

History of South Africa S4.

AFRICAN WARS AGAINST EUROPEANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

- Kaffir wars -Boers vs Bantu. (later the British).
- Vegkop battle 1836
- Blood battle 1838
- Anglo-Basuto War,Basuto war of guns/disarmament.
- Basuto Nation was founded by Moshesh as a defensive Nation during the Mfecane.
- The 1880-1881 battle was during the reign of chief Moroosi of Puthi,Lerothodi and Letsie.

CAUSES OF THE BATTLE OF 1880-1881.

QN.1a. Explain the causes of the conflicts between the British and the Basuto between 1880-1881.

QN. 1b. What were the consequences of these conflicts?

BODY

- Long held suspicion and misunderstanding.
- Hatred for being referred to as devil/wizards.
- Natural defensive advantage of Basuto.
- Death of Moshesh the diplomat
- Earlier resistance,Anglo-zulu,Xhosa wars.
- Earlier long successful resistance against the British.
- Presences of guns inspired and threatened them.
- land grabbing by the cape g'vt.
- Sotho preferred full British protectorate not Annexation to cape go'vt.
- British imperialism,-desire to bring the whole of South Africa under their control.
- Creation of Quitting district by Battle.
- Increasing population of the whites alarmed the sotho.
- Passing of the Peace Preservation act of 1878.
- Rejection of the act,bse it required them to hand over the guns(British need to disarm them).
- Failure to adequately compensate them in exchange for their guns.
- Able leaders in Moroosi.
- Refusal of Moroosi to disarm the Basuto.
- Arrest of Moroosi's son,for stealing a horse,(lenana) - increased people's anger
- Moroosi' refusal to surrender his son
- Ruthless crushing of Puthi rebellion-arrests,imprisonments.worried the basutho.
- Death of Moroosi.
- The sotho hated the British mal- administration, torture, imprisonments and public flogging.
- Lack of respect for traditional leaders by the British.
- lack of respect for customs of the sotho on land ownership.
- Cruel Personality of Governor Springs-aggressive.
- Disarmament Proclamation Order of 1880.
- Basuto refusal to surrender their guns.
- Rise of Basuto Nationalism and Pride (inspired).
- The need to safeguard their independence and freedom.

- Badly timed Policies (many).
- Rejection of the new British legal Policies.
- Appointment of Mr. Hope, a young man, whose age was an insult.
- Mr. Hope's failure to recognise the customary Procedures of Basuto as a young man.
- Sotho cultures and traditional values were threatened by missionaries and British influence.
- Forced labour where some Basuto were forced to work on white farms under terrible working conditions and poor payment hurt the Sotho.
- High/heavy taxes imposed on them by the British.
- Poor and harshly collected taxes by the British authorities.
- The wide spread poverty was blamed on the whites.
- British plans to increase taxes.
- Past poor military record of the British at Isandhlwana.
- British Annexation of Transvaal scared Basuto.
- Failure of Peaceful means.

QN. b.

- Basuto won/defeated the British.
- British were humiliated and lost military supremacy
- loss of life.
- Basuto leaders were killed eg, Moroosi.
- There was depopulation.
- There was wide spread misery and suffering.
- Loss of property.
- Agriculture was disrupted.
- widespread famine.
- Pastoral way of life was destroyed.
- Signing of Peace treaty of 1881.
- Basuto were forgiven and pardoned after the war.
- Basuto were allowed to keep their guns.
- Basuto were to register their guns/ license them.
- Basuto were to pay 5000 herds of cattle/compensate for Peace to Cape authorities.
- Basuto resorted to guerrilla resistance.
- Harmony- Europeans to stay in Lesotho.
- Hut tax was normalised to favour Africans.
- Increased African Nationalism.
- Increased enmity
- Basuto were greatly weakened by the war.
- The British learnt a lesson.
- Insecurity, chaos, confusion continued.
- Prepared the Basuto 4 challenges.
- Encouraged future African rebellions.
- Cape government authorities were forced to stop the war.
- Led to hostilities in Moshesh's royal family (disunity).

- Sotho independence was preserved.
- Later in 1884 independence was lost./Rise of British imperialism.
- Cape government felt incapable of administering Basuto land.
- War was expensive for both parties/costly.
- Basuto lost more land
- Africans were forced to reserves.
- Displacement.
- Traditional chiefs lost power.
- Enslavement.
- Increased missionary activities.
- Loss of culture.
- Western culture was extended.
- Loss of cattle.
- Economic stagnation.
- Poverty.
- In conclusion the war affected Africans positively and negatively.

QN 3a. DESCRIBE THE ACHIEVEMENT OF CETEWAYO FOR THE ZULU BETWEEN 1840-1884.(13 MARKS).

Q3b.WHAT PROBLEMS DID CETEWAYO FACE DURING THAT PERIOD. (12 MARKS.)

3a. Cetewayo was a son of Mpande and nephew to Shaka and Dingane. He fought and defeated his rival brother Mbulazi.

- Clever, ambitious and determined personality.
- Assumed power after the death of his father in 1873.
- Aimed at reviving the Zulu past glory as well as protecting the independence at all costs.
- Defeated his rival brother Mbulazi.
- Won recognition as overall king of Zulu Kingdom.
- Presided over the longest reigns.
- Restored Zulu prosperity.
- Rebuilt Zulu military glory basing on Shaka principles.
- Abandoned the Peaceful means.
- Reviving of compulsory military training of the Zulu army.
- Revived compulsory military recruitment.
- Divided the army into age groups for efficiency.
- Absorption of young men and women.
- Restored Shaka's warfare tactics- cow horn etc.
- Maintained Assegai.
- Emphasised hard work, discipline etc.
- Divided the kingdom into political settlements under military commanders for easy administration.
- Maintained royalty of the army as overall commander in chief.
- Revived the concept of total war policy/real job.
- Revived Zulu Nationalism.

