

MINERAL DISCOVERY AND EXPLOITATION IN SOUTH AFRICA (1867-1910)

BACKGROUND:

Before minerals were discovered in South Africa the people had been economically engaged in subsistence farming.

The Boers were unable to use the land efficiently because they were ill equipped for farming. They mainly grew cereals like maize, wheat, barley, oats, etc.

They also led a nomadic pastoral life. They kept cattle and sheep and from the sheep they got wool from which was the basis of S. Africa's economic development from about 1840. In addition to that wine was also exported by the people of South Africa.

In the Boers republics, the situation was worse as they were far off the coast, as importation and exportation was nonexistent.

The **British** were powerful and prominent in South Africa and struggled to take over parts of S.A. including African and Boer states. The British were militarily and economically stable. They carried out farming and trade in the Cape colony and Natal.

The British missionaries preached Christianity to Africans without discrimination and even provided them houses. They recognized African leaders and only conquered those who threatened them.

Before the mineral discovery, **the African nations** like the Zulu, Ndebele, Basuto, etc. were stronger politically, militarily, economically and socially.

After 1870, the South African economy was rapidly transformed. In 1867, Diamonds were discovered along the banks of the Vaal River around present day Kimberley. In 1884-85, Gold was discovered in Witwatersrand and in the Transvaal.

Some historians have called the mineral discovery and exploitation the 'Mineral Revolution' because it was the most dramatic event to have taken place in S. Africa before 1900. It was more revolutionary than the Mfecane and more influential than the Boer Trek.

Mineral revolution refers to the social, economic and political changes that took place in S.A. after the discovery of minerals. These included diamonds, gold, etc.

The old pastoral life of the whites was shaken off. Had there been no mineral revolution, the powerful white status of S. Africa today would not be in existence.

The Boer leader Paul Kruger looked at the discovery of Gold as a disaster as a new group of Europeans from the Netherlands, Britain, and the whole of Europe flocked into the area. They were supposed to provide skilled labour by engineering. They were referred to as the Uitlanders.

Paul Kruger looked at the Uitlanders just as the British from whom the Boers were trying to escape since 1825. He had this to say in the report. "They have gone far to my land. Every ounce of gold taken from the bowels of our soil will yet have to be weighed out with rivers of tears." This was Kruger's opinion of the influx of the British and Uitlanders.

In 1870, the area where diamonds had been discovered was being claimed by the Orange Free State, Transvaal and the Tswana. The British therefore decided to annex the area to the Cape Colony. The action annoyed the Boers and it was even worsened by the British businessman Cecil Rhodes who wanted to take over the whole of S. Africa for Britain. Hence that led to the Anglo-Boer wars 1880-1902.

The changes in the economy of South Africa between 1867 and 1910.

Until 1867, S. Africa depended on wool product. Until then, the value of exports from S. Africa had never been more than half the value of its imports.

- In 1867, diamonds were discovered at Kimberley and in 1884, gold was discovered at Witwatersrand. Uranium, Manganese were also discovered at the Rand.
- The sale of diamonds increased the value of exports by ten-fold. Trade value in exports rose in the period 1870 to 1892 worth million pounds.
- The Kimberly and Rand mining areas and their expanding population provided a large internal market for food because the population had to be fed and provided for.
- Agricultural prices soared for hundreds of kilometers around the mines as the miners paid high prices for fresh products.
- This in turn stimulated the development of cash crop farming on the countryside around the mines. Hence the subsistence farming changed to commercial farming.
- The economy also changed from agricultural to an industrial economy. Many industries grew up around the Diamond and Gold fields.
- The Ox-wagons that carried the Boer trekkers over the Orange and Vaal rivers could not cope with the heavy machinery for the mines and that led to the railway development.
- Railway which recently had been started by private companies, were bought out by the government and their construction. For example, in 1887, the Delagoa-Transvaal railway was constructed; in 1892, the Natal-Transvaal railway was constructed.
- Telephones, telegraphs, roads and bridges were constructed and improved, even with the outside world, especially with the construction of direct telegraph links with London.
- Boer's states emerged from poverty to wealth as a result of mineral discovery.
- The Transvaal prospered by heavy taxation on gold mining companies, for example the De-beers company.
- The Cape colony prospered from its diamonds, agricultural expansion and customs duties which came as a result of the diversification.
- Natal made a lot of money from customs duties and its sugar industry of the Rand.
- Thousands of Africans from all over South Africa flocked to the diamond mines to get work. Thus many Africans were employed.
- The price of land in the diamond area rose very high and farms were sold at a very high price because of the value attached to them.

- A migrant labor system developed as men left their families to go and work on contracts in towns.
- The economy was highly monetarised i.e. money was widely used.
- Banking and insurance were set up and widely used eg standard chartered, orient bank, etc.
- Trading centers developed into towns such as Kimberly, Johannesburg, etc
- Foreign and local investments increased in S.A,

How did these changes affect the relationship between the British and the Boers?

- The British annexation of the diamond fields and Griqualand renewed old hatreds between the Boers and the British.
- The Boer republics felt that they had been cheated and their relationship with Britain became very unfriendly.
- The Orange Free State felt bitter with the British as the diamond field affair came so soon after the annexation of Basuto land.
- Cape Colony became jealous. It did not want to see that the Boers republics share directly from the economic prosperity brought about by the diamonds.
- Britain could no longer ignore the Boer Republics and thought that a Union of the South Africa under the British flag was necessary.
- The Boers were uncomfortable. In the Transvaal, the son of the Old Boer trekker leader, Pretorius was replaced as President who was considered or thought less likely to be overpowered by British Diplomat, Thomas Burgers.
- The British began to press for a federation with the Boer states where each state would be self-governed except in matters of common interests.
- However, none of the states wanted to join a federation. The two Boer Republics suspected the idea was just a trap to force them back to the British Empire.
- The Boer states opposed the idea, but the British government did not want to drop its plan. So the British forced the Transvaal to approve the idea because the other states would fall in line.
- In 1877, Britain annexed Transvaal very easily because Transvaal was bankrupt and was done in a state of civil war, and there was no armed resistance.
- The increasing Uitlander population (mainly incoming British) threatened to upset the Afrikaner / Boer control of the country.
- To preserve their position, the Afrikaners/Boers began to resist the voting rights of the newcomers i.e. the Uitlanders.
- The newcomers/ Uitlanders threatened to stop paying tax saying ‘no taxation without representation.

EFFECTS OF THE MINERAL DISCOVERY ON AFRICANS

Qn. How did the mineral discovery affect the Africans between 1867 and 1910?

1. Some lucky Africans acquired jobs in the mines and industries and started earning money.

2. After getting money they were able to send their children to school, thereby creating a new class of educated (elite) Africans e.g. Nelson Mandela, Albert Luthuli, Robert Sobukwe, Walter Sissulu, etc.
3. These educated Africans championed the rise of African nationalism by forming political parties like the African National Congress [A N C]
4. Using these Political Parties, Africans came out to oppose White mistreatment and fight for mineral rights.
5. Africans standards of living improved as a result of getting jobs in the mines, industries and agricultural farms.
6. The local markets were enlarged and somehow Africans got where to sell their food.
7. Agriculture was boosted so as to feed the increased numbers of mine workers.
8. Africans were able to acquire guns although they were of poor quality.
9. There was rural urban migration as Africans moved to towns and mines to look for jobs.
10. There was domestic violence as families broke up because of men overstaying away from their homes busy working in the mines.
11. Africans lost land especially where minerals had been discovered which resulted into displacement of Africans. Those who were displaced were forced to live in the reserves.
12. There was a problem of slums (shanty towns) that surrounded most mine centers such as Soweto. The slums were characterized by poor facilities, high crime rate, congestion, etc.
13. Africans lost a lot property in the process of displacement e.g. houses, farm land.
14. Africans suffered from various diseases like T.B, STDs as a result of copying bad European habits like gambling, smoking and prostitution.
15. There was a lot slavery and enslavement as a result of confinement and mistreatment of Africans in the mines,
16. Africans were discriminated by the whites in employment and were given dirty and unskilled jobs only.
17. Africans provided the muscles as whites provided the brains i.e Africans were to do manual jobs as whites did office jobs. Africans were even over worked and paid low wages for their labour.
18. There was loss of African cultures and traditional practices since many people adopted Western cultures especially those who went to towns.
19. Marriage was also postponed as people looked for money and when they married, the marriage was monogamous.
20. Tribal barriers were removed as people went to towns and stayed together in mining areas.
21. Money became a symbol of status but not cows, children and wives as it was before.
22. The discovery of minerals promoted racial segregation of Africans as they were considered inferior as second class citizens.
23. The racial segregation laid ground for the Apartheid Policy in S.A.
24. African rulers became powerless because they had lost their powers and control of their economy.
25. Africans stopped respecting local leaders since they had no control over them.
26. Africans were no longer dependent on the British for protection as it was before.
27. British imperialism increased as Swaziland, Lesotho, and Botswana were annexed.

28. Enmity between Africans and Whites worsened as the Whites became richer and Africans poorer.
29. There were increased conflicts between Africans and whites that resulted into wars like the 1879 and 1906 Anglo-Zulu wars.
30. African societies were defeated and lost their independence to the Whites.
31. Agriculture in many African societies declined since farming was neglected for better jobs in the mines. This resulted into famine in many African societies.
32. Many Africans lost lives in the mining accidents and industries.
33. In conclusion the effects of mineral discovery on the Africans were social, economic and political both positive and negative although the majority were negative.

EFFECTS OF THE REVOLUTION ON THE BOERS

1. There was increased Boer nationalism and they became more proud and arrogant.
2. The Boers were forced to unite against the British in order to protect their mineral wealth.
3. There was rise of powerful leaders like Paul Kruger of Transvaal.
4. The Boers states became richer and wealthier than before and therefore able to develop.
5. Due to acquiring a lot of wealth, the Boers enjoyed improved standards of living than ever before.
6. The Boers became politically strong because of their improved military power (better guns).
7. Because of the military power, the Boers started attacking and capturing neighboring African states.
8. The Boers defeated the British in 1st Anglo-Boer war and Jameson raid due to wealth got from minerals. .
9. Commercial agriculture was developed and this improved the Boer position further.
10. The capital investment of the Boers improved as a result of the mineral revolution.
11. The Boer states that were unknown before started winning international recognition.
12. There was development of transport network in the Boer republics like roads, bridges and railway lines. E.g. the Delgado-Transvaal railway line (1877) and the Natal-Transvaal railway line (1891).
13. New ports were built and steamer ships put on the major rivers like Vaal, Orange, etc.
14. Social infrastructure was also improved such as schools and hospitals came into existence.
15. Banks also came up like Orient Bank and Standard Chartered Bank as part of the general infrastructural development.
16. Insurance companies also came up to insure people's property against any risks.
17. There was growth of towns in the Boer republics like Pretoria, Johannesburg and Vereeniging.
18. There was a development of international trade between the whites in S. Africa and the outside world. Therefore foreign exchange earnings for the Boers increased improving their economic status further.
19. Bad practices like theft, prostitution, petty crimes increased in Boer republics.
20. There was shortage of labour on Boer farms as Africans moved to search for better jobs in mines and towns.
21. Many industries sprung up in the Boer states. The Boers got good jobs in the mines and industries that increased their earnings.

