

CHAPTER TWO

EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

There were many groups of Europeans that came into South Africa and among these included

- The Portuguese from Portugal who never settled in South Africa but passed through and continued to Far East where their interest was.
- The Dutch / Boers from Holland (Netherlands) who came and permanently settled in South Africa around the 17TH century in 1652.
- The French from France who were mainly invited by the Dutch to teach them farming skills but later some never went back.
- The British from England who occupied the cape twice and the serious occupation being that of 1806.

THE DUTCH SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Dutch were the first Europeans to make permanent settlement in South Africa.

The Dutch first appeared in South Africa during the 17th century in around 1652.

They were Europeans from Holland (Netherlands) and were referred to as Boers and their descendants today are called Afrikaners.

The Dutch had no intentions of establishing a Dutch colony but with time they developed into a settled society with the help of DEICO.

REASONS WHY THE DUTCH SETTLED AT THE CAPE

The Dutch settled at the Cape in South Africa because of the various immediate and long term reasons/causes as discussed below;

1. The need to involve in trade along the cape colony interested the Dutch.
2. Reports given by Vasco-Dagama about prospects of economic exploitation in S. Africa attracted the Dutch.
3. The need for a resting station around the cape colony attracted the Dutch.
4. The accidental wreckage of their ship Harlem in 1647 which made the Dutch realize how the cape had good climate etc.
5. The fresh waters at the cape that were good for domestic consumption and industrialization attracted the Dutch.
6. The good, cool climate that was not only good for human settlement but also growth of vegetable attracted the Dutch.

7. The fertile soils around the cape colony attracted Dutch settlement.
8. The strategic location of the cape colony i.e. was in the mid-way between Europe and the Far East.
9. The cape had very good natural harbors that could anchor ships hence this attracted the Dutch to settle.
10. The low population at the cape might have attracted the Dutch to settle at the cape.
11. The cape could work as a refueling, repairing Centre for their ship in trade to the Far East.
12. The need to establish medical centers to look after the sick sailors must have interested the Dutch to settle at the cape.
13. The need to replace St Helena island as source of fruits i.e. St. Helena that had provided them with fruits could no longer provide fruits. ETC.
14. The presence of Empty and vast land at the cape also attracted the Dutch settlement at the cape.
15. The spirit for adventure i.e. to discover what was in South Africa made them settle at the cape.
16. The hospitality of Africans more so the Khoikhoi who had helped the survivors of the accident of Harlem ship.
17. The Dutch had a desire to establish a calling station at the cape for example where they could call home before completing the journey.
18. The role and influence of Jan Van Rebieck who led the first survivors and took back good reports at home in Holland.
19. The Establishment of the DEICO that had to trade in the Far East to challenge the BEICO i.e. British East Indian Company.
20. The need to compete with the Portuguese in the spice trade in Far East Indies.
21. The inspirational and good reports of the survivors of the Harlem ship made the Dutch to finally come and establish a colony at the cape of South Africa.

SUMMARY OF THE REASONS (HARLEM SHIP ACCIDENT R²)

H- Helena island replacement

A- Agriculture

R-Raw materials / Ready market

L- Love for adventure

E-Empty and vast land at cape

M- Mid way Europe and Asia / Medical center establishment

S- Strategic location

H- Hospitality of Africans

I- Inspirational reports

P- Portuguese success in Far East

A- Accident of Harlem ship

C - Cool climate

C-Calling station

I- Influence of Jan Van Rebieck

D- DEICO role (Establishment)

E-End British (BEICO) monopoly in trade

N-Natural harbors

T-Trade in spice

R²–Refuel and Repairing place.

ORIGIN OF THE DUTCH COLONY / HOW THE DUTCH ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES AT THE CAPE.

Question

1. Describe how the Dutch established their colony at the cape.

2. Describe the origin of the Dutch colony in South Africa.

1. The Dutch had a desire to challenge the Portuguese monopoly of the spice trade in the East Indies.
2. In order to compete in spice business in East Indies, the Dutch formed the Dutch East Indian Company (DEICO).
3. This company was given a responsibility of creating trade connections between Holland and East India.
4. In 1647, the company ship called Nord Harlem under Captain Jan van Rebieck while sailing to East India got an accident of wreckage.
5. A few people managed to swim and survive up to the cape where they were helped by the Khoikhoi who saved them from near drowning.

6. Never the less, the Dutch ship got stuck for about 6 months.
7. The Dutch were able to realize good things about the cape like the good climate, fertile soils among others.
8. When the sailors returned to Holland, they went with an attractive report about the cape this encouraged their home government to set up a settlement.
9. By April 1652, the first group of company officials and settlers under Jan Van Rebieck arrived at the cape of South Africa.
10. Rebieck's group came with 3 ships carrying around 130 people and in 1657 the DEICO sent 9 soldiers and allowed them to start colonizing.
11. In 1668, another group of 200 French Protestants known as the **Huegnots** were allowed to occupy the cape.
12. Before the end of 1685 the colony had about 150 families staying at the cape.
13. By 1700, the Dutch colonists (settles) had increased to around 1300 people.
14. The Dutch colony was able to expand its influence to the East i.e. the direction of Fish River.
15. By 1795 the colony had over 1500 settlers including districts like Swelendam, Stellenbosch, Graafrinet and the cape.

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE DUCTH SETTLES / POINEERS AT THE CAPE

Question

What were the challenges/ problems faced by the early Dutch settlers at the cape?

Indeed, the Dutch earlier settlement was not a bed of roses, it had so many problems that ranged from social, geographical, economic and so on and they included:-

1. In adequate geographical knowledge of the areas and thus they could not locate places easily.
2. The settlers at first were too few hence vulnerable to African attacks as their numbers were too minimal.
3. The settlers lacked enough labor/ man power on their farms whereas it was believed that several Boers were too weak to do any work.
4. Poor accommodation at the cape colony hence they greatly suffered in rainy seasons which easily led to diseases e.g. lived in tents and wooden houses.
5. They lacked experience in growing some crops like wheat, burley etc. and resultantly the agricultural yields were low.
6. Settlers lacked enough women, so they resorted to homo- sexuality to satisfy their demands of nature.

7. The Dutch at the cape colony lacked enough educational facilities i.e. no schools for educating their children.
8. The company officials were too cruel, corrupt etc. and thus they denied subjects freedom and happiness.
9. They were attacked and raided by the Africans like Bantu and Khoisan especially over cattle.
10. They were far from home, hence they always suffered from home-sickness which affected their operations.
11. They suffered from poor climatic conditions they were not used to, this led to easy catch up of diseases.
12. Epidemics and tropical diseases made their lives too difficult e.g. Malaria that killed several of them.
13. Majority of the settlers were ex-soldiers hence with little knowledge about issues like agriculture.
14. Poor feeding characterized their life style which made them suffer from Malnutrition and Dysentery associated with poor feeding.
15. They lacked social and healthy facilities e.g. hospitals given the standards of S. Africa by then.
16. Poor transport and communication in the area that affected their movements in trade etc.
17. The price over land charged by the company was so high and hence it was not easy to get land.
18. They had too much insecurity arising from African attacks over land and the company failed to protect them which made life difficult.
19. The company (DEICO) restricted them from growing profitable crops like Tobacco.
20. The area was too far and unfamiliar which made them insecure as their morale was affected.
21. Some soils were too infertile and needed manures which could not be easily obtained from S. Africa at the time.
22. Unexpected and prolonged droughts within S. Africa made life unbearable.
23. They were too disappointed with the poor living conditions at the cape i.e. very low standards of living.
24. Too heavy rains, worsened living in old tents and poorly constructed wooden huts, leaking roofs, wet floors etc. which made life uncomfortable.
25. The Dutch were also invaded by the locusts in 1685 that destroyed their plantations leading to famine.
26. There was the out break of revolts among the Dutch in Graafrinet and Swelendam leading to death of a number of Dutch settlers.
27. There was the challenge of occupation of other Europeans who competed with the Dutch like the French, Portuguese and British.

