

● Senior Four South Africa

- **THE SOUTH AFRICAN ACT OF UNION OF 1910 OR THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:**
- The Act of Union was a constitution or document that was signed in 1910 to bring together the four white states or colonies of Orange Free State, Transvaal, Natal and the Cape Colony under one government. This government came to be known as **the Union of South Africa**.
- This constitution was drafted in the **1908 National Convention** that was held in Durban.
- It was passed in the British parliament into an Act on **20th September, 1909**.
- **On 31st May, 1910**, the constitution or government started working officially with Louis Botha and Jan Christian Smuts as the leaders.
- **REASONS WHY THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA WAS FORMED IN 1910**
- **Question: Why did the whites in South Africa unite in 1910?**
- **Question: Why was the Act of Union signed in 1910?**
- It was to end the long term hostility or enmity between the Boers and the British since the days of the British occupation of South Africa and the Great Trek.
- The need to end the Anglo-Boer wars in South Africa led to the formation of the Union of South Africa.
- To provide permanent solution to the root causes of the social economic and political problems in South Africa.
- It was a move towards reconciliation and unity.
- It was to settle the issue of the voting rights in South Africa.
- It was to settle the issue of the National language of South Africa.
- It was to settle the leadership problem in South Africa between the Boers and British.
- It was to settle or fix the nature of government to be adopted by South Africa.
- The huge sums of money given to the Boers as compensation after the Second Anglo-Boer War persuaded them to unite with the British in 1910.
- The formation of common railway services for the whites also led to the formation of the union.
- The British wanted to destroy the Boer independence or nationalism by bringing the Boers under their firm control.
- The Boers wanted to preserve their economic and political achievements or independence. They realized that isolation from the British would destroy their achievements.
- The granting of independence to the Boers of Orange Free State and Transvaal by the British in 1908 promoted friendship and therefore assured the Boers equality in the new Union.
- The British wanted to prevent the Germans and the Portuguese from taking over the Boer Republic of Transvaal.
- The signing of the **Vereeniging Peace Treaty** in 1902 paved way for the union since it put the white states under one administration.
- The need to avoid unnecessary competition between the British and Boers especially in the field of trade and commerce led to the Union of South Africa in 1910.
- The whites wanted to avoid the duplication of services.
- They wanted to stop the rising trend or spirit of African nationalism. There was a fear that the Africans would unite and throw the whites out of South Africa.
- The need to lower the administrative costs in the white areas led to the creation of one administration in 1910.

- The formation of a **Customs Union** between the British and Boers in **1903** led to the closer co-operation between the two white communities which led to a political union in 1910.
- The calling of the 1908 **National Convention or Conference** in **Durban** cleared the way for the formation of a Union in 1910. This meeting debated, discussed and drafted the union.
- The need to develop a common racial policy towards the Africans made the whites to unite in 1910.
- The death or disappearance of the war-monger leaders from the South African scene like Cecil Rhodes in 1904 and Paul Kruger in 1902 led to the formation of the union.
- The appearance of new leaders on the South African political scene like Hertzog, Jan Christian Smuts and Louis Botha who were willing to co-operate with the British led to the formation of the Union of South Africa.
- The need to contain the rising number of Indians who had even started making political and economic demands made the whites to unite in 1910.
- The role played by the British personalities like **Sir George Grey** and **Selbourne** (the British High Commissioner to South Africa). They very much wanted the union of the white states in South Africa.
- The change in leadership in Great Britain i.e. the **Labour Party** that had come to power was liberal and therefore ready to change the British attitude towards the Boers led to the Union of South Africa.
- In conclusion, the Act of Union was mainly signed to settle the political, economic and social challenges affecting the whites' unity and peace in South Africa.
- **PROBLEMS THAT HINDERED THE UNION BEFORE 1910**
- The Boers never wanted to lose their independence.
- There were conflicts over the national language to be used until when both English and Dutch were adopted as equal languages.
- There were conflicts over the location of the Union Capital City.
- The commercial or economic competition between the two groups could not bring about a peaceful union.
- The British always wanted to dominate the union which scared the Boers.
- The two groups had also failed to resolve the issue of the voting rights in South Africa.
- Both groups feared to shoulder the financial burden of maintaining a bigger administrative structure in form of a union.
- The Boers were proud people who believed that their race was pure and therefore they wanted to maintain their racial purity.
- The growing strength of Boer Nationalism delayed the Union between the two groups.
- The presence of hard-line or *conservative* Boer leaders like Paul Kruger and Joubert who were not willing to co-operate with the British.
- The British leaders like Carnarvon who promoted the earlier Union attempts were arrogant and not good leaders like Selbourne.
- The 1852 Sand River and 1854 Bloemfontein Conventions or treaties that granted independence to the Boers also made the Boers arrogant or proud and therefore hindered unity.
- The British annexation of the Boer republic of Transvaal in 1877 annoyed the Boers and therefore made them to reject the union.
- The first Anglo Boer war of 1880-1881 increased enmity between the two groups, hence making union impossible.

- The aggressive nature of Cecil Rhodes against the Boers i.e. he wanted the whole of South Africa to be under the British control which scared Boers.
- The Jameson Raid of 1895 further worsened the Anglo Boer relations.
- At first the British government in London never supported the Union and it instead recalled George Grey who was the first advocate of the federation.
- The constant wars between the whites and the Africans especially between Mosheshe and the Boers diverted the Boers away from the union.
- The long term hatred between the two white communities since the days of the Great Trek could not bring about a closer union.
- The British protection of the Africans also annoyed the Boers hence hindering unity between the two groups.
- **TERMS OF THE ACT OF UNION:**
- ***What was decided upon in the South African Act of Union in 1910?***
- ***What were the major terms of 1910 Act of Union?***
- The terms of the Union were in the fields of leadership, voting, language, position of the non-whites, distribution of towns as well as the status of South Africa's neighbours.
- **Terms regarding leadership or Government**
- A unitary form of government was to be adopted.
- The Queen or King of England was to be the overall controller or Head of the government.
- The union government was to be headed by the Governor General as the Queen's representative and he was to be appointed by the British.
- A Prime Minister was to help the Governor General.
- A council of 10 (ten) ministers was to assist the Prime Minister.
- **Terms regarding the Parliament**
- A Union parliament was to be adopted.
- The union parliament was to be divided into two bodies i.e. the Lower House and the Upper House.
- The Lower House members were to serve for five years and then be re-elected.
- The Upper House also known as senate was to serve for ten years and then be re-elected.
- The Lower House members were to discuss and make laws in the parliament.
- The Upper House was to approve and pass laws in the parliament.
- **Terms regarding the position of states and towns**
- The four former white states were to become provinces of South Africa and they stopped to be called colonies.
- Each Province was to cater for its social and economic needs like health, power and education.
- Each province was to be governed by a union administrator appointed by the Union government.
- Orange River colony which was colonized by the British after the second Anglo-Boer war was renamed Orange Free State and its capital Bloemfontein was to be the judicial capital of the Union government.
- Cape Town was to be the Parliamentary or Legislative Headquarters of the Union Government.
- Pretoria was to become the Executive capital or Presidential seat of the union Government.
- **Terms regarding the position of the Africans**
- The African position and status in South Africa was to be lowered and therefore they became second class citizens.
- A white missionary was to be nominated to represent the Africans.

- Only rich and educated Africans living in the British Cape and Natal provinces were to vote or be voted for.
- The British were to remain responsible for Basutoland, Swaziland and Botswana.
- There was to be a Supreme Court (*overall court*) for the union government (for *the whole country*) with provincial or district courts.
- The Africans were not to sit in the union parliament because it was restricted to only the whites.
- The Africans living in the Boer controlled areas were not to vote or to be voted for or therefore they were disfranchised.
- The African interests and rights were to be ignored in the New South Africa.
- **Terms regarding equality and language**
- There was to be equality among the white races.
- Both the British and the Boers were to forgive each other for their past mistakes or blunders.
- The English and Dutch languages were to be of equal status or official languages.
- Conclusively, the terms were intended to define the new status quo in South Africa.
- **EFFECTS OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (THE ACT OF UNION OF 1910)**
- It united all the white states of South Africa under one administration.
- It restored peace in South Africa after many years of Anglo-Boer conflicts since the days of the Great Trek.
- It promoted the position of the whites in South Africa at the expense of the Africans.
- The Africans were put in an inferior position in relation to the whites i.e. they became second class citizens.
- English and Dutch languages become the official languages in South Africa.
- There was loss of land by the Africans to the whites. This was through Land Act of 1913 and Labour Act of 1911 which was passed after the union.
- The Africans were pushed into reserves known as Bantustans after losing their land to the whites.
- The Africans were no longer protected by the British i.e. the British gave up their policy of protecting the Africans rights and freedom in South Africa.
- It resulted into the creation of Apartheid policy in 1948 with all its bad practices.
- It confirmed the loss of independence by the Africans like they were denied the voting rights.
- It led to the growth of shanty towns and slums like Soweto in which the Africans became very poor, underdeveloped and backward, hence leading poor standards of living.
- The Africans resources especially minerals were fully exploited by the whites.
- The African labourers were cheaply employed by the whites.
- It promoted the economy of South Africa by abolishing trade restrictions across the borders of the four provinces.
- It led to rise of African Nationalism. For example, in 1912 the African National Congress (*ANC*) was formed to fight for the African rights and independence.
- It led to the establishment of the most powerful country (*South Africa*) on the African continent.
- The whites came to dominate the economy of South Africa especially after taking over the African land and minerals.
- Many Africans were killed as they organized mass protests against the whites for example at Soweto in 1976 - 1977.
- **THE APARTHEID POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA (1948 -1994)**

- ***What is Apartheid Policy?***
- Apartheid was an **Afrikaner** or **Boer** word meaning separateness or discrimination or apartness of races or people.
- It also meant separate development of the whites and non-whites in all affairs in South Africa.
- It started as a policy of racial discrimination since the days of the *Great Trek*.
- The policy was built over a long period of time.
- It was the Boers' favourite political policy.
- The policy was later designed and forwarded by the Afrikaner university professors and supported by establishing laws.
- The law to establish Apartheid was officially passed in 1948.
- In fact as early as 1960 all laws in South Africa had been changed to be in line with this policy.
- It was practiced in schools, beaches, bus-parks and hotels among others.
- It was officially started by **Daniel Malan**, the Prime Minister of South Africa in 1948
- The policy gave the Whites an upper hand in the running of the affairs of South Africa.
- It was characterized by the creation of separate home lands for the natives called Bantustans.
- The policy was mainly developed out of the Boers policy of **racial prejudice**.
- **AIMS OF APARTHEID OR WHY THE APARTHEID POLICY WAS INTRODUCED IN 1948**
- The whites feared being dominated by the Africans who were the majority in South Africa. Therefore, they wanted to maintain white domination of South Africa affairs.
- The influence of the Dutch Reformed Church (DRC) which preached Boer superiority over other races led to the introduction of Apartheid in South Africa.
- The Boers believed that they were a God chosen race they wanted to maintain white racial segregation.
- The whites wanted to suppress African rights and freedom as well as the Indians and coloureds living in South African
- They wanted to promote separate development of the Africans and whites.
- To separate the two races i.e. the whites and black and avoid any mixing.
- The whites wanted to promote white enslavement of the Africans for example through denying them good education.
- To isolate the Africans for the benefit of the whites i.e. the Africans would live in the Bantustans or reserve areas.
- They wanted to weaken African Nationalism and threats i.e. to crash the likely African rebellion.
- It was to ensure social discrimination in education, health and other social services.
- It was to isolate Africans from participating in the national politics of South Africa for example by removing voting rights from them.
- It was to disarm the Africans completely and make them defenseless.
- They wanted to prevent criticism from the outside world especially through giving Africans independence in the Bantustans.
- They wanted to get cheap labour by putting the Africans into reserves.
- It was to implement the terms of the Act of Union of 1910 which placed South African under the majority whites.
- They wanted to pretend that the Africans were citizens of separate states i.e. to deceive the Africans that they were independent.

