

Senior Twos please copy these notes in the book of South Africa. Skip 2 pages from where the teacher ended then begin.

THE BANTU (SOUTHERN BANTU OF SOUTH AFRICA)

- The term Bantu refers to people who speak a similar language with the suffix ‘**ntu**’ or ‘**ndu**’.
- The Bantu belonged to the Negroid race. They form the largest group of people in South Africa and they are about 70% of the total population.
- The origin is not clear but it is suggested that the Bantu originated from the Western Sudanic areas, some parts of West Africa, the Niger-Congo Basin or the Cameroon highlands.
- They moved from the region of the Great Lakes of East Africa, finally southwards and settled in the present day, South Africa.
- Their movements into these areas begun about 2,000 years ago.
- The Bantu of South Africa have a composition of four major groups;
 - The Shona and Venda
 - The Sotho-Tswana
 - The Nguni-Tsonga
 - The Herero-Ambo

REASONS FOR THEIR MIGRATION

- The reasons for migration are not clear.
- The Bantu migrated from their cradle land due to the increase in population. They were therefore looking for alternative places of settlement.
- Their migration occurred due to improved farming methods, for example, the use of hoes, pangas. They therefore moved in search of new farming areas.
- The desire to export the stable political system of administration also encouraged them to move.
- Loss of soil fertility, that is, land was exhausted and so it became infertile, making them to move southwards, where they could get better soils.
- Their occupation of shifting cultivation which made them to have continuous movement also contributed to their migration.
- The Bantu advanced ability of iron working, attracted them to move to look for iron deposits to make iron implements.
- They could have also moved to find market or trade in iron implements like, bows and arrows, hoes and pangas.
- They wanted to export the technique / knowledge of iron working to other areas.

- The Bantu were also cattle keepers. They were therefore moving in search of water and pasture for their animals.
- They also moved due to overstocking on the land and therefore they were looking for alternative land.
- They also moved due to unfavorable climate, that is, prolonged drought could have forced them to move.
- Internal conflicts among the Bantu forced them to migrate. Quarrels over land, cattle and leadership were among the conflicts that forced some of the Bantu to migrate.
- External pressure from their hostile neighbours forced them to move, for example, the pygmies.
- The Bantu were attacked by dangerous epidemics, such as, sleeping sickness, small pox, and malaria and cattle diseases like rinder pest.
- The love for adventure, especially among the young generation could have forced them to migrate as wanted to know what lay beyond their homeland /Group influence.
- There were natural calamities like floods for those who lived near water bodies, invasion of locusts and earthquakes. These made the Bantu to move,
- Famine could have also led to their migration into South Africa to look for food,
- The Bantu were also hit by drought in their cradle land forcing them to move.

THE MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF THE BANTU/ ORIGIN

- The Bantu are believed to have migrated from Western Sudanic areas, some from the Niger – Congo Basin and some from the Cameroon Highland.
- Their migration probably started 2,000 years ago and was slow and gradual.
- The Bantu moved at different times, followed different directions and settled in different places.
- Migration was gradual, seasonal and occurred in many small groups.
- From their cradle land, the Bantu moved in four major groups and these included: Shona, Sotho-Tswana, Nguni-Tsonga and Ambo-Herero.

Shona- Venda

- The Shona and Venda were the first to move,
- They settled around River Zambezi and Limpopo.
- They settled in present day Zimbabwe and formed the Shona Culture and Kalanga kingdom.

Sotho-Tswana (Central Wave)

- They were the second group of Bantu in South Africa and consisted of the Sotho-Tswana (central wave).

- They are believed to have been fathered by Mangope or Marolong.
- The Sotho – Tswana followed a central route from their cradle land until when they reached South Africa.
- They moved from the Congo Region in the plateau area between Lake Nyasa and Lake Tanganyika.
- They generally settled in the areas between the Kalahari Desert and Drankensberg Mountains.
- Arrived in South Africa by the 13th and 14th century.
- They divided into 3 main sub- divisions ie Northern sotho, Southern sotho and the Tswana.
- Southern sotho live in Lesotho and the immediate neighbourhood.
- Northern sotho, live in Central and Northern Transvaal.
- The Tswana (Bechwana) mostly live in Botswana.
- They settled in the North, where the Orange and Vaal rivers meet.
- By the beginning of the 17th century, the ancestors of the Tswana were already living close to Botswana.
- Later the Sotho expanded East, West and South as far as the Orange river.
- They also scattered around rivers Vaal and Orange.
- Northern Basotho went as far as the tip of the Vaal River.
- Their westward expansion was checked by the Kalahari desert.
- It is only a small group of the tswana that were brave enough to cross the desert.
- The Tswana also moved to the Eastern side of Lake Ngami, and others settled around the Cape.
- Few northern sotho tribes like the tswapong settled in Botswana.
- From the Sotho – Tswana, tribal groups like the Sotho, Tswana, Kwena, Basuto, Pedi and Rolong developed.
- The Pedi were later forced by the Mfecane Crisis to move into the mountainous areas and some went and settled in present day Transvaal.
- Very few from this group extended South West into the Cape, because of the dry conditions
- The majority split into smaller groups, which were scattered between the Drankensberg Mountain and the Kalahari Desert.
- The Drankensberg Mountains also limited the Bantu eastward expansion.
- By 1800, the Sotho – Tswana migration had been almost complete.

The Nguni- Tsonga (Eastern Wave)

- This was the third group and was composed of the Nguni –Tsonga.
- The Nguni – Tsonga people took a more Easterly route, south of the Great Lakes, until when they reached South Africa.
- They travelled from the low Veld, into Natal and some went as far as Eastern Cape.

- Before entering South Africa, some of the Tsonga remained and settled in the present day, Mozambique.
- By the 16th Century, the Nguni – Tsonga were living along the Natal Coastline or Eastern Frontier and Zulu areas.
- They mostly settled in the southern part of South Africa or the great interior plateau to the north and Indian Ocean to the south.
- There were distinct groups that were formed from the parent group of the Nguni – Tsonga, for example, Swazi, Xhosa, Zulu, Pondo, Mthethwa, Ngwane, Zwibe, Kololo, Ndebele, Ngoni.
- By 1830, the Xhosa had reached the upper part of Umzivubu River.
- The Xhosa later spread to Umtata River and some went as far as the Fish River.
- The Swazi moved northwards and settled in the present day Swaziland.
- They had also settled around Tugela and Kei Rivers.
- They also occupied the provinces of Transvaal, Transkei and the Cape.
- Some crossed into Lesotho highlands.
- Presence of Drakensberg Mountains cut off others from expanding eastwards.
- Like most migrations, the Nguni – Tsonga moved slowly and gradually until when they settled in different parts along the Eastern Frontier.
- Today, they occupy parts of Transvaal, Natal, Cape Province and Zulu land.

The Herero- Ambo (Western Wave)

- The last group of the Bantu Speakers to enter South Africa were composed of the Ambo – Herero.
- This group left the Southern parts of the Congo Basin in about the 16th Century.
- They also moved from areas of Western Lake Tanganyika.
- The group used the western route.
- They moved into South West Africa, present day Namibia and the Ambo settled in a place called Amboland.
- The Herero moved West of Amboland into the Kaok Veld in the grassland of the Namib desert.
- The Ambo – Herero were also called the South Western Bantu, because they moved and settled in South West Africa, present day, Namibia.
- A few Ambo went into Angola, where they prospered in agriculture.
- The Kalahari and Namib desert cut off the Ambo and the Herero from expanding further.
- Today, the Bantu are the most widely spread and numerous people in South Africa.
- **In conclusion, the movement and settlement of the Bantu was slow and gradual as they moved in different groups and settled in different places.**

A SKETCH MAP OF SOUTH AFRICA SHOWING THE MOVEMENT AND SETTLEMENT OF THE BANTU INTO SOUTH AFRICA

(Please skip 1 page for the map)

EFFECTS OF THE BANTU (NGUNI) SETTLEMENT ON THE KHOISAN

- The people who were affected by the Bantu were the san and the khoikhoi found already living in south Africa.
- Khoisan refers to to a combination of two groups, that is the khoikhoi and the san.
- They affected them both positively and negatively.
- The Bantu migration made the Khoisan to lose their land, since they were farmers and needed a lot of land to carry out cultivation.
- The khoisan lost their property.
- The Bantu absorbed some Khoisan by inter marrying with them. As a result,there was formation of new tribes and languages in South Africa like the Thembu.
- There were endless conflicts (wars) between the Bantu and khoisan eg khoikhoi – Bantu conflicts.
- In these wars, the khoisan were defeated and conquered.
- There was also loss of life among the Khoisan, because of the wars with the Bantu.
- This also led to depopulation among the khoisan.
- The Bantu came with the idea of growing crops on a large scale like pumpkins, millet sorghum, yams and beans in the region and this was copied by the Khoisan.
- The Bantu migration led to the displacement o the Khoisan.
- The Bantu pushed the Khoisan into the dry areas of the Kalahari Desert, where wild game and food were scarce, therefore, the Khoisan suffered from famine.
- Some of the Khoi-khoi died of economic and social hardships after losing their land thus misery and suffering.
- The Bantu languages were affected by the Khoisan languages, for example, the Xhosa had a clicking sound in their languages and they also borrowed some words from the Khoisan languages.
- The Khoisan lost independence to the Bantu and identity, as many of them were absorbed by the Bantu.
- The Khoisan adopted the Bantu culture especialy the religious customs of the Xhosa that were copied by the Koisan.
- There was an increase in population due to the inflow of the Bantu.
- The Khoi-khoi and Bantu were involved in conflicts over cattle and sheep and in most cases, the Khoi-khoi lost their sheep and cattle.
- The Xhosa Chiefs often took Khoi-Khoi women as their wives.