N.B: Life was too hard for the Dutch settlers so much that by the end of June 1652, only 116 men and 5 women were still alive, and of this number only about half were capable of doing any useful work.

SUMMARY OF PROBLEMS FACED BY THE DUTCH (HOMO-SEXUALITY IN DEICO)

H- Homosexuality/Homesickness/Heavy rains

O- Over flooding at the cape

M- Medical facilities not available

O- Occupation of other Europeans

S- Settlers lacked geographical knowledge.

U- Unfriendly climate

A-Attack from Africans

L- Lack of funds / Language Barrier/ Low population

I-Infertile soils

T- Trade restrictions from DEICO

Y- Yields of agriculture low

I-Invasion of Locusts

N- Needed security

D-Drought at cape / Diseases / Dysentery.

E-Exploitation of settlers by DEICO

I-Insufficient land for farming

C-Corrupt officials / Communication and transport poor.

O- Out breaks of revolts e.g. in Graafrinet and Swelendam in 1793.

HOW THE DEICO SOLVED THE PROBLEMS FACED BY EARLY DUTCH SETTLES/ ACHIEVIEMENTS OF THE DIECO COMPANY.

Question; Explain the role and contribution of the following Dutch governors at the cape

- a) *Jan Van Rebieck*
- b) *Simon Der Stel*
- c) *Adrian William Van Der Stel*

There were several attempts made by different governors to improve the situation at the cape during the company period.

Commander Jan Van Rebieck ruled from (1652-1662) tried to improve the situation in the following ways:

1. Van Rebieck expanded the settlement and brought more land for Dutch in use. This increased agricultural production and solved the problem of food.
2. He also started an expansion program of the cape refreshment station away from the cape.
3. He encouraged and requested for more settlers to come to the cape to improve on the population.
4. Orphan girls were imported from Europe particularly Holland hence solving the problem of lack of women and Homosexuality.
5. In 1652, twelve of his free burghers were settled along Liebeeck river valley for security purposes.
6. He gave a tax holiday as an incentive to farmers and settlers encouraging them into farming and reducing on their tax.
7. He provided loans to the farmers and settlers at the cape.
8. He also encouraged a policy of unsystematic colonization of the interior.
9. Rebieck released nine company servants who were soldiers to become full time farmers on their plots, he gave them 13 and 1/2 acres of land each.
10. He encouraged enslavement of the Khoisan to solve problem of lack of enough labor.
11. He even emphasized intensive farming methods like crop rotation as the best for producing food.
12. He implemented company instructions for example setting up vegetable and fruit farms for the settlers.
13. Establishing a home for the Dutch settlers in form of a fort/ calling station as the best for producing food.
14. On language barrier, he identified talented Khoikhoi with Linguistic abilities and appointed them as translators like Aushumala Krotoa and Doman.

15. In 1672, the company took full control of the bays like Saldanha bay, Table bay and Mossel bay in order to provide land for cattle keeping.
16. Temporary hospitals were constructed to solve the problem of lack of hospitals.
17. Farmers were allowed to sell their produce to the visiting ships hence the monopoly of DEICO was destroyed.
During the leadership of Simon Der Stel and Adrian Der stel the following was done;
18. Inter-marriage was encouraged hence still solving problems of lack of women.
19. More elementary Schools were constructed around the cape colony to teach the Dutch language and culture.
20. In 1668 about 180 French Huguenots arrived at the cape to teach the settlers new agricultural skills.
21. On security, the company used local Militia called burger to provide security at the cape.
22. All adult men were enlisted into the burger militia as local defense force.
23. Also Boer commando units were created to provide regular defense force for the cape.
24. Slaves were imported from West Africa, Madagascar, India, Java and Indonesia to increase on man power.
25. Raiding and enslavement of Africans was encouraged by the company to stop African attacks.
26. The Dutch language and culture was encouraged among the settlers.
27. Adrian Der Stel constructed a permanent hospital in 1707 to treat the Dutch settlers.
28. He also encouraged a policy of cultural assimilation so as to preserve the Dutch culture, language and religion.
29. The company created new districts out of formerly village settlements so as to settle the increasing number of settlers.
30. Proper roads were constructed to improve on transport and communication.
31. Large water reservoirs were put in place to provide water in very dry seasons.
32. The corrupt governors like Adrian Van-Der-stel were displaced by the company and replaced.
33. In 1707, a very large hospital was constructed around the cape colony to improve on healthy conditions of the Dutch.
34. Agricultural prices were revisited from 1650's.
35. An army was established under commanders like Simon Der stel which improved on security around the cape.
36. The DEICO also relaxed some of its strict laws like the Dutch were allowed to sell their produce directly to people visiting the cape.
NB: All the contribution of the governors were efforts and contribution of the DEICO Company, and all were solutions to the problems faced by the early Dutch settlers.

Question. Explain the achievements of the DEICO by 1795.

THE EXPANSION OF THE DUTCH COLONY

How did the Boers expand their Dutch cape colony up to Fish River by 1795?

- The Dutch cape colony was established out of the accidental wreckage of the Harlem ship in 1647.
- In 1652 the Dutch officially came to South Africa with a purpose of establishing a colony as sent by the DEICO.
- Jan Van Rebieck was sent at the cape with 3 ships carrying 130 people or settlers.
- Jan Van Rebieck was instructed to set up a settlement for the DEICO.
- He settled the 130 people along the Liesbeck River in the Liesbeck valley.
- In 1657, nine soldiers were released by the company and each given 13_{1/2} acres of land to start the policy of colonization.
- By 1662, the colony was still very small and few people.
- In 1676, commissioner Verberg started expanding the colony and new settlements were established.
- By 1685, the population with in the colony had increased to over 150 families.
- By 1700, the colony was 55 miles in radius.
- By 1750, the colony had expanded to 255 miles in radius and by 1775 it had reached 500 miles.
- By 1780, the colony had already extended to the fish river because the direction of the expansion was east and north east.
- By 1795, the colony had even been in position to form mainly four major districts.
- The district of the cape was based in the Cape Town.
- The district of Stellenbosch was based in Stellenbosch.
- The district of Swelendam based in Swelendam.
- The district of Graafrinet had its capital in Graafrinet.
- The expansion was by force and through the efforts of the famers but not the company.

SUMMARY OF THE EXPANSION

1647	Accidental wreckage of Harlem ship
1652	Official landing of the Dutch with 3 ships carrying 130 people
1657	Release of 9 soldiers to start colonization
1676	Commissioner Verberg started expansion of colony

1700-1775	Radius of colony from 55 - 500miles.
1780	Colony reached fish river.
1795	Colony had 4 districts i.e. cape, Stellenbosch, swellendam and Graafreinet.