22. There was a drop in cash crop production as a result of shortage of labour on the Boer farms.
 23. Many Whites especially of British origin ie. Uitlanders moved into Boer republics to benefit from minerals.
 24. The coming of the foreigners resulted into loss of land by the Boers. E.g. near Griqualand west.
 25. Land became expensive around the mines because of mineral discovery.
 26. There were increased conflicts between British and the Boers as they competed for minerals.
 27. These conflicts resulted into wars e.g. the 1st Anglo-Boer war in 1880-1881, the Jameson raid in 1895 and the 2nd Anglo-Boer war in 1899-1902.
 28. Some Boers lost their lives in these wars and others died in the mine accidents.
 29. There was destruction of property during the wars eg .houses.
 30. The enmity between the British and Boers delayed the union of S. Africa as the Boers were suspicious of the British.
 31. There was a rise of new class of poor whites who did not benefit completely from the mineral discovery.
 32. The Boers prospered because of taxing mining companies like De Beers Company of Cecil Rhodes.
- Boer imperialism increased and started competing with British over control of S. Africa. The British annexation of Boer republic e.g. Transvaal in 1877 made them lose their independence to the British.

EFFECTS OF THE REVOLUTION ON THE BRITISH

1. Many British nationals Uitlanders were attracted into TV to reap from the minerals.
2. The discovery made the British more interested in penetrating into the interior where minerals had been discovered.
3. In this way, the British imperialism (British desire to rule other areas) was increased.
4. The British started making plan to control the whole S. Africa hoping to find more minerals.
5. The mineral discovery made the British more determined to create the union of S. Africa.
6. The British got skilled employment in the mines and industrial centers.
7. The discovery made the British wealthier and stronger e.g. the rise of Cecil Rhodes and his companies.
8. The British then enjoyed improved standards of living because of minerals.
9. Cecil Rhodes became very rich and used this wealth to extend British imperialism.
10. The British started surrounding the Boer republics leading to their annexation.
11. The British moved into the interior and took over the diamond fields in OFS and Transvaal.
12. The British annexed the Boer republic of Transvaal in 1877 that led to the outbreak of 1st Anglo-Boer war.
13. Later, the British started annexing African states like Swaziland and Basuto.
14. The mineral discovery led to conflicts between the British and Boers leading to wars such as 1st Anglo-Boer war, 2nd Anglo-Boer war and Jameson raid.
15. Later there was the formation of S. African union by the British and Boers in 1910.
16. The British started enjoying some of the minerals riches from the Boer republics.

Qn. How did the economic changes in S. Africa between 1867 and 1910 affect the British?

THE ANGLO- BOER WARS:

Focus on: 1st Anglo-Boer war 1880-1881

The Jameson raid 1895

The 2nd Anglo-Boer war 1899-1902

THE 1st ANGLO-BOER WAR 1880-1881

Causes of the War

Introduction: The 1st Anglo-Boer war was the first war between the British and the Boers and was fought between 1880 and 1881. At times, was referred to as Transvaal's war of independence because the Boers of Transvaal were fighting to defend their independence. The Boers were led by their leader Paul Kruger and his Commander William Joubert while the British were led by Pomeroy Colley.

1. The major cause of this was the annexation of TV in 1877 that made the Boers to lose their independence.
2. The British thought that the Boers had been weakened by the wars they fought with the Africans. For instance, in 1877, the Pedi attacked Transvaal bringing in the much hatred for the British administration.
3. The Boers of Transvaal were mistreating Africans and used them to work on their farm which was disliked by the British.
4. The Boers also mistreated the Uitlanders and denied them their rights and that annoyed the British especially the Cape Prime Minister, Cecil Rhodes.
5. The Boers of Transvaal had stopped buying British goods and instead bought from the Germans which annoyed the British.
6. Transvaal also had debts with the Cape bankers and therefore the British wanted to protect the money their citizens had lent to the Boers.
7. The British were also worried of the hopeless situation Transvaal was in and feared that the Zulu would exploit it and attack Boers hence the British annexed Transvaal which led to war.
8. Lord Carnavan, the British High commissioner at the Cape contributed to the war because he wanted to defeat Transvaal to create the Union of South Africa.
9. The poor military record of the British in S.A. The Boers fought thinking that the British had been weakened by the Zulu during the Isandhalwana battle of 1879.
10. The Boer also fought because they had been promised independence by the British Prime Minister, Gladstone during his campaign trail which he later refused give them after winning the elections.
11. Long term enmity and suspicious between the British and the Boers also led to the war
12. The British were always following the Boers leaving them with no option but to fight them.
13. The discovery of minerals in Transvaal made her to become prosperous in small scale mining which attracted the British. They both started scrambling for the mineral riches by which prepared a state for the war.

14. The rise of war-mongers like Paul Kruger, William Jourbert, and Lord Carnavan also made war unavoidable.
15. The refusal of OFS to join the British federation plans and joined Transvaal also hurt the British and led to war.
16. The Boers considered themselves as owners of S. Africa and did not want any equality with Africans which was suggested by the British yet the British on the other hand considered themselves a superior race which annoyed the Boers.
17. Failure of both Boers and the British to solve their problems peacefully also led to the war.
18. Economic competition between the two created economic rivalries that made war inevitable.
19. The British had for long regarded the Boers as their subjects hence annoyed them and led to war.
20. The failure of two peaceful journeys to London by Kruger, William Joubert and Pretorius to demand for independence made the war inevitable.
21. The Wander fountain meeting and its resolution to restore Transvaal independence by force also made war inevitable.
22. The immediate cause of the war was the tax incident in which a Boer farmer had his property confiscated for not paying taxes and that made the whole of Transvaal rise up in rebellion.
23. British arrest of the Boer farmer forced 300 Boers to stop the police and get back his property by force.
24. Boers of TV expected Support, from OFS which gave them confidence to fight.
25. The Boer determination made them fight.
26. The annexation of Griqualand west and adding it to the British colony created a war atmosphere between the two.
27. Annexation of Basuto land by the British made life difficult for the Boers creating war hysteria.
28. The Boers had been fully armed after the Sand River convention in 1852 in which the British agreed to supply guns to the Boers but not the Africans.

Questions

1. Why were there conflicts between the Boers and the British between 1880 and 1881?
2. Why did Paul Kruger conflict with the British between 1880 and 1881?
3. What were the causes of Transvaal war of independence between 1880 and 1881?

The Course of the 1st Anglo-Boer War

Introduction: The first Anglo-Boer war was between the British and the Boers in S. Africa and was fought between 1880 and 1881.

At times this war was called TV war of independence because the Transvaallers were fighting to defend their independence.

The Boers of Transvaal were led by their strong leader Paul Kruger and his commander William Jourbert while the British were led by General Pomeroy Colley.

1. The British occupation of TV did not only make the Boers fight for their independence but also annoyed them and increased their hatred against the British.

2. The Boers then sent a delegation to London to demand for their independence but the British refused.
3. The frustrated Boers started preparing for a more aggressive approach towards independence attainment.
4. In 1879, about 6000 Boers met at wonder fountain to plan a way forward.
5. At the meeting, the Boers agreed to re-establish the republic of TV even if it meant war.
6. They also agreed for raise their flag to bring back their lost glory and their national unity.
7. They also agreed to choose the 16th of December as their liberation day.
8. To achieve the above, they appointed a team of 3 people that included Paul Kruger, William Joubert and Pretorius.
9. Meanwhile a tax incident happened where the British policy confiscated the property of a Boer farmer who had failed to pay tax.
10. As a result, a group of 300 Boers marched to the police station and forcefully recovered the property.
11. On 8thDecember, the old flag was flown making the reestablishment of the Boer republic with Paul Kruger as the president and William Joubert as the commander in chief.
12. A few days later, war broke out and the British lost the battle and over a hundred men.
13. General Colley rushed to Natal for reinforcement since the British were already in possession of Natal.
14. Colley attacked Laing's Nek but unfortunately the British found it well defended by the Boers and therefore the British were defeated.
15. After the loss of the Laing's Nek battle, the British rushed to defend the Majuba hills.
16. At the Majuba hills, the British made one mistake of letting the Boers climb the hills on which they had no bases.
17. Later the British were seriously defeated at the Majuba hills and lost many solders including General Colley on 27 February 1881.
18. By 18th August, the Boers had defeated the few remaining British soldiers in TV.
19. In August 1881, through the new Prime Minister Gladstone, the two parties agreed to stop the war and signed the Pretoria convention (Peace Treaty).

By this peace treaty, the 1stAngo-Boer war was ended and each group promised to live in peace and harmony.

Qn. Describe the course of the 1st Anglo-Boer War.

Explain the major events in the course of the 1stAngIo-Boer War between 1880 and 1881?

Effects of the 1st Anglo-Boer War

1. The British were defeated at Majuba hills and this humiliated them.
2. There was heavy loss of lives and depopulation especially on the British side.
3. Over 100 British solders including General Colley their leader were killed at Majuba.
4. There was destruction of property especially crops, houses and farms and that weakened the state of TV.
5. The war disorganized agriculture and trade in TV and led to decline in economy.
6. The decline in agriculture led to famine and starvation among the Transvaallers
7. There was increased Boer nationalism and their desire for independence than ever before.
8. Increased enmity between the Boers and the British resulting into hostility.
9. The war united the Boers of OFS with those of TV and agreed to help each other in future in case of war.

10. The war created new Boer leaders like, Kruger who became so popular and was later elected in TV as president.
11. During the war, some whites attacked the Africans and made them lose their independence.
12. Some Africans lost their land and were undermined by the Boers.
13. The war led to misery and suffering to the Africans yet the whites became superior.
14. The war weakened further attempts for the federation of S. Africa between the Boers and British.
15. The war increased enmity between Boers and the British subjects called Uitlanders.
16. The Boers' success against the British troops in the war forced the British Prime Minister Gladstone in London to seek for the peaceful end of the war from the British.
17. It led to the signing of the Pretoria Convention of 1881 that had the following terms.
(The terms of the convention are at the same time effects of the war)
18. The Boers were to be given self-rule over their international affairs.
19. But the British were to continue taking the responsibility over TV's foreign affairs.
20. The British were also to have limited responsibility over African affairs.
21. The British were to continue exercising limited control over TV.
22. The Boers promised to start buying British goods.
23. They also promised to protect the British subjects (Uitlanders) in TV.
24. It was also agreed that slavery of Africans in TV was to stop immediately.
25. The future of TV remained in balance creating more uncertainty.
26. The meeting (convention) did not do much for the Boers and its unfairness resulted in future wars.
27. The war led to insecurity in the area as a result of fighting.