- To make the Africans poor and backward after putting all the economic resources in the hands of the whites.
- They wanted to restrict African movement through setting up the pass system which limited the movement of the Africans from one area to another.
- They wanted to keep the Africans in South African inferior.
- They wanted to deny the Africans ownership of the economic resources like minerals.
- The whites wanted to exploit the minerals and other resources in South Africa.
- They wanted to divide and rule the Africans through the establishment of Bantustans along tribal lines.
- They wanted to avoid competition between the Africans and whites over employment opportunities or jobs.
- It was because of the misinterpretation of the Bible by the Boers especially the story of Noah and his three sons in the Old Testament.
- **HOW APARTHEID WAS APPLIED IN SOUTH AFRICA**
- Apartheid was applied or practiced through establishing a number of Laws or Acts. It was practiced in the fields of Politics, Education, Land, Employment and other Social aspects.
- ***POLITICS***
- The Africans were removed from the common voter's register by the Native Act of 1936.
- The Africans in the Cape Province were to elect three white representatives in the House of Assembly on a separate voter's register.
- The Africans throughout South Africa were to elect four Europeans to represent them in the Senate.
- The coloured people were also removed from the common voter's register and were put on a separate one.
- The Africans who tried to resist racial discrimination were arrested and imprisoned.
- The African political parties like the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-African Congress (PAC) were banned from operation.
- Any publication like Newspapers suspected for supporting the African nationalists was banned.
- Later African representation in the South African parliament was abolished.
- The whites passed an Act that authorized local magistrates to ban any gathering of two or more people for fourty eight hours.
- African political organizations were stopped from receiving financial assistance from abroad.
- There was continuous arrest of people without fair trial.
- It was illegal for the Africans to complain and report about the prison conditions and for the prisoners to communicate with anyone.
- ***EDUCATION***
- The Bantu Education Act of 1953 and the Extension of Universities Education Act of 1959 defined the education to be offered to the Africans.
- By these Acts, the Africans and coloureds had to go to separate schools from those of the whites.
- The Africans were given inferior type of education to keep them in an inferior position in society.
- Academic and professional training like banking was not given to the Africans.
- The Africans were mainly given agricultural lessons to equip them for survival.
- The Africans were given an inferior curriculum and examinations.
- The African education was conducted in local languages or mother languages.

- African languages and sometimes the English Language were also used to prepare them for a simple conversation with the Europeans.
- African education was removed from the missionary control and put under government control.
- As a result, the government decided who to be taught, who to teach and what to teach.
- Higher education for Africans was discouraged. They also studied local issues rather than national issues.
- The Africans were put in congested classes and given inferior teachers.
- African education was poorly funded and the teachers were poorly paid.
- There were different universities for the different races following the Extension of Universities Education Act of 1959. For example, the Xhosa students were to study in Fort Hare University, the Zulu in Ngoye University, the Sotho in Turf loop, the coloureds in Belle-Ville and the Indians in West Ville University.
- **EMPLOYMENT:**
- There was enslavement of the Africans and making them a source of cheap labour.
- Skilled employment was reserved for the Europeans while the heavy and unskilled work was reserved for the Africans like chopping of wood, digging in the mines and drawing water.
- The Africans were paid low or no wages for their heavy work.
- The **Mines and Workers' Act of 1911** denied Africans employment as skilled workers in the mines.
- The Africans were not to belong to any Trade Union. For example, the Industrial **Conciliation Act of 1937** stopped the Africans from forming Trade Unions.
- The workers were excluded from organized consultation with the employers.
- African workers in towns were put in dirty African townships like Sharpeville, Vereeniging and Soweto.
- Land was divided into two categories i.e the Native and non-native land by the Land Act of 1913.
- Only 13% of the land was given to the Africans (*Natives*) and 87% belonged to the whites.
- Separate homes were created for the Africans. These were known as the Bantustans and they included Transkei, Ciskei, Gazankulu and Kwazulu - Natal.
- The African chiefs were given power over local issues in the Bantustans.
- By 1950, all people in South Africa had to be registered as whites, coloureds and natives.
- Africans were forbidden to live outside their reserves or Bantustans.
- The Africans were only allowed to live away from their reserves when working for the Europeans.
- **SOCIAL AFFAIRS**
- Social laws were passed that segregated Africans in social activities and contacts.
- For example, marriage between the Africans and whites was not allowed by the **Mixed Marriages Act of 1949**.
- Physical love between whites and non-white men and women was also stopped by the **Immorality Act of 1950**.
- All people had to possess an identity card on which their race was written.
- Free movement of Africans was restricted by the pass laws.
- Every African of 15 years and above, whether male or female had to carry a passbook which contained all the permits and registrations like tax receipt and certificate of employment.
- Police officers could demand any of the permits and registrations at all times.
- Africans had to first get permission from their local labour office before seeking for employment in the urban centres.

- The contracted workers in white areas were not supposed to live with their wives and children.
- The Africans who were not employed in the white occupied areas were only allowed to stay for three hours.
- The Africans had to get a permit to enter an urban area if the visit was to last for over 72 hours.
- It was illegal for the Africans to live in the towns of the whites.
- Even the coloureds and Asians who had shops and property in the white occupied areas were prohibited from using them.
- The Africans were not to share social services like health, roads, railways, schools with the whites.
- ***How was Apartheid practiced in South Africa between 1948 and 1994?***
- **EFFECTS OF THE APARTHEID POLICY**
- ***What were the effects of Apartheid on?***
- ***Africans***
- ***Whites***
- **AFRICANS:**
- The Africans became second class citizens with very poor social facilities.
- It led to violent protests by the Africans which led to the death of many people. For example, in 1960 at Sharpeville sixty two (62) died and over 220 died during Clement Kadali's strikes.
- The Africans were denied economic opportunities which could make them rich.
- It caused great suffering and misery to the Africans.
- The Africans became poor because they lost land and other properties.
- The Africans were made unskilled labourers to do unskilled or manual work.
- It led to the growth of African Nationalism. For example, the South African Native Congress which later became the ANC was formed immediately after the Land Act was passed in 1912.
- It created enmity between the whites and Africans.
- It led to the creation of Bantustans where the Africans suffered from poor conditions of living.
- The Africans were segregated against by the whites in all aspects.
- The pass laws that were put in place made the Africans prisoners in their own country.
- There was loss of land by the Africans through the Land Act of 1913.
- There was a decline in African culture.
- The Africans started migrating to urban areas to look for employment opportunities, hence creating migrant labourers.
- The Africans lived in slum areas like Soweto.
- **WHITES:**
- The whites got a lot of land and became rich.
- The whites exploited African resources like land and minerals.
- The whites became first class citizens who enjoyed first class services.
- The whites got cheap labour from the Africans.
- The whites got skilled and semi-skilled jobs.
- The whites dominated the politics of South Africa like in the parliament.
- It made the Boers to dominate South Africa.
- **THE BANTUSTANS IN SOUTH AFRICA:**

- Bantustans were homes or reserves set up by Whites for the Africans or blacks in South Africa.
- The Bantustans were created in areas like Transkei, Ciskei for the Xhosa, Qwaka and Basotho for the Sotho, Gazankulu for the Tsonga, Baputha for the Tswana, Kwazulu- Natal and Soweto for the Zulu.
- **REASONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BANTUSTANS:**
- They aimed at separating the two races i.e. the Africans and Whites. Therefore, the Africans and whites had to live in separate areas.
- They were set up to promote racism and separate development for the Africans and whites in line with the Apartheid policy.
- The whites wanted to prevent the growth of African Nationalism by dividing them.
- They wanted to "kill" African political understanding in order to promote the white dominance.
- They were formed to promote the land policy of not allowing the Africans to own land. Therefore, through the Bantustans the whites were to ensure that the Africans do not own good land in South Africa.
- They were intended to divert the African attention from the White Government to their local affairs in the reserves and this would reduce African rebellions against the whites.
- They wanted to protect the white property and wealth by isolating the Africans.
- They wanted to protect the white property and wealth by isolating Africans who were their enemies.
- To create a permanent labour supply for the whites by keeping the Africans as slaves in the reserves. Therefore, the Bantustans became labour reserves for the whites.
- They wanted to prevent African contacts with any foreign assistance by isolating and keeping the Africans in the Bantustans.
- To prevent African Unity for a common cause i.e. against the whites. This was because the Bantustans would make it impossible for the Africans from different tribes to meet one another since each tribe was to stay in its own Bantustan.
- They wanted to ensure that South Africa and all her resources were firmly controlled by the whites.
- The Bantustans were to eliminate the problems of under development like slums in the white cities.
- They were set up to create a semi-illiterate class of Africans by denying them higher education in the Bantustans.
- **EFFECTS OF THE BANTUSTANS ON THE AFRICANS**
- The Africans lost their land to the whites as a result of the Bantustans.
- The Africans lost control over their economy which was now dominated by the whites.
- The Africans were sent into camps like Transkei and Kwazulu-Natal where they were enslaved and continued to suffer until 1994.
- The Bantustans limited the movement of the Africans since they had to first get permission or *passbooks* to go out of their areas.
- The Africans suffered from poor living conditions. For example, the reserves were overcrowded, thus leading to the outbreak of diseases.
- They were militarily weakened and they could not easily fight the whites. This was because they could not go out of their reserves to buy guns.
- Racial discrimination increased as the Africans were discriminated against and looked down upon as the lowest and useless class who could only provide cheap labour to the whites.