REASONS FOR THE DUTCH EXPANSION OF THEIR COLONY UPTO FISH RIVER.

Qtn : Why did the Dutch expand their colony up to fish river by 1795?

The expansion was unplanned and it was the work of only the famers/ settlers without the company efforts.

1. Presence of plenty of unoccupied land in the interior of S. Africa that never gave the Boers any problem in their expansion.
2. Africans living in the interior had been weakened by conflicts and diseases hence they could not resist the Dutch and no doubt this enabled the expansion.
3. The soils at the cape were becoming poor and poorer and thus, they wanted more fertile land.
4. The inability of the company to limit and restrict the movement of the Dutch.
5. The coming of the British at the cape meant that the Boers had to look for other lands.
6. Boers were much stronger militarily than their neighbors e.g. Khoisan.
7. The Dutch were pastoralists hence needed large Chunks of land that could cater for animal husbandry.
8. Population increase at the cape required immediate territory expansion.
9. The Harsh Company laws propelled the Dutch to expand as they were trying to run away from it.
10. The company gave farmers low prices for their goods thus forcing them to look for other alternative.
11. The company never allowed the settlers to grow profitable crops like tobacco forcing them to move for free areas out of DEICO control.
12. The company imposed a harsh land tenure system which prohibited the farmer's relatives from inheriting land.
13. The farmers were looking for better grazing prospects.
14. The company took 10% of the settler's cattle as fee for grazing rights over land that the company never bought.
15. The company forced the farmers to fight in the company's service when ever need arose yet the company never protected the settlers from African attacks.

16. Most of the Dutch farmers at the cape had become bankrupt and hence it was wise of them to seek expansion elsewhere and try their luck.
17. The DEICO had completely failed to protect the Dutch against African attacks,
18. Dissatisfied Dutch had to look for other areas thus leading to the expansion of the cape colony.
19. It is true that there was no natural barrier to prevent the Dutch from expanding, therefore this encouraged the Dutch to expand.
20. The Khoisan were either too weak or disunited to resist Dutch expansion and therefore this worked to the advantage of the Dutch's expansion.
21. It is believed that that Khoisan willingly moved away giving opportunity for the Dutch to expand.
22. It is probable, that the spirit of adventure and exploration encouraged the Dutch to expand just to see how other areas were!

N.B. Students must be extra careful not to give why the Dutch settled at the cape when the above question is set. Please, the 2 questions are completely different.

SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR DUTCH EXPANSION

(10% FAMINE AND COCONUT)

10% - 10% of cattle was taken as grazing rights.

F – Fertile soils

A – Arrival of British at cape

M – Military weakness of Africans

I – Increased population at the cape

N- Not allowed to sell goods to other company

E – Education not given to settlers

A – Adventure

N- Not protected from African attacks

D- Denied ownership of land

C-Corruption and inefficiency of DEICO

O- Offered low prices for goods

C-Compulsory military service

O- Over taxation

N- Nepotism and favoritism of government officials (not given contracts)

U- Un occupied land around Fish River

T- Territorial expansion of the Boers.

EFFECTS OF THE DUTCH SETTLEMENT/ EXPANSION OF THEIR COLONY.

Effects were both positive and negative as presented below:

- Africans were seriously displaced by Dutch who were stronger, financially stable and so on.
- Africans lost their fertile land to the Dutch who were greedy for productive land.
- Africans lost their independence to the Dutch whereby they lost their political powers to the stronger Dutch.
- Africans were enslaved by the Dutch where they were exposed to every miserable kind of life.
- Africans were looked at as inferior people in their own land which was very discouraging.
- Africans were forced to supply labour on Dutch plantation where their payments were kept low.
- Bantu were raided by Dutch for cattle which resulted into counter raiding in the area.
- Khoisan lost their hunting grounds to the Dutch who had much greed for land.
- Bantu and Khoikhoi lost their grazing land to the Dutch.
- Africans suffered from Famine as they were destabilized to carry on active farming.
- Africans suffered from European diseases e.g. T.B whose cure not yet known hence leading to several deaths.
- Increased population in different areas of S. Africa which led to land pressure and other associated problems.
- African cultures were neglected by Dutch, this too annoying and made Africans hate the Dutch.
- The Bantu learnt Dutch languages.
- Intermarriages occurred between the Dutch and the Africans which led to new races of people called the coloreds.
- Better roads were constructed hence transport improved which later made standards of living better.
- Some Africans were taught new farming methods which improved on agricultural produce in the region.
- Africans were hunted as if they were animals more especially the sans which too annoying!
- Poor Africans became a second class citizens hence they lost their dignity of man hood.
- Africans were killed over wars for land hence depopulation which eventually made them weak to resist European colonialism.
- African women were raped.
- Africans copied European cultures like in eating, dressing etc.

- Dutch took away the economic power of the Africans hence, they became poor and poorer.
- Some kind of trade was conducted.
- Khoisan became beggars i.e. lived in absolute poverty.
- Africans got the opportunity to get European/ Dutch commodities e.g. Cloth.
- Better agricultural methods were taught to Africans.
- New crops were introduced like tobacco among others
- Africans learnt European bad acts like smoking, prostitution.
- They also got European diseases like STDs, syphilis and AIDs.

N.B. Students again must watch out for a question that requires explaining the relationship between the Dutch / Boers with the Khoisan / Bantu. It is too simple if you have the effects, just categorize the results into.

(1) Friendly relations e.g. at first the relationship was friendly and good and the following happened.

- They traded together in simple items
- They intermarried
- Khoisan / Bantu learnt Dutch language and vice versa.
- Africans got employment. ETC.

(2) However, the relation at a later stage went from good to worse and the following happened.

- Africans were fought over land.
- Africans were enslaved
- Khoisan were pushed into drier areas.
- Africans lost their fertile land.
- African lost their independence.
- Khoisan were hunted.
- Africans lived in great panic and fear.
- African women were raped.
- Africans were killed.
- Dutch took away economic power of Africans.
- African cultures were displaced.
- Bantu cattle were raided
- African property was looted. ETC

HOW THE DEICO GOVERNED / ADMINISTERED / RULED THE CAPE

Qtn : Explain how the DEICO governed the cape up to 1795.

- ❖ The cape was administered by the Dutch East India Company because it was its colonial possession.
- ❖ The Company was headed by a strong committee of seventeen directors called the council of seventeen based in Holland.
- ❖ The council of seventeen was responsible for the administration of its territories in the East, with Batavia in Java as the Centre.

