fortunes from minerals
* Rhodes also established his company of BSA CO which he used to champion British imperialism
* The British got skilled jobs in the mines and industries, hence improving their standards
* It made the Cape Colony stronger and wealthier
* Africans were employed n the mines and industries , hence improving their standards of living
* Africans started working for money / cash economy was introduced
* Their were able to send their children to school
* It led to the emergence of a new class of African elites like Mandela Albert Luthuli, Walter Sisulu e.t.c
* The local markets benefited some Africans to a small scale i.e. got where to sell their agricultural produce
* Agriculture was thus boosted
* Africans acquired guns although they were of poor quality
* There was rural –urban migration as people were searching for jobs
* A migrant labour system developed
* Families broke up as men overstayed away from their families
* Africans lost land especially where minerals were discovered
* It led to displacement of people into reserves
* There was development of shrines around the mines with no facilities
* Diseases erupted causing a lot of misery and suffering
* High crime rate in the shanty towns
* Discrimination in employment i.e. whites for white collar jobs and blacks for dirty jobs
* Enslavement of the Africans and forced labour
* Agriculture declined leading to famine
* White supremacy over Africans was confirmed, thus Africans became 2nd class citizens
* Africans became poor after losing control of the economy
* Africans lost their lives in mines leading to depopulation
* Property was lost
* Loss of culture and traditional practices
* European cultures were adopted, some of which were bad ones e.g. Smoking ,prostitution
* Marriage was monogamous and was extended/ postponed
* Women acquired a high status in towns
* Money became the new symbol of wealth (13 mks)

7,A)

* Bantustans were home steads/ designed homes for the Africans for British in South Africa
* They were set up by the whites so as to facilitate the growth of apartheid
* They mainly included : Transkei, Ciskei, Soweto, Kwazulu ,Debele
* They were set up to facilitate racism or separate development for the whites and black
* It was meant to sabotage the growth of African nationalism by blind folding these critics of apartheid policy
* White wanted to prevent Africans involvement in political affairs of south Africa so as to ensure white domination in south Africa
* It was meant to acquire cheap labour from the Africans in the Bantustans
* They were created to check on security threats from the Africans
* They were created to intentionally reduce internal African pressure on Pretoria and other towns by drawing Africans attention on other issues
* To enable whites who were the minority to maintain their wealth that they had acquired in other towns in south Africa
* It was due to the influence of bantu self government act of 1959
* Whites wanted to dominate education I South Africa so that they could not get the same qualifications with the Africans
* To avoid mixed marriages between blacks , whites and coloured /Asians
* Due to the influence of the 1910 act of union which favoured the whites who were in favour of racism.
* They were to make it impossible for Africans to communicate with one another freely
* They were to ensure that Africans do not own good land and other important resources
* In Bantustans, Africans were responsible for their own leaders and not whites

7,B

* Africans were enslaved and continued to be so until 1994
* Africans were militarily weakened making it hard to fight whites
* Africans become poor since the Bantustans were under developed
* They suffered disunity and killed one another e.g. Inkatha freedom party Vs ANC
* Africans were killed during their resistance towards the policy
* African political power reduced to only the Bantustans
* Africans were discriminated socially, politically and economically
* Other Africans were imprisoned or sent into exile
* Due to congestion, diseases erupted
* There was a lot of misery and suffering
* Politics was dominated the political rights of Africa
* Whites got the fertile land
* White nationalism/ imperialism was boosted
* Whites became richer than even their counterparts in Europe
* A very big rift came up between whites and blacks/rivalry between whites and blacks

8,A O.A.U

* O.A.U was formed on the 25/5/1963 at Addis Ababa in Ethiopia
* The O.A.U had a big influence on South Africa
* Member states allowed anti –apartheid fighters to use their land e.g. Angola, Uganda
* Many countries opposed the dialogue, talks with S.Africa
* South Africa was forced to improve upon her relationship with African leaders and countries
* It convinced UN to later slap sanctions against South Africa
* In 1976, 24 African countries boycotted the Olympics against Newzealand and S.Africa participation there was a diplomatic isolation against South Africa which was a success
* Member countries denied travel documents to their citizens who wished to travel to S.Africa
* Called for immediate independence of S.Africa
* Provided A.N.C generals with logistics like medicine, arms, food etc
* Convinced Europe that apartheid could not be changed peacefully
* Mobilized financial and material support from frontline states for the struggle
* Called for solidarity and togetherness among ANC fighters
* Asked for support from international bodies i.e. N.A.M, Arab league and I.C justice
* Provided education /scholarships to South Africans who later lad the struggle
* used as a mouth piece for the voiceless Africans
* asked for support from communist countries like Cuba, China, Russia
* gave asylum to South African refugees e.g Oliver Thembo
* encouraged Africans to contribute to a certain percentage of their wealth towards the freedom struggle

U.N.O

The U.N.O was a child of world leaders of the Allied side mainly the American president Franklin D. Roosevelt

* on the 24/10/1945 after the end of world war 2nd, the UN was born in San Francisco in America
* it replaced the L.O.N with the aim of keeping peace and preventing another war from happening
* Members gave money , arms to freedom fighters Vs Apartheid
* It condemned the violation of Human rights by the whites in South Africa
* Campaigned for the release of political prisoners like Mandela
* It placed an economic embergo on South Africa
* It called for equality of all people
* It imposed trade sanctions
* It imposed armed sanctions to weaken the white
* Imposed travel sanctions, no plane was to fly to South Africa
* Expelled Namibia and South Africa from its membership
* Organized elections for all races demanded for the rights of the blacks
* Reorganized independence of South Africa
* Expelled South Africa from its organs e.g. W.B,UNESCO,WHO
* Put pressure on S.Africa to cause change
* It called for respect of human rights and self determination of all people