NB: From point 17-27 are also the terms of the Pretoria Convention.

What were the effects of the 1st Anglo-Boer from 1880-1881?

THE PRETORIA CONVENTION (AUGUST 1881)

The reasons for signing the Pretoria Convention of 1881.

Introduction:

The Pretoria Convention was a treaty that was signed between British and Boers to end the 1st Anglo-Boer war.

The treaty was signed in August 1881 in Pretoria, the capital city of TV.

The Boers were represented by Paul Kruger and Willem Joubert who signed and accepted the terms on behalf of the Boers.

Lord Evelyn Wood who succeeded General Colley signed on behalf of the British. The new British government in London led by Prime Minister Gladstone to end the war.

1. The first and major reason for signing the agreement was therefore to end the 1 Anglo-Boer war.
2. Second, it was signed to calm down the TV Boers so that they could join the British federation plan.
3. The British wanted to create friendship with the Boers who had rejected their plan to form one government (union government).

4. There was need to determine the future independence of the Boers' republics especially TV.
5. There was also need to determine the future of S. African politics.
6. There was need to come up with mechanisms of how S. Africa's resources could be shared equally between the Boers and the British.
7. There was also need to check on the rising trend of Boer nationalism.
8. The British wanted to check on the possibility of the Boer- Germany alliance as well as a Boer Portuguese alliance.
9. There was also need to check on the barriers in trade and commerce between the Boers and the British.
10. There was also need to allow free movement of goods and services in TV.
11. There was also need to end slavery in Boer republics.
12. There was need to solve boundary/border conflicts between OFS and Cape Colony and between TV and Cape Colony.
13. To encourage harmony and peaceful co-existence among the whites in S. Africa.
14. To end the long term enmity between the Boers and British since the days of British occupation of the cape.
15. To determine the political rights of the Africans in S. Africa.
16. To check on the increasing Indian population in S. Africa
17. To unite both the Boers and British into a strong organized army and government.
18. To ensure a strong economy with enough resources
19. To break the sympathy of other Boers in OFS, Natal and Cape Colony to the Boers in TV.

Qn. Why was the Pretoria Convention of 1881 signed?

TERMS OF PRETORIA CONVENTION

Introduction:

The Pretoria Convention was the understanding (agreement that ended the 1st Anglo-Boer war.

It was signed between two conflicting parties, the British and the Boers.

It was signed in August 1881 in Pretoria, the capital of TV

Kruger and Jourbert signed and accepted the terms on behalf of the Boers.

Lord Evelyn Wood signed the peace treaty on behalf of the British.

The peace settlement was reached after the 1881 Boer victory against the British.

The terms of the treaty were endorsed in the London Conference and the terms included the following.

1. TV was to lose her independence to the British.
2. It was to end the 1st Anglo-Boer immediately and to establish peace.
3. TV Boers were to accept the British flag and sovereignty of Her Majesty the Queen of England
4. TV was to be granted full self-government in her internal affairs(within Transvaal)
5. TV's foreignaffairs were to remain under the British control and Britain was to have limited responsibility over her internal affairs.
6. A British resident was to be stationed in Pretoria to look after British interests in TV
7. The borders of TV were to be redrawn to avoid future causes of conflict with neighboring areas.

8. The internal quarrels between the British and the Boers to end immediately
9. The Boers were to stop discriminating British goods in TV
10. The Boers were to stop mistreating and enslaving Africans in TV. Anybody found practicing slavery was to be punished.
11. The British were to protect and look after the Africans
12. The Uitlanders were to be protected and respected by the TV Boers
13. The Uitlanders were to participate in government
14. The Uitlanders were to be entitled to citizenship after being residents in TV for two years
15. The Uitlanders were to be allowed free entry into TV so as to allow free trade in the region
16. The British federation par was to be abandoned immediately.
17. Equal rights were to be extended to all the people

NB: The candidate must condition each term with “was to be” or “were to be” (future tense).

**Qns. Describe the terms of the Pretoria Convention of 1881.
What were the terms of 1881 Pretoria Convention?**

RESULTS/EFFECTS OF THE PRETORIA CONVENTION

The Boers moved out of the treaty more discontented and annoyed because they did not benefit from it.

1. TV foreign affairs remained in the hands of the British which indirectly meant loss of independence to the British.
2. The Boers were therefore not contented with their new colony status and even became more determined to resist the British than ever before.
3. The Transvaallers who were known for their disunity became more united than ever before leading to increased Boer nationalism.
4. The Boers at the Cape Colony too felt a strong bond of sympathy with their relatives in TV.
5. Even the Boers of OFS vowed to unite with the Boers of TV to defend the Boer race in South Africa.
6. The TV started befriending other European countries like Germans and Portuguese to strengthen their nationalism.
7. Kruger rejected the British plan to extend the railway network from Cape to TV via Natal and Laurecio Marquis (Maputo).
8. The Boers although lost control over the foreign policy, they gained control over their internal affairs.
9. The granting of self-rule to TV lessened on the hostility between the British and Boers.
10. The Boers agreed to stop mistreating and enslaving Africans.
11. The Boers were forced to accept the rule of the Queen of England which meant loss of independence to the British.
12. It led to the rise of new Boer leaders like Willem Jourbert and Paul Kruger.
13. TV became rich because of charging high transit fees on the British goods.
14. It led to the rise John Cecil Rhodes who was determined to silence the Boers.
15. The British plan of federating s. Africa came to a standstill.

16. After signing the treaty, there was relative peace for five years. But later conflicts came up between the two leading to the Jameson raid and the 2nd Anglo-Boer war.
 17. Trade between British and Boers was liberalized and that improved trade connection between the two.
 18. It led to the signing of new London treaty of 1884 In which Britain and Boers agreed on the following:
 19. The Queen was to no longer to be the overall ruler TV
 20. The British were to drop their nominal control over TV's native affairs.
 21. The now freed Boers also attacked Tswana politics and acquired 2 tiny areas they named Stella Land and Goshen.
 22. The two small republics of the Stella Land and Goshen were to remain out of TV.
 23. Both the whites and Africans lost property due to the conflicts.
 24. The Zulu were weakened further because of the interference of the Boers which meant loss of independence.
 25. Boer soldiers under Lukas Mayer interfered in the Zulu local politics and enthroned Dini Zulu to succeed his exiled father Ceteswayo.
- Africans lost their land as their protectors the British were no longer protecting them.

Qn. How did the Pretoria Convention affect the people of S. Africa?

THE JAMESON RAID 1895

THE CAUSES :

1. The Jameson raid was planned by Cecil Rhodes who had assumed leadership of the Cape in 1890 as Prime Minister.
2. He had earlier formed the DeBeers Company to dig diamonds at Kimberley as well as gold at Witwatersrand.
3. He also formed the British South African Company (BSACO) to carry out colonization work for the British in S. Africa.
4. Cecil Rhodes employed Dr. Leander Starr Jameson to be the leader of his company (BSAco) based at Salisbury (Harare).
5. By 1890, Cecil Rhodes was not only Prime Minister but also a millionaire out of minerals.
6. He therefore began an ambitious program of attaining power and acquire a colony for the British from Cape to Cairo.
7. He was a strong imperialist whose dream of painting the map of Africa red i.e. to bring the whole of Africa under the British crown.
8. He hoped to use his BSACO led by Jameson to achieve this.
9. By 1890, the number of Uitlanders had greatly increased something that caused worry to TV President Paul Kruger.
10. As a way of checking their presence and influence in TV, Kruger denied them civil and political rights i.e. o voting, citizenship
11. This forced the Uitlanders were forced to ask for help from the Cape PM Cecil Rhodes. The majority of the Uitlanders were British citizens.
12. After this with his friend Jameson, the plan was hatched to overthrow Kruger and establish a federation under British control.
13. Dr. Jameson was to lead the plot/raid in TV while Frank Rhodes (Cecil's Rhodes brother) would smuggle guns from Johannesburg to TV to arm the Uitlanders

14. Meanwhile, a private army of about 400 men had been training in the neighboring Botswana under the command of Dr. L.S Jameson
15. The Uitlanders were then to make a revolt first after which they would call for British help that would come under Jameson who would march in company of soldiers to Bechuanaland (Botswana) to assist the Uitlanders to overthrow the Kruger government.
16. The plan was to attack on 28th December 1895. Unfortunately 20th December the plan was cancelled by its architect (planner) Cecil Rhodes.
17. This was because Frank Rhodes had failed to convince the Uitlanders to revolt because they disagreed with the Cape government in terms of motives and interest of the raid. The British wanted to overthrow Kruger and form a federation, yet the Uitlanders wanted peace for the smooth running of their businesses.
18. Out of anger & frustration because of the disagreement, on 20th Dec Cecil Rhodes ordered Dr. Jameson not to proceed with the plan.
19. Stubbornly Dr. Jameson who had not linked up with Lt Frank Rhodes who was on ground with the Uitlanders refused to listen and marched into Transvaal on 28 Dec 1895.
20. He was joined by 150 Volunteers-with only 6 maxim guns and several light weapons mounted on horses as if they were going for a party.
21. However, the news of the impending raid had already been leaked in Transvaal to President Paul Kruger who carefully stationed armed forces in the major towns.
22. Dr. Jameson tried using another route of Doornkopp but the Boer forces there were equally armed with modern weapons imported from Germany.
23. Left with no option, Jameson surrendered without shooting any bullet.
24. As a result, Kruger ordered the arrest of the British soldiers who would consequently be tried and executed for treason.
25. The British however pleaded with Kruger to hand them over so that they could be tried in London.
26. This was accepted and they were tried in London and sentenced to various prison terms.
27. Cecil Rhodes' BSA Company was forced to compensate the Boers with 1,000,000 pounds and its Charter was withdrawn.
28. He was forced to retire as Prime minister.
29. The Cape governor Robinson Hercules was also withdrawn and replaced by Sir Alfred Milner as a punishment for failing to guide the Prime minister.

The event did not only see the British defeated but also humiliated internationally.

Qns. Describe the causes of Jameson raid of 1895 in S. Africa.