- ❖ According to the charter of the Company (constitution), the appointment of civil and military officers in the colonies was one of its key responsibilities.
- ❖ The DEICO also used four main instruments of power i.e. the council of policy, council of defense, the council of justice and Dutch reformed church.
- ❖ The Governor –General was the head of the colony and administration and was assisted by the council of policy.
- ❖ The governor was answerable to the 17 directors of the DEICO based in Netherlands.
- ❖ The Governor was advised by a council of policy of which he was the chairman.
- ❖ The council of policy was made up of seventeen people who included 7 senior officials.
- ❖ The council was responsible for administration of the cape and made laws for the settlers.
- ❖ The council of policy was the highest executive and legislation authority.
- ❖ The council never had any settler as representative.
- ❖ There was the council of justice which acted as main court of appeal.
- ❖ The council of policy appointed members of the council of justices and also had to prove all punishments passed by this court.
- ❖ Each district had a paid magistrate who presided over local courts in the district and attended to all interests of the company.
- ❖ The magistrate helped the petty court set in 1683 which consisted of 2 company officers and 2 Burghers mainly to serve areas beyond the cape.
- ❖ The magistrates were not independent and were ignorant of the legal procedures to the extent that sometimes they never knew which laws were being broken.
- ❖ There was the matrimonial court that attended to those intending to marry.
- ❖ The council of justice was dominated by the council of policy members though 2 settlers always joined them whenever it was hearing cases about them.
- ❖ There was the chief of police called Fiscal who acted as a prosecutor.
- ❖ He was also to check on the powers of the governor though he proved worse than him in corruption.
- ❖ The council of defense was responsible for security of the cape.
- ❖ It had Boer commando units to defend the cape coast from foreign attacks.
- ❖ The settlers formed burgher local military units to protect the settlers internally from African raids.
- ❖ All men were enlisted in these local military units.
- ❖ The Dutch reformed church controlled the culture and political life of the settlers.
- ❖ It was the Dutch reformed church that was responsible for baptism and confirmation of new Dutch concerns.
- ❖ It supported the claim that Africans were inferior to the whites, and that the Dutch were a pure and God's chosen race.

- ❖ The Dutch reformed church controlled education and acted as a cultural bond and uniting factor among the Dutch settlers.
- ❖ It was the DEICO that appointed and fired all company workers whenever it wanted.
- ❖ A landrost who was a multi purpose district officer was appointed beyond the cape, like in Stellenbosch, Swelendam and Graafreinet.
- ❖ The Landrost lacked support from the DEICO and thus could do little in his district of jurisdiction.
- ❖ Marriage across races was encouraged e.g. between Africans and Boers.
- ❖ Slaves were prohibited from owning arms, assemble in groups of more than 2, and had to carry passes.

SUMMARY OF DUCTH RULE/ ADMINISTRATION

REASONS FOR THE DECLINE OF THE DEICO COMPANY

- ❖ The British invasion of the cape in 1795 had to make the DEICO collapse as this brought in British competition.
- ❖ Disunity among the Dutch i.e. between the settlers and the members / officials of the Indian Company.
- ❖ Corruption and embezzlement of funds by company officials hence this led to failure of government programs hence collapse of the Company.
- ❖ The harshness and brutality of the Company toward its subjects made it so unpopular hence its collapse.
- ❖ Rebellions and strikes from the subjects undermined the administration of cape.
- ❖ Financial crisis of the Company i.e. the company by 1795 had completely run bankrupt and couldn't support /finance the administration.
- ❖ Increased competition and rivalry from British and French trading companies reduced profits and funds.

- ❖ Settlers /subjects lacked the good will and support for the company, hence it was a real candle in the wind, no wonder it collapsed.
- ❖ The British were too determined to occupy the cape, in fact they came with superior weapon and fully trained men to conquer the cape.
- ❖ The total weakness of the Dutch government back at home, it couldn't assist the DEICO to repulse / send away the attackers.
- ❖ The Napoleonic wars (revolutionary wars) in Europe drained Dutch's revenue, exhausted her hence her administration had to collapse surely.
- ❖ Most company officials were too incompetent, lacked administrative skills to drive the Dutch administration to prosperity any longer.
- ❖ The company had diverted a lot of funds to administration from commerce this affected its investments hence, profits declined and it's no wonder its collapse was obvious.
- ❖ The Company involved its self in acquiring colonies which became too expensive for it and drained it financially.
- ❖ The transfer of the European financial Centre from Amsterdam to London reduced the profits of the Company.
- ❖ Failure of the company to fully protect its citizens especially around Swollen Dam which greatly discredited its performance in the eyes of its subjects.
- ❖ The declaration of the DEICO bankrupt in 1794 broke the camels back as it clearly created a vacuum which was to be filled by British conquest.
- ❖ The Dutch defense at the cape was too weak to threaten the British.
- ❖ Therefore the factors for the collapse were operating in both South Africa and outside South Africa i.e. in Holland, Europe ETC.

Guiding Questions.

- a) Why were the Dutch interested in the cape colony?
 - b) How did the Dutch establish themselves at the cape?
 - c) What were the problems faced by the earlier Dutch settlers?
 - d) How were the above problems solved?
 - e) How did the Dutch administer the cape colony?
 - f) Why were the Dutch able to expand their colony up to the fish river?
 - g) Explain the process/ how the Dutch expanded their colony up to the fish river.
 - h) What were the effects of the Dutch settlement at the cape?
 - i) Why did the Dutch administration/DEICO Collapse by 1795.
 - j) What were the effects of the Dutch to Africans / Relations?
- (a) Why were the Dutch interested in the cape colony?

THE CAPE UNDER THE BATAVIAN RULE (1803-1805)

Question

How was the cape governed between 1803-1805?

The Batavian Republic was the new administration who came from Batavia in Holland following the peace Amiens Treaty of 1802.

They took over the cape in February 1803 up to 1806 when the British overthrew them.

The Batavians were Liberals who extended freedom, Liberty, equality and Fraternity having been influenced by the French.

They made reforms in law, freedom of worship and Education in the three years they ruled the cape.

They also tried to make the cape administration less conservative and smoother than the DEICO.

The administration was under the Governor General who was known as Jan Janssen.

The Governor was assisted by commissioner Jacob Demist Abraham.

The Governor was head of the colony and had powers over the colony.

The governor also made laws for the colony and appointments and dismissals of the government officials.

The governor also handled both criminal and civil affairs in the colony.

The senior posts went to the Batavians, but the British were also given some lower posts of the civil service.

The judicial system was reformed and the high court became independent of the executive.

Local government was reformed and the districts were sub-divided

Each district was placed under a special ruler who was a government representative called a **Landrost**.

The landrost acted as a magistrate and kept peace in the districts.

The Landrost also settled minor cases and acted as a link between the government and the settlers.

The Landrost was assisted by six elders whenever he was dealing with civil cases.

An officer called a Veld Kotnot who had similar duties with the Landrost headed each subdivision of the district.

Trade restrictions were removed and farmers allowed trading in all crops and areas.

The Khoikhoi were also given back their land back by the Batavians and treated more fairly.

The Batavians encouraged white labour and discouraged slave labour.

Freedom of worship was extended to all religions by the Batavians.

They also extended education which emphasized thought and discussion at the cape.

New agricultural projects were started and Merino sheep imported from Spain and Australia.

They even encouraged giving contacts to the Africans who remained as slaves.

However, the Batavian administration collapsed by 1806 to the British.

REASONS WHY THE BATAVIANS LOST CONTROL OF THE CAPE BY 1806.

Qtn: explain why the Batavians lost control of the cape between 1803- 1806?

- *The invasion of general Biard with 61 fleet i.e. war ships led to defeat of the Batavians.*
- *The military superiority of the British made them challenge the Batavians thus losing control of the cape.*
- *The Batavians had made no efforts to modernize their army thus rendering them weak to fight the British.*
- *Dutch hatred by Africans made them not to be supported by Africans when the British invaded i.e. Though Batavians were good but they were Dutch.*
- *Batavians concentrated so much on economy than the army, this made them unable to resist British attack.*
- *The open support of Batavians to french the enemy of Britain made British attack Batavians at the cape.*
- *The Determination of the British to take over the cape made them invade the Batavians.*
- *The collapse of the Peace Amiens Treaty meant that the British had to re-occupy the cape.*
- *The Batavian welcome of the French into Holland meant threatening British interests made them invade Batavians at the cape.*
- *Financial Bankruptcy of the Batavians weakened them rendering them unable to resist British invasion.*

THE BRITISH OCCUPATION AT THE CAPE

The British were the second Europeans to settle permanently at the cape of South Africa.