- The Bantu and the Khoisan developed barter trade, where they continued to exchange the items they earlier liked, for example, iron with cattle and sheep from the Khoi-khoi.
- The Khoi-khoi adopted the Bantu political organisation system and they also set up bigger political units.
- The Bantu were great iron workers, thus, they introduced the skill of iron working among the Khoisan and the use of iron tools in defence.
- They raided the Khoisan, leading to poverty. The Khoisan were defeated and conquered by the Bantu.
- The Bantu invasion created insecurity among the Khoisan.
- The Khoisan were enslaved by the Bantu and suffered from misery.
- The Khoisan Leaders lost most of their political power.
- The Khoisan lost their favorable hunting grounds.
- The Bantu also acquired the skill of using oxen for transportation, agriculture during warfare from khoikhoi.
- The Bantu (xhosa) also borrowed the khoikhoi style of dressing.
- Conclusion; **leave 3 lines**

ORGANISATION/ WAY OF LIFE OF THE BANTU OF SOUTH AFRICA BY 1800AD

The main organization of the Bantu were classified into political, social and economic organisation.

Political Organisation

The chiefdoms were the biggest political units and each chiefdom comprised of a territory and a number of clans.

The head of a political unit (chiefdom) was known as a chief and each chiefdom had a clan head.

Administration was based on kinship.

Each tribe among the Bantu had its own grazing land and hunting ground.

Apart from having a chief each tribe had a central clan and a central family.

The chiefs always came from the central family especially among the Ngoni and the Sotho.

Leadership was hereditary i.e. the chief was succeeded by his son of the first wife.

The chief was powerful and was the head of the judiciary, army, administration and religious ceremonies in society i.e. controlled everything.

The chief was a symbol of tribal unity and acted as the focus of the tribe and was always advised by the elders.

Justice was carried out whenever chiefs presided over cases.

The chief's court was the final court of appeal (Supreme Court) and all punishments were instituted there.

In case of a natural death, a relative of the deceased had to give a cow to the chief to compensate him.

The chief often appointed immediate relatives in all the important positions of the society.

Had age-regiments for security.

The chief appointed permanent officials called "Indunas" to assist in the governing of his people. These were picked from common families.

The chief Induna acted as the deputy to the chief and on several occasions, he kept the chief well informed about everything in society.

Chief was assisted by two councils ie inner and under council.

The bantu had a general assembly referred to as a "Pitso" where every male would stand and air out his views especially among the Sotho (under council)

Democracy existed during the meeting and even the chief would be criticised.

The territory was divided into a number of sub divisions and provinces and each was under a sub chief.

Sub chiefs were expected to collect taxes/tributes.

The inner council consisted of the chief's confidential advisors and relatives.

ECONOMIC ORGANISATION

Economically, the southern Bantu were cattle keepers ie they kept large herds of cattle which was valued as a sign of wealth. They also kept sheep and goats.

The cattle owners were greatly respected in society and were the most prominent.

Cattle was for paying bride price in order to effect marriage.

Cattle was also valued for milk, meat and skin.

The Bantu also carried out some mixed farming.

Some of the crops grown included millet, sorghum, beans, yams, pumpkin, etc

Hunting was another important economic activity carried out by the Bantu.

The Bantu also carried out trade with the khoikhoi, the san and among the Nguni with whom they exchanged iron implements like knives, pangas.

The Bantu were also iron workers and made products like spears, axes, knives among others from iron.

They also practiced curving.

They also practiced weaving from where they made baskets and mats.

Carried out pottery.

Carried out fishing.

Carried out fruit gathering

Land among the Bantu was commuually owned for there was no individual ownership of land and therefore it was the chief who had the powers to give out land for temporary use provided it would be recovered.

Division of labour existed among the Bantu.

SOCIAL ORGANISATION.

The Bantu lived in large settlements of a more permanent nature than those of the earliest inhabitants. (khoisan)

They built huts which were round and plastered with mud, thatched with grass or leaves and decorated in various colours.

The family was the smallest social unit among the Bantu.

A number of families formed the clan and clan leaders were responsible for clan matters.

In this small social unit, a man lived with his wife (wives) and children. Children and women were given different roles in the household.

Mostly had extended families.

The Bantu had a number of clans which formed a chiefdom.

Related clans formed a tribe.

Members of the same clan would never marry each other because the Bantu carried out exogamous marriages.

The Bantu worshipped ancestral spirits ie each family was protected by the spirit of the main ancestor.

The head of the family was their priest.

They also believed in supernatural beings (god) whom they believed to have created the world and among the Sotho he was known as “Modimo”

Sacrifices were offered to appease the spirits.

The chief played a central role in the spiritual life of the people ie he alone could perform ceremonies connected to rain making, war, outbreak of epidemics etc.

Cattle was slaughtered only on important occasions.

The Bantu believed in life after death however, they also relied on magic to get rid of evil activities of the bad spirits as well as healing.

The Bantu were also polygamous especially among the Nguni and the Sotho although monogamy also existed.

They also carried out initiation into adulthood through circumcision.

It was only after initiation that the man was allowed to marry.

The initiation ceremonies were performed under the authority of a chief and often it consisted with the chief's son reaching puberty.

The members of the same initiation group formed an age regiment and taught and fought together during war under the leadership of the royal groupmate.

Work was done according to regiments.

THE DUTCH IN SOUTH AFRICA (1652-1795)

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

They were a group of Europeans that came from Holland (Netherlands).

The Dutch settlement at the cape of South Africa was accidental because of the capsizing of their ship Haarlem.

WHY THE DUTCH SETTLED AT THE CAPE (Why the DEICO was established at the Cape in 1652B)

- The Dutch settlers who were led by Jan Van Reibeeck arrived at the Cape on 6th April 1652 with a group of 130.
- There were various reasons why the Dutch settled at the cape and these were political, social and economic in nature.
- The Dutch wanted to participate in trade and also to outcompete the Portuguese who were benefiting a lot from the Indian Ocean Trade.
- The favourable reports that were made by the survivors of the capsized ship Harleem also led to the establishment of the Cape Colony by the Dutch.
- They wanted to get spices because back in Europe there was war among the Major Powers of Europe (such as Portugal, Britain and Spain) and as such they couldn't get spices from European market.
- The Dutch wanted to out compete the English traders together with their company which was called the English East Indian Company (E.E.I.Co.).
- The Dutch had formed their company (DEICO) to carry out their trading activities and it was this very company that commissioned Jan Van Reibeeck to go and occupy the cape of South Africa.
- The cape was the midway between Europe and Asia and as such it would facilitate trade and even work as a refreshment and resting center.
- The Dutch also established a colony because of the need to get fresh food and clean water to sustain and maintain their good health.
- The establishment of the cape colony was at first accidental. It followed the capsizing of the ship Haarlem at the cape near Table Bay after which they discovered the cape was suitable for settlement.
- The cape had a Mediterranean type of climate which was very good for growing fruits and human settlement.
- It was established because the cape had good natural harbours that could permit/allow merchant ships to anchor.
- The cape was also free from many tropical diseases for example Malaria.
- They also wanted to trade with the Khoikhoi for it was rumoured that the Khoikhoi had a lot of cattle.

- The Cape was also established because St. Helena that used to offer sailors with wild pigs, goats and apples had got exhausted.
- They wanted to stop the hostile Europeans for example the British and the French from occupying the cape and to set up a defence post (military base).
- They wanted to also set up a clinic/hospitals for the sick sailors and soldiers
- Availability of free land at the cape led to the settlement.
- Fertile land at the Cape where they would grow crops and vegetables also contributed to the Dutch settlement
- They also wanted to revenge against the Spanish for their earlier colonization of Holland.
- They also established the cape colony because it could act as a calling station, repairing, and refueling place for their ships.
- The hospitality of the Khoikhoi also encouraged the Dutch to settle at the Cape.
- Strategic location of the cape.

PROBLEMS/CHALLENGES FACED BY THE EARLY DUTCH SETTLERS

The Dutch were a group of Europeans from Netherland/Holland who made a permanent settlement at the cape.