- set up military settlements.
- Expanded the army.
- maintained law and order.
- Defended the independence of the Zulu against Europeans.
- Humiliated the British at Isandhlwana.
- Victory at Isandhlwana become a symbol of nationalism and had ever lasting impact on the Zulu and whites.
- Won diplomatic relations with the British/Coronation invited Shepstone.
- Preferred Peaceful approaches before he restored to war.
- Persued Peace talks with the Boers.
- Covienced Land judicial commission and got more land.
- Acquired arms from the Portuguese.
- Success at Islandhlwana inspired other rebellions.
- Promoted trade thus increasing wealth.
- Promoted Agriculture/increase in food supply.
- Encouraged keeping of animals, ensured nation's survival.
- Promoted the iron industries.

Q3b.

- Success on disputes-brother.
- Increasing population due to peaceful reign of Mpande.
- Inherited weak administration- Dingane, Mpande.
- Political & military stagnation at first.
- Weak army-idle,disorganised.
- ill equipped and untrained army.
- Outdated weapons.
- Bloodriver territory disagreement with the Boers.
- Loss of land- blood river territory.
- Displacement of his people.
- British mistreatment of his people- 2 ND class.
- Overtaxation of his people.
- Poverty
- Land conflicts due to population increase.
- Raids/attacks/threats- neighbours.
- Disunity-royal family.
- Famine.
- Disunity-missionaries.
- British interference in Zulu affairs.
- Huge loss of cattle.
- Economic decline.
- Scramble and partition (coincided)
- British imperialism-shepstone.
- Adulterous women who escaped and was killed by the Zulu worsened the relationship with the british.
- British siding with Boers-leading to Anglo -zulu wars.
- British desire to crush his army (Natal border).
- British desire to forcefully disarm his people.

- British demand to dissolve age regiments.
- British attacks on his kingdom 22/1/1879.
- Capture of Zulu kingdom by the British./loss of independence.
- British invasion and his overthrow
- Political instability.
- Exilement of Cetewayo.
- Rejection by his people, frustrated and desperate.
- Disloyalty/disobedience by his commanders-mbulmazi.
- In conclusion, Cetewayo faced social, political and economic problems.

Qn.7a.WHY DID THE BRITISH DECLARE A PROTECTORATE OVER SWAZILAND BY 1903.(12 MARKS).

Qn.7b.WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE SWAZI PEOPLE AFTER THE DECLARATION? (13 MARKS).

- Small kingdom in South Africa.
- Land locked,bordered by South Africa and Mozambique.
- Earliest inhabitants were khoisan
- Rise as a defensive Nation founded by Sobhuza of ngwane
- Boers settlers were the first Europeans to arrive in Swaziland during the rule of Sobhuza.
- British settlers were invited by king Mswati into his kingdom.
- Long term enmity btn the British and the Boers.
- Influence of both the british and Boers in Swazi Affairs.
- Role of king Mswati-1840-1868.invited the british to assist against the Zulu in Swaziland.
- Role of king mbadzwani who invited investors, missionaries'& traders.
- 1881 Swaziland convention- pushed 4 scramble 4 power btn british and Boers.
- Mineral discovery in South Africa- increased Anglo- Boer scramble for colonies.
- European scramble & partition of Africa.
- Berlin Conference 1884-1885(principles).
- Rise of British imperialism
- To prevent other rivals.
- Struggle for balance of power.
- For prestige & pride.
- Effects of industrial Revolution set the stage.
- Need for Raw materials.
- Need to invest their surplus capital.
- Profitable trade-open up Swaziland.
- Favourable climate.
- Re- settle surplus population.
- Need for productive land.
- Strategic location-control route to kossi bay and block Boer out let to the sea.
- Federation scheme-British politicians.
- Missionary increase/presences-invited the british to establish a protectorate.
- To spread Christianity.

- To spread European civilisation and modernisation.
- British opposition to German- Transvaal railway.
- Failure of the provisional government to handle Swazi affairs
- Boer declaration of aprotectorate, made the british to declare aprotectorate over Swaziland.
- To end Boer Racism/discrimination
- Fear of possible Boer -swazi alliance after the death of mbadzwani.
- Fear of German -Boer alliance.
- Fear of increasing Boer Nationalism and huge investments in Swaziland.
- To stop Boer farmers encroaching in the high veld pasture in Swaziland.
- Affair of Boer constant attacks on the british.
- Talks with Swazi leaders by the british Governor.
- Effects of the second Anglo-Boer war.
- Request made by the queen of Swaziland 4 her colony to join the new cape .

Qn.7b.

- Loss of Independence.
- British indirect rule from the cape.
- Lack of effective leadership.
- Lack of adequate social services, schools, hospitals.
- Land alienation.
- Partitioning of the country.
- displacement of people
- Congestion,starvation/misery and suffering.
- Discrimination by the whites.
- Forced labour.
- Harsh and terrible labour conditions
- Harsh and bad british administration-.
- Undermining of traditional power and authority by the British.
- Non functional position of the Swazi king.
- Undermining of Swazi royal council(legico). Led by the queen mother.
- General backwardness/segregative education policy.
- Colonial tax policy-Harsh and oppressive.
- Endless Revolts.
- loss of property like cattle,land .
- Poverty.
- insecurity.
- Unemployment.
- Loss of control over mining and grazing land
- Refusal to extend economic aid- at the mercy of South African whites.
- Denial of control over large scale bussinesses and companies .
- Disunity on religious lines.
- Undermining of Swazi traditional religion & rituals by the whites missionaries/culture.
- threat of trade closure links with South African whites.

- In conclusion the problems faced by the Swazi people were mainly political, social and economic in nature.