They came from England / Britain following the occupation of the Boers and the collapse of the DEICO by 1795.

The British occupied the cape twice i.e. in 1795 and left in 1802 without doing much.

In 1806 the British re-occupied the cape following the collapse of the peace Amiens Treaty until the twentieth century.

REASONS WHY THE BRITISH WERE INTERESTED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

1. The cape had a good climate suitable for human settlement as well as even agriculture.
2. The British needed market for their manufactured goods, it was hoped that the cape would serve this purpose.

3. Prestigious factors i.e. to the British, the more colonies a country had the fame and honors it would get among other powers.
4. The need to tap / get raw materials from the cape and nearby areas like wool and Timber must have prompted the British to occupy the cape.
5. The need by the British to involve in trade along the cape colony must have interested the British.
6. The cape had fresh waters suitable for human consumption as well as industrial purposes.
7. The fertile soils at the cape colony that could easily support agriculture.
8. The strategic location of the cape i.e. more less in the mid-way between Europe and the Far East.
9. The cape had deep natural harbors that could enable several ships to anchor there.
10. British needed to protect the Sea route to India so as to firmly protect her commercial interests in India.
11. The DEICO's collapse at the cape as the administrative body was good news to the British who had to occupy the cape.
12. The 1814 Vienna settlement in Europe gave Britain the opportunity to take over the cape colony.
13. When France Invaded Holland in 1793 (revolutionary wars) William IV the King of Holland requested the British to protect the cape on their behalf, besides, when France had defeated Holland, she would take over all her colonies including the cape where the British had interest.
14. The need to establish defense bases in terms of navy arrangements at the cape colony.
15. The British also wanted to establish a calling station, use the cape as a resting Centre, refueling Centre to their ships etc.
16. The need to protect the English farmers who had remained at the cape following the first occupation.
17. The need to stop slavery by the British missionaries that was practiced by the Dutch.
18. The presence of fresh water for both domestic and industrial purpose.
19. British trade in Europe had been interrupted at Antwerp and the English coasts risked invasion from France, thus a need for the cape to act as replacement.

HOW THE BRITISH OCCUPIED THE CAPE

Qtn: How did the British occupy the cape between 1795 and 1806?

- The British occupied the cape twice, i.e. between 1795 – 1803 and 1806-1912
- The British occupation of South Africa was through conquest or force.
- The conquest arose from the French invasion of Holland in 1793.
- This forced the Dutch king William IV to request the British to safe guard Dutch possessions including the cape.

- The DEICO by then had collapsed making the cape fall vacant.
- The British thus occupied the cape in 1795 launching sea and land attacks on the cape.
- The British occupation between 1795-1802 lacked serious activities since there interest was mainly on the cape coast, thus they made no reforms.
- Later, in 1802 France and Britain signed a peace treaty of Amiens that restored peace between the two enemies.
- Following the terms of the treaty, Britain was to withdraw from the cape and the French were to leave Holland also.
- Thus, from 1803- 1805, the cape was under the Batavian rulers/ Batavian republic.
- In 1806, Europe again faced wars caused by Napoleon of France.
- In these wars, Napoleon of France once again occupied Holland with the help of the Batavians.
- This once again threatened British interests in South Africa and marked the end of the Peace Amiens Treaty.
- Therefore, in 1806 the British once again re-occupied the cape making it the second occupation.
- General Biard led a fleet of 61 ships to capture the cape.
- In 1814, the Vienna settlement officially recognized British occupation of South Africa.
- When the cape was handed to the British in 1814, the Dutch were compensated with pounds 700,000.

***THE KAFFIR WARS / EASTERN FRONTIER WARS/ WARS OF DISPOSSESSION
(1795-1879)***

These were series of conflicts fought between the Bantu mainly the Xhosa against the Boers, and later the British on the Eastern Frontier.

The wars mainly were fought along the Fish River and River Keiskama.

They occurred from the 18th century up to the middle of the 19th century, taking over 100 years were the first one started in 1779.

These wars were also called the wars of dispossession, the Eastern frontier wars or the Xhosa-Boer wars.

They are some times called the Mlanjeni uprising of 1854 or Nanquasi uprising of 1856.

The Xhosa were led by many leaders e.g. Ralabe, Tyari, Noklami and Nanquasi.

The wars revolved around the theft of cattle, loss of land etc.

The wars were still against European colonialism i.e. colonialists took away independence of the Africans.

These were still racial wars because they involved the whites i.e. Boers and British fighting against Blacks (Xhosa).

CAUSES OF THE KAFFIR WARS

1. The expansion of the Xhosa and Boers i.e. as the Xhosa were expanding South and Westwards and the Boers were expanding north and eastwards, eventually the two groups met one another at the Fish River hence wars.
2. The Xhosa and Boers fought over cattle ownership i.e. raids and counter raids over cattle.
3. Conflict and struggle for land i.e. Boers and Bantu all needed land for agriculture.
4. The Enslavement of the Africans i.e. Xhosa by the Boers coupled with bad treatment.
5. Drought and famine that hit the Boers and the Dutch forced them to raid each other for survival hence wars.
6. Boer's activity of taking away Xhosa women and later raping them was too annoying hence the war.
7. Forced labor by Boers on to the Xhosa especially on Boer plantations.
8. Mistreatment of the Xhosa by the Boers greatly annoyed the Xhosa. E.g. over working the Xhosa.
9. The different attitudes over land ownership e.g. among the Xhosa, land was owned communally yet the Boers owned land individually.
10. Population increase with on the Eastern Frontier that led to problems like lack of enough land among the Xhosa and Boers.
11. Boers owned large farms individually and yet they lived in isolated areas, this encouraged Xhosa to raid them.
12. Determination of the Boers along with the Xhosa made the wars a must.
13. The need to preserve Xhosa Independences caused the Kaffir wars.
14. The need for big chunks of land by the two communities' i.e. both were farmers and pastoralists.
15. The Boers disrespected Xhosa cultures i.e. they called them "Kaffir" meaning "primitive cultures" this annoyed Xhosa.
16. Xhosa never wanted the Boer practice of not respecting their traditional rulers and chiefs.
17. The increased British imperialism i.e. need to impose themselves on the Xhosa made the wars unavoidable.
18. The role of African leaders like Rarabe, chief Gaika, Nanquasi, and Tyali on the side of Africans increased their morale and confidence to fight the whites. ETC.
19. The Xhosa also hated the spreading of Christianity in their land by the whites which made them resist the whites.
20. The Boers also never fenced their land and lacked clear boundaries making it easy to be claimed by the Xhosa.
21. The massive influx of British settlers from 1820 worsened the land shortages bringing more British intervention into the wars.
22. Both sides owned large herds of cows, which were frequently raided by each other.