Explain the major events in the Jameson raid of 1895.

How was the Jameson raid planned and carried out?

EFFECTS OF JAMESON RAID

NB: The effects of the Jameson raid are very unique and cannot be borrowed or compared with any other historical events. The common effects of wars do not work on Jameson raid.

1. The British achieved nothing from the raid since it ended in failure (fiasco) leading to humiliation of British for the second time by Kruger.
2. Cecil Rhodes was forced to resign as Prime Minister and as a leader of the BSA company but remained a member of a company.
3. He then moved to Northern and Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe and Zambia) where his company was extending British rule.

4. Joseph Chamberlain (the colonial secretary) was invited to London to explain what he knew about a raid but he pretended to have known nothing about the raid.
5. The British then set up a commission of inquiry in 1897 to investigate Chamberlain's claim of innocence.
6. The commission discovered that Chamberlain was lying about his innocence claims.
7. Sir Hercules Robinson, the British commissioner at the Cape was recalled and replaced by Sir Alfred Milner.
8. Dr. Jameson was surrounded, arrested and submitted unconditionally to the British.
9. After his capture, he was imprisoned for four months first at the Cape and later London for 15 months.
10. He was only released after paying 25,000 pounds for embarrassing the British.
11. Kruger and the Boer generally increased their mistreatment of Uitlanders making life more difficult for them.
12. The raid increased enmity between the British and Boers leading to the 2nd Anglo-Boer war.
13. The Boers became more determined to protect their independence because of their victory from the raid.
14. Paul Kruger became a national hero (famous) and was later elected for 3 time in 1896 as the president of TV.
15. Kruger became harder than ever before in mistreating the Uitlanders. At one time, he was heard responding bitterly to the Uitlanders' request "**I shall never change my policy and I shall never give you what you want.**"
16. Kruger got support from very many European countries i.e. Germany and Portugal. The German Chancellor even sent a congratulatory telegram promising future help against the British.
17. The Boers of OFS also promised to support the Boers of TV in any future wars with in S. Africa. OFS therefore joined TV in opposing the British because it feared the British would attack it next time.
18. The raid delayed the British plan of uniting the Boer republics and British republics in S. Africa (it delayed the federation plan/skill).
19. Britain was blamed by other European powers for having attacked a small nation like TV.
20. TV imported more weapons from Germany and Portugal to strengthen her military force.
21. The raid weakened British rule in S. Africa and Central Africa i.e. Matebele land and Southern Rhodesia.
22. i.e. Africans in the above states started rebelling/resisting British rule because of the withdraw of the British force to go and carry out the raid
23. The British formed an association in 1890 called The British South African League to fight for their interests In S. Africa.
24. Joseph Chamberlain was forced to apologize to Kruger for the raid in writing.
25. The congratulatory message sent by German to Kruger almost Brought war between Germany and Britain.
26. Britain was Isolated and condemned for causing a raid that even flopped.
27. It ted to the withdraw of the charter (license) that had been given to the British S. African Company by Britain and the company was now restricted to Central Africa.
28. The British Boer alliance collapsed at the Cape i.e. the friendship of Cecil Rhodes and Hoff Mayer ended.

29. The raid increased the Boer sense of nationalism, unity and solidarity.

30. British started a revenge war against the Boers which led to second Anglo-Boer war.

Qn. What were the effects of the raid In S. Africa?

REASONS FOR THE FAILURE OF JAMESON RAID/ WHY THE BRITISH LOST THE WAR

1. There was poor planning by Cecil Rhodes and Jameson leading to the failure of the raid.
2. First, the planned day for the raid was 28th December but on the 20th the same plan was cancelled by the planner (Cecil Rhodes) without clear reasons and communication to the lead (Jameson).
3. On his way, Jameson disregarded the advice of his boss (Cecil Rhodes) and went ahead with attacks which made it fail.
4. The leader of the raid was therefore weak which led to failure of the raid.
5. Dr. Jameson was too impulsive/emotional/impatient and lacked the leadership skills to carry out the raid e.g. he never listened to the boss when he told him.
6. Paul Kruger had learnt of the raid before and was therefore prepared for the British.
7. The Boers were determined to protect their independence at all costs.
8. Kruger had learnt the raid before and was therefore prepared for the British.
9. President Kruger was still popular (had just been elected) with a very big following which led to his victory against the British.
10. The Boers in TV were very rich (had got a lot of money) for the mineral (wealthy and could not easily respect the British).
11. The British forces were outnumbered by the Boers who ambushed them leaving them helpless.
12. The British lacked enough geographical knowledge about TV compared to the Boers who were living there.
13. Cecil Rhodes plan was not fully supported by British government leading to the defeat of his forces.
14. The Uitlanders failed to cooperate with Cecil Rhodes and very few supported the raid.
15. The Uitlanders in TV were more interested in business than politics and therefore betrayed the sympathizers of the British.
16. The Uitlanders were also not bold enough to start a rebellion as earlier anticipated.
17. The Uitlanders were not interested in the imperialism and federation plan which Cecil Rhodes seemed to be pushing for.
18. They only demanded for civil and political reforms that would give them an enabling environment for smooth business.
19. The British underestimated the strength of the Boers leading to the failure of the raids i.e. Jameson only matched with 356 soldiers who were very few compared to the Boers.
20. Cecil Rhodes the master planner of the raid lacked the master plan for it.
21. He was ambitious and wanted to implement his interests within the shortest simple time (he chewed more than he could swallow).
22. Joseph Chamberlain lacked the diplomatic skills and only promoted British imperialism in S. Africa.

23. The arrest of Dr Jameson the moment he stepped in TV killed the morale of the British soldiers.
24. The able leadership of Kruger and his commander Joubert ensured that the Boers were successful.
25. Cecil Rhodes chose wrong leadership for the raid i.e. he chose the medical doctor to lead soldiers.
26. Cecil Rhodes together with his brother Franz failed to smuggle guns to the Uitlanders in TV as earlier planned.
27. Kruger was supported by some Uitlanders who were more business minded than political.
28. The Uitlanders were so divided with some supporting the British raid and others the Boers.
29. Kruger had denied the Uitlanders their civil and political right and hence weakening them politically.

THE 2ND ANGLO-BOER WAR (1899-1902)

The causes of the 1899-1902 conflicts between the Boers and the British

Introduction:

The 2nd Anglo-Boer War is also called the Gentlemen's war.

At times it was called the white man's war because the Africans worked as cooks, drivers, porters etc in this war.

Sometimes is called the S. African War.

The war was fought between the Boers of TV and British from the Cape Colony, Natal etc. between 1899 and 1902.

The Boers of TV were led by their president Paul Kruger while the British were led by the Sir Alfred Milner and later joined by Lord Kitchener the monster and commander General Robert.

1. The causes of the 2nd Anglo-War were as a result of long term misunderstanding (enmity) between the Boers and British.
2. The war was also fought to determine the master of war in S. Africa.
3. The British habit of following Boers wherever they went in the interior in order to suffocate them also contributed.
4. The British constantly reminded the Boers that they were their subjects something that they did not please the Boers to stop the war.
5. The British encirclement of Boer republic of TV alarmed the Boers leading to the war.
6. The Cape colony was in the south, Natal in the East and Rhodesia in the North.
7. The Boer desired to protect their independence also led to this war i.e. increased Boer nationalism
8. The poor military record of the British in the earlier wars encouraged the Boers to fight the 2nd Anglo-Boer war. e.g. Jameson raid of 1895 the 1st Anglo-Boer war, the Anglo-Zulu war of 1879 etc.
9. The failure of peaceful means to solve/end conflicts between Kruger and Alfred Milner set the stage for this war.
10. The raise of British imperialism and desire to control the whole of S. Africa annoyed the Transvaallers hence the 2nd Anglo-Boer war.

11. The scramble for minerals especially African discovery of gold in 1884 increase the British desire to control TV.
12. The continued mistreatment of the Uitlanders by Kruger annoyed the British leading to this war.
13. The desire by the British to revenge their defeat in the Jameson raid encouraged them to fight the war.
14. Kruger never wanted to trade with the British and therefore he closed the railway line from TV to the cape hence the white gentlemen war.
15. Kruger also cut off the British trade with the Boer by constructing a railway line instead from TV to Mozambique i.e. Boers traded with the Portuguese other than the British.
16. The British were also annoyed by the increasing cooperation between the Germans in Namibia and Boers in TV.
17. The murder/killing of an Uitlanders by a Boer in TV and the failure of Kruger to punish the killer also set a stage for this war.
18. The expected support from Chancellor Keizer William II encouraged Paul Kruger to provoke the British.
19. The re-election of the hard liner Paul Kruger as president of the TV made him more determined to defend the Boer policy.
20. The presence of warmongers like Kruger and Joseph Chamberlain were always standing in war to settle the displacement led to the 2nd Anglo-Boer war.
21. The allies of TV and OFS gave confidence to the Boers to fight the British.
22. The appointment of Alfred Milner to replace Robinson Hercules as governor. He was also as imperialistic as Cecil Rhodes.
23. The already long standing enmity that existed between the Boers and British and kept on increasing led to the 2nd Anglo-Boer war.
24. The role of the S. African league a body that was made up of imperialists-minded settlers who kept on demanding for the annexation of Boer republics led to the war.
25. The collapse of the May-June Bloemfontein talks in which Alfred Milner walked away in protest prepared the two groups for the war.
26. The action of stationing British troops on the boundaries of TV in the October of 1899 was the immediate cause of the war.
27. The refusal by the British to withdraw the troops was ordered by Kruger increased more tension.
28. Kruger's ultimatum (order) to the British to remove their troops in 48 hours which annoyed the British.
29. The issue of the Uitlanders continued to bring conflicts between the British and Boers leading to the war.
30. Paul Kruger had constantly denied the Uitlanders their civil and political rights.
31. He kept on changing the period first from 5-7 and then to 10 years of stay in TV before one would be considered a citizen.
32. He further refused the Uitlanders to participate in the policy of TV i.e. vote or to be voted for.
33. He also refused them to speak English in public.
34. He also overtaxed them and denied them business contracts.
35. The failure of the Jameson raid increased the already bad relationship between the British and Boers setting a stage for the 2nd Anglo-Boer war.

36. Joseph Chamberlain who had been found guilty during the raid became more determined to revenge against the Boers.
37. In the process, he made several mistakes. e.g. He exaggerated the situation, believed too much in war and appointed Milner who shared the same views.
38. With the conflicts reaching the climax and the British not willing to withdraw the troops as ordered by Paul Kruger, battle lines had been drawn for the 2nd Anglo-Boer war.
39. Soon the British were surprised to see the Boers striking to their territory and 2nd Anglo-Boer war had started.