- It promoted the rise of African Nationalism as the Africans formed political organizations to fight against the policy like the Pan-African Congress (PAC) and Inkatha Freedom Party.
- The Africans became poor since the Bantustans were under developed with no industries and banks.
- The Africans became migrant labourers who moved from place to place and they were paid low wages.
- The Africans were disunited and fought each other. For example, the Inkatha Freedom Party fought against the African National Congress.
- The Africans were killed during their resistances against the policy of the Bantustans like in 1960 at Sharpeville and 1976 to 1977 at Soweto.
- Other Africans were imprisoned or sent into exile as they were reacting towards the policy of Bantustans.
- **EFFECTS ON THE WHITES**
- They dominated the politics of South African.
- The whites got more land after the Africans were stopped from land ownership.
- The whites could easily get cheap labour from these defined areas since the Africans were removed from the whites towns.
- It increased the coming of the African workers to towns which became a threat to the whites.
- The whites preserved their culture from being mixed with Blacks since the Blacks were to stay in their own areas.
- The whites were hated because of mistreating the Africans in the Bantustans.
- It enabled the whites to acquire more wealth and they became richer than any of their brothers in Europe.
- The Bantustans enabled the Apartheid policy to stay in South Africa for long since the African political understanding was reduced especially through denying them education.
- The policy promoted separate development for the blacks and whites which the whites wanted.
- It partly hindered the growth of African nationalism since the mixing of different African tribes was discouraged, hence promoting disunity.
- ***Why were the Bantustans created?***
- ***What effects did the Bantustans have on the Africans and Whites?***
- **AFRICAN RESPONSE TOWARDS APARTHEID:**
- Their response was in different forms. At first they were peaceful.
- The Africans set up political parties against the policy. For example, there was the **Pan African Congress** (PAC) that was formed in **1959** by **Robert Sobukwe**.
- The Africans later abandoned the peaceful demonstrations and became more militant.
- The Africans organized demonstrations like the Sharpeville incident of 1960 and the Soweto uprising of 1976 - 1977.
- The Africans attacked government establishments like bridges, parks, beaches and banks.
- The Africans started mobilizing people nationwide against the racist government.
- By co-operating with other races that were opposed to Apartheid like the Indians and coloureds.
- By emphasizing that South Africa was for the Africans.
- The Africans responded by killing the whites.
- They used acts of sabotage and violence. For example, they formed armed wings like the **Umkhonto Wesizwe** or **the Spear of the Nation** and the **POQO** of the ANC and PAC respectively which carried out bombings in Cape Town, Transkei and other areas.

- The Africans looked for help from some fellow African States like Egypt, Libya, Tanganyika and Uganda among others.
- ***How did the Africans respond to the Apartheid policy?***
- **DESCRIBE THE ROLE PLAYED BY THE FOLLOWING IN THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA.**
- **Clement Kadalie**
- He was born in **1896 in Northern Nyasaland (now Malawi)**
- He was educated in Malawi where he became a **primary teacher**.
- He **taught briefly** before seeking employment in the neighbouring countries.
- In early 1915, **he travelled** far and wide to **Mozambique** as well as Rhodesia (*Zimbabwe*) and then South Africa.
- He reached South Africa in 1918 where he **befriended Arthur F. Batty** – a trade unionist and political activist.
- He had spent his early life as a **clerk on a cotton farm in Mozambique and Zimbabwe**.
- As a migrant worker **he was employed in Cape Town in early 1919**.
- He started the **industrial and commercial union**.
- This later became the **Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union** of South Africa.
- The **union protested against the unfair labour laws and called for workers' rights**.
- **He successfully** organized the **dockworkers' strike** which prevented the **export of all goods** through Cape Town harbour.
- **The strike laid the foundation** for Clement's development **into a leader** known to thousands of people in South Africa.
- He became a **leading trade unionist** in South Africa.
- His example **won him many sympathizers to the Trade union that he had formed**.
- He therefore **fits well** in the generation of **Pixley Ka Isaka Seme, Dube and Xuma**.
- He was a **moving and persuasive speaker** and therefore able to **explain the African pressing problems**.
- He **expressed his anger about oppression and exploitation of the blacks**.
- He even **made many blacks** to believe **that change was immediate**.
- He was **considered among Blacks** to be their **immediate liberator or savior**. As a result, the ICWU membership increased e.g. at its peak had between 150,000 and 200,000 members of the ICU.
- Clement Kadalie's **ICU branches were opened up throughout South Africa**.
- He **made prominent politicians like Hertzog and Malan to be polite** to him.
- They **feared that he could turn the Cape Africans and coloured against them**.
- **The Trade Union (ICWU) was the first of its kind thus shook** the whites.
- Not only was it (ICWU) for the workers' rights but **a general protest movement against all forms of oppression**.
- **He fought for the Blacks as well as the coloured rights** in the Cape Town.
- **He mobilized skilled and unskilled workers in a more powerful strong organization**.
- **He fought against injustice** in South Africa.
- **He fought against racial discrimination** against the Blacks.
- He fought against **enslavement** of the Blacks by the whites.
- He fought **against poor housing** conditions in the **mines**
- He was hurt **by the mining accidents** which resulted into the death of many Africans.

- He was not happy with the continued **torture or mistreatment of Blacks** in their places of work.
- **He fought for the improved general welfare** of the Black workers in South Africa.
- He became **so popular at the height of his work.**
- In the 1920s, the ICWU prospered but the leaders found it hard to use it as an instrument to win advantages for African workers.
- Clement Kadalie's activities were soon **challenged internally and externally.**
- His **ICWU began to face leadership, financial, size and harsh law challenges.**
- He went to **Europe to seek advice on Trade Union operations.**
- **A Scottish trade unionist Ballinger was sent to advise him on Trade union methods.**
- The members wanted to see their wages add conditions of work improved but ICWU could not meet that need. So the **members ran away.**
- On 24th November 1924, he was **arrested and issued with a deportation order.**
- **He was blacklisted as an illegal immigrant and required to leave South Africa within three days.**
- **In 1925, he moved the Trade Union headquarters to Johannesburg.**
- In **May 1927**, he represented **the ICWU at the International Labour Conference in Geneva.**
- **His failure to define whether the ICWU was a Trade Union or political organization** let him down.
- **He later broke away from Ballinger.** After the split, the government found it easy to suppress each section separately.
- **The union further collapsed when Harry Champion of Zululand split to form another trade union in Natal, a predominantly Zulu organization.**
- **In 1919 he resigned and was replaced by William Ballinger.**
- **The ICWU** responded to African grievances and provided hope for freedom.
- It greatly influenced the consciousness or development of political understanding of the Black workers in cities, towns as well as up country.
- He **made assurances of liberation and restoration of African land.**
- He **influenced African chiefs like the Swazi chiefs to influence their followers into becoming members** of the ICWU.
- Clement Kadalie helped **to make Blacks** more aware of the **white exploitation.**
- **He successfully united the African workers together** despite their different loyalties.
- His work made him an important figure in the History of Black labour in South Africa. In **conclusion**, despite his death, Clement Kadalie's work left a rich history for future liberation challenges.
- **THE ROLE PLAYED BY PIXLEY KA-ISAKA SEME IN THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA**
- He was one of the **earliest** South African nationalists.
- He was in the generation of John Dube, Solomon Platje, Tenga Tabavu.
- He was a **Zulu and educated** in Natal and abroad qualifying as a **lawyer.**
- He **delivered a prize winning address** during his study abroad.
- At first, he **had a dream of re-building the Zulu Nation.** However, he **abandoned it in favour of African Nationalism** in order to address African problems.
- He **demonstrated his frustration to the** unfairness in the **white union constitution of 1910.**
- He fought the **exclusion of the blacks** in the **national politics** of South Africa.

- He **called for an African voice in the making of laws.**
- He also **wanted Africans to participate in the administration of South Africa.**
- He strongly **criticized white racial** discrimination against the blacks.
- He called for **racial harmony / equality** for all races in South Africa.
- He **promoted National Unity** among various groups of people in South Africa.
- He also **started the idea of seeking foreign assistance to the pressing challenges in South Africa.**
- He **supported the Ghandism approach** of non-violent means of achieving freedom for all. He thus **discouraged the use of militant means** against racial segregation.
- He **discouraged boycotts and strikes.**
- He **encouraged an understanding between the white government and the Black people.**
- He **fought against the enslavement** of the Blacks.
- He **fought against economic exploitation of** the blacks by the whites.
- He **wrote extensively in his News Paper "ABANT BATHU" or "OUR PEOPLE"** about the **unfairness against the blacks.**
- The **news paper was first established in English**, then later in the other three Bantu languages. However, **the white government later forced his news paper** to close down.
- In 1911, Pixley made as important **pronouncement or statement** in which he urged the **"Africans to forget all their past differences and come together for a common cause"**
- The pronouncement laid a foundation for the **formation of the South African Native National Congress (SANNC).**
- He teamed up with **Sol Plaatje and Dr. L.J. Dube**, to start **the SANNC** on 8th January, 1912.
- **The SANNC later became** the future ANC.
- **The ANC was later launched in 1923** and later became a National wide party in 1935.
- Its original objectives and aims later became the future national objectives of freedom and **independence.**
- **His mistakes and weaknesses later became future political strategies.** For example, Clement Kadalie formed the ICWU in 1920 after correcting some of the weaknesses of SANNC.
- He **fought the unfair land distribution** in South Africa. For example, He condemned the Land Act of 1913 which left the Africans with only 13 percent (*13%*).
- During this struggle, he bought land in the Eastern Transvaal and **set up the African Farmers' Association.**
- He thus **encouraged the African farmers to acquire modern farming methods** and buy more farm land.
- He **fought the pass laws** which restricted African movements in South Africa.
- He **was the president of the ANC from 1930-1936.**
- When his strategy of non-violence failed, **a change to the violent approach** of achieving independence was adopted.
- His philosophy of racial harmony and equality led to the formation of the Freedom Charter of 1955.
- His example **provided a ground for the future Nationalists** upon which the ways and means of achieving freedom were adopted. In 1959 for example, Leballo teamed up with

Robert Sobukwe to start the the PAC, a more radical political party because of the rich legacy he left behind by Isaka Seme.

- Though Seme **died in 1951**, he left a rich foundation upon which future Nationalists built to achieve freedom.
- **Conclusively therefore**, Seme remains one of the leading early Nationalists in South Africa.
- **THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (ANC)**
- This was the largest and well known political organization in South Africa.
- It was formed in **1912** as the **South African Native Congress**.
- Later in **1935**, it was renamed the **African National Congress (ANC)**. The first president of the ANC was **Doctor Xuma**, elected in 1940.
- **AIMS OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS**
- It was formed to promote mutual understanding among the different races of people in South Africa namely, Africans, the coloureds and the whites.
- It was formed to defend the rights of all the south Africans whose rights as human beings had been violated for example the right to live, associate and to determine their political destiny.
- It was formed to provide a collective mouth piece to the Africans to air out their complaints both at national and international levels.
- It was formed to fight for the independence of the black people in South Africa.
- It was formed to fight for the economic equality of all races in South Africa. The whites had put in place an economic system designed to restrict the blacks and coloureds to the position of a permanently low paid working class which was meant to stay in poverty and overcrowded areas.
- It was formed to destroy white domination in the politics of South Africa by involving the blacks in the politics of their country.
- It was formed to destroy the Apartheid policy in South Africa and put in place a democratic government that would represent the political views of all the races. The Apartheid policy had made the Africans second class citizens in their own country.
- **THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE ANC TO THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE OF SOUTH AFRICA**
- It sensitized the Africans about the importance of independence which inspired them to fight against the Apartheid regime.
- It mobilized and united the various races of people in South Africa like the Blacks, Asians and the coloureds in the struggle for independence.
- It organized scholarships for its youths to study abroad in some African states which cooperated with the blacks against the white regime like Uganda, Mozambique, Tanzania and Tanzania.
- It persuaded the workers in the industries and mines to organize strikes against the Apartheid government.
- It rejected Apartheid, white domination, segregation and called for greater participation of the Africans in commerce and industry.
- In 1955, it issued a "**Freedom Charter**". This document called up on the whites to give freedom to the Africans.
- It adopted violence in the struggle against Apartheid. In 1961, it formed a military wing known as the **Umkhonto Wesizwe** or *the Spear of the Nation* which carried out terrorist attacks or violence against the Apartheid regime.