Their settlement was in April 6th 1652 under the leadership of Jan Van Reibeeck and this was after the accident or capsizing of their ship Haarlem. They faced several problems social, economic and political;

- The early Dutch settlers found the cape empty and had to start from nothing yet none of them had enough knowledge about the Cape.
- They were overworked for instance Jan Van Reibeeck had to as an engineer, farmer and carpenter at the beginning of the settlement.
- They had limited knowledge of farming in South Africa, that is, they did not know the soil types or seasons and worse still the type of crops to grow where and when to grow. As result, their crops always failed and this led to poor harvests and scarcity of food.
- The Dutch also suffered from malnutrition and associated diseases like scurvy and general poor health due to poor feeding.
- The distance of Holland to the Cape of South Africa was so far, yet the directors who were giving orders were based in Amsterdam. This therefore made administration at the cape ineffective.
- Their staple food crop (wheat and barley) were too costly to grow yet they had no money to buy food.
- The company governors had no or little knowledge about administration,
- Some were even corrupt, selfish and harsh. For example Willen William Van Der Stel gave contracts to his friends and relatives.
- He also took bribes in form of cattle and sheep.
- The Dutch settlers also were few in number and this led to labour shortage for security and other sectors.

- They faced a problem of language barrier since they couldn't communicate in the different African languages.
- Some of the Dutch officials on the team were already sick, weak and incapable of doing meaningful work.
- They also suffered from home sickness since they were far from homeland.
- Outbreak of wars in Europe also caused psychological torture and these were started by France under Napoleon.
- The early Dutch settlers were also feared and isolated by the local people who looked at them as devils.
- The KhoiKhoi refused to trade with them in cattle and sheep as they had expected.
- Limited land for settlement and agriculture was worsened by poor land policy of the DEICO.
- There was a problem of poor transport network because of absence of vehicles, roads and railways that could have facilitated their movements.
- Poor communication because there were no telephones, telegrams yet the distance was far from home.
- The early Dutch settlers also lacked education facilities for their children for there were no schools and trained teachers, quality structures leading to illiteracy, conservativeness and backwardness.
- They were attacked by wild animals like lions and leopards
- Most of the early Dutch settlers were soldiers who had no experience in agriculture and as such they had no spend their little resources to buy food from the KhoiKhoi and Bantu.
- They also lacked medical facilities because there was no hospitals and clinics and no qualified doctors at the dawn of their settlement.
- Therefore they suffered from diseases like scurvy and dysentery.
- Hostile tribes like the KhoiKhoi and later the Bantu which caused insecurity.
- They suffered also from the cold winters making them sickly
- Presence of natural calamities which worsened their social living conditions.
- Heavy rains which caused flooding leading to general poor health.
- They also encountered a problem of long drought seasons which brought about serious lack of food hence causing starvation and famine.
- Strong winds sometimes blew off the roof tops of wooden houses or tents.
- They lacked white women for wives and as a result they resorted to homosexuality.
- There were poor soils at the cape which affected their agricultural production.
- They also encountered hostility from the Africans for example the KhoiKhoi and the Bantu attacked them.
- The company also failed to provide adequate security to the settlers.
- The KhoiKhoi constantly attacked and raided the early settlers of their cattle and land.
- Suffered from poor housing or accommodation facilities, their houses/tents were old and leaked.
- Settlers were forced to move with surviving herds away to better grazing areas.
- In 1713, a small pox epidemic hit the colony killing hundreds of Europeans and slaves.

- Then there was the locust invasion which destroyed their crops and pastures.
- There were rigid company policies that limited free trade and farming/Prices
- That is, it fixed the prices of all commodities produced by the settlers.
- And also refused the colonists to pay a higher price for the Khoikhoi cattle than the one offered by the company.
- Also charged high interest on those living on company land/Over taxation.
- The settlers also lacked market where to sell their produce directly.
- The drop in prices, for their agricultural produce following the arrival of the French Huguenots.
- The company even prevented them from selling their products to other European companies. As a result, the farmers lacked enough capital in terms of machinery
- There was a poor land tenure system which did not favour the settlers, for example,
- In case of death, the sons/relatives of the deceased could not inherit the land instead; the land went back to the company.
- There were unfair grazing rights on land. That is, to get grazing land (pastures), settlers had to surrender 10% of their cows to the company.
- The settlers were to stay in the country for twenty years before being allowed to go back.
- The company monopolized the growing of profitable crops like tobacco.
- They could only grow vegetables for their own consumption.
- The settlers had to participate in the defence of the colony besides their normal farming/Compulsory military service.
- In the beginning, the settlers suffered from shortage of labour.
- They lacked women to marry since most of them did not come with their wives. As a result, they resorted to homosexuality.
- In 1677, the second Khoikhoi – Dutch war occurred, which was so destructive
- There were a series of Kaffir wars on the Eastern Frontier between 1779 and 1795
- As a result of these wars, the settlers lost lives.as well as cattle and land
- By 1795, there were rebellions in Graaf Reinet and Swellendam.
- Lack of government support

SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS

QN. Describe the attempts made by the DEICO (Riebeck) to solve the Problems faced by the early Dutch settlers in South Africa. (Achievements of the DEICO)

Commander Jan Van Reibeeck between 1652 and 1662 took strides to improve the situation.

- Concerning the problem of land, he started an expansion programme of the cape refreshment station away from the cape.
- He tried to bring more land under the company to be used for agriculture and settlement.
- This was done to increase food production and solve the problem of famine and malnutrition.
- He encouraged and requested for more settlers to come at the cape.

- In 1657 slaves from Madagascar, Java were brought to solve the problem of labour shortage.
- The governor gave tax holiday for 12 years as an incentive to the intending farmers and settlers.
- Jan Van Riebeeck released 9 company servants who were former soldiers to become full time farmers on their plots in districts away from the cape.
- The governor even emphasized intensive farming methods like crop rotation as the best for producing food
- Vegetable and fruit farms were set up and this went a long way to addressing the food crisis.
- Cattle was acquired from the KhoiKhoi through barter trade system to provide fresh meat for consumption.
- Concerning the language barrier, talented KhoiKhoi with linguistic abilities were appointed as translators such as Krota, Daman.
- Dutch language, culture, and religion was encouraged among the settlers.
- Holy Dutch pilgrimages were encouraged to places like Swellendam and Graaf Reinet where baptism and confirmation of new converts as well as trade were carried out.
- The company organized special expeditions to inspect areas away from the cape.
- More men recruited from among the KhoiKhoi and the Bantu for security served to solve insecurity but also to discourage the workers from running away.
- Large reservoirs were built to store water for use during the drought/dry season for both human and cattle consumption.
- Concerning lack of women, the settlers were encouraged to marry orphan girls imported from Europe and distributed among the Dutchmen. Other Dutchmen carried out forced marriages with beautiful African women.
- To deal with the corruption, corrupt officials were told to resign. For example, Governor Willen William Van Der Stel was recalled to Holland, dismissed and all property amassed was confiscated.
- During the cold winters, woollen coats were imported from Holland.
- The DEICO also relaxed some of its strict laws for example the Dutch were then allowed to sell their produce directly to the visiting ship/people at the cape.
- The prices of agricultural produce were also fixed before harvesting.
- Roads were constructed to improve on the poor road network.
- The company also protected the cape from other Europeans.
- Better farming tools and equipment were imported to boost agriculture.
- On labour shortage, Slave labour was introduced to meet the labour demands. E.g. in 1668, 185 slaves were imported from West Africa and by 1708 there were 1258 slaves at the cape.
- Slaves were also imported from West Africa, Madagascar, India, Java and Indonesia.
- They also got labour from Muslims who had been deported from the East Indies for political offences.
- The Company also encouraged raiding and enslavement of Africans for cheap labour

- Elementary schools were also set up for Dutch children.
- The company also encouraged trade with Africans.
- In 1707, a large hospital was built at the Cape to cater for the health of settlers especially protecting them from diseases like dysentery.
- A big defense castle was constructed at the Cape to strengthen defense and security.
- Riebeck provided loans to the farmers to attract them to grow crops and settle at the Cape
- He also encouraged a policy of unsystematic colonization of the interior.
- Even Commissioner Verberg supported the expansion programme
- Riebeck implemented company instructions , that is,
- Setting up a vegetable and fruit farm for the settlers.
- Establishing a home for Dutch settlers/Calling station/a refreshing station.
- Acquisition of cattle from the natives, Khoikhoi through barter trade.
- On language barrier, he identified talented Khoikhoi with linguistic abilities and appointed them as his translators like Aushumato, Krotoa and Doman.
- Later in 1679, the company released land on a loan basis for a 3 year lease on Eersta River.
- 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.
- During the leadership of Simon Der Stel, more settlers arrived at the Cape to answer earlier call made by Reibeeck.
- In 1688, about 180 French Huguenots arrived at the Cape escaping religious persecutions in France and Belgium.
- Their arrival brought technical knowledge and skills in agriculture which boosted production.
- Farm instructors were brought to boost and supervise agriculture.
- As well as valuable knowledge in commerce and trade.
- They also increased the Cape population hence addressed the problem of labour shortage and defense.
- On security, the company used local militia called the Burger Militia to provide security for the Cape.
- All adult men were enlisted into the burger militia as a local defense force and armed with guns
- Later Fiscal acted as police for law and order.
- Between 1682 and 1786, a force of slaves called, “Caffers’ acted as the executive arm of the Fiscal/Prosecutor.
- Later Boer Commandos were created to provide a regular defense force for the Cape
- Boy’s brigades consisting of boys aged 16 were set up to boost security.
- The arrival of Germany Immigrants became the major source of recruitment of soldiers from Europe to the burger community.
- Peaceful means/talks were at times used to solve wars with African tribes like the Khoikhoi and later the Bantu.
- For example, in 1677, Gonnema, Leader of the Khoikhoi clan concluded peace with the Dutch to end the second Khoikhoi – Dutch war.