Qns: Why was there a second Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902?

Explain the causes of the 1899-1902 conflicts between the Boers and the British
Explain the causes of the S. African war?

THE COURSE OF THE 2ND ANGLO-BOER WAR

Qn. Describe the course of the 2nd Anglo-Boer War

NB:

- Give the other names of the war
 - Years in the war
 - Who was fighting who in the war
 - Leaders of the war
 - Places where fighting took place
 - Tactics used by both parties
 - Show how it progressed
 - How it ended
 - Show Immediate effects
1. The 2nd Anglo-Boer war was the last war that was fought between the British and the Boers in the TV.
 2. The war is also known as the 2ⁿ white mans war of S. African's war and many other names.
 3. At first the Africans did not participate in the actual fighting but served as cooks, drivers, scouts etc.
 4. But as the war went on, the Africans somehow got involved in the actual fighting.
 5. The Boers were led by their president Paul Kruger and later other commanders by Louis Botha, Herzog Christian Smuts and Dewert.
 6. General Roberts cooperating from the cape on the British was later joined by Lord Kitchener led the forces.
 7. Like the previous Anglo-Boer wars, the 2nd Anglo-Boer war also occurred under their president Paul Kruger in TV.
 8. The war started when a Boer farmer killed an Uitlanders and Kruger refused to hand over the killer.
 9. The British then surrounded TV and refused to leave until the rights of Uutilanders were respected.

10. President Kruger gave the British 48 hours to withdraw (to remove) their soldiers or else war would begin.
11. After the lapse of 48 hours, on the 11th October 1899, the war hungry Boers rushed and attacked the British. This marked the beginning of the 2nd Anglo-Boer war.
12. During the 1st stage of the war, the British were not well prepared and had only 25 soldiers compared to the big force of Boers.
13. Therefore, in the first stage, the Boers had an upper hand and managed to take the British out of TV through OFS.
14. They then followed the British into Natal defeating them at Lady Smith in Natal, Mafeking and Kimberley.
15. The British therefore seemed to be losing the war and this forced them to ask for more soldiers.
16. About 500,000 soldiers were brought under General Roberts from Australia, England and Sudan.
17. The 2nd stage for the second phase of the fighting was set as more soldiers were brought by Kitchener from Sudan and replaced General Roberts.
18. The British therefore reorganized themselves and gained more ground (became stronger) as the Boers failed to make more wins.
19. The British were now set to defeat the Boers who had occupied Bloemfontein and Lady Smith.
20. The Boers then resorted (turned) to guerilla warfare which made it difficult for the British to completely defeat them.
21. By 1900, the British already occupied OFS and TV forced Kruger to take off to Europe ending his political leadership/Career in TV.
22. The new Boer leadership was under the command Louis Botha who continued with the guerilla warfare destroying property of the British.
23. The 3rd phase of the fighting is when Lord Kitchener the monster came in changing the fighting tactics.
24. He resorted to the sweeping scorched earth policy i.e. destroying anything of potential danger that belonged to the enemy, destroying animal stock, homes, food stores etc. that belonged to the Boers.
25. This caused severe famine and starvation among the Boers which weakened them.
26. He also set up concentration camps for all the women and prisoners of war.
27. This was intended to isolate bad citizens and also make it hard for the Boers fighting in the bush to get food and information.
28. With this too much force and isolation, the Boers who were now fighting the hit and run were weakened.
29. Kitchener also set up a concentration camp for the Africans in order to isolate them from the Boers.
30. Sensing defeat the Boer leaders under Louis Botha were forced to call for peace talks.
31. On the 31st May 1902, the Boers and the British met and signed the Vereeniging treaty to end the 2nd Anglo-Boer war.

REASONS WHY THE BOERS LOST TO THE BRITISH IN THE 2ND BOER WAR

1. The arrival of Lord Kitchener the monster destroyed systematically everything that belonged to the Boers in order to weaken them.
2. The Boer relationship which made them to relax after their first victory giving the British time to organize
3. Lord Kitchener destroyed the farms and gardens of Boers leading to famine which resulted into starvation of the Boer forces.
4. The British under Kitchener also contaminated the Boers was causing more starvation.
5. The British reinforcement from other areas i.e. Canada, Sudan, India which gave a strong force.
6. The British were also boosted by the arrival of Lord Kitchener the “Monster” from Sudan.
7. Kitchener provided leadership that ensured that the British were successful in the war.
8. Kruger’s flight to London reduced determination of Boer fighters.
9. Divisions among the Boers were after the flight of Kruger some continued fighting others wanted to stop.
10. The British were economically stronger than the Boers and therefore could sustain the war for long.
11. The British determination to defeat the Boers i.e. the British wanted to be recognized as super powers.
12. The Boers had a lot of self-confidence because they had won the 1 war and thought they would win this one as well.
13. The good planning of the British as they took the women and children to the camps or reserves and killed their enemies.
14. The new Boer leaders Christian and Smuts were not so committed to the war, instead of to continue with fight after flight of Kruger they just wanted peace.

EFFECTS OF THE 2ND ANGLO-BOER WAR

*The effects of the 2 Anglo-Boer war are divided into two:

- a) Common effects of the war
- b) Terms of Vereeniging Treaty.

These effects can be divided between Boers, British and Africans.

On the Africans:

1. There was heavy loss of lives where over 14,000 people were killed including the Africans.
2. A lot of property as destroyed like houses which weakened S. Africa.
3. Destruction of agriculture and trade weakened TV’s economy further.
4. Africans who left their jobs in the mines to go and fight were punished on reporting back after the war.
5. Africans were disarmed by whites who made them defenseless.
6. There was shortage of food which made Africans starve to death.
7. Africans lost hope of getting independence back.
8. Their responsibility of disarming Africans war put in the hands of Baden Powell.

9. The British stopped supporting Africans after the war.
10. The war laid a ground for the apartheid policy because it made the Boers and British united.
11. The movement of Africans was restricted as the whites introduced the pass system.
12. Many women and children were left homeless.
13. Africans were isolated from the politics of S. Africa
14. Africans were forced into reserves (camps) and forced to provide labour to the whites.
15. Africans remained slaves to the whites just like the Boers had wished from days of the Great Trek.
16. Africans suffered from poverty due to loss of their cattle.
17. There was also suffering and misery on the Africans.
18. African cultures were undermined and declined due to the influence of foreign cultures.
19. Africans came out to fight for their independence and found political part i.e. ANC.
20. Africans lost land to the whites and were displaced
21. There was heavy depopulation since many Africans were killed.

On the whites

1. The war led to the defeat of the Boers for the first time by the British.
2. The Boers won especially after the signing of the Vereeniging Treaty.
3. The treaty harmonized the relationship between the British and Boers in S. Africa.
4. The treaty promised the Boers of TV and OFS independence in future.
5. Dutch and English languages were made equal by the treaty (they became official languages.)
6. The Boers were to receive 30 million pounds as compensation for the war damages.
7. The Boers were to receive 30 million pounds as a loan for generating economic development.
8. The British agreed to withdraw protection of African rights and freedoms.
9. This paved way for racial segregation and later apartheid in S. Africa.
10. The British agreed to deny the Africans their voting rights and blocked them on participating national politics.
11. The British agreed to release all Boer prisoners of war who were in the concentration camps; any condition.
12. The British that the Boers should retain their guns after Africans were to be disarmed i.e. that the Boers should be able to defend themselves after against the attack.
13. The war was costly to boost the British and Boers as it requested large amounts of money to rehabilitate and develop the economy.
14. The war led the flight of Krugger to exile in London where he died in 1904.
15. The war increased Boer unity, solidarity and nationalism.
16. The rise of new Boer leaders who were not hard liners e.g. Christian smuts; Louis Botha etc.
17. A number of lives of whites were lost in the war.
18. There was general decline of economy and prosperity that came to discovery of minerals had been elodaded
19. General loss of animals on which general economy of the Boers had been declined.
20. Destruction of agriculture led to serious famine, poverty, diseases among the Boers.
21. In the beginning, the Boers lost their independence as they were to replaced under the Boers control.

22. The hostilities (conflicts) between the British and Boers that had been there for long time ended.
23. The Boers agreed to stop discriminating British goods.
24. There was a formation of reconciliation committee at the Cape to unite the British and Boers.
25. **Qn. What were the effects of the 2nd Anglo-Boer war?**

THE VENEERING TREATY OF 1902

Aims/Objectives/Reasons why the Vereeniging Treaty was signed

NB; The reasons for signing this treaty are also found in differences or conflicts between the British and Boers during the Great trek.

1. The veneering peace treaty was signed on 31 May 1902 in the city of Vereeniging, south of Johannesburg in TV state.
2. It was signed between the victorious British and the defeated Boers.
3. It was majorly signed to end the 2 Anglo-Boer war of 1899 to 1902 and hence named the 2nd Anglo Boer war peace settlement.
4. The Boer were represented by their new leader Louis Botha Christian Smuts, Hertzog etc. who signed and accepted the terms of the treaty on behalf of the fellow Boers.
5. On the other hand, the British were represented by Alfred Milner and Lord Kitchener “the Monster.”

Aims/Causes

1. It was signed to end the conflicts/hostilities between British and Boers that had resulted into 2nd Anglo-Boer war i.e. to ensure no future war to occur between the two parties.
2. To end the long term enmity between the British and the Boers since the days of the British occupation of the Cape.
3. Create lasting peace and unity between the Boers and the British in S. Africa.
4. It was signed to answer the question of how to treat the nonwhites especially the Africans and Indians.
5. To decide on the voting rights in S. Africa I.e. who should vote and who should not vote.
6. To see how to exclude Africans from the affairs of S. Africa and how to maintain white supremacy and domination over Africans.
7. To set out the differences between the Boer republics of TV and OFS and British republics of Natal at the Cape.
8. To destroy the increased Boer nationalism and desire for independence.
9. To bring an end to the possibility of Boer-Portuguese alliance and Boer-German alliance.
10. To determine the future of S. African politics i.e. who should participate and who should not.
11. To unite all the whites In S. Africa for their own benefit/development.
12. To determine who should keep and retain guns in S. Africa.
13. To check on the large/increasing India population that had become a threat to the whites living in S. Africa.