- It cooperated with other nationalist groups in the struggle for independence in South Africa for example the **South African Students Organization (SASO)** of Steve Biko.
- It groomed leaders of the liberation struggle like Oliver Tambo, Albert Lithuli, Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu who helped to spear head the liberation struggle.
- It won international support from the Organization of African Unity (OAU) which supported the freedom fighters in South Africa.
- It also won support from the United Nations Organization (UNO) which imposed economic sanctions on the South African government.
- It put pressure on the South African regime to release the political prisoners like Nelson Mandela who eventually led to the liberation of South Africa by 1994.
- It took part in the first multi-racial elections organized in 1994 in which it became victorious and the ANC leader Nelson Mandela became the first black leader.
- **PROBLEMS FACED BY THE ANC**
- The ANC lacked enough funds since the majority of the Africans were very poor.
- Some African countries like Malawi and Zaire refused to support the ANC and instead they supported the Apartheid regime.
- They faced a problem of the arrest and imprisonment of their leaders like Nelson Mandela, Albert Lithuli and Robert Sobukwe.
- Many Africans were killed while rebelling against the Apartheid government. For example, in the Sharpeville Massacre of 1960 over 60 Africans were killed while many others were killed in the Soweto Massacre of 1976.
- Some leaders were forced into exile. For example, Oliver Tambo was exiled to Zambia.
- The ANC lacked strong leaders especially before 1945 who could organize the party better.
- They lacked grass root support before 1945 because majority of the Africans feared the reaction of the whites in case they joined the ANC.
- Some leaders promoted tribal conflicts among the ANC members especially among the Zulu.
- There was disunity within the ANC leadership for example the youth against the old, those who favoured peace against violence. This weakened the party.
- It suffered from problems of backwardness and illiteracy among the Africans.
- Some big powers like USA and Canada supported the whites in South Africa against the Africans.
- The Africans were subjected to many restrictions which made it difficult for the ANC to carry out its planned activities.
- The ANC lacked effective military support to fight against the white regime.
- **NELSON MANDELA**
- Nelson Mandela was born in **Umata** in Transkei on **18th July 1918**.
- His father **Mgadla Mandela** was principal councilor to the paramount chief of the **Thembu tribe** known as **David Dalindyebo**.
- The many cases that came before the chief's court influenced him to become a lawyer.
- He received his primary education at a local mission school.
- His secondary education was at a Wesleyan mission school in Heold town.
- He later joined Fort Hare University College for a Bachelor of Arts Degree.
- While there, he was a member of the students' representative council.
- When he participated in a students' protest he was suspended.
- He went to Johannesburg where he completed his Bachelor of Arts Degree by correspondence. In Johannesburg, he started studying for his Bachelor of Laws Degree.
- In 1942, he entered politics by joining the ANC.

- At the peak of World War II, he and a small group of youths in ANC met under the leadership of Lembedde.
- The other members included William Nkomo, Walter Sisulu and Oliver Thambo.
- They started with sixty (60) members residing in the Rand.
- The aim of these 60 youths was to turn ANC into a mass political party with support from the peasants, workers and the uneducated of both the rural and urban areas.
- Mandela and these youths emphasized radical nationalism and thus formed the African National Congress Youth League (ANCYL).
- Mandela's hard work led to his election as Secretary General of the Youth League in 1947.
- He was behind the programme of action passed in the 1949 Annual Conference of the ANC which emphasized boycott, strike, civil disobedience and non-cooperation. This was after the victory of the Boer Nationalist Party under Dr.Malan in 1948.
- In 1950, he joined the National Executive Committee of ANC.
- He was played an important role in issuing a policy document demanding for equal land distribution, trade union rights, education and culture.
- In 1952, he was elected national volunteer in chief of the ANC Defiance Campaigns against the unfair Apartheid laws. He therefore travelled all over the country organizing resistance to the discriminatory laws.
- As a result of the defiance campaigns, he was charged and convicted of breaking the Suppression of Communism Act and given a suspended prison sentence.
- After the defiance campaigns, he was barred from attending any gathering and confined to Johannesburg for six months.
- It was during this confinement that he concentrated on his law profession and was fully admitted to the profession.
- Earlier the ANC had honored him by electing him to the presidency of both the very influential ANCYL and the Transvaal region of ANC at the end of 1952.
- The above honor enabled him to become the Deputy President of ANC.
- While in his law practice, he helped many people with land problems and those breaking the various Apartheid laws.
- Due to the legal assistance he extended to the poor and helpless Africans, the Apartheid regime chased him away from the town to an area where his clients could not easily reach him. He however went against the law.
- In 1952, he was at the head of formulating a plan to ensure that the ANC remained in contact with the people through organizing public meetings.
- He strongly opposed the Bantu Education Act of 1953.
- In the late 1950s, he turned his attention towards the exploitation of labour, the press laws, the Bantustans policy and the Universities Act of 1959. It was such activities of Nelson Mandela that made him in the 1950s a victim of torture by the Apartheid regime.
- After the Sharpeville demonstration of 1960, Mandela who was still on trial for treason was detained.
- In 1961, the treason trial failed by ANC was banned from operation.
- From then onwards Mandela became the most important figure in ANC leadership since his underground branches became very important in the face of this ban.
- In March 1961, 1,400 delegates met in Pietermaritzburg to map out a future for South Africa and Mandela was the keynote speaker.
- At the conference, he warned the Apartheid regime that unless it involved all in people in the politics of their country, he was going to organize a general strike which he later did.

- He therefore moved all over the country disguising himself on many occasions to avoid being arrested.
- It was this successful dodging of police arrest that got him the name the **Black Pimpernel**.
- In 1961, his friends formed the Spear of the Nation (***Umkhonto Wesizwe***) an armed wing of the ANC of which Nelson Mandela was the commander in chief.
- In 1962, he left the country secretly and attended military training in Algeria and many conferences like the Pan African Congress of 1963 in Ethiopia.
- While out of the country, he arranged for the training of the ANC freedom fighters in friendly countries like Tanganyika.
- When he returned to south Africa, he was charged for unlawfully leaving the country and inciting strikes and therefore he was given five years imprisonment.
- While serving his sentence, he was charged in the Rivonia trial with sabotage.
- He was sentenced for life imprisonment on the notorious Robben Island prison off the Cape Town coast.
- While in prison, he received offers of freedom in exchange of his relaxation against the Apartheid regime but he refused.
- On 11th February 1990, he was released and assumed the Presidency of the ANC in 1991 at the National Conference. When he was released, he suspended the armed struggle.
- In 1993, he accepted the noble prize on behalf of all the South Africans.
- On 10th May 1994, he led the ANC into power following his victory in the first multi-racial elections in South Africa.
- In June 1999, he retired from public life and **he died in 2013**.
- **GOVAN MBEKI, 1910 – 2001**
- **Govan Mbeki Achibald Munyelwa** was born in **1910** in Transkei and attended a mission school for his lower education.
- Later he got a bursary at Fort Hare University where he graduated with a Bachelors of Arts Degree in 1937.
- He joined ANC while a student in 1935 and he became a leading member of this party.
- As an individual, he was a communist politician and a leading member of the South African Communist Party (SACP).
- After completion of his studies, Mbeki taught briefly at Adams College but he was chased because of his political activities.
- He then took up the post of manager of a certain cooperative store and at the same time was the editor of the territorial magazine between 1938 and 1944.
- By 1941, he was a very active member of the *Transkei Voters Association*, a body that campaigned for the return of the Africans on to the common voters' register.
- Because of his outstanding role in the liberation struggle in Transkei, he was voted in 1941 as secretary of the Transkei Voters Association.
- The people of Transkei were so satisfied with his contribution such that in 1943, he was elected to the *Transkei Native Assembly* or Parliament.
- In 1943, he was a leading member in preparing a document known as the African Claims which pointed out the genuine demands of the ANC. These claims were later incorporated into the Freedom Charter of 1955.
- After the destruction of his cooperative store, he shifted to editing a new magazine in Port Elizabeth known as *The New Age* which was a communist paper.
- From 1955, Mbeki came out strongly and declared his support to the liberation struggle in South Africa.

- While at Port Elizabeth he popularized the ANC struggles and actually made Port Elizabeth the centre of ANC activities in the country.
- It was at Port Elizabeth that he came up with the "M" plan which aimed at creating many party branches to increase the spread of nationalistic messages and the organization of the ANC.
- He was elected as the national chairman of ANC in 1956 the same year in which he took over the leadership of the ANC in Eastern Cape.
- As a result of his activities, he was arrested twice in 1960 and 1961 though he was released only to be under house arrest in 1963.
- He went underground after the above incident and he joined the Umkhonto Wesizwe.
- In July 1963, while he was at a secret headquarters of Umkhonto Wesizwe at Rivonia, he was arrested.
- Together with others, they were charged of treason and in 1964 he was sentenced to life imprisonment on the infamous Robben Island.
- His most famous book known as "*The Peasant Revolt*" which highlighted the struggles of the Africans to Apartheid was banned in South Africa after its publication in England in 1964.
- After 24 years in prison, he was released in 1987 with orders that he is restricted to only Port Elizabeth but he continued with his opposition to Apartheid.
- After political liberalization in 1990, Govani Mbeki became a member of the ANC interim leadership committee.
- He groomed his son Mbeki junior who from 1996 became the vice president of Mandela and ANC.
- Govani Mbeki however became a permanent delegate for the Eastern Cape to the national council of provinces.
- In 1999, Mbeki retired from active politics the same year that his son assumed the leadership of South Africa as new president.
- Govani Mbeki died in 2001.
- **WALTER SISULU, 1912 – 2003**
- He was born in 1912 in the district of Transkei to a white father though his mother was black.
- He received his education from a certain Anglican mission school and thereafter resorted to gold mining though later he became a manager of an estate agency.
- In 1944 together with Oliver Tambo and Nelson Mandela, he played a big role in forming the ANC Youth League. This was after 1940 when Walter Sisulu joined the ANC and he became an active member of the party.
- Later he was elected treasurer of the youth league and became one of its key leaders.
- In 1949, he assumed the bigger post of Secretary General of the ANC.
- His anti-Apartheid activities made him an enemy of the government and from 1956 he started facing arrests from the government.
- In 1956 he was charged with treason but was acquitted in 1961.
- After the Sharpeville Massacre of 1960 when the government banned the ANC, Walter Sisulu and others were repeatedly arrested and tortured by the authorities.
- In 1963, because of the persecution of the nationalists by the government, Walter Sisulu went underground.
- In 1963 Walter Sisulu was arrested and was like others charged in the infamous Rivonia trial.