THE COURSE OF THE KAFFIR WARS / HOW THE WARS WERE FOUGHT

1. The kaffir wars were not an event of a single year , therefore they took a long period of time.
2. They occurred between 1779 and the last one was fought in 1879
3. The Boers called them Kaffir wars but the British called them Eastern Cape Frontier wars.
4. Since the Africans lost land in these wars, to them they became “wars of dispossession”.
5. The first Kaffir war is believed to have occurred in 1779 – 1781. In the same year, chief Ralabe crossed the fish river and raided Boer cattle.
6. The Boer commando was called immediately and the Xhosa were repulsed (sent off) from the fish river, this first scuffle ended in the white man’s favor.
7. The second war was between 1789 and 1793, and was caused as a result of Xhosa clans expanding again across the fish river into Zuurveld where also Boers had great interest.
8. In this war, the Boers were restricted from fighting the Xhosa by the Landrost called Maynier who believed that order could be restored so long as the Boers calmed down and obeyed law.
9. This partly led to Swelendam and Graafrinet risings later by the angry Boers.
10. When drought and famine broke out in 1792 – 1793, surely the possibility of war became clear as the two groups i.e. Boers and Xhosa resorted to counter – raiding.
11. In the raiding of 1792 – 1793 it is asserted that Xhosa took over 60,000 cattle from the Boers. Still the Boers did not fight back and this discredited the British government.
12. The third war occurred in 1779-1803 and saw the Xhosa consolidating their stay in Zuurveld.
13. In the sane years also i.e. 1799 – 1803, the Boers due to great disappointments revolted against the British because of not helping them.
14. The fourth war occurred in 1811-1812, where the British colonel John Graham drove the Xhosa from Zuurveld to beyond River Fish in a bloody campaign in an attempt to please the Boers.
15. The fifth war was in 1818-1819 were the Xhosa planed a failed raid on the well protected British garrison at Graham’s town and the Xhosa pushed further beyond R. Keiskama.
16. In the attempt to stop border conflicts, the British also created a new district of Albany.
17. After the end of Napoleonic wars in 1815, the British government decided to settle many British into Zuurveld after much unemployment and a lot of misery in Britain.
18. In 1819, a total of 50,000 pounds were set aside by the British government to assist intending immigrants from Britain to Zuurveld.
19. The immigrants arrived into the area in 1820 and gradually spread over Zuurveld.
20. Unfortunately, the settlement of British colonialists in Albany did not remove the border friction with Xhosa, clashes were still prevalent.
21. The sixth war is the most memorable of the Kaffir wars between Boers and the Xhosa occurred in 1834- 1836.

22. The Xhosa were unhappy that the British had not paid enough attention to their problems of landlessness.
23. Thus the Xhosa were forced to enter into the new neutral zone created by the British between Rivers Keiskama and Fish.
24. Resultantly in the seventh war, the Xhosa and Boers raided and counter raided one another in 1834, serious fighting took place and the Xhosa were defeated.
25. Between 12,000–20,000 Xhosa warriors were killed, Xhosa leaders also killed, Xhosa houses were burnt down and around 300,000 animals lost.
26. The missionary John Phillip however appealed to the British parliament to over turn the land theft of the whites since it had made many Africans homeless.
27. Governor Benjamin was ordered by the colonial minister to bring back African land from the Boers.
28. The next war was in 1846-1847, it's also called the "war of the axe."
29. In it a Xhosa who had stolen an axe was helped to escape from a Khoikhoi policeman and this started the war, it is also called the " Amatola war"
30. The ninth and the last was between 1877-1879 when the Xhosa now working in the mines returned to reclaim their land, but they were defeated.

THE EFFECTS OF THE KAFFIR WARS.

1. Massive killings of Africans / Xhosa i.e. between 12000 – 20000 Xhosa were killed in 1834.
2. Africans were defeated and therefore, they didn't get what they wanted
3. The Xhosa lost their independence to the whites i.e. the Borers and British.
4. The Xhosa lost more cattle to the Boers and the British.
5. The Xhosa's traditional way of life was destroyed as their chiefs had been defeated like chief Gaika.
6. Much more land of Xhosa was lost during and after the wars to the whites.
7. The wars took a very long period, indeed they exhausted the Xhosa militarily.
8. The economy of the Africans was disrupted and had to depend on the Dutch to survive.
9. Wars displaced the Xhosa greatly, they became squatters.
10. The Xhosa were forced to work for the whites on law wage arrangements and sometime no pay.
11. The war led to the birth of the coloureds because the whites raped many Africans during the war.
12. Many people died including Boers, British and Africans.
13. The wars led to the great- Trek especially after the war of 1834 where the province of queen Adelaide was given to the Xhosa.
14. The Xhosa began to depend on the Whiteman for their survival especially after loosing their land and cattle.

15. Poverty increased since the war spent all most 100 years and insecurity increased in the area.
16. A lot of property was destroyed like houses, plants.
17. Serious famine hit the Xhosa which led to more human suffering
18. Starvation was realized on the side of the Xhosa.
19. The wars greatly strengthened the racist feeling as the Boers continued hating the African (Xhosa).
20. After the wars, the Dutch passed laws which favored racial segregation that in the end gave birth to apartheid.
21. Districts of Swelendam and Graaf Reinet which were predominantly of Boers revolted and set up independent republics in 1795 as they claimed that the British government had failed to protect them.
22. Africans lost trust and confidence in their traditional religions, it's no wonder that some of them converted to Christianity.
23. The conflicts gave the British an opportunity to settle in Zuurveld in 1820's.
24. The conflict made the Boers to lose the cape colony to the British which increased hostility between the two groups of whites.
25. The wars disrupted agriculture due to increased insecurity in addition to the destructive means used by the whites.
26. After the wars, the Xhosa who survived lived in great fear and panic.
27. Some Africans lost their identity as they were absorbed by the whites.
28. Reserve camps were created for the defeated Africans to stay in.

THE BRITISH ATTEMPTS TO END THE KAFFIR WARS

After the British 2nd occupation of the cape in 1806, they attempted to end the Kaffir wars in the following ways:

- They displaced the Boers and the Africans in Zuurveld where the fighting was not intense.
- They constructed different Forts such as at Graham town from the Eastern Frontier to create peace in the area.
- Noklami Xhosa chief who was majorly leading other Africans was imprisoned by the British in 1813.
- In 1813, the British also displaced the Kwebe tribe from Zuurveld for causing wars with the Boers.
- The British created a barrier of empty land between Rivers fish and Keiskama to separate the two enemies.
- The British also signed agreements with some Xhosa chiefs like chief Gaika.

- The British gave food to the Xhosa who were suffering from famine to prevent them from raiding for food.
- In 1819, the District of Albany was set up as a neutral zone between the Boers and the Xhosa.
- The British also arrested some stubborn African chiefs e.g. chief Makanda.
- The British also allowed the Xhosa to graze their cattle in the neutral zone during Drought.
- The British encouraged their administrators not to interfere in the tribal affairs of the Africans as it would cause more wars.
- The British magistrates and police were posted in the British Kaffiria to keep law and order.
- They also advised the Boers to return back the African cattle in order to reduce the conflicts.
- The Xhosa were given the reserved land of Transkei to reduce on the land pressure.
- The British also used missionaries to reconcile the two conflicting groups e.g. John Phillip.
- The British colonial secretary ordered Governor Benjamin to return the African land to the Boers.
- In 1836, Sir Benjamin Durban created the province of Queen Adelaide after driving away the Xhosa from the area.
- The British set up a large force at the Cape to end the conflicts at the Eastern Frontier.
- The British commander Grandock was also posted on the Eastern frontier to keep law and order.
- The British also annexed the Boer republics of Natal, Transvaal and Orange Free State to ensure peace.

