

# HISTORY 241/4 UNEB 2019 S4 REVISION.

1. (a) Explain the factors that led to the expansion of the Dutch cape colony towards the interior of South Africa up to 1795.( 13 marks)

(b) What were the effects of this expansion on the people of South Africa? (12 marks).

## Answers.

(a) Early trek/small scale movement of Dutch farmers/first European/Jan van Reibeck.

Absence of natural barriers.

- little resistance
- military superiority of the dutch.
- movement of the khoikhoi.
- voluntary mov,t of the khoikhoi.
- need for hunting ground(Dutch).
- favourable climate.
- fertile soils
- population increase.
- unoccupied land/land for settlement.
- drought
- water and pasture.
- nomadic nature
- adventure
- unfair company policies
- desire for independence
- harsh laws
- selling of agriculture produce
- unfair taxes.
- unfair trade policy
- fixing prices( low).
- unfair agriculture policy.
- misuse of financial resources/corruption.
- Bribes
- Nepotism
- unfair land tenure system.
- Auctioning of land.
- Bankruptcy/trade/market
- grazing policy
- weak company laws.
- diseases.
- inadequate social services-medical.

(b) wars

- loss of lives
- defeated
- chiefs lost power.
- loss of independence.
- depopulation
- Loss of land.
- misery and suffering.
- displacement.
- agriculture improved.
- property destroyed.
- agriculture declined.
- famine outbreak.
- enslavement
- no payment.
- wide spread poverty.
- break down of social, economic, political structures.
- loss of culture
- forced marriage
- birth of coloureds.
- development of new language (Afrikaner).
- adoption of pastoralism.
- Std
- second class citizens.
- no respect for the San/hunted.
- Bad habits-smoking.
- strict laws (property ownership).
- Increased African nationalism
- movement restricted.
- interior exposed to the whites.
- growth of Dutch Cape colony
- increase in white population.
- struggle for land, cattle.
- enmity between the Dutch and natives.
- Revolts
- administrative organs set up.
- development of social services, education, health.
- development of Boer nationalism.
- spread of racism.
- development of trade.
- private ownership of land.
- financial bankruptcy.
- loss of cattle.
- raids and counter raids
- development of migrant labour.
- Dependency of Africans increased
- African women and children captured.
- insecurity increased.

Conclusion. effects were long and short term, p, s, e...