- In order to please the international community, Walter Sisulu was released together with seven other nationalists in October 1989.
- When ANC was allowed to operate again, Walter Sisulu resumed his leadership of ANC.
- In 1991, he was elected deputy president of ANC.
- He died in 2003 after playing a great role in the liberation struggle.
- **STEVE (STEPHEN) BIKO, 1947 – 1977**
- He was born in 1947 in King Williams Town in what is known as the Eastern Cape Province.
- He was one of the militant nationalists who spearheaded many anti-apartheid demonstrations.
- He became very prominent from the late 1960s until 1977 when he became a national hero after being killed in prison.
- As a young man Steve Biko enrolled with the University of Natal in 1966 to study medicine.
- But in 1972, he was expelled from the university because of his involvement in anti-apartheid activities.
- As a nationalist, he targeted the minds of the black Africans because according to him as long as the whites could easily manipulate (confuse) the African minds, liberation was going to be hard to achieve.
- As a result, Steve Biko founded the South African Students' Organisation (SASO) in 1969 as well as the Black Conscious Movement (BCM) in the 1970s.
- He recruited many students into the BCM, leading to a wave of demonstrations by school children and adults.
- By 1976, such student demonstrations had led to the death of some children.
- He was important in opposing the introduction of Afrikaans in the Soweto schools since could lead to the dangerous assimilation of the Blacks.
- Biko became the president of the of the African students' organization, a position which enabled him to form other Black groups opposed to Apartheid.
- The Apartheid regime at first did not see the BCM and other African organizations as a threat to it, but their anti-Apartheid activities started attracting punitive measures from the 1970s.
- Consequently, by 1973 Biko had been banned from many public activities and arrested several times.
- In August 1977, he was arrested again after many serious students' demonstrations which had caused more deaths.
- He was imprisoned by the white police men who severely beat him up leading to his death in police custody.
- **OLIVER TAMBO, 1917 – 1993**
- Oliver Tambo was born in 1917 in Transkei.
- He was educated in mission schools (1924 – 1937) and Fort Hare University (1938 – 1941) where he graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree.
- He joined the ANC in 1944 and together with Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu founded the ANC Youth League.
- At this time, most of his political activities against the whites were conducted from Johannesburg, where he was a teacher of St.Peters' Secondary School.
- In 1955, Oliver Tambo became the Secretary General of the ANC and later in 1958, the ANC Deputy President to Albert Lithuli.
- In 1956, he was arrested over charges of treason but only to be released in 1957, because of lack of enough evidence.

- After the Sharpeville killings of March 1960, the ANC was declared an illegal organization and therefore, Oliver Tambo fled to exile in Zambia.
- While in Zambia, Oliver Tambo became acting President of the ANC after the death of Albert Lithuli and later became full President.
- He published some anti-Apartheid books like "*Oliver Tambo Speaks: Preparing for Power*", which was published in 1988.
- In 1989, he suffered a stroke but continued to hold the ANC presidency till Mandela's release in early 1990.
- In 1993, Oliver Tambo passed away.
- **ROBERT MONGALISO SOBUKWE AND HIS PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS (PAC)**
- Robert Sobukwe was born in 1924.
- He was educated at Lovedale Mission School and Fort Hare University College.
- While studying at Fort Hare University College, he became politically active as the Secretary-General of the ANC Youth League.
- He later taught at the University of Witwatersrand as a language teacher.
- He later resigned his teaching post to edit a newspaper known as "*The Africanist*" for two years. This paper was against the Apartheid government.
- In 1959, he broke away from the ANC and formed the Pan-African Congress (PAC) which organized a number of demonstrations against the Pass Laws.
- On the day of the Sharpeville massacres, March 21, 1960, Robert Sobukwe was arrested and sentenced to three years in jail, followed by six years in prison on Robben Island.
- After his release in 1969, he was subjected to the Banning Order which placed him under house arrest for life.
- Despite this he managed to qualify as a lawyer in 1975 and practiced law until his death in 1978.
- **THE SHARPEVILLE DEMONSTRATION OF 1960**
- This demonstration is also popularly known as the anti-pass protest of 1960 or the Sharpeville incident of 1960 or the Sharpeville shooting or Massacre of 1960.
- It took place on **Monday 21st March 1960** in the black township of Sharpeville near Vereeniging city in Transvaal.
- It occurred during the Apartheid regime led by **Dr.Verwoerd** who was the Prime Minister.
- The protest was led by **Robert Sobukwe**, the leader of the **Pan African Congress (PAC)**, a political party that he had formed in 1959.
- However, both the members of the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan African Congress (PAC) were involved in this demonstration.
- It started when the demonstrators moved towards the police station of Sharpeville, a black township near Johannesburg in Transvaal and offered themselves for arrest. Others moved to the police station at Langa in the Cape Town.
- The demonstrators were protesting the establishment of the Pass Laws which restricted the movement of the non-whites.
- The African protestors were peaceful (non-violent). However, the Sharpeville police led by **Lieutenant Colonel Piennar** and **Major Van Zyl** panicked and ordered the shooting. This is when some protestors stoned Piennar's car. As a result, over sixty (60) innocent people died.
- **CAUSES OF THE 1960 SHARPEVILLE DEMONSTRATION**
- The immediate cause was the introduction of the Pass Laws. The laws required all the black men and women to carry reference books containing their personal details including name, tax code and employer details. The Africans refused to carry these pass books and instead

they destroyed them by tearing and burning them. This was because these passes restricted their freedom of movement in the white areas which denied the Africans chance to get better employment.

- The passes also kept the Africans in the poor Bantustans which also annoyed them.
- The pass laws also made the Africans second class citizens in their own country which forced them to stage a demonstration.
- The poor housing conditions in Sharpeville town caused the protest. For example, several African families would be made to stay in a two roomed house meant for one family.
- The high cost of living in Sharpeville town caused the protest. For example, there was an increase of the house rent in Sharpeville with no corresponding increase in wages.
- To make matters worse, some workers like the brick layers had their wages reduced which increased their suffering.
- The need for independence by the Africans from the Apartheid made them to stage a protest in Sharpeville in 1960.
- The unfair education laws like the Bantu Education Act of 1953 as well as the Extension of Universities Education Act of 1959 which denied good education to the Africans annoyed them, hence forcing them to stage a protest.
- The unfair labour laws which encouraged the enslavement of the Africans through forced labour also caused the Sharpeville protest of 1960.
- The lack of good social services like schools, hospitals and recreation centres by the Africans in Sharpeville town also caused the protest.
- The protest was also a reaction against the torture (mistreatment) and detention (imprisonment) without trial of the Africans by the Apartheid regime.
- The grabbing of the African land by the whites in South Africa also made the Africans to organize the protest in 1960.
- The role of the South African nationalists caused the protest. For example, Robert Sobukwe mobilized the Africans in Sharpeville town to rise up against the Apartheid regime.
- The need to publicize the bad leadership in South Africa (the Apartheid regime) to the international community (outside world) made the Africans to stage the Sharpeville demonstration of 1960.
- The protest was inspired by the successful protest of the **women** of Orange Free State that had been staged in **1920** against the injustices of the whites against the Africans.
- The rampant killing of the Africans by the Apartheid regime also made the Africans to stage the Sharpeville protest of 1960.
- It was also inspired by the **1952 Defiance Campaign** which called up on the Africans to go against the Apartheid policies in South Africa through trade boycotts, demonstrations and other forms of non-cooperation with the Apartheid regime.
- The rise of militarism (violence) among the South African youths after the failure of peace in delivering change in South Africa inspired them to stage the pass protest of 1960 in Sharpeville town.
- Generally, the protest was majorly a reaction against Apartheid policy in South Africa.
- **EFFECTS OF THE 1960 SHARPEVILLE PROTEST**
- Some protestors threw stones at the policemen, one of which hit Piennar's car. This caused the police to panic and shot at the protestors.
- It led to the death of the Africans. Sixty nine (69) people were registered dead in Sharpeville town.
- In addition, over 180 Africans were wounded or injured during the protest.
- The demonstrators were defeated and dispersed by the police.

- The ring leaders of the protest were arrested and imprisoned. For example, Robert Sobukwe was sentenced to three years in prison.
- A state of emergency was declared in South Africa. During this period, the Apartheid regime limited the political activities by the Africans like demonstrations as well as political rallies.
- The African political parties like the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan African Congress (PAC) were banned (abolished) for staging this protest.
- It made the Africans in South Africa to become more **militant** in fighting for their freedom. For example, the two armed wings of ANC and PAC i.e. the **Umkhonto Wesizwe** and the **POQO** respectively were formed which carried out bombing against government facilities like banks, bridges and beaches among others.
- It exposed the brutality of the Apartheid regime. This helped the Africans to attract international sympathy towards their liberation struggle.
- For example, the United Nations Organization (UNO) condemned the massacre and even went ahead to set aside **21st March** every year as an international day to eliminate racial discrimination in the world.
- It increased the African opposition against the whites i.e. the Africans increased their **Defiance Campaign** against the whites in South Africa.
- It increased the mistreatment of the Africans by the whites. This therefore increased their misery and suffering.
- It made the ANC and PAC to bury their differences and work together so as to defeat the Apartheid regime in South Africa. It therefore promoted unity among the Africans.
- There was increased insecurity or violence in South Africa as more protests broke out in the country after the Sharpeville Massacre of 1960. For example, there was the Soweto uprising of 1976.
- It forced some African nationalists to go to exile to avoid being arrested and imprisoned by the Apartheid regime.
- It increased the hatred between the whites and Africans in South Africa.
- It led to the passing of the second **General Law Amendment Act of 1st May 1960** which gave power to the authorities to continue detaining persons after they had served their sentences.
- For example, after serving his sentence Robert Sobukwe was not released on **1st May 1963** as it was supposed to be but he was detained on **Robben Island** and his detention was renewed every year until 1969 when he was put under house arrest.
- The passes were suspended or abolished for some time by the Apartheid regime but later restored.
- A day of national mourning for those who were massacred was declared on **28th March 1960**.
- It increased the brutality of the white regime towards the Africans and many of them were killed.
- It increased poverty among the Africans as many of them refused to go and work for the whites.
- The protest forced some investors especially from Britain to withdraw their money and businesses from South Africa. This weakened the Apartheid regime economically.
- Many protestors tore (destroyed) and burnt their pass books during the protest.
- A lot of property like houses and government facilities in Sharpeville town were destroyed during the demonstration.
- **THE SOWETO UPRISINGS, 1976**