- The Company created new districts out of formerly village settlements so as to settle the increasing number of settlers at the Cape.
- For example in 1660, Stellenbosch, 1746 Swellendam, 1786 Graaf Reinet.
- In these areas, permanent houses and homes were established to solve the problem of accommodation.
- It also protected the Cape from European.
- Matrimonial courts were encouraged to advise young couples intending to marry to preserve Dutch culture and racial purity.
- The Dutch were allowed to sell their produce directly to the people visiting the Cape.
- Winter crops were introduced to fight famine.
- He also turned the calling station into a colony.

ROLE PLAYED BY JAN VAN RIEBEECK/ACHIEVEMENTS OF RIEBEECK

- He arrived at the cape heading the first Dutch officials landing at the Cape in South Africa.
- He was born on April 21st 1619 at a place called Culemborg in Holland to Athanasius Van Riebeeck a medical Doctor.
- Jan Van Riebeeck was a qualified surgeon (Medical Doctor)
- During his youth, he joined the DEIC and worked as a company surgeon in Taiwan.
- He later took charge of the company trading post in Vietnam.
- He was a very hard working and enterprising man.
- Riebeeck was the first commander to settle at the cape and by then it was referred to as the calling station and later Dutch Colony.
- He led the rescue operation of the Dutch ship Haarlem when it capsized.
- He led the first Dutch group of about 130 people who came in 3 ships.
- He pioneered the Dutch settlement at Table Bay in 1652.
- He built a temporary hospital and erected a wooden building for the sailors.
- He endured all the initial problems at the cape.
- He was later appointed governor of the colony
- He implemented the first instructions of the Dutch company which laid the foundation of the colony.
- He erected a fort at the cape to accommodate 130 men.
- He defended the cape military
- He established vegetable gardens and animal farms for Fresh meat
- After failing to solve most of the farmers' problems, he supported a declaration which turned the cape into a colony.
- He set 9 company officials free and declared them the first colonists
- He also gave them 13 ½ hectares of land each in Leisbeck valley.
- He encouraged more settlers to enter South Africa and by the end of 1662, the population of the colonists had increased.

- He convinced and encouraged the KoiKhoi to trade with the settlers leading to the boost in the settlers' animal population.
- He recommended for the expansion of the settlement to bring more land under the company rule and control.
- He encouraged the granting of tax holidays to farmers
- He advised the company to directly import settlers who would not work at all for the company.
- He also encouraged the settlers to stay at the cape for a period of 20 years before returning to Europe.
- He imported and encouraged slave labour from Madagascar, Java and West Africa.
- He protected the Dutch settlers against the KhoiKhoi. He did this by building a fence enclosure as defense against African attacks.
- Initially he cooperated with the Khoikhoi
- He encouraged the culture of keeping cattle for domestic use among settlers.
- He expanded the district of Cape Colony.
- He encouraged intermarriage with the Khoikhoi.
- He founded the modern city of Cape Town as the Capital for the new colony.
- He prepared the way for colonial administrative organs like Council of Policy, Council of Justice, Council of Security and DRC.
- He convinced the company employees to accept and start colonialism.
- Jan Van Riebeeck died on 18th January 1677 in Jakarta Indonesia where he was buried.
- In conclusion, Jan Van Riebeeck played a profound political, social and economic role in the history of South Africa.

GOVERNOR WILLEN WILLIAM VAN DER STEL

- He was a cape governor from 1699-1707 and took over from his father Simon Van Der Stel.
- He was a shameless leader who was bent on acquiring wealth quickly at any cost.
- He violated company rules and restrictions and acquired large estates at Vergelegen using his position.
- He also diverted company staff towards developing his estates other than doing company work.
- He swindled most of the company funds for his personal use and failed to pay company workers a fair wage.
- As a result, many company workers relaxed in their duties leading to weakening of the company.
- His home always received visitors who were bringing t him gifts of slaves, sheep, copper etc.
- He forced farmers to bring to him the best produce of the colony.
- When agricultural prices fell, Willen was bribed to favour some people by awarding them monopolies over supply of meat and wine.

- He created a class around him of his personal friends and those who bribed him. This he favoured at the expense of other people.
- His corruption and bad ways saw his friends and relatives own 1/3 of the total farming in the colony by 1707.
- He broke all the existing company laws and controlled 1/3 of the total wine stocks and corn.
- By 1705, he had become so unpopular that the settlers/colonists demanded his withdrawal which was effected in 1707.
- William and all his corrupt officials were dismissed and all his estates were confiscated by the government.
- Despite his weaknesses, it's worthy pointing that he had a certain measure of achievements and these include;
 - He managed to build a large hospital at the Cape and greatly reduced mortality rates.
 - The defence castle was completed during his era.
 - He encouraged the expansion of the DRC which in turn expanded elementary schools throughout the colony.
 - However education remained poor because there were no teachers.

THE DUTCH EXPANSION IN SOUTH AFRICA UPTO 1795 (How the Dutch established their colony in South Africa between 1652 and 1795)

- The Dutch colony started as a mere calling station. It had a few structures on the shores of Table Bay.
- The initial establishment came from the accident wreckage of the ship Harleem.
- The crew that was able to swim up to the shores experienced suitable climate at the coast for vegetable growing and attracted them to stay.
- On their return to the Netherlands, the crew gave information regarding the cape and this attracted quite a big number of them to come and settle at the cape.
- The settlement was begun by a few Boers who arrived in 1652 led by Jan Van Riebeeck who was sent by the directors of the DEICO.
- Jan Van Riebeeck with 3 ships led a group of 130 people but was later joined by more settlers.
- He also put up wooden houses at the cape.
- He encouraged the settlers to grow fruits, vegetables and to supply fresh meat to the cape.
- He set up a fort to serve as headquarters and a sickbay.
- At first the colony had few people, he thus begun the colonization process.
- In 1667, the company released 9 soldiers and allowed them to extend up to the interior.
- The 9 men were given 13 ½ hectares of free land each but they were to sell their produce to the company along the Leisbeck valley.
- Later in 1688, the French Protestants who were about 180 in number were allowed to settle at the cape.

- By 1685, they were about 150 families in the major settlement areas/districts of Graaf Reinet, Swellendam and only 50 families were at the original cape area.
- By 1700, the colonists were about 1300.
- By 1705 the company exercised control over the cape.
- From 1680, the settlers had established settlements like Stellen Bosch and DePearl.
- By the 18th century, the Dutch colony expanded up to Fish River.
- By 1795, the population was beyond 1500 families and by then the colony had 4 major districts.
- These were the Cape, Stellen Bosch, Swellendam and Graaf Reinet.
- In conclusion, the process of Dutch expansion involved individual farmers who moved East and North East direction however it was neither planned nor coordinated.

REASONS FOR THE EARLY EXPANSION OF THE DUTCH COLONY

QN. Why did the Dutch expand their settlement up to the Fish River by 1780B (1795)

The expansion was in the East and North East direction of the cape.

It was mainly the work of the farmers and it was neither planned nor coordinated.

Reasons for expansion span from geographical, economic, social and political factors and they include;

- The Dutch encountered little resistance from the natives especially the KhoiKhoi because they had superior weapons compared to those of the natives.
- The outbreak of epidemics like small pox, and dysentery which greatly weakened the natives at the cape.
- The continuous movement of the KhoiKhoi to the interior enabled the easy expansion of the Dutch because their movement created vacant land.
- Some of the KhoiKhoi voluntarily entered the interior to avoid clashes with the Dutch hence creating more land which allowed the expansion.
- Increase in population at the cape among the Dutch also accounted for the easy expansion for the Dutch into the interior.
- They also moved into the interior due to the absence of natural barriers to block their expansion like mountains, forests.
- The search for fertile soils and adequate water supply compared to the deteriorating conditions at the cape led to easy expansion of the colony.
- Availability of unoccupied land in the interior that was under-utilized compelled the Dutch to expand to the interior.
- The nature of the Dutch, that is, they were nomadic thus kept on constantly searching for water, pasture and land in the interior.

- The desire for independence also forced the Dutch to expand into the interior in order to control their own affairs.
- The DEICO encouraged the Dutch to expand because it never stopped farmers from acquiring land beyond the colony.
- The harsh laws and restrictions of economic activities by the companies. For example company kept the prices of local produce very low and this forced the farmers to move away from the cape in protest.
- The monopoly of trade by the company was restricting the growing and selling of crops. E.g. tobacco.
- The contract for sale of profitable goods. E.g. meat, wine, tobacco were given to the relatives and friends of the company officials and this in turn caused discontent among the Dutch who choose to move away from the cape to the interior.
- The company imposed high and unfair taxes on the farmers and this forced them to move away from the cape to avoid paying the taxes.
- The Dutch officials were very aggressive to the settlers.
- The farmers detested corruption and weak leadership of company officials on top of discrimination and favoritism.
- The officials accepted bribes in form of goats and sheep before granting land or business contracts.
- The love of adventure by farmers led to their extension into the interior.
- Most farmers became bankrupt and wanted to try their luck elsewhere.
- The first settlers had families and this tempted many of them to move into the interior where they could acquire land.
- The company failed to protect the settlers from African attacks especially from the KhoiKhoi and this forced some of the settlers to move to the interior.
- The failure by the company to give social services to the population. E.g. education forced them into the interior.
- The need for territorial expansion of colonization forced the Dutch into the interior in order to extend their influence.
- (The company's policy of taking 10% of their herds before giving them grazing land.

EFFECTS OF THE DUTCH ESTABLISHMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA ON THE KHOISAN. (HOW DID THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DUTCH SETTLERS AFFECT THE KHOISAN)

The Dutch settlement in South Africa greatly affected the Khoisan both positively and negatively.

- The Dutch movement into the interior disrupted the khoisan particularly restricted their movement.
- The san were forced to the dry areas where they made desperate attempts to survive.
- The expansion of the Dutch colony led to the loss of land by the natives.

- The settlement led to wars between the Dutch and the Khoikhoi which lasted between 1658 and 1660.
- The Dutch settlers continuously raided the African settlement for cattle and other items.
- The Boers captured the Khoisan women and children. These were then enslaved by the Boers while others were forced to retreat to the deserts.
- The Khoikhoi lost their grazing land to the settlers and in response the Khoikhoi raided the Boers of their cattle in vengeance.
- Upon losing their land, the Khoikhoi started working on the Boer farms. Some became migrant labourers and thus dependent on the Dutch.
- Many of the Khoisan became enslaved without payment.
- Many Khoikhoi who lived near the cape were tempted to give away their land and cattle to the Dutch traders for alcohol and tobacco.
- Some khoikhoi established settlements in the interior after acquiring European characteristics and these included the Nama who settled in Namibia, the Gona who settled near River Orange.
- Africans lost their animals and became very poor and as a result suffered from famine.
- As the result of the loss of cattle and land, the social, economic and political structures of the khoisan was destroyed. They broke up into small groups, dispersed with no cultures of their own which weakened them.
- The Dutch settlement led to intermarriages between the Dutch and the Khoisan. Although the Dutch disliked African women, they forced them into sexual relationships which resulted into a new race of people called the coloureds.
- A new language developed as a result of the intermarriage and the language was the Afrikaan. This was mostly spoken by Boers.
- The Boers had no respect for the san and therefore hunted them down as though they were animals.
- The white man' liquor contributed to the death of the Khoikhoi and this was a setback to the Africans because the able bodied men took alcohol in huge quantities until their death.
- The Dutch settlement contributed to depopulation due to wars that were fought between the Africans and Dutch.
- The Dutch set up strict laws forbidding Africans from owning property.
- Africans lost their independence and freedom of movement to the Dutch.
- The Khoikhoi adopted the Dutch way of life, religion and pastoralism.
- Africans lost their dignity especially after the introduction of racial segregation.

ACTIVITIES OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIAN COMPANY IN SOUTH AFRICA UPTO 1795

QN. Describe the activities of the DEICO in South Africa between 1652 and 1795.

The company was established at the Cape in April 1652 under the leadership of Jan Van Reibeeck.

The Headquarters and owners of the company were in Amsterdam, Holland. This was a commercial company managed by 17 directors responsible for planning, monitoring and financing the company business abroad.

Because the directors were far in Europe, they appointed a Governor General to head the colony.

The Governor General ensured that the colony was administered in the interest of the Company (DEICO).

Several governors ruled the Cape such as Jan Van Reibeeck, Simon Der Stel Willen, and William Van Der Stel, etc.

On behalf of the company, the governors together with their assistants carried out the following activities.

- Established a settlement at Table Bay in 1652, Stellen Bosch in 1680, and De Pearl in 1687 all beyond the Cape.
- They erected a fort or Garrison at the Cape of South Africa.
- The company set up roads but certainly not many.
- Imported women for the Dutch colonists in the face of limited women for marriage.
- The company prepared coastal defense against any potential naval threats by unfriendly European powers.
- The company made attempts to defend the colony against possible African attacks.
- Provided employment opportunities for settler by appointment of civil servants.
- The company ensured administration of justice in the colony.
- Fought tirelessly to protect the interests of the company.
- The company maintained law and order within the colony.
- Appointed church Deacons (two of them) to head the Dutch Reformed Church.
- Gave assignments to the governor and the organs that assisted him in administration. For instance, the D.R.C. was mandated to oversee education in the colony.
- The company gave out land to the colonists.
- The company issued out trade licenses to settlers
- It further provided cheap slave labour through importation of slaves from West Indies and West Africa, and Madagascar.
- The company also in the early years of settlement encouraged white immigration into South Africa.
- The company collected taxes from settlers to carry out development for example the land rent.
- The company restricted settlers' expansion into the interior by fixing boundaries.

- The company carried out trade and also encouraged trade with Africans. For instance, trade in tobacco, Wine etc.
 - Established company farms for growing fruits, vegetables, wheat, etc. they also reared company herds comprising of cattle and sheep.
 - Established workshops for repairing ships.
 - The company established a refueling station at the cape.
 - The company erected a hospital for the sick soldiers, sailors and settlers in 1707.
 - The company built water reservoir for storage of water during dry seasons.
 - The company released 9 of its employees to become free burghers/settlers. These were then allowed to become colonists.
 - The company granted them a tax holiday for 12 years that exempted the first farmers from paying taxes as an incentive to work.
 - The company encouraged several expeditions/scouts to explore the interior of South Africa.
 - The company encouraged fair treatment of the Khoikhoi but later displaced communities of Western Cape (Khoikhoi) when they proved hostile.
 - The company grabbed African Land for the colonists/settlers
 - It also mediated in local conflicts between KhoiKhoi and Bantu.
 - It oversaw the raiding of Africans for meat and animal products.
 - Established a refreshment center at the Cape.
- In conclusion, the activities of the DIECO were political, social, and Economic and helped to improve the standards of living of the Dutch settlers.**

PROBLEMS FACED BY DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY (DEICO)

QN. Explain the challenges encountered by the Company in South Africa between 1652 and 1795.

- Long distance between Holland and South Africa made monitoring of business hard, let alone poor roads within the Cape Colony that made transport complex.
- Most Governors were weak, inefficient, harsh above all corrupt in their administration. For example, Governor Willen William Van Stell between 1699 and 1707 used company employees to develop personal farms; took favours like sheep, and slaves from the people.
- He also gave preferential treatment to his friends and relatives at the expense of other colonists. E.g. he gave them benefits like meat and wine contracts, he allocated large chunks of land and business opportunities.
- All the above made the company unpopular.
- The settler demands were too many to be met by the company, for example, demand for good education and medical facilities, land, women (for wives), slaves, horses. Etc.

therefore the company endured constant conflicts, protests, and revolts from the settlers. E.g. in 1795 there were revolts in the districts of Swellendam and Graaf Reinet.

- The company faced constant demand for independence from settlers.
- They faced conflicts with the settlers over her official policy regarding Africans. For example, the company did not at first want settlers to enslave or exploit Africans.
- Besides, the settlers were dissatisfied with the trading restrictions and lack of protection against African attackers.
- The settlers too were unhappy with the fluctuations in trade as Khoi-khoi moved inland during dry seasons.
- African refusal to work on white farms also caused shortage of labour.
- Low demand for agricultural products led to the fall in prices particularly because of land insufficiency.
- The company also lived in constant fear of naval invasion by unfriendly European powers.
- The company faced stiff competition from the British and French merchants; these harbored interests in the Cape.
- Better ships (technology) by the British made the British to outcompete them in business and transport.
- The company administrators concentrated more on administration than commerce (trade).
- The company lacked funds/resources and as result the company underpaid their employees due to scarce resources.
- The company lacked government support/aid.
- Some organs like DRC passed unfair policies/decisions on behalf of the company. E.g. they approved racial discrimination against the company' wish. This therefore made the company unpopular.
- The climate and geographical landscape was another problem the company endured.
- The company lacked efficient and trained/skilled manpower. E.g. they enlisted unqualified judges.
- The big number of settlers became difficult to control, i.e. the colony had become too big by 1795.
- The company also involved herself in many wars of 18th century, thus weakened her operations.
- The main shipping lanes were dominated by strong British navy.
- The company' failure to allow settlers representation on the administration board caused discontent.
- By 1794, the company was indebted to the tune of 10 million US dollars.
- In 1793, when the French invaded Holland, the king of Holland William IV fled to Britain and requested the British to keep the Cape colony for him. Thus in 1795 using both Sea and Land, the British attacked and occupied the Cape.
- The colony grew too big to be controlled by the few administrators.

- Cape colony administrators came up with their own policy(s) contrary to what the company directors wanted. Hence, the company failed to accurately implement company policy(s).

**HOW WAS THE CAPE ADMINISTERED BY THE DEICO BETWEEN 1652 AND 17957
(ORGANIZATION OF THE CAPE BETWEEN 1652 AND 1795) (How was the Dutch Colony organized by 1795B)**

- By 1795, the Cape was under the Dutch East India Company rule.
- The company took the Dutch Colony as its colonial possession abroad/foreign property managed by 17 Company Directors.
- The owners and headquarters of the company were based in Amsterdam-Holland.
- They were responsible for planning, monitoring and financing the company business abroad.
- The Dutch East India Company owners appointed and fired all workers.
- Because they were far away they appointed the Governor General to head the colony.
- The Governor General ensured that the colony was administered in the interests of the Company (DEICO).
- Several Governors ruled the Cape from time to time like Jan Van Riebeeck, Willen William Van Der Stel and Simon Der Stel.
- Governors took direct instructions from the company directors.
- The Governors were the executive administrators of the Cape. I.e. they headed the administration.
- The Governor was assisted by four organs in the administration of the Cape.
- These were the Council of Policy, Council of Justice, Council of Security and Dutch Reformed Church.
- The **council of Policy** assisted the Governor in the administration of the Colony.
- It was the highest executive organ at the Cape and the law making body for the colony.
- The council was made up of 17 people, 7 of whom had to be senior citizens like the Governor.
- The Council of Policy was chaired by the General Governor.
- It played a role of advising the Governor when it mattered most.
- It was also responsible for appointing other civil servants. E.g. in areas of Justice and defence.
- It's important however to not that farmers/colonists were not represented on the council of policy.
- Its members were directly sent from Holland.
- The **Council of Security** was responsible for the defence of the colony.
- It had Boer Commando called Burgher Militia men aged between 16 and 60.
- The council of security created local military units/public police.
- There was no clear policy of protecting Dutch farmers against Africans.
- However the company administration was more efficient near Cape Town.

- In faraway districts, powerful individual farmers held their own administration against the company.
- In such areas, a landrost was appointed to oversee security assisted by a working committee of 4 Burghers.
- The working committee was appointed from the ordinary farmers and in most cases they offered voluntary service.
- Often than not, the working committee mistreated Africans in the interior.
- **The Council of Justice** appointed by the Council of Policy, was responsible for the administration of Justice at the Cape Colony.
- Most of its members were drawn from ordinary Dutch settlers.
- The Council of Justice acted as the main court at the Cape.
- It controlled courts and maintained law and order in the colony but most of its members were not professional and qualified.
- Each district had a magistrate court in charge of courts responsible for settling minor and civil cases at the district.
- There was Matrimonial courts which were responsible for advising young couples intending to marry.
- These courts discouraged mixed marriages between the Africans and the Dutch.
- The Council of Justice had to defend company interests at all times.
- A special officer or prosecutor was sent by the DEICO Directors to oversee Justice.
- He also served as a check and balance on the abuse of power by the governors.
- The special officer also held Police and Public security (law and order).
- The fourth organ was the **Dutch Reformed Church (DRC)**. It defined how the Cape was to be administered politically, socially and economically.
- It was responsible for the unfair decisions the company took in their administration.
- It acted a political agent of the DEICO as the church ministers became an influence force in administration. In fact, two deacons were appointed to administer the Cape
- DRC approved the racial discrimination at the Cape.
- It also controlled the education policy at the Cape. Most of its ministers/priests were actually teachers in the schools.
- The DRC administered sacraments to its members like baptism and confirmation.
- All the Dutch in the in the colony had to belong to the DRC.
- The Church united all the Dutch, that is, it acted as a cultural bond.
- The church further created Dutch nationalism through regular pilgrimages to their holy places.
- While on the pilgrimage, trade was encouraged in cattle, tobacco, salt, etc.
- The church encouraged the belief that all land at the Cape belonged to the Dutch.
- DRC encouraged agriculture in small settlements.
- It confined profitable items to only the settlers, e.g. wine, beer, and bread.
- Unfortunately, in 1795 this set up was dismantled by the arrival of the British.

In conclusion the organization of the Cape was political, social and economic and comprised of the Council of Policy, Council of Security, Council of Justice and Dutch Reformed Church.

THE DECLINE OR COLLAPSE OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIAN COMPANY (DEICO) IN 1795

QN. Why the company administration of the Cape ended in 1795

- The company led the Cape for over the Century, however its rule came to an end due to the following reasons;
- The company ran bankrupt and this undermined its ability to rule the Cape. E.g. by 1795 it was indebted to the tune of 10 million dollars.
- The commercial rivalry between the French and the British occasioned the collapse. The British out competed the DEICO thus leading to its decline.
- The Dutch poor economic performance led to the collapse of the economy.
- Many of the company officials were not competent and thus lacked management skills which destroyed the company's operation.
- Corrupt officials who were hated by settlers contributed to the collapse of the company.
- Unfair taxes charged by the DEICO on the settlers annoyed many settlers who decided to move away from its control leading to its collapse.
- Poor company policies for instance settlers had to pay rent on land. This forced many to withdraw their support from the company.
- The company diverted a lot of money from commerce and administration hence destroyed trade on which it depended.
- Rebellions from the settlers of Graaf Reinet and Stellen Bosch who had moved away from the Cape.
- The settlers were not happy because they were not represented in the company administration and thus refused to trade with the Company.
- Land grabbed from Africans left them very bitter and this forced them to constantly attack the settlers yet the company did not offer protection.
- The settlers were not given freedom to settle wherever they wanted and this made them to remain incorporative and withdrew their support from the company leading to its decline.
- The company involved itself in many European wars like war between France and Holland in the 18th Century affected its operation negatively.
- French invasion of Holland in 1793 also contributed to the collapse of the company.
- British monopoly of trade through London, i.e. the transfer of the commercial capital from Amsterdam to London.
- Request by King William of Holland to the British to take possession of the cape as a means of protection.
- Competition from the British and the French weakened the company hence the collapse.
- The company had few officials.
- The colony was too far from Holland for easy monitoring and administration.

- The Napoleonic wars in Europe made the waters unsafe and ended up being dominated by the British who were the sea masters at the time and this cut off the Dutch supplies leading to the decline of the company.
- Technological advancement in Britain also led to the making of faster ships better than those of the DEICO which made the British to outcompete the Dutch.
- The attack of the British in 1795 was a final blow to the existence of the company. They captured the Cape forcefully with superior weapons.

THE CAPE UNDER THE BATAVIAN RULE/GOVERNMENT (1803 t1805)

QN. How was the Cape administered by the Dutch between 1803 and 1805B

Describe the achievements of the Batavian republic between 1803 and 1805.

- The British left the cape after the treaty of Amiens (1802) signed between Britain and France.
- Hence the British left the cape to the Dutch and the new administration was known as the Batavian Rule/Republic. The leadership was controlled right from Holland.
- The administration was placed under Lieutenant-General Jan Willem Jansens as governor.
- He was assisted by Jacob Abraham De mist as commissioner.
- During this period senior positions in the new administration were given to the Batavians.
- The British retained the civil service as subordinate staff.
- For three (3) years the Batavians ruled the cape, they made several reforms like,
- The judicial system by making the high court independent of the executive.
- Removed restriction on trade such that the colony traded with all the Batavian territories.
- The administration gave land to the Hottentots and encouraged a policy of human treatment of slave labour.
- Freedom of worship was extended to all religious denominations.
- New agricultural projects were also started in the economic field. For example the importation of merino sheep from Spain.
- The Batavian reformed local government by rearranging and subdividing the district each under an administrative officer.
- In each district the government had a representative called landrost.
- Each landrost was assisted by the council elders.
- The council of elders assisted the landrost in dealing with civil and local cases.
- Under the new administration, the districts were subdivided into wards.
- Each ward was then administered by a government officer called field comet.
- The field comet kept peace and solved minor disputes.
- The field comet also linked the government to the public.
- The landrost performed the function of a magistrate by settling minor criminal cases.

- He was assisted by six elders when dealing with civil cases.
 - Education which emphasized values was extended to all the settlers.
 - In 1806 the British government sent troops and recaptured cape colony with very little resistance marking the end of Batavian rule.
- In conclusion, the Batavians set up political, social and Economic policies that were both positive and negative and their rule came to an end with the coming of the British.**

REASONS FOR THE COLLAPSE OF THE BATAVIAN RULE IN SOUTHAFRICA

- The return of the British at the Cape in the 19th Century led to the collapse of the Batavian government.
- The British were determined to take over the Cape for political reasons as such led to the fall of the government.
- Napoleonic wars in Europe threatened Britain forcing her to reoccupy the cape in 1806.
- The British desire to protect English farmers at the cape compelled them to repossess the cape thus ending the Batavian rule.
- The British desire to turn South Africa into a calling station led to the collapse of the Batavian rule.
- The British wanted fertile soils which the cape possessed.
- The need by the British to set up defence posts in South Africa.
- Britain wanted to protect her commercial route through the Cape.
- The need by the British to widen their market internationally.
- Fear by the British that French wars (Napoleonic wars) would spread to the cape.
- The role played General Baird who attacked and defeated the Batavians.
- The British strong naval force of 61 warships was unmatchable.
- The British superior war tactics i.e. attacked through land and sea.
- Failure of peaceful negotiations between France and Britain after the collapse of Amiens.
- The poor relations between Batavian and Africans.
- The co-operation between Batavians and France spoilt relations with the British.
- The Weakness of the Batavian army.
- The weakness of the Batavian economy and or financial bankruptcy.
- The stubborn nature of the Boer farmers who often attacked Batavian government.

THE BRITISH AT THE CAPE (1795)

- The British were the second Europeans to occupy the cape colony after the Dutch.
- Their occupation came twice, first in 1795 to 1802 and this was followed by the second occupation in 1806.
- In 1795, the British forcefully captured the Cape from the Dutch but in 1802 there was an agreement between the French, British and the Dutch over the Cape.

- It was agreed in the peace treaty of Amiens of 1802 that the British withdraw from the Cape. Therefore the treaty ended 1st British occupation.
- The Cape was handed to the Batavians who ruled between 1803 and 1805.
- In 1806 the British returned to the Cape with a much stronger force and recaptured the Cape from the Batavians.

**REASONS WHY THE BRITISH ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES AT THE
COAST {CAPE} (WHY WERE THE BRITISH INTERESTED IN THE CAPE
COLONY BETWEEN 1795 AND 1806B)**

- The formation of the English India Company in 1600(17th century) cleared way for the occupation of the Cape.
- The British had a long term trading partnership with South East Asia.
- British desire to control the Indian profitable trade and its items.eg. Opium, silver, spices which were highly demanded in European markets.
- The British wanted to protect her economic interests and create/ protect a large commercial empire with the far East.eg. India, China, Middle East through the Cape.
- The British wanted to protect the sea route to India through the Cape.
- They wanted to overcome fierce commercial competition from other Europeans.eg.to cut off Spain, Portugal, and the Dutch from monopolizing this trade.
- The British attracted by the deep natural harbours for easy anchoring of British merchant ships.
- They wanted to obtain revenue for the British by taxing British merchant ships on the en-route to India.
- They wanted to establish a calling station/ resting place/ refreshing point since the Cape was half way the journey between Asia and Europe.
- They were attracted by the fertile soils for the growing of crops.
- The British were attracted by the strategic location of the Cape.
- The favourable climatic conditions at the Cape.ie. the Mediterranean type that could favour European settlement also attracted them.
- The industrial revolution in England created the demand for raw materials
The British wanted to get raw materials for their industries.
- Colonies abroad were seen as a source of British pride, prestige and glory.
- The British wanted the Cape For capital investment in South Africa.
- They wanted to obtain market to sell British manufactured goods.
- To protect the British nationals/ settlers.eg. traders and farmers who had already settled at the Cape.

- The French Invasion of Holland in 1793 worried the British and forced them to occupy the Cape before the French could do so.
- The British fear that the French/ Napoleonic wars in Europe could spread to South Africa and disorganize her trade.
- The British fear of the alliance between France under Napoleon and the Batavian Republic hence they wanted to protect the Cape from the French.
- They wanted to use the Cape as a defence post/ military base to protect the British against their enemies.
- The request made by King William IV of Holland for British intervention at the Cape. That is the good relationship between Holland and Britain.
- The French had broken the Amiens treaty of 1802 and decided to collaborate with the Batavian ruler forcing the British to come back.
- The collapse of the DEICO simply invited British intervention and occupation of the Cape.
- The Vienna settlements of 1814-15 officially handed over the Cape to the British. / 1814 French defeat.

HOW THE BRITISH ACQUIRED (OCCUPIED) THE CAPE BETWEEN 1795 AND 1806

The British were the second Europeans to occupy the Cape/ came after the Dutch

- The British occupied the Cape twice, first from 1795-1802 and then from 1806 onwards.
- The British occupation was through force or conquest.
- The occupation came after the French invasion of Holland in 1793.
- This scared the British since the French appeared set to take over the Cape and control the sea route to India.
- The Dutch King William IV who fled to England the requested the British to safeguard Dutch possessions including the Cape.
- Amidst this confusion, the D.E.I.C.O collapsed leaving the Cape vacant which made the British occupy it in 1795.
- The first British occupation (1795-1802), lacked serious activities since the British were restricted to the Cape and therefore did implement any changes.
- In 1802, France and Britain signed the Amiens Peace Treaty that restored peace between the two enemies.
- By the terms of this treaty, Britain was to withdraw from the Cape and the French were to leave Holland.
- Therefore, from 1803-1805 the Cape was under the Batavian rulers (from Batavian Republic)
- In 1806, Europe again faced wars caused by France under Napoleon I (the Napoleonic wars).

- In these wars France again occupied Holland with the help of the Batavian rulers.
- This again threatened the British interests in South Africa and marked the collapse of the Treaty of Amiens.
- Therefore the British at this time round came and took over the Cape through force.
- They sent General Biard with a fleet of 61 war ships to capture the Cape because the Batavians had collaborated with the French.
- In 1815, the Vienna Settlement officially gave the Cape to the British and Dutch were compensated with 700,000 pounds.
- From that time the Cape was to remain a British colony for more than a century until 1910 when the Act of Union was formed.

BRITISH REFORMS \ CHANGES \ POLICIES AT THE CAPE UP TO 1836B

- The British came up with several changes in the areas of education, press, language, church and land/ political, social and economic.

Reforms in English/ language;

- The British favoured the policy of Anglicization of the Cape colony i.e. made colony more English/ British.
- By this policy, English language gradually replaced the Dutch language in 1822.
- In 1828, English language was made the official language replacing the Dutch language i.e. widely spoken in the colony.
- It was to be used in public places, schools, courts, market areas and parliament.
- English teachers were given rewards to encourage the spread of the language.
- The English curriculum was introduced in the Cape colony.
- Public schools were established like at Stellenbosch, Graaff Reinet and other places.
- English language was later used in the printing of newspapers and magazines.

Reforms in Government and Law/ Administration;

- English governors ruled the Colony e.g. Bourke, Sir Charles Somerset 1814-1826, Benjamin Durban 1834-1838 who were answerable to the Colonial Secretary in London.
- In 1825, an Advisory Council was set up at the Cape Colony to advise the Governor.
- The council was made up of the Governor, the Chief Justice and Colonial Secretary.
- Later, some Dutch settlers were allowed to sit on the council/ given two seats on the council.
- Municipal Councils were also set up to run the Municipalities.
- Later, the British government introduced the legislative council to replace the Advisory Council.
- The Legislative Council had the powers to pass bills and laws at the Cape Colony.

- English law/ British legal System was introduced and replaced the old Roman harsh law which believed in “an eye for an eye”, “a tooth for a tooth” as a system of justice.
- Civil cases remained under the Dutch law but criminal cases were judged basing on the English law.
- Black circuit courts were introduced in 1812 and in these courts, Africans worked as interpreters.
- They tried the Boer masters and complained against injustice.
- Later, the 50th Ordinance was introduced in 1828 and became known as the charter of justice.
- A Supreme Court was also put in place at the cape.
- All judges were to be appointed and paid by the English Government.
- Judges were supposed to be independent and judge cases in a free and fair way.
- Later, only qualified judges / professional were allowed to preside over cases in courts.
- Trial by jury was introduced.
- The governor could not dismiss Judges.
- Court sessions were made public.

Reforms in the Economy/ Finance

- The British tried to improve on the chaotic financial situation at the Cape.
- In 1825, the English pound was introduced replacing the Old Dutch rix Dollar which had fallen in value.
- For one to own land in the Colony, land was to be rented, surveyed, fenced, mapped and documented i.e. to obtain the title for it.
- Removed restrictions on trade hence freedom of trade in the colony.
- The British government reduced expenditure on the salaries of civil servants.
- Government reduced expenditure on public works/ schemes.
- The policy of giving financial assistance to intending immigrants was also stopped by the British.
- All restrictions that had been put on the farmers by the Dutch were removed.

Reforms in the Church/ Religion

- The British extended freedom of worship to all religious groups in the Colony.
- Africans were granted their freedom of worship too/ Called for freedom of worship i.e. equality before God.
- Even the Roman Catholic Church was given the right to worship.
- The influence of the Dutch Reformed Church was reduced and as such, the DRC priests were no longer important in the Colony.
- The British government became responsible for paying priests’ salaries and wages like other civil servants.

- Government officials stopped attending the Church Council meetings – Synods.

Reforms in the Press;

- Freedom of press was granted. The old restrictions were removed and the press was liberalized.
- In April 1828, a liberal law requiring all newspaper printers to pay 300 pounds before printing was passed. Thus many newspapers came up both in English and Dutch languages e.g. the commercial advertiser, Grahamston Journal, the Zuid Afrikaan.
- However, during the time of Charles Somerset, press censorship was encouraged.

Reforms in the general welfare of slaves/ blacks/ Slavery reforms/ How the position of the Africans improved/Effects of the British reforms on the slaves (Africans)

Charles Somerset championed the struggle for human rights of Africans/ He introduced social reforms in the colony all aimed at improving the general welfare/ status of the non-whites in the colony.

- He started by ordering for the registration of all slaves in the colony in 1816.
- Unregistered slaves were declared free men and women.
- He ordered for the reduction in the number of slaves in the colony.
- The reduction of the long working hours for slaves.
- He set up a slave protector in every district of the colony
- Slaves were then protected from Boer mistreatment and cruelty.
- Slaves were given the right to complain against exploitation by the Boers.
- They were allowed to ask for paid employment.
- They were given the right to choose their bosses/ masters.
- They were given rights even to sue their Boer masters if found guilty for mistreatment.
- The Christian slaves were given freedom of worship and were allowed to attend church service on Sunday.
- Even Sundays were made resting days for slaves.
- Slaves were given more freedom and liberty in the colony.eg. free to marry and form families.
- Equality before the law was granted; confirmed by the Charter of justice.
- Runaway Slaves were accommodated by the British government.
- Schools were set up to educate the slaves.
- There was liberation of slaves in 1834/ Slavery was abolished / made illegal.
- In 1812, the apprenticeship code/ law was declared.
- All Slave children born on colonist/ Boer farms were to be catered for by their masters for 10 years.

- Africans were free to move from one place to another without written passes/ freedom of movement was encouraged.
- The Khoikhoi were given back some of their land that had been lost to the Dutch.
- Slaves masters were urged not to give excessive punishments to their slaves/ Masters right to mistreat slaves was controlled.
- Slaves' masters were promised compensation after abolishing slavery.
- Racial barriers were removed.

Reforms in Games and Sports.

Games such as cricket, horse racing and hunting were encouraged/and or introduced.

Reforms in Settlement.

- The British encouraged urban settlement. And development of retail trade/ shops

In conclusion, the reforms were political economic and social/ in areas of education, press, language, church and land/ affected blacks (slaves) and whites.

OVERNOR SIR CHARLES SOMERSET (Skip1 page then continue)

BLACK CIRCUIT COURTS

Why were Black Circuit Courts formed in South Africa in 1812B

- These were mobile African courts
- Moved from village to village in the outlying districts of the Cape colony.
- Listened and dealt with Boer injustices towards African slaves.
- These courts came about as a result of missionary complaints of how cruelly and unjustly the Boers were treating their servants.
- These courts were highly under the influence of Christian missionaries.
- As a result most charge sheets presented in these courts were drawn with the help of missionaries.
- Most prominent missionary in drawing these charges was Van Der Kemp at his mission, Bethelsdorp.
- The panel of these courts had two highly qualified judges acting independently.
- Most interpreters in these courts were Africans.
- Though established in 1812 they became fully operational and active in 1816.
- This was during the time of Charles Somerset (1814-1826) as governor of the Cape/courts popularized by Charles Somerset.
- These courts owe their origin to the British move to abolish slave trade in the world during the 19th century.
- Humanitarians like Grandville Sharp and Thomas Clarkson had led to the crusade against slavery.
- The humanitarians had got their ideas from the works of the great philosophers Jean Jacques Rousseau; Voltaire, Adam Smith etc, who talked about equality of all races.

- The role of the 1789 France Revolution that came up with ideas of equality, liberty and Fraternity also contributed to their formation.
- The courts gave platform to Africans to report /sue their cruel Boer masters/expose cases of mistreatment.
- Established to end slavery in South Africa.
- To protect Africans from white exploitation.
- To empower Africans with more freedom and liberty.
- Fight for justice of all irrespective of colour.
- Ensure that slave masters looked after their slaves well.
- Fight for equality of all before the law.
- Fight for African dignity and integrity as human beings.
- To end racial conflicts/tension which could result into instability.
- Restore some African property (Land) that had been lost to the whites.
- Fight for freedom of movement of Africans.
- Protect run-away slaves.
- Give slaves a chance to choose their employers.
- Role of British parliament ie was instrumental in pressing for African rights.

Effects of Black Circuit Courts

How their formation affected the people of South Africa

Africans got more liberty and freedom.

- Africans enjoyed improved working conditions.
- Africans worked as interpreters in these courts/employment.
- Many Africans deserted Boer farms and moved to towns for better employment.
- Africans were given accommodation by missions.
- African enjoyed protection from their brutal masters.
- African civil rights were restored.
- Many Africans adopted Christianity to receive protection.
- Increased hatred of Africans by Boers.
- Africans received some of their land back.
- Increased hatred between Boers and missionaries.
- Boers got humiliated.
- Some Boers lost life as a result of these courts.
- For example, in the Slatcher's Nek incident (1816) Boers were hanged for refusal to attend court summons.
- Boers resisted and defied arrest.
- Increased hatred/conflict between Boers and British.
- Brought equality between Africans and Boers.
- Caused rebellions among Boers.
- Boers who mistreated Africans were punished.
- Boers lost African labour.
- Boer exploitation of Africans was reduced.

Led to Great Trek.

50TH ORDINANCE (Skip 1 page before continuing)

GOVERNOR BENJAMIN DURBAN (Skip 1page)

THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF THE CAPE COLONY IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY AND HOW IT AFFECTED THE FOLLOWING COMMUNITIES

Africans

- Occupied it twice ie
- First British occupation of the Cape was in 1795 up to 1803
- Took over from DEICO
- During this time, not much reforms were carried out.
- Second British occupation was in 1806 and it brought much reforms affecting both Africans and Whites. – took over from Baberians.
- First half of the 19th century was the period from around 1800 – 1850.
- Africans were brought under British colonial rule – reforms in favour of Africans/positive.
- Africans got more liberty and freedom.
- Africans acquired some of their land back from the Boers/allowed to own property.
- Africans enjoyed improved working conditions.
- For example, reduced hours of work.
- Were given freedom of worship thus,
- Free to go to church on Sunday.
- Many Africans deserted Boer farms and moved to towns for better jobs.
- Africans were given accommodation by the missionaries.
- They got education from British missionaries – acquired skills.
- In 1816 there was registration of slaves by government.
- Registration office was put in each district.
- Slaves were granted right to own property.
- African enjoyed protection against their brutal slave masters.
- In 1834 slaves were set free.
- African civil rights were restored.
- The 1834 slaves were set free.
- African civil rights were restored.
- The 1828, 50th ordinance had the following:
- Put Africans with Boers.
- Pass laws were removed and Africans enjoyed freedom of movement.
- Public schools were constructed for the Africans by the British.
- Acquisition of children apprentices was controlled.
- Africans were no longer to sign contracts of service with their masters.
- Some Africans became interpreters in circuit courts.
- Many Africans adopted Christianity.
- There was equality before the law.
- 1811 Black Circuit Courts were put in place.
- Increased Anglicization of Cape and increased western culture – lost their cultural identity.
- In the 1809 1st Hotentot Ordinance (Coledon Proclamation)
- Hottentots were required to have a fixed home and their addresses registered.

- Those in search of work were to carry passes
- In 1812 2nd Hotentot Ordinance (the apprenticeship Code) had the following:
- Slave children were to be looked after by the Boer masters up to the age of 8, they were to serve the Boer masters for 10 years in compensation.
- Increased hatred by Boers on Africans.

Whites (Boers)

- British affected Boers negatively.
- Boers lost labour as Africans slaves went to either mission station or towns for better jobs.
- Boers lost land as some of it was returned to the Africans.
- Boer economy declined.
- They remained educationally backward as they did not want to attend British schools.
- Hatred for the Boers by Africans increased.
- The DRC lost influence.
- Their money, (the Dutch Rix Dollar) lost value.
- They lost their racial superiority as they were put on equal footing with Africans.
- Boers lost lives due to conflicts with Africans. – increased conflicts with Africans.
- Boers rebelled (revolted for example, at Graaf Reinet and Swellendam claimed independence.
- Boer culture was undermined.
- Boers were displaced during the 6th Kaffir War. Boers who defied the English laws were punished.
- Decline in Dutch judicial system.
- In 1822 Dutch language was gradually replaced by English.
- The Cape was increasingly Anglicized.
- Boers compensated for loss of slaves in 1834.
- Compensation was not enough hence increase in hatred between them and the British.
- The restrictions put on Boers' possession of land,
- Thus, their land was to be surveyed, mapped, fenced and a land title issued.
- Increased number of whites.
- Reduced the number of Boers at Cape as they moved away.
- In 1825 the British pound became the legal tender.
- Salaries of government officials, were reduced.
- White missionaries were no longer given assistance by government.
- There was liberalization of trade.
- Owning of slaves became expensive and costly. thus, loss of life
- In the apprenticeship law code, Boer master were to accommodate and look after slaves and their children.
- Dutch were humiliated in many aspects.
- Finally led to the Great Trek.

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE BRITISH IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CHANGES AT THE CAPE