REASONS WHY THE BRITISH ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE KAFFIR WARS FAILED.

- In 1812 settlement, the Xhosa lost land in the process hence unrest continued.
- Attack of chief Nomlaka's Xhosa group onto chief Gaika's group who was an ally of the British. This made the British involve into the war.
- Chief Gaika's failure to deliver the cows looted from the Boers resulted into Makanda uprising.
- Destruction of the British forts during the Makanda uprising threatened British security.
- The settling of about 1,500 British settlers between the Xhosa and Boers annoyed the two sides increasing hostility.
- The spreading of British settlers into other areas like Zuurveld were also Boers and Africans had interest.

- The displacing of both Boers and Xhosa creating more land shortages made the British attempts to solve the wars a failure.
- The British act of allowing the Xhosa back into the neutral land made the Boers more suspicious.
- The determination of both sides especially in the 1834 kaffir war hindered the British plans of ending the wars.
- The direct intervention of the British in the Kaffir wars made the two groups hate the British.
- Governor Durban became harsher in 1835 by extending the neutral boundary 160km north, this increased hostility.
- The bringing of more British settlers into Adelaide and giving them free land by Governor Benjamin.
- The out break of the Great trek in 1835 making the bores to leave the British for interior also failed the British attempts to solve the kaffir wars.

WHY AFRICANS WERE DEFEATED IN THE KAFIRR WARS.

1. Military weakness of African Xhosa i.e. they were not that trained.
2. Whites i.e. Boers and British had superior weapons like Guns.
3. Africans were not united at all e.g. chief Gaika allied with the British.
4. African economies were weak and could not fully finance the wars.
5. Africans had become exhausted due to the long period of the wars.
6. The British government directly gave financial assistance e.g. in 1819, a total of 50,000 pounds were given to the whites.
7. Boers and British were extra determined to take over the Africans.
8. Lack of effective mobilization on the African side i.e. each chief fought at different periods
9. Lack of good leadership militarily on the African side i.e. they had no trained commanders to lead them in different campaigns over whites.
10. Disorganization of the Africans /Xhosa, they never planned for the wars.
11. Natural calamities like the drought of 1834 weakened the Xhosa.
12. Africans had inferiority complex i.e. it was written in their hearts that they could never defeat the whites.
13. Boers and British were very brutal in their approach to war e.g. only in 1834, more than 20,000 Xhosa were killed! ETC.
14. The whites used ruthless methods towards the Xhosa like the scorched earth policy.

THE BRITISH REFORMS / CHANGES AT THE CAPE FROM 1806- 1835.

Qtn what were the reforms introduced by the British at the Cape colony?

From 1806 when the British re-occupied the cape up to around 1860, they carried out a lot of reforms/changes.

However these changes never pleased the Boers at the cape and thus forced them into the Great trek by 1830

The reforms were economic, political, social, religious, judiciary and general administration as presented below:

1. **In the Economy**, Farmers were free to sell their produce to any company they wanted.
2. In 1825, a new paper money i.e. the British pound replaced the Dutch Rix dollar.
3. British reduced useless expenditure on public works.
4. The policy of giving financial help to immigrants was stopped immediately.
5. All trade restrictions imposed on farmers were removed.
6. The payments in form of salaries to the government officials were reduced.
7. Even the governor's salary was reduced from 10,000 pounds a year.
8. The British improved the economic situation left behind by the DEICO.
9. They introduced the keeping of the merino sheep. The wool from the sheep was used in the production of woolen overcoat and blankets.
10. They introduced the land registration policies, where each land owner at the cape had to register it.

11. **In Language and Education**, English was made the official language in 1828.
12. By 1833, English was the only language used in the cape parliament and public places like schools, courts and this made the Boers unhappy.
13. In 1817, the governor established a school for all government slave children.
14. Africans were permitted to take their children to those nonracial schools.
15. English became the medium of instructions in all schools.
16. The English educational system was introduced where by English syllabus replaced Dutch syllabus.
17. From 1828 after the transitional period, the Dutch language was completely abolished and replaced by English as the official language in cape colony.

18. **In Press (Mass media)**, Freedom of press was extended to people of the cape colony.
19. From 30th, April, 1828, laws governing the printing of newspapers were reformed.
20. The government interference in the press came to an end and a law governing newspapers was passed in 1828.
21. In April 1828, a liberal law requiring newspaper to deposit 300 pound before getting permission was passed.
22. By 1835, Dutch and English papers were printed e.g. Grahamston journal, Zuid Afrikaans and the South African commercial advertiser.

23. **Church reforms**, the British government started paying the church priests' salaries especially from 1826.
24. From 1824 the British gave the church some degree of freedom and the Roman church was given a right of worship.
25. The government officials were also stopped from attending Synod meetings.(church meetings)
26. Freedom of worship was extended to all religious groups and the Roman Catholics were given right to worship.
27. All religious denomination at the cape were given equal status by the British.

28. In judicial reforms, a supreme court was set up by the British under the judiciary.
29. In 1828 a charter of justice known as the 50th Ordinance was established and replaced the council of justice.
30. Professional lawyers and judges were sent to the cape from Britain by 1836.
31. From 1813 court secessions were made public and in 1828 trial by Jury was introduced by the charter of justice.
32. The judges were appointed by the British government.
33. Black circuit courts were set up to hear problems of the blacks against the Dutch crewel masters.
34. Trained judges and magistrates were the only one considered for courts of law.
35. The governor had no powers over the judges, he could not dismiss them hence the judiciary was now fair.
36. English criminal laws that were not very harsh replaced the Roman Dutch criminal laws.
37. Only professional Judges were allowed to judge cases and work in courts.

38. **In slavery**, Christian slaves were allowed to attend church Sundays.
39. A master's rights to punish his slaves were controlled.
40. Brutal treatment to slaves was ended and Boer masters refused to harshly treat there slaves
41. Slaves were allowed to give evidence against their masters in courts of law.
42. To protect slaves from unemployment, freed slaves were to remain working for their master if they wished but they were to be paid.
43. Slaves were to be registered at a registry office in each district, this ensured that the number of slaved did not increase.
44. In 1823 governor Somerset decreased working hours of slaves. This reduced the exploitation of slaves by their master.
45. In 1812, all slave children born on colonial farms were to be cared for by their slave masters as a sign of appreciation, thus apprenticeship law passed.

46. The slaves were also granted the right to appeal in high courts in case the wages were not paid.
47. In 1820 slaves were not allowed in the new districts of Albany.
48. In 1828 50th ordinance was introduced putting slaves on the same footing with their master by restoring their full rights
49. Black circuit courts were introduced, these allowed slaves to file complaints against their master.
50. In these courts, Africans were to act as interpreters and witnesses to the cruel Boer masters.
51. Slaves were to be given accommodation and entitled to house rent for living.
52. In 1807, it was declared that no more slaves were to be sold publically, thus this increased the price of slaves.
53. Khoikhoi laborers had to sign a contract of service for at least a year.
54. The British encouraged the use of passes (pass books) to all travelling laborers.
55. The slave masters were free to have as apprentices these children, they have been looking after during infancy.
56. In 1834, slavery was abolished and all Africans slaves were freed. This effort was made by William Wilberforce, John Wesley and Granville sharp.