- On **16th of June 1976**, the dirty African town of Soweto, located South West of the rich Johannesburg, exploded into a number of uprisings (demonstrations) against the apartheid regime.
- The uprisings were against the government of Prime Minister **John Vorster**.
- The demonstrations were started mainly by African students led by the 19 year old boy **Mashinini** though the coloureds, industrial workers and other people joined the demonstrations.
- The demonstrations were a reaction against the introduction of **Afrikaans** by the Apartheid regime as a medium of instruction in the Black schools.
- They started when pupils of **Orlando West Junior Secondary School** started rioting or demonstrating.
- It was South Africa's bloodiest racial uprising.
- The demonstrations soon spread to other towns like the Cape Town, East London and Port Elizabeth.
- They went on up to September 1976.
- **CAUSES OF THE SOWETO UPRISINGS OF 1976**
- The immediate cause was the introduction of the **Afrikaans language** as a medium of instruction in African schools. In 1974, the Apartheid government issued a decree (law) that Afrikaans would be the language of instruction in all schools. The decree forced teachers to teach all subjects in Afrikaans. The students strongly refused to be taught in Afrikaans because it was the language of the "oppressor". They therefore decided to express their anger by demonstrating in 1976.
- The students also opposed the Bantu Education Act of 1953 as well as the Universities Extension Act of 1959 which had the following injustices;
- The Bantu Education Act of 1953 emphasized that equality will not be extended to the African students.
- It also emphasized imparting of the lowest technical and academic skills on to the Africans. This annoyed the Africans because it would deny the Africans better jobs.
- The missionaries were also expelled from the African education which denied the Africans chance to get educated.
- The law left the whites with the power to decide and control the direction of African education i.e. the whites who hated the Africans were to decide who to study, select the teachers and even the content to be taught. This annoyed the Africans.
- It also emphasized the use of Bantu or local languages not English. This annoyed the Africans because it would keep them backward forever.
- The above also increased the divisions among the Africans which further annoyed them.
- It also reduced funding for African education which annoyed the Africans. For example, while the whites spent one hundred pounds on each white student, only six and half pounds were spent on an African student.
- Even the classes were very congested with a very poor student-teacher ratio of 72:1 by 1968.
- The 1959 Universities Act, which created separate black universities with poor facilities, annoyed the Africans.
- Such education acts were making the Africans second class citizens in their own country, hence forcing them to organize the Soweto uprising of 1976.
- The poor conditions of living in Soweto town gave rise to gangs of tough children and adults who could not fear death. For example, 1.5 million people lived in houses meant for only 600,000 people. In addition, most of these houses had no electricity and running water.

- The students and other Africans were annoyed by other inhuman apartheid policies which included;
- Forcing them to use passes or pass books.
- Making them poor, yet the whites were accumulating a lot of wealth.
- The apartheid laws had made peaceful changes impossible, hence forcing the Africans to resort to demonstrations.
- The Africans hated their enslavement by the whites.
- They were treated as an equal to the whites.
- The brutal or harsh government reaction to the initial demonstrations like the one at Sharpeville in 1960 made the Africans more violent, hence causing the Soweto uprising of 1976.
- The role of the **Black Conscious Movement** (BCM) and its leader **Steve Biko** who called up on the Africans to rise up caused the Soweto demonstration of 1976.
- The visit of **Henry Kissinger**, the American Secretary of State to South Africa in September 1976 caused more riots since the Americans had done nothing to help the Africans against the whites.
- Unemployment in Soweto Township among the Africans forced them to rise up in 1976.
- The influence of Bishop Desmond Tutu caused the demonstration. He condemned the 1974 Education and Language Decree which introduced Afrikaans in African schools. This encouraged the Africans to rise up against the decree (law) in 1976.
- The oratory or good speaking skills of the 19 year old **Mashinini**, the leader of the demonstration encouraged the African students to rise up in Soweto in 1976.
- The independence of Angola and Mozambique from Portuguese colonial rule in 1975 encouraged the Africans students in Soweto to rise up against the white injustices in South Africa in 1976.
- **EFFECTS OF THE SOWETO UPRISINGS OF 1976**
- The urban councils which were restricting African rights were replaced by the community councils which gave the Africans more powers in managing their affairs.
- The responsibility of controlling the black schools was shifted to the community schools, not the whites.
- Yearly anniversaries to remember the dead were to be conducted every July of the year. Up to the present today, 16th July is remembered all over Africa as the day of the African Child.
- Apartheid based schools were attacked and destroyed by the Africans.
- Black trade unions were formed by the African workers in Eastern Cape.
- Close 200 people were killed, including Hector Patterson who was only 13 years at the time of his killing.
- Over one thousand people were injured during the demonstration.
- Over 500 students demonstrated against the visit of USA Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to South Africa in September 1976.
- The Africans staged a sit down strike to remember the dead.
- The Minister of Defence was given powers in 1977, to declare a state of emergency for three months.
- In October 1977, the government banned 13 anti-apartheid groups and two black newspapers accused of inciting the students into demonstrations. These were "**The World**" and "**The Weekend World**".
- It led to the arrest and subsequent murder of Steve Biko and his Black Conscious Movement (BCM) was also banned.

- Even the whites who were supporting Africans were not spared by the violence of the Africans.
- It made some whites to start supporting the Africans. E.g. over 300 white students from the Witwatersrand University demonstrated against the police brutality in Soweto.
- It made the OAU to strongly condemn the Apartheid regime and also increased its support against it.
- It also made the Frontline states to increase their fight against the Apartheid regime.
- It also made the UNO to condemn the Apartheid regime in South Africa.
- The demand to overthrow Apartheid became widespread and slogans like "down with Vorster", "Let Vorster study Zulu" were heard more often.
- After the uprising, the peaceful protests were abandoned and therefore violence was adopted in the struggle against Apartheid. For example, many youths were smuggled out of South Africa for military training abroad.
- Riots spread all over the country for example in Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, etc.
- Films to popularize the African suffering were acted to honour the dead for example "**Sarafina**".
- **THE ROLE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU) IN THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA:**
- The Organization of African Unity (OAU) was formed in 1963 in Adis Ababa, Ethiopia. One of its objectives was to fight against Apartheid in South Africa and therefore it played a major role in the liberation of South Africa as noted below;
- It recognized political parties in South Africa like ANC and PAC. This gave the Africans morale to fight against the Apartheid regime.
- It put pressure on the European countries like France and Britain to stop supporting the racist government in South Africa.
- It established a **Liberation Committee** in 1974 based in Dar-es-salaam, Tanzania. This committee looked for military and financial assistance that was in turn extended to the Blacks in South Africa.
- It formed the **Frontline states** that were very instrumental in the liberation of South Africa.
- It imposed economic sanctions on the South African government which weakened her economic stand by 1994.
- Its member states gave asylum or refugee to the South Africans who were persecuted or mistreated by the Apartheid regime. For example, **Oliver Tambo** was hosted by Zambia while many others were hosted in Uganda, Libya and Egypt among others.
- OAU member states trained the South African rebels who later launched attacks against the Apartheid regime.
- OAU member states gave scholarships to the South Africans to study. Most of these had been expelled from the South African schools by the Apartheid regime.
- OAU put pressure on the South African government to change the harsh Apartheid laws.
- It demanded for the release of the political prisoners like Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Oliver Tambo among others.
- It co-operated with the United Nations Organization (UNO) in the struggle against Apartheid. For example, it appealed to the UNO for moral and physical support which was extended to the Africans in their struggle for independence.
- The OAU member states contributed money to support the struggle for independence in South Africa. The OAU asked the member states to set aside 1% of their national budgets for the liberation of South Africa from Apartheid rule.

- It isolated all countries that co-operated with South Africa especially in Africa like Malawi under Kamuzu Banda and Zaire under Mobutu Seseseko.
- The OAU member states that were formerly under Britain put pressure on the Commonwealth Organization to expel South Africa from this organization. This international isolation of the Apartheid regime finally led to its collapse in 1994.
- It condemned the abuse of human rights in South Africa by the Apartheid regime.
- OAU member states prohibited the movement of their citizens into South Africa by issuing pass ports with the words "**ALL COUNTRIES EXCEPT SOUTH AFRICA.**"
- It put pressure of President De'clerk to end Apartheid which he finally accepted in 1994, thus leading to the liberation of South Africa.
- **THE ROLE OF THE FRONTLINE STATES IN THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA:**
- The Frontline states were independent African states which were near South Africa and they included Tanzania, Angola, Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe. These states played a big role as noted below;
- They provided asylum to political refugees from South Africa. For example **Oliver Tambo** was hosted in Zambia. This helped the South African nationalists to organize themselves against the Apartheid regime.
- They offered education opportunities to the young South Africans who had fled their country due to the harsh Apartheid laws. This helped to produce elites that spear headed the struggle against the Apartheid regime.
- They imposed a **trade embargo** on South Africa. This weakened the economic stand of the Apartheid regime, hence leading to its collapse in 1994.
- They offered training bases to the South African liberation movements like the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan African Congress (PAC). This helped to train the guerrilla fighters that later launched attacks against the Apartheid regime in South Africa.
- They took the lead in condemning and isolating the Apartheid regime in South Africa. This undermined the credibility of the Apartheid regime in the international community, thus leading to its collapse.
- They put excessive pressure on President De'Clerk's government to introduce political reforms in South Africa. This forced the government to abolish the Apartheid laws and release the political prisoners like Nelson Mandela which was a major step in the liberation of South Africa.
- They formed the **South African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC)** in 1979 with its headquarters at **Gaborone** in Botswana. Members of this organization refused South African imports into the member countries. This also weakened the economic stand of South Africa.
- They looked for support from other nationalists and world bodies like the United Nations Organization (UNO). This support strengthened the South African nationalists in their struggle against the Apartheid regime.
- The independence of the Front line states like Tanganyika in 1961, Zambia in 1964 as well as Mozambique in 1975 acted as an inspiration factor to the South African nationalists, hence forcing them to struggle hard against the Apartheid regime.
- They helped to exchange intelligence information with the South African freedom fighters. This enabled the South African nationalists to launch attacks against the Apartheid regime in South Africa.
- **THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION (UNO) IN THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA:**