14. To destroy the sense of African nationalism and kick them out of the politics of S. Africa.
15. It was also signed because the discovery of minerals had created competition between the Boers and British, hence there was need to solve the completion issue.
16. The treaty was there intended to see how o share the economic resources i.e. minerals and land equally among the whites (British and Boers)
17. It was also signed to avoid unnecessary completion in trade and commerce i.e. before the Boers had refused to trade with the British (to buy British goods).
18. They also wanted to decide on how to rebuild the economics of TV and OFS that had been destroyed the 2nd Anglo-Boer war.
19. To sort out the issue of the railway and customs differences between the Boers and British i.e. the Boers had stopped using the Cape - TV railway line.
20. They also wanted to bury teIr differences and form one government in S. Africa i.e. to lay the ground or foundation for a union.
21. There was a need to have a common leader in order to avoid duplication of services.
22. There was a need to determine the national language to be used.
23. The question of balance of power had also been the problem in S. Africa for a long time i.e. who was to be the boss, the Boers or British? The meeting was therefore signed to determine the master of S. Africa in politics.

**Qn. Why did the Boers make peace with the British in Vereeniging Treaty of 1902?
What were the Objectives for the signing of Vereeniging Treaty?**

TERMS /RESOLUTIONS/ CLAUSES OF THE VEREENIGING TREATY 1902

Qn. What were the terms of the Vereeniging Treaty of 1902?

What was agreed upon between the British and the Boers and Vereeniging in 1902?

What were the resolutions of the Vereeniging Treaty of 1902?

NB: The terms of treaties, agreements, meetings are conditioned by words like was to were not to be, was not to be e.t.c.

1. This was an agreement that was signed between the British and Boers in the city of Veneering 31st May 1902.
2. It was signed as a post-second. Anglo-Boer was peace settlement (end the 2 Anglo-Boer war).
3. The British were represented by Alfred Milner and Kitchener while the Boers were represented Christian Smuts, Louis Botha etc.
4. The two republics of the British agreed to end the war immediately.
5. The Boer republics were to be placed under British control i.e. they were to lose independence to the British.
6. The British promised the republics responsibility in future.
7. In exchange for peace, the British were to withdraw their guardianship (protection) of the Africans.
8. According to the two white races, they agreed to promote the policy of white segregation on the non-whites.
9. They also agreed to remove the voting rights of the Africans in TV.

10. The British agreed to compensate the Boers on the war damages, the British were to pay 3 million pounds as compensation for destruction caused by war on the economy of the Boers.
11. An additional 30 million pounds was to be given as a loan to the Boers to reconstruct their economy and general development.
12. A British commissioner was to be put in charge of TV to oversee her internal affairs.
13. Under the new arrangement of OFS was to be renamed Orange River Colony (ORC).
14. The Boers were to keep their guns as a way of defending themselves against African attacks.
15. On the other hand, the Africans were not supposed to own guns at any cost, i.e. they were to be disarmed by Baden Powell.
16. Africans ere to the kept in concentration camps i.e. they were to remain second citizens until further notice.
17. The whites agreed that the Africans were not supposed to participate in the politics of S. Africa i.e. Africans were to be denied the politics in the parliament.
18. It was also agree that both the Dutch and English were to be official languages.
19. The British agreed to release all the Boer prisoners of war and pardon those who were still fighting.
20. The two also agreed to end their hostilities (differences) and forge a way for a union of whites in S. Africa.
21. The Boer accepted the British flag in their colony and recognized the sovereignty of the Era as their head.
22. Africans who abandoned their work in the mines to go and fight were to be punished.

EFFECTS OF THE TERMS OF VEREENIGING TREATY ON THE PEOPLE OF S. AFRICA

NB: Average learners just change or turn the terms into past tense to get the effects.

Effects on the Africans

1. Africans were no longer protected by the British and were later subjected to more mistreatment.
2. Africans were disarmed and therefore left in the helpless position (without defense weapons)
3. Africans were denied rights to participate in politics of their country.
4. Africans lost more of their land and many were displaced.
5. There was creation of reserves/concentration camps for Africans and thousands of them were forced to stay in these reserves where conditions of living were very poor.
6. Africans who left mining during the war were punished
7. It led to the death of Africans especially those who remained in the concentration camps.
8. Africans were discriminated and became prisoners in their own country.
9. The treaty confirmed African loss of independence and loss of hope to gain it back.
10. It annoyed Africans forcing them to rise up in rebellion like BambattarebellIon of 1906.
11. There was a rise of African nationalism due to white mistreatment.

12. The rise of nationalism led to formation of political parties like African National Congress (ANC).
13. African states remained backward as the white states developed.
14. Swaziland was declared a British protectorate in 1900 by the British getting it from the Boers.
15. Africans became poor as they lost their land and other economic resources.
16. Africans were enslaved and subjected to unskilled labor with little or no pay.
17. Africans became second class citizens in their own country.
18. Africans were segregated paving way for apartheid policy.
19. There was depopulation of Africans in the concentration camps.
20. The treaty placed S. Africa's future in the hands of whites.

Effects on the British

1. The British withdrew their guardianship over the rights of the nonwhites.
2. The British adopted a policy of racial segregation against the Africans, hence clearing way for the apartheid policy in S. Africa.
3. The British controlled the Boer republics of OPS and TV 1907 when they granted them independence.
4. English just like Dutch became an official language in S. Africa used by all the whites.
5. The British gave the Boers 3million pounds as compensation and 30million as a loan for reconstruction of their economy.
6. The British promised the Boers full independence as soon as the situation returned to normal.

Effects on the Boers:

1. The Boers lost their independence to the British and their republics became British colonies.
2. The Boers got much of what they have been fighting for i.e. they came out of the treaty stronger.
3. The Boers were promised self-rule in future i.e. as soon as the situation normalized.
4. The Boers were compensated huge sums of money to repair the war damages (3million pounds) a loan of 30million pounds for construction.
5. The Boer prisoners of war were released and pardoned after the treaty.
6. The Boers were allowed to keep and train their guns to defend themselves.
7. The Boers came out of the treaty solid and united and hence growth of Boer nationalism.
8. The Boers were allowed to vote or be voted for.
9. The treaty ended the 2 Anglo-Boer war and brought peace and reconciliation between the British and Boers.
10. The Dutch (Afrikaan) language was made of equal status to English.
11. The treaty created peace Boers and British and therefore ended the long term enmity between the two.
12. It gave back to new Boer leaders Christian Smuts (a lawyer from the cape), Louis Botha (a rich farmer from TV) and James Hertzog from OFS.
13. The future differences between the Boers and British were to be solved through dialogue and negotiation.
14. The treaty laid ground for the signing of the S. African Union.

15. Later, the Boer republics of IV and OFS regained their independence in 1906 and 1907 respect.

16. It led to the destruction of Krugerism since Paul Kruger was exiled and died in exile in 1904.

Qn. How did the Vereeniging Treaty affect the Africans in S. Africa?

What were the effects of the Vereeniging Treaty on the whites?

What were the consequences of vereenigt7g Treaty of the people of South Africa?

How did the Vereeniging Treaty affect the peoples of S. Africa? The question requires combining the effects of Boer, Africans and British.

Common reasons for calling meeting:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. End long term enmity | 9. Fear of the British alliance with other powers |
| 2. Have a common racial policy | 10. Determine the position of Africans in S. Africa |
| 3. Bring peace between British and Boers | 11. Determine national language |
| 4. Share the mineral wealth equally | 12. Determine type of gov't. |
| 5. Unite two whites | 13. End Boer nationalism |
| 6. Remove economic barriers to trade | 14. End Anglo-Boer war |
| 7. Destroy African threats | |
| 8. Check on the rising Indian population | |

THE CAREER OF JOHN CECIL RHODES 1853.1902

Qn. Describe the contribution of Cecil Rhodes on S. Africa

Describe the career and show the achievement of Cecil Rhodes in S. Africa

1. Cecil Rhodes was an English man who later became imperialist in S. Africa. He was born in 1853 in Essex England to an Anglican clergy man.
2. As a young man his dream was to fall in footsteps of his father (become a reverend). Unfortunately because of ill health he could not realize his dream and therefore moved to S. Africa.
3. At the age of 17, he reached S. Africa and joined his brother on cotton farm and this was the beginning of his fortune.
4. Later in 1872, he moved to Transvaal to work in the diamond mines and industries.
5. In 1881 he finished his self sponsored degree in Oxford.
6. By the same time he had found the De Beers mining company to buy and sell minerals especially diamonds.
7. The company controlled almost all S. Africa's diamond trade by 1881.
8. He became a member of parliament for Cape Colony representing Barkley West constituency.
9. From diamond trade, he acquired a lot of wealthy and became a richest man of S. Africa at the age of 25.
10. At 34, he bought his rival company Benet Berna to which made him monopolize diamond export trade in S. Africa.
11. Later after the discovery of gold at Witwatersrand, he became one of leading exporters of gold and this added to his fortunes.
12. Using his wealth and friendship with Hoff Mayor, the leader of Afrikaner Bond (a Boer) in 1890, he became the British Prime Minister of the Cape.
13. After becoming the Prime minister, he started promoting British Imperialism.

14. His plan was to build a British empire colours in the same year he forced Britain to declare a protectorate over Botswana.
15. Also in the same year he started building his town Salisbury which later became Harare town of Zimbabwe.
16. He never wanted any country of European country extended its influence in Central and S. Africa.
17. It is because of this that he fought German Imperialism in Namibia as well as Portuguese in Mozambique.
18. Later he formed the BASCO to extend British imperialism in central and S. Africa.
19. In 1890 the company got a Royal charter permission to administer S. Africa and Central Africa of British.
20. Its activities led to colonialism of Zimbabwe and Zambia which he named after himself i.e Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia.
21. As the Cape prime Minister he supported the Uitlanders who wanted him to stop their mistreatment in Transvaal.
22. This together with the desire to determine the master of S. Africa, brought him into conflicts with Transvaal president Paul Kruger.
23. It was because of this desire to protect the Uitlanders that Cecil Rhodes and planned Jameson raid that flopped.
24. It was because of this desire to protect the Uitlanders that Cecil Rhodes to resign on Prime Minister.
25. The failure of the raid embarrassment the British forcing Cecil Rhodes to resign on prime minister.
26. He devoted to his remaining life to the activities of British S. Africa company
27. He set up even the police posts.
28. In 1893, he defeated the Ndebele forcing their leader Lubongota to escape northwards.
29. In 1902 this great empire builder died and was buried at Matopos in Zimbabwe.

Achievements of Cecil Rhodes

***Qn. Describe the contribution of Cecil Rhodes to the history of S. Africa.
Explain the importance of Cecil Rhodes to the history of S. Africa***

1. He seriously promoted British imperialism not only in S. Africa but also in Central Africa.
2. His companies De Beers and (BSACO) generated revenue that he used to fund imperialistic activities in S Africa.
3. He openly campaigned for the British annexation of Botswana in 1886.
4. He fuelled the Anglo-Boer conflicts which led to the Anglo-Boer wars.
5. He openly went against TV with the aim annexing the two..... Boer-republics of Stellaland and Goshem which were near Botswana.
6. This led to the London Treaty which made the two independence states of TV
7. Between 1895 and 1897 he extended the railway from Johannesburg through Botswana and Bulawayo and colonized the areas through which it passed.
8. He signed a treaty with African leaders e.g. Vicent Rudel to sign a treaty with Lubengula and sent John Moffat to sign the Molfat treaty.