57. **In administration**, the governor ruled the colony with a lot of powers and influence between 1806-1825.
58. In 1827, settlers were given seats on the advisory council which was responsible for advising the Governor.
59. In 1834, a legislative council was set up, it was made up of ,the governor, Four senior officials, five to seven nominated senior citizens
60. In 1854, a representative assembly was established and all members to it were to elected.
61. The British government gave Africans more freedom i.e. in 1828 the 50th Ordinance was passed which restored African rights.
62. In 1836 the municipal council was set up to run the municipal.
63. The Africans were given more liberty socially, politically and economically.
64. In 1826 an advisory council was set up comprising of the governor, the chief justice and colonial secretary.
65. In 1834 the legislative council replaced the advisory council.
66. Town life by 1860 had improved as activities like cricket, house racing and others were introduced.

NB: No doubt, the coming of British at the cape was highly revolutionary it was a real blessing to the African's though it was a real problem to the Dutch, there it was the basis of Boer movement in the interior in the famous great Trek.

HOW THE BRITISH REFORMS AFFECTED THE BOERS/ EFFECTS OF BRITISH REFORMS ON BOERS

Qtn

1. What were the reactions of the Dutch British reforms?
2. How did the coming of the British at the cape affect the Boers
3. What were the effects of British reforms on the Boers?

The response of the Boers to the British reforms presence was of course of mixed feelings, they were not happy because the reforms affected them negatively as presented below.

- Indeed the British reforms were not welcomed by the Boers/ Dutch.
- The Boers living in the Eastern and Northern Frontiers were very upset and annoyed with the British administration / reforms.
- Boers reacted by forming several rebellions for example those settlers/Dutch in areas like Swelendam, Graaf Rainet seriously revolted.
- The Boers disliked the British government for imposing taxes onto them, yet they claimed that they were given few services.
- The Boers hated the British idea of ending slavery by 1834.
- The Boers resorted to excuses e.g. that the British did not mind about providing Boers with security against the Khoikhoi.
- Boers greatly hated the British law for giving much freedom to the nonwhites i.e. Bantu, Khoikhoi and sans.
- Boers complained that the British government did not protect them against Bantu raids.
- The giving of free education to the Africans strongly annoyed the Boers because they regarded Africans as outcasts.
- The Boers became suspicious of all the programmes of the British however good such programmes were.
- The Boers looked on bitterly with the introduction of the British laws to replace the Dutch laws.
- The law that stipulated/ stated that all court cases were to be heard/listened to in English annoyed Boers.
- They bitterly resented (refused) the missionary preaching of equality of all human beings because to them, they were a pure race.
- Boers rejected the introduction of English to replace the Dutch as the official language.
- Boers treated the Khoisan more harshly than ever before.

- Boers strongly condemned the abolition of the Dutch Rix dollar where the British pound was introduced.
- Boers rejected the press reforms like freedom of press strongly.
- Boers hated the appointment of the judges of the high court by the British.
- Boers never wanted the reduction of working hours for the slaves.
- The stopping of giving financial aid to immigrants annoyed the Boers.
- The giving of freedom to farmers to sell their produce to any company they wanted annoyed the Boers.
- The attending of Sunday services, by the Christian slaves giving evidence against their masters was hated too much by the Boers.
- Boers never wanted to registration of slaves at the register's office.
- They were not prepared to accept the new land policies of the British.
- The Boers opposed the new educational system replacing theirs.
- The Boers trekked into the interior from the cape to avoid British interference.

EFFECTS OF BRITISH REFORMS ON AFRICANS

- Africans gained more liberty and freedom since they were treated as human beings.
- Africans acquired their land back from the Boers e.g. the Khoikhoi.
- Africans got more rest as the working hours were reduced.
- Africans gained paid employments and many left the Boer farms where they were harshly treated.
- Africans acquired education especially from the missionary centers.
- Special schools were set up to encourage the education of Africans.
- Africans were given accommodation and it became expensive for the Boers to retain Africans as slaves.
- Africans got freedom of worship and were allowed to attend Sunday services.
- African slaves got registered after 1816 and were freed after 1834.
- The 50th ordinance restored African civil rights and they were declared equal top the whites.
- African freedom of movement was restored as pass laws were abolished.
- Africans became interpreters in the circuit courts and also reported their masters for ill treatment.
- Africans were hated more by the Boers even leading to their great trek in 1835.
- The British hover stole some African land around the Eastern frontier during their fights (kaffir wars)

ROLE / CAREER/ ACHIVEMENTS OF BRITISH GOVERNORS.

A) LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

- ✓ He was the second son of the 5th son of Beautifont.

- ✓ Somerset was the British governor from 1814-1826.
- ✓ He was a very sympathetic administrator towards the slaves mainly coloureds and Khoikhoi.
- ✓ He ordered for registration of all the cape slaves.
- ✓ He made it illegal for one to acquire mature slaves at the cape.
- ✓ He left Boers to acquire as slaves those children produced by their already registered slaves.
- ✓ Made all those who were not registered as slaves free men at the cape.
- ✓ He put a register of slaves in every district of the cape.
- ✓ He also put up a protector of slaves to supervise treatment of slaves in every district.
- ✓ He established a school for all children of slaves in 1817.
- ✓ He reduced the working hours of the slaves at the cape.
- ✓ He allowed Christian slaves freedom to pray on Sundays in churches of their choice.
- ✓ He issued the famous Somerset declaration where he assured protection to all slaves.
- ✓ Somerset was behind the formation of the circuit courts by 1812 that were partly made for Africans.
- ✓ He encouraged African slaves to report their Boer masters in the circuit courts.
- ✓ He ordered for the killing of the Boers who defied the circuit courts.
- ✓ He is also remembered of suppressing a rebellion staged by Boers over circuit courts.

B) SIR BENJAMIN DURBAN.

- He was the cape governor from 1834-1838
- He was mainly concerned with making attempts to stop the eastern frontier wars commonly known as kaffir wars.
- Durban sent the missionary Dr Phillip to talk to the Xhosa and arrange a meeting with them.
- He organized a Durban meeting with the Xhosa to talk to them to reduce on the hostility.
- He supervised the abolition of slavery in 1834 at the cape and around the Eastern frontier.
- He agreed with the Boers to keep the freed slaves as apprentices.
- He arranged for the compensation of the Boers for the loss of their slaves.

- He prepared to push the Xhosa beyond river Keiskama as an attempt to solve kaffir wars.
 - He gave the land between rivers Keiskama and Kei as compensation to the Boers during the kaffir wars.
 - However he returned the same land to the Xhosa after pressure from the Dr Phillip Kemp.
 - He led the colonists in the war against the Xhosa in 1834.
 - He stole African land and gave it out to the colonists making him popular among them.
 - He also introduced local government institutions called municipal councils at the cape.
 - He made efforts to separate the Xhosa from the Boers through a clear boundary in attempt to stop Kaffir wars.
 - Benjamin Durban also created a neutral zone between the Boers and the Xhosa to stop them from fighting.
 - He went a head to settle British farmers in the neutral zone.
 - He later even allowed Africans in the neutral zone to graze their animals reducing on tension.
- NB: most of Durban's activities were aimed at stopping the kaffir was that were being fought between the Xhosa and Boers.

Qtn; Explain the achievements of the following British governs

- a) Lord Charles Somerset
- b) Benjamin Durban