- The United Nations Organization (UNO) was formed in **October 1945** shortly after World War II at San Francisco, USA to replace the League of Nations that had failed to keep world peace. It had its headquarters in New York.
- As a peace loving body in the world, the UNO was against Apartheid in South Africa and therefore it played a major role in the liberation of South Africa as noted below;
- It provided a platform to the Africans both in South Africa and beyond to condemn the Apartheid regime in South Africa.
- It ended diplomatic relations with South Africa in 1961 due its unfair Apartheid laws.
- It set up a special committee against Apartheid in 1962. This committee looked for international support which helped to liberate South Africa from the Apartheid regime.
- It influenced the expulsion of South Africa from all international sporting activities like the World Cup as well as the Olympic Games.
- It adopted the international Convention or Treaty on eliminating all forms of racial discrimination in 1965.
- In 1970, South Africa was excluded from the UNO General Assembly.
- It set up a Trust Fund for South Africa's publicity to fight Apartheid.
- It recognized the two liberation movements in South Africa i.e. the ANC and PAC. This gave them morale to fight against the Apartheid regime.
- It condemned the indiscriminate killings of innocent civilians during the Soweto demonstration of 1976. This helped to attract the attention of the international community towards the struggle for independence in South Africa.
- It approved and financed conferences that were organized to lay strategies for the liberation of South Africa. For example it financed the 1967 conference in Zambia.
- It demanded for the release of political prisoners. As a result, Nelson Mandela was released in 1990 greatly contributed to the liberation of South Africa.
- It collaborated with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in the struggle against Apartheid. For example, through the OAU, the UNO offered financial assistance to the South African freedom fighters.
- It imposed economic sanctions on South Africa in 1962. These sanctions weakened the economic stand of the Apartheid regime, hence leading to its collapse in 1994.
- It imposed an arms embargo on South Africa and called up on its member countries not to sell arms to the Apartheid regime. This was aimed at weakening the military strength of South Africa.
- The UNO mediated talks between the Apartheid government and the armed groups like ANC especially in the 1990s. These talks finally led to the collapsed of the Apartheid regime in 1994.
- It sent observer teams to oversee or monitor elections for majority rule in 1994. As a result, the blacks became victorious under Nelson Mandela and this finally marked the end of Apartheid in South Africa.
- **OBSTACLES TO THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE IN SOUTH AFRICA:**
- The struggle against Apartheid ended in 1994 with the attainment of freedom in South Africa.
- The struggle took long to be completed because the Africans faced a number of obstacles.
- The problems to South Africa's liberation struggle worsened with the establishment of the **1910 Act of Union** and went on up to **1994** when South Africa achieved independence (freedom).
- The problems mainly centered around Apartheid and they included the following;

- There was tribalism due to the various ethnic groups or tribes that existed in South Africa like the Zulu, the Xhosa and the Nguni among others.
- There was language barrier due to the lack of a common language among the Africans of different tribes.
- There were power struggles among the African Nationalists because of the greed or desire for political power.
- There were ideological differences especially between the Africans who were capitalists and those who were communists. This eventually led to the breakup of the original African political parties. For example, the ANC broke up and gave birth to the PAC in 1959 under Robert Sobukwe.
- There was lack of strong or able leadership. At the beginning of the struggle, the Africans lacked determined and capable personalities to lead them against the Apartheid regime.
- There was wide spread poverty among the Africans due to the African peasant economies.
- Some African states for example Malawi and Zaire betrayed the South African struggle for freedom and instead supported the Apartheid government. This enabled the regime to defeat the Africans.
- There was military weakness of the Africans. For example, they had inferior weapons, limited training and poor tactics.
- There was a high level of illiteracy and ignorance among the Africans due to the limited education that they had attained.
- There was a poor transport network in terms of roads, buses and vehicles. This made communication and coordination between the Africans in the villages and those in urban centres (*towns*) very difficult.
- The economic strength of the South African government was major problem. It was rich because it controlled all the trade and commerce, the minerals and it also exploited the African land.
- The military strength of the Apartheid government was an obstacle. For example, it had a strong police as well as nuclear weapons which could defeat the Africans whenever they rose up.
- The support from USA and Canada to the Apartheid government also worked against African efforts towards independence. For example, they supported the Apartheid government in terms of arms and finance or money.
- The role of European countries like Britain and France which supported the Apartheid government also worked against African efforts.
- The increased number of white settlers in South Africa and their continued desire to exploit African resources like land and minerals also delayed South Africa's independence.
- The "*divide and rule policy*" that was introduced in South Africa by the whites also left the African communities divided.
- The effects of the Bantustans also delayed South Africa's independence especially by dividing Africans along tribal lines.
- Some Africans were also satisfied with the self-rule or independence that they had in the Bantustans and therefore they did not see a reason to fight against the Apartheid government.
- The low level of African nationalism among the Africans explains why many Africans refused to join the struggle.
- The role of **Chief Buthelezi**, the leader of the ***Inkatha Freedom Movement*** promoted tribal nationalism of the Zulu. This delayed the liberation on the entire South Africa.

- Many African nationalists who were leading the struggle against Apartheid were exiled by the Apartheid regime. For example, Oliver Tambo was exiled to Zambia.
- The delayed independence of the neighbouring states like Namibia up to 1990, Angola and Mozambique up to 1975 denied support from the above countries to the Africans in South Africa.
- At first the struggle was urban-based and therefore not supported in the rural areas.
- The white government was brutal (*harsh*) towards the Africans. For example, it had a brutal police which used teargas and guns to suppress the demonstrators for example at Sharpeville in 1960 and Soweto in 1976.
- The imprisonment of the leaders of the liberation struggle like Robert Sobukwe and Nelson Mandela was a problem.
- The killing of the leading African Nationalists like Steve Biko in 1977 weakened the struggle for independence.
- The weakness of the political parties like the African National Congress and the Pan African Congress delayed the struggle.
- The denial of freedom of movement to the Africans by the whites under the Pass system hindered the mobilization of the Africans for the independence struggle.
- The weaknesses of the United Nations Organization (UNO) delayed the struggle. For example, it had imposed weak **economic sanctions** on the Apartheid regime which it did not even supervise.
- The banning of African political parties made it hard to mobilize the Africans. For example, in 1961 the ANC and PAC were banned from operation by the Apartheid government.
- The Cold War politics between USA and USSR (Russia) delayed South Africa's independence. For example, the capitalist powers like USA gave support to the Apartheid regime so as to promote capitalism in South Africa.
- The desire to protect the white investments in South Africa made the European powers to support the Apartheid regime.
- The Africans delayed to form serious national political parties that could be used to mobilize the Africans against the Apartheid regime.
- The missionary influence softened the hearts of the Africans. For example, it made the Africans comfortable with the little pay that they received from the whites.
- The Apartheid government had a strong spy network that enabled it to gather information about the operation of the Africans.
- The continued use of the state of emergency by the white government undermined the liberation struggle.
- The existence of the conservative white leaders in South Africa who strongly believed in racism like Daniel Malan, John Vorster, Louis Botha and Dr. Verwoerd delayed the liberation struggle.
- **Why did the struggle against Apartheid in South Africa take long?**
- **REASONS FOR THE COLLAPSE OF APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA IN 1994**
- The following factors led to the collapse of Apartheid in South Africa by 1994;
- The role of the United Nations Organization (UNO) which imposed economic sanctions on the Apartheid regime.
- The role of OAU.
- The attainment of independence by the neighbouring states like Angola and Mozambique in 1975 made the South Africans to work hard.
- The role of Fredrick De'Clerk who was the last Apartheid leader.

- The role of the Anglican Church under Archbishop Desmond Tutu led to the collapse of Apartheid.
- The role of the Common Wealth Organization.
- The role of **South African Development Coordination Conference** (SADCC) formed in 1979 with its headquarters at **Gaborone** in Botswana.
- The role of South African women like Winnie Mandela.
- The role of Frontline States.
- The role of ANC and its armed wing i.e. the *Umkhonto Wesizwe* (the Spear of the Nation).
- The role of the PAC and its armed wing known as the POQO.
- The role of the Soweto of 1976.
- The role of musicians like Lucky Dube led to the collapse of Apartheid. They composed songs that condemned the Apartheid regime.
- The role of Nelson Mandela.
- The role other nationalists like Steve Biko, Walter Sisulu and Oliver Tambo among others.
- The role of the mass media. The newspapers as well as television stations and radios were used to expose the evils of the Apartheid regime which eventually weakened the government.
- The Sharpeville massacre of 1960 attracted the attention of the international community towards the suffering of the Blacks in South Africa.
- The role Trade Unions like the Congress of South African Trade Unions.

THE HISTORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA OR NAMIBIA:

- **THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF NAMIBIA OR SOUTH WEST AFRICA:**
- **How did Germany acquire South West Africa (Namibia) as a colony?**
- South West Africa (Namibia) was originally inhabited by the Nama, Ovambo and Herero.
- The Herero were led by **Samuel Maherero** and the Nama by **Hendrick Witboi**.
- Long before the Germans occupied this area, the territory had been regarded as a South African territory.
- Then Europeans begun to show interest in the area and therefore the area was acquired due to the increasing competition for colonies.
- The first to settle were the missionaries and these first occupied the coast.
- Through the missionary activities in South West Africa, Germany gradually penetrated the Nama and Herero.
- In the effort to defeat the Nama, the leader of the Herero (Samuel Maherero) requested for Germany assistance.
- Later, the missionaries reported the instabilities between the Nama and the Herero to their home government.
- Then the traders or German merchants followed the missionaries. These also first concentrated at the coast but later penetrated the interior.
- The German traders like **Franz Luderitz** opened gates to the German colonization of South West Africa (Namibia).
- In **1883**, the Germany government granted a charter or permission to **Franz Luderitz** to sign treaties with African chiefs in the area.
- In 1883, Luderitz bought **Angla Pequena**, later **Luderitz Bay** and also the land lying five miles around it from a Nama chief known as **Joseph Fredrick of Bethany**.
- He began expanding this territory by signing other treaties and purchasing land from other chiefs.

- Later, there was a scramble for South West Africa between the Germans and the British at the Cape.
- Earlier in **1876**, **William Palgrave** had been sent as a representative of the Cape Colony government.
- In **1878**, the British had annexed **Walvis Bay** but they were not prepared to meet the costs of the annexation.
- Later in **1880**, the German Chancellor **Otto Von Bismarck** asked the British government whether it was prepared to give protection to the German subjects in the area.
- When the British refused to reply, the Germans established their authority in the area and due to this and the increased requests from the missionaries, the German parliament agreed to take over Namibia.
- On **24th April 1884**, the Germans declared South West Africa as a German Colony in order to take over Namibia.
- Once Germany had declared a Protectorate over the territory, she sent a special imperial commissioner known as **Heinnch Goering** to sign treaties with the African chiefs and he organized the new colony.
- Germany also acquired Namibia through the **use of African collaborators** like **Khama Herero** who was the first to accept German protection though he later changed his mind in 1888.
- They also used military means or force. For example, the Germans sent a large military force into Herero land to force the Herero to accept their rule.
- They Used divide and rule. For example, in 1890 the Germans intervened in the Herero dynastic quarrel or conflict. **Samuel Maherero** and **Nicodemus Kavikunua** both struggled to succeed Khama Herero who had died in the same year. The Germans helped Samuel Maherero to assume power.
- In return for German support, Samuel Maherero had to sign a treaty of protection with the Germans.
- By 1900, the Germans were fully established in Namibia.
- Later, when the Nama and Herero jointly rose up against the Germans, the Germans fought and defeated them before the establishment of firm rule over South West Africa.
- The German rule in South West Africa (Namibia) lasted till **1918**.
- **REASONS FOR THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF NAMIBIA**
- Germany officially took over Namibia in **1884** during the Berlin Conference of 1884 – 1885 which partitioned Africa among the European powers.
- There were political and social factors for this colonization process. Some factors originated in Europe which are the **external factors** while others originated from within Namibia (internal factors). These factors included the following;
- The unification or independence of Germany in **1871** led to the German takeover of Namibia. That is, as a young nation established in **1871**, Germany wanted to show its military strength to the rest of the world.
- The change in the balance of power in Europe after the **Franco-Prussian War of 1870 – 1871** was another factor. This war made Germany to become the land master in Europe after defeating France which had previously been the land master. This increased Germany's desire for colonies in Africa or imperialism.
- The need for international prestige or fame and glory by the Germans made them to take over Namibia. That is, the colonies were regarded as a sign of prestige by the European powers.