9. These treaties were used by Cecil Rhodes to claim the area.
10. Cecil Rhodes also divided Africans E.g. he made an alliance with Chief Khama of the Bamwangako and used against his rivals.
11. He established internal trade stations at Salisbury and Bulawayo to facilitate white exploitation.
12. He provided financial resources and manpower in British colonization.
13. He stopped German, Dutch and Portuguese interest in area where Britain was interested.
14. Because of old age he made several mistakes that led to his resignation and withdrawal of the charter by Britain.

THE CAREER OF PAUL KRUGER

Qn. Explain the contribution of Paul Kruger to the history of S. Africa.

How did Paul Kruger promote Afrikaner (Boer nationalism)?

Describe the career and show the achievement of Paul Kruger to the history of S. Africa.

1. Paul Kruger was born in 1825 in the areas of Cape colony before the outbreak of the Great Trek.
2. He was clever and determined and his early life was full of hunting and fighting. Because of this, he never had any meaningful education and the only book he could read was a bible.
3. At the age of 12, he took part in the great trek and participated in wars against Africans during the trek.
4. Therefore the great trek shaped his life and actions in s. Africa. He always associated his life with great honour to the early great trek battle.
5. He was a war-monger and strongly hated the British from the bitter reasons of the great trek.
6. He settled in TV from where he was determined to protect the Boers' hard earned independence.
7. He was a good speaker with oratory skills but also with a forceful personality which shaped his future actions. He was always determined to keep the Boer values of racial prejudice and was against British imperialism.
8. He wanted S Africa to be dominated by the Boer and to use the Boer language (Dutch language)
9. During his early years of TV republic, he commanded the Boer against the hostile African communities like the Pedi.
10. Because of his great service in the Boer army, he was appointed Commander General.
11. He led the Boer against the British annexation of TV in 1877.
12. He and Willem Jourbert led a Boer delegation to London to demand for TV independence although the request was rejected by Britain.
13. This supported the Boers leaving them with no alternative but to prepare an armed rebellion against the British that came to be known as the 1st Anglo-Boer war.
14. Kruger's victory against the British in this war won him his great admiration from the Boers.
15. He was then appointed with Willem Jourbert and Pretorius to administer the country (TV).

16. Because of this popularity and respect among the Boers, he was elected President of TV four times. E.E>in 1883, 1888, 189.., and 1898.
17. As a leader of TV, Paul Kruger always opposed any idea that came from Prime Minister Cecil Rhodes.
18. His desire was to make a united and strong Boer republic governing the whole of S. Africa.
19. He hoped to extend its territory to the east coast so as to be indirect contact with the outside world.
20. He strongly hated the Uitlanders who poured into TV after the mineral discovery.
21. Therefore to check and block the Uitlanders, he denied them the political and civil rights.
22. E.g. he over taxed them, called them thieves, prevented them from speaking English in public etc.
23. He blocked them from voting or being voted for.
24. This mistreatment reached the Cape's Prime Minister who together with Leander Starr Jameson tried and organized the Jameson raid of 1895.
25. Kruger however managed to repulse the Jameson raid capturing its leader and embarrassing the British the second time.
26. After the raid, Kruger closed all possible British routes to TV in order to paralise/stop the British economy further.
27. He built the Delogoa-TV railway to connect the east co to TV and ensure economic independence.
28. Discouraged the use of the British Cape and Natal railways.
29. He hiked the tariffs and discouraged the use of the British Cape and Natal railways in order to encourage trade in TV.
30. He acquired a lot of wealthy from gold mines which used to build us army and defence force.
31. To further isolate the British, he decided to befriend the Germans in order to promote their imperialism in S. West Africa (Namibia)
32. The British made so many attempts to plead with Kruger to at least improve the conditions of the Uitlanders but he refused.
33. In his response, one time he said "go back and tell your people I shall never give them anytime, I shall never change my authority and now let the drum burs."
34. As this enmity between Paul Kruger and Cecil Rhodes continued a Boer farmer killed a Uitlanders.
35. As a result, the Cape government arrested and imprisoned the Boer farmer.
36. The British forces then surrounded TV threatening to have the rights of Uitlanders respected.
37. Kruger in his arrogant style demanded for withdraw of British army and gave them 48 hours.
38. The British ignored the Ultimatum and forced Kruger to declare war on the British in October 1899 and this came to be known as the 2nd Anglo-Boer war
39. Kruger and 6roer leaders led the war and appeared winning at the start. However, incoming of Kitchener changed the situation against the Boers.
40. Kitchener's forceful personality, heavy destruction and reinforcement of the British forces did notnot only devastate the Boer economy but also left the Boers defeated.

41. After the defeat in August 1900, Kruger was forced to flee to Europe where he died on 14th August, 1904, having left a legacy of a solid Boer civilization in the history of S. Africa.

Problems faced by Paul Kruger as a leader

1. There were constant attacks from the neighbouring African communities like the Pedi.
2. He was hated by the British who wanted to take over TV and benefit from the minerals.
3. The increasing number of the Uitlanders in TV could have been the biggest challenge.
4. The Uitlanders constantly demanded for more land and more rights which proved a problem to his rule.
5. He suffered from British imperialism that was aimed at ending TV's independence.
6. The British opposed his rule and Cecil Rhodes organized the Jameson raid against his rule in TV.
7. The British also attacked his republic in the 2nd Anglo-Boer war in which he lost and fled to London.
8. Some of his administrators in TV were not only corrupt but inefficient.
9. The British never wanted with to conduct trade with other Europeans like Germans in Namibia.

THE DESIRE FOR THE FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

- Qn. Why was there a general desire for the federation in the 19th century?
Why did the British and Boers decided to form one government?
Why Sir George Grey interested in the federation of S. Africa?

1. The federation was a process where the British wanted to unite the Boers to form one government.
2. The aim was to bring the two Boer republics of TV and OFS together with those of British i.e. Natal and Cape.
3. The 1st person to call for the union was Sir George Grey in 1854 when he was still the governor of the cape.
4. The federation scheme was later revived by British colonial secretary Carnavan in 1874.
5. The two gentlemen thought that the union could make white republics produce able and good administrators.
6. There was need to end constant conflicts between the British and the Boers.
7. In other words, the union was intended to stop long term enmity between the British and the Boers in S. Africa.
8. They also thought that the union would strengthen the defence of whites and put them in a better position.
9. They also thought that it would provide them with better services in terms of education, roads, etc.
10. The union was believed to increase trade and commerce because it would create a wider market by joining the four states.
11. There was also need to have a common racial policy on how to treat non whites.

12. The union would strengthen S. Africa and enable her deal with dangers caused by other European countries.
13. The British thought that the Boer republics were poor and therefore could not form and run the strong government on their own.
14. The union was to ensure equal sharing of resources like minerals among the Boers and British.
15. There was need to reduce on administrative costs by having one central government.
16. The British wanted to use the union to extend their imperialism.
17. The union was to end the boundary conflicts between OFS and the Cape Colony.
18. The British wanted to form a government that they would control.
19. Although the plan for the union sounded good it did not take immediate effect because the Boers were scared of it.
20. It was until 1910 that the British and Boers agreed to come together and form one government.

Factors that delayed the Union of S. Africa.

Qn Why had the union of S Africa failed before 1910?

What delayed the union of Boers and British in the 19th century?

Why had it been hard for the Boers and British to unite before 1910?

1. The long term enmity that existed between the Boers and British could not allow the two to unite.
2. The disagreements over the type of government to be formed i.e the Boers preferred a unitary government while the British preferred federal government.
3. There are also a conflict over the official language to be used and this affected the possibility of the union.
4. The British failed to have common policy with the Boers on how to treat the African s.
5. There were also disagreements over the location of the capital city of the union.
6. The Boers and the British failed to agree over the voting rights of the non whites (Africans)
7. There were also differenced on who should occupy the top position in the un----i.e. head or president of the union.
8. There existed commercial competition between the British and Boers that c. not allow the two to come together.
9. The rich British at the cape were not ready to share their resources with the Boers whom they considered the poor.
10. The Boers had fear that the British just wanted to dominate their republics.
11. The Boers were very proud and arrogant and hence could not unite with the liberal.
12. There was also disagreement over who was to finance the big union administration (government)
13. The struggle for mineral also delayed the union.
14. The Boers of TV and OFS were not ready to lose their freedom and dependence for the sake of the union.
15. The presence of stubborn leaders who loved war i.e. Krugger of TV.
16. The British annexation of TV in 1877 angered the Boers and worsened their differences.

17. The outbreak of the 1st Anglo-Boer war and Jameson raid distanced the Boers from the British.
18. At first, the union was not supported by British colonial government at the cape.
19. The constant wars between the Europeans diverted European attention from the union.
20. The Boers were scared that the British officials i.e. Rhodes wanted to dominate the whole of S. Africa.
21. The British parliament at first did not support the union and that is why Sir George Grey was fired and replaced
22. The arrogance and hypocrisy of leaders of Cape government who never wanted their powers to reduce for the sake of the union.
23. The British acts of following the Boers whenever they were worsened the situation and made them more suspicious.
24. The idea of the union was not well publicized (markets to the Boers i.e. no meeting was organized to educate Boers about the advantages of the union)
25. The wrong timing of the idea of the ideal also made it fail i.e. it came when the suspicion was still high.
26. The Boers were still nursing wounds for the 1st Anglo-Boer war. New Zealand thought that it could be possible to federate it could be possible to federate S. Africa forgetting about her racial composition.

NB: After the 2nd Anglo-Boer war and Vereeniging Treaty, the British and Boers organized the meeting to draft a constitution for the union. The meeting was held in Durban, the capital of Natal and this came to be known as national convention/meeting in 1908.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1908 IN DURBAN

Qn. Why was 1908 National Convention called in Durban?

Why did the Boers and the British meet In Durban in 1908?

What were the aims of National Convention of 1908?

(Introduction)

- The National Convention was a conference or meeting that was called to draft a union constitution for the white republics.
- The meeting sat in Durban the capital of Natal. The meeting was held from 12 October to the 15 November 1908.
- It drew participants from two Boer republics of Transvaal (8) and Orange River Colony (5) and for the British Natal (5) and Cape(12).
- The Boer representatives in the meeting were Botha Louis Christian Smuts and Duet Herzog. Dr. Jameson represented the British in the meeting
- Even the racist white government in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) sent people to act as observers.
- However, Africans were not represented in this meeting but the British claimed to represent their interests.
- This clearly shows that in reality this was not a national meeting because it was only addressing the interests of whites

Reasons/Aims/Objectives for the convention

- The conference was one of the major steps towards the union of S. Africa.
- He was to find lasting solutions and end the existing enmity between the British and Boers since the day of great trek
- It was to stop re-occurrence of Anglo-Br wars and hence create peace among the whites
- It was intended to create lasting unity among the whites and hence create final reconciliation.
- It was also called to sort out intercontinental railway and customs differences existing between the Boers and British i.e to forge economic cooperation between the Boers and British
- It was also supposed to stop unnecessary competition between the British and Boers and thus promote free trade between the two.
- It was also called to determine the position of Africans in S. Africa i.e. their voting rights and freedoms.
- To determine the issue of National language i.e. whether English Dutch was to be used in the union.
- To fix the issue of leadership of the union i.e who between the British was to head the union.
- To make and write the union constitution for the white republics.
- It was also called to discuss and determine the issue of the union parliament.
- They also wanted to discuss the nature of government to be formed after the union i.e. is it unitary government as the Boers wanted or a federal government as the British wished.
- It was also called to debate the powers of the central and regional governments.
- The Vereeniging Treaty of 1902 had cleared way for the meeting.
- The rule of Selbourne, the new British commissioner who seemed to see advantages in the union and therefore supported the calling of the union.
- The coming of the liberal government into power that seemed to support the idea of the union.
- The granting of independence to the Boer governments in 1906 and 1907 gave hope to the Boers that possibly they could work with the British.
- The union was aimed at checking and eventually killing the increasing Boer nationalism.
- The British feared the possibility of the Boer-German alliance that would chase them out of S. Africa.
- There was need to prevent any African rebellion/attack following the rise of the Bambata.
- There was need to share economic wealth equally among the whites, i.e. the Boers and the British
- There was need to reduce on the cost of administration by forming one government.
- There was need to have a common pool of services such as hospitals, schools etc.
- It was aimed at ending all social and economic differences which existed between the Boers and the British.

- It was also signed in order to deal with the increasing number of Indians who had flocked into S Africa and were posing a big threat to the whites
- The union was also made possible because of the death of the hard liners like Paul Kruger and Cecil Rhodes, this paved way for reconciliation and later unification

TERMS OF THE CONVENTION/ UNION

Qn. What was decided upon in the national convention of 1908?

How did the British and the Boers manage to solve their differences in the national convention?

- ❖ The convention drafted the constitution for the union of S. Africa
- ❖ The British government was to head the union and this would solve the leadership problem The Queen of England was to be the executive head of the
- ❖ The union was to be headed by a governor general who was to be based at the Cape. He was the Queen's representative.
- ❖ The governor general was to be helped by an elected prime minister.
- ❖ The prime minister was to be helped by 10 ministers.
- ❖ The convention, proposed one parliament for the union government. This parliament was to have 2 houses; upper house (Senate) and lower house (Assembly).
- ❖ The upper house was to stay for 10 years before being re-elected whites the Lower house was to be re-elected after 5 years.
- ❖ The nonwhites (Indians and Africans) were not to be represented in parliament. Although the rich and educated, Africans living in the Cape Colony and Natal participated in voting. This meant that Africans were to be 2nd class citizens while Europeans were to be 1st class citizens.
- ❖ The executive capital city was to be Pretoria and this was the headquarters of the president.
- ❖ The Legislative headquarters/union parliament was to be based at the Cape.
- ❖ The judicial city was to be based at Bloemfontein in Orange Free State (OFS)
- ❖ Orange Free State (OFS) was to be renamed Orange River Colony
- ❖ The four white republics were to become provinces of union and lost their independence
- ❖ The Dutch and English languages were to be equal (both became official languages).
- ❖ The four colonies were to become part of provinces of the union implying that they lost their independence.
- ❖ Each province was to be governed by a person appointed: directly by Britain/the queen.
- ❖ Each province was to have its own department of education and health.
- ❖ There was to be complete equality between the British and the Boers
- ❖ The British territories of Rhodesia (Zimbabwe and Zambia) became part of the
- ❖ The whites were to dominate the economy and politics of S. Africa.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN ACT ON UNION 1910

Qn... Why the union of S. Africa was formed in 1910?

What factors favored the formation of the union?

Why was there the formation?

NB: The reasons of signing of the Act of Union are the same as the reasons for the calling of National Convention of 1908.

1. The Act of Union was a Constitution that brought the Boers and British together.
2. Therefore, the colonies of Orange Free State (OFS), Transvaal (TV), Cape, and Natal came together to form a union Government.
3. The constitution was signed by British representatives as well as those of Boers.
4. It was signed to end the enmity between the British and Boers.
5. The Treaty of Vereeniging brought the British and Boers together.
6. The need to lower administrative costs led to formation of union.
7. The British feared that the Boers might befriend Germans and Portuguese against them. (Alliance).
8. The formation of a customs union brought the Boers into closer cooperation with the British paving the way for union.
9. There was also fear of rising African Nationalism and revolts against whites.
10. By 1910, stubborn Boer leaders like Paul Kruger who had opposed the union for long time were no more (had died) in 1904.
11. The rise of new leaders like Selbourne, Smuts, Botha who seemed to support the idea of union (Selbourne was the new British commissioner in S. Africa.)
12. The need to apply a common racial policy as regards the Africans, "How are we going to treat them?"
13. Need for Boers and British to come together and forget the past.
14. It was signed to have a joint economic and political exploitation of resources in S. Africa.
15. The British were scared by increasing Indian population in S. Africa.
16. Independence that had been granted to the Boers of Orange Free State (OFS) and Transvaal (TV) brought the British and Boers together.
17. The calling of a national convention that drafted the constitution.
18. The need to end boundary conflicts between the British and Boers.
19. The need to create a strong country that would challenge other whites.
20. The discovery of minerals made the British desire to create a large market.
21. Creation of a national language eased communication.
22. Later, the British stopped interfering with affairs of Transvaal (TV) which made the Boers trust them and hence the union.

23. The issue of the capitals had been solved when three (3) capitals were created at the Cape, Bloemfontein and Pretoria.
24. The question of type of government had been solved when two parties agreed to have a unitary government.

Terms of the Act of Union

Qn. What were the terms of act Union 1910?

1. It was a constitution that brought the Boers and British under one government
2. The union started operating in 1910 with Botha as the leader (PM)
3. The union brought the two & Boer republics into a union with those of British
4. The draft constitution had been made in the National Convention of 1908.
5. It was published for presentation to the four parliaments in February 1909
6. It was then forwarded on 19 September 1909.
7. Botha became a prime minister deputized by Smuts
8. The British government (the Queen was to head the union hence solving problem of Leadership)
9. She was to be represented by Governor General (based at the Cape who was supposed to be a
10. The governor general was to be assisted by an elected prime minister.
11. The Prime Minister was to be helped by 10 ministers.
12. The union was to have one parliament but this parliament was to have two houses (chamber) i.e. upper house and lower house.
13. The upper house was to stay for 10 years and then re-elected.
14. The lower house was to stay for 5 years and then re-elected.
15. Only the whites of 18 years and above were to vote.
16. The non-whites (coloureds, Africans and Indians) were not to be presented in parliament.
17. However rich and educated Africans living in the British area in the Cape Colony were to go
18. Africans became 2nd class citizens while whites were 1st class citizens.
19. The executive capital was to be in Pretoria.
20. The union parliament was to be based at the Cape.
21. The judicial city (Supreme Court) was to be based at Bloemfontein.
22. Orange Free State (OFS) was to change her name to Orange River Colony
23. The Dutch and English language were to be equal (both official languages)
24. Each province was to be governed by person appointed by the British.
25. Lesotho, Botswana, and Swaziland were to be transferred to the union in future.

NB: The terms of union are the same as terms of national convention.

Effects of the Union

On Africans

- a) Africans were made 2 class citizens in South Africa motherland.
- b) The union led to apartheid policy in S. Africa.
- c) Africans were sent to reserves and were not allowed to live outside these reserves unless they were working for whites.
- d) These reserves were later turned into Bantustans which were very poor, had barren land and were congested.
- e) Africans lost their land and many became landless.
- f) Africans were only given dirty jobs in the mines with little or no pay for their labour.
- g) Africans were denied freedom of movement because of the pass system that was introduced by union.
- h) Africans lived in dirty towns and slums under very poor conditions.
- i) Africans became poor and underdeveloped and backward because their resources were stolen by whites.
- j) Africans became hostile to whites than ever before.
- k) Africans were denied and lost hope of regaining their independence
- l) Many Africans were killed and their societies depopulated as people tried to oppose the unfairness of the union.
- m) Rise of African nationalism and formation of political parties
- n) Africans were divided along tribal and cultural background as a result of staying in Bantustans.
- o) African local languages were negatively affected since they were not to be used in public.
- p) Africans were not to participate in national politics.

NB: Common effects of wars can serve as effects of union on Africans.

On the whites

- The union ended the Anglo-Boer conflicts and gave S. Africa to whites.
- The union widened the market in S. Africa and this led to economic cooperation among the whites.
- The whites enjoyed advantages of economic cooperation from the four provinces of union.
- It boosted trade between the four provinces because the whites practiced free trade.
- The British abandoned the idea of protecting Africans and thus joined the Boers to oppress Africans.

- There was a period of political cooperation between British and Boers.
- The whites enjoyed monopoly of parliament because membership was open only to them.
- Whites started attacking neighboring African states i.e. Swaziland and Lesotho.
- Whites fully exploited African resources and acquired a lot of wealth.
- Union led to the formation of the most powerful country in Africa called South Africa.
- The union led to adoption of Apartheid as a system of government by whites.
- The union promoted position of Boers and British at the expense of Africans.
- There was a coming of many whites into S. Africa now that it was their country.
- The new nation that was born out of union was to be led by Botha deputized by Christian Smuts.
- The new S. Africa was to use English and Dutch language.
- Lesotho and Botswana became high commission territories
- There was a strong bond of friendship that was formed between the two former enemies i.e. the British and Boers
- Orange Free State (OFS) attained the new name and became Orange River Colony (ORC).
- Improvement in transport as two former enemies tried to build the economy of S. Africa.
- Agriculture was developed as it gained from advantages of widened market that came from the union
- National politics and voting was to be dominated by whites since the time the union was formed
- Later, the nationalist party dominated the politics of S Africa leading to increased Boer nationalism.