- The desire by each country in Europe to acquire more colonies as fast as possible forced Germany to take over Namibia.
- The period of the Scramble and Partition of Africa could not save the South West Africans from the German occupation.
- The role of **Otto Von Bismarck**, the Chancellor of Germany by then was important. He wanted to win political support from the Germans by acquiring colonies like Namibia.
- The role of the **Berlin Conference of 1884 – 1885**. This conference officially gave Namibia to the Germans, thus leading to her colonization.
- The effects of the **industrial revolution** in Europe led to the German occupation of Namibia. For example;
 - It created the desire to get raw materials for the German industries like cotton, rubber, uranium, diamond, copper, tin, and manganese.
 - There was also the desire to get markets for the German finished products which forced the Germans to takeover Namibia.
 - The need to acquire land for agricultural development also forced the Germans to takeover Namibia.
 - The need to invest their surplus capital in South West Africa led to the German occupation in 1884.
- Namibia was strategically located and would enable Germany to expand East wards into Central Africa.
- The desire to control the profitable trade at the coast of Namibia led to the German occupation.
- The formation of the German Colonization Society increased the desire for colonies by Germany.
- The British presence in South Africa created fear among the Germans and forced them to occupy Namibia.
- The surrounding of Botswana by the British scared the Germans, hence forcing them to occupy Namibia in 1884.
- The Germans wanted to use South West Africa (Namibia) to resettle the surplus German population.
- The pressure from the German traders who were already at **Walvis Bay** led to the German occupation of Namibia so as to protect their economic interests in the country.
- The early missionaries had also invited the Germans to spread Christianity to Namibia. It was therefore a move to civilize the natives by converting them to Christianity.
- The first Anglo-Boer war of 1880 - 1881 increased the Scramble for South Africa which made the Germans to occupy Namibia in 1884.
- The German desire to establish a link with Paul Kruger the President of the Boers Republic of Transvaal in South Africa made them to occupy Namibia which was a neighbour to South Africa.
- The coastal areas of South West Africa like the Walvis Bay had a rich breeding ground for fish species like Pilchards, Craw fish and others which encouraged the Germans to takeover Namibia.
- The need to check on the British extension and expansion (imperialism) into Southern Africa by the Germans led to the takeover of Namibia.
- The role of the German explorers who had provided good geographical knowledge to the Germans encouraged Germany to takeover Namibia in 1884.

- The discovery of minerals in South Africa like diamond in 1867 and the subsequent struggle for these mineral riches between the British and the Boers forced the Germans to occupy Namibia.
- The favourable coastal climate of South West Africa encouraged the Germans to take over the country.
- The presence of fertile soils in Namibia which would favour agriculture led to the German takeover in 1884.
- The presence of tribal conflicts between the Herero and the Nama encouraged the Germans to annex South West Africa so as to end these conflicts. The missionaries had reported these instabilities to their home government.
- The role of the German parliament that cleared the Germans to enter the colonial race was important. This is because initially the German government was against acquiring colonies.
- The need to protect the German missionaries in Namibia like the **Rhenish Missionaries** made Germany to takeover Namibia.
- The need to promote German civilization which they believed to be superior over the Africans led to the German occupation of Namibia.
- The German fear that France and Britain would take over Namibia led to the German occupation in 1884.
- The Germans were also requested by the Africans especially the Herero to take over the area.
- The financial support given by the missionaries encouraged the Germans to occupy Namibia in 1884.
- The military superiority or strength of the Germans encouraged them to occupy Namibia.
- With the above factors, Germany occupied and ruled Namibia until after the end of the First World War of 1914 – 1918 when she lost the country to the white regime in South Africa.
- **EFFECTS OF THE GERMAN RULE ON THE PEOPLES OF NAMIBIA:**
- It generated strong resistance from the Nama and Herero people because of its brutality or harshness.
- The Africans who resisted were defeated and therefore the Germans fully took over Namibia. They therefore introduced the German policy of "**Direct rule**" in Namibia.
- The Africans lost their independence and therefore they were conquered completely by the Germans until 1990 when the Namibians regained their independence.
- The African chiefs were overthrown by the Germans. These included **Samuel Maherero** of the Herero and **Hendrick Witboi** of the Nama.
- Some Africa Chiefs were killed because of their resistance to the German rule like **Hendrick Witboi** and **Jacob Molenga**.
- A German protectorate was declared over Namibia and all forms of traditional authority or leadership and chiefdoms were abolished.
- The Africans were subjected to the German brutal or harsh rule. For example, there was public flogging or caning, murder as well as imprisonment.
- It led to the introduction of the German discrimination in Namibia.
- The Africans lost much of their land to the German settlers for their farming and settlement. As a result, they were displaced and the country was divided into white-controlled areas.
- The displaced Africans were sent to unproductive areas deserts or reserves.
- The African economic activities like agriculture and trade were disorganized, thus making the Africans poor.
- The Germans imposed high and unfair taxes on the Africans. This was associated with cruel or bad methods of tax collection.

- The unfair **Credit Law of 1903** was another effect. The law demanded that the Africans were to pay two herds of cattle for the money (debts) they had borrowed from the Germans which led to the loss of their cattle.
- There was destruction of African property by the Germans especially during the African resistances against the German rule.
- The Africans lost cattle to the Germans through unfair means. This led to the weakening of the pastoral economy of the Herero and the Nama. As a result, there was rampant poverty among the Africans.
- The Africans lost their dignity or respect and were made second class citizens in their own country.
- There was forced labour and therefore the Africans were forcefully enslaved on the German farms.
- The African received little or no pay for their work on the German farms.
- African freedom of movement was restricted and they all had to carry pass books.
- It became illegal for the Africans to own land and cattle in Namibia.
- It led to the loss of trust in African traditional leaders since they had failed to defend Namibia's independence from the Germans.
- Missionary influence in Namibia increased after the German occupation. As a result, there was spread of Christianity in Namibia.
- Christianity left the Africans in Namibia divided along religious lines and also confused.
- It led to the spread of formal education in Namibia through the establishment of schools by the Germans.
- It also led to the spread of Western civilization like the German culture in form of language and dressing.
- The Africans abandoned their traditional customs and culture and they adopted the Western culture that was introduced by the Germans.
- It led to the rise of traditional religious leaders like **Starman** to challenge the new Christian values and religious beliefs.
- The Nama lost their war-like attitude after being defeated by the Germans.
- Agriculture also declined resulting into famine and starvation.
- It led to the disarmament of the Africans in Namibia by the Germans.
- The German brutal administration caused internal rebellions in Namibia which led to the loss of lives by the Africans.
- For example the Herero lost three quarters of their population and the Nama lost a half. Indeed, only 20% of the Nama and Herero population survived.
- There was increase in the German population in Namibia. For example, by 1913, it had reached 1,950 from the original 1,500. This led to more loss of land by the Africans.
- It increased African nationalism as the Africans tried to do away with the harsh German rule.
- It led to the collaboration of the Herero with the Germans for some time due to the German policy of "**Divide and rule**".
- As some tribes collaborated, this increased the tension and conflicts among the tribes of Namibia.
- There was development of infrastructures like roads, towns, schools, railways and hospitals which later benefited the Africans in Namibia.
- The Africans acquired jobs on the German mines and farms.
- There was introduction of new crops like cotton, coffee and sugarcanes.

- It led to the German exploitation of African natural resources like minerals. This increased poverty among the Africans.
- *Why did Germany gain control of Namibia by 1884?*
- *How did the German occupation affect the people of South West Africa (Namibia)?*
- **THE NAMA-HERERO REBELLION OF 1904 – 1907:**
- It was a rebellion among the Nama and the Herero people of South West Africa (Namibia).
- The rebellion was against the Germans who had established themselves in the area by 1884.
- It began in **1904** and ended in **1907**.
- The Herero people were the first to rebel on **12th January 1904**.
- And they were followed by the Nama in **October 1904**.
- The Herero were led by their Chief **Samuel Khama Herero** or **Maherero**.
- The Nama were led by their leaders like **Hendrick Witboi** and **Jacob Molenga**.
- The Germans or Europeans were led by General **Lothar Von Trotha** and Governor **Leutwein**.
- It was the climax of the long term conflicts between the Germans and the Africans in Namibia.
- **THE CAUSES OF THE REBELLION:**
- The Africans wanted to **regain** their lost independence.
- The Africans wanted to end the bad German administration.
- The Germans had undermined (*disrespected*) the authority of the traditional African leaders which annoyed the Africans. For example, they were not consulted when taking over their land and power.
- The harsh German rule and mistreatment of the Africans caused the rebellion. For example, there was public flogging (*beating*), imprisonment and murder of Africans.
- They hated the influence of the German Christian missionaries in Namibia because of undermining the African cultural practices like religion and dressing.
- The Germans were weakening the pastoral economy of the Nama – Herero through taking away their cattle, thus leading to rampant poverty.
- The Africans hated the loss of their fertile land to the German settlers.
- The construction of a railway line through the Herero land caused the rebellion. This was because the Germans failed to compensate the Africans for their lost land which annoyed them.
- The Africans hated the loss of their cattle to the settlers through stealing, raiding and scientific breeding.
- The reduction of cattle through the Rinder - Pest disease led to the rebellion because it was interpreted by the Africans as a bad omen that was brought by the Germans.
- The outbreak of other natural calamities like drought and famine which were also blamed on the coming of the whites caused the rebellion.
- The over taxation of Africans by the Germans caused the rebellion.
- The poor or cruel methods of tax collection employed by the Germans also annoyed the Africans.
- The forcing of the Africans into reserves or camps with poor conditions led to the rebellion.
- The 1903 government order for the Africans to repay their debts in form of cattle annoyed the Africans because it led to more loss of their cattle.
- Worst of all, they were to repay the debts in a short period of time (*one year*).
- The bad methods of implementing Government directives or orders generated hatred and resistance from the Africans.

- The long term enmity or hatred between the Germans and Africans in Namibia caused the rebellion.
- The outbreak of other wars like the Anglo - Zulu Wars of 1879, the Shona - Ndebele rebellion of 1896 – 1897 as well as the Basuto war of guns of 1880 – 1881 encouraged the Nama and Herero to rise up against the Germans in Namibia.
- The increased German population worried the Africans. For example, by 1903 over 3,000 Germans had settled in Namibia.
- The fear of being disarmed caused the rebellion. The Africans feared that the Germans may take away their guns which they valued very much.
- The temporary withdrawal of the German forces from Namibia caused anxiety and gave the Africans courage to rebel.
- The influence of **Prophet Starman** (a *traditional religious leader*) acted as a unifying factor since he promised the Africans victory in case of an uprising against the Germans.
- The Germans discriminated the Africans in all aspects which annoyed them, hence forcing them to rise up in Namibia.
- The influence of the African Independent Churches in South and Central Africa especially through their slogan of "*Africa for Africans*" increased the desire for independence among the Africans. This influenced the Africans in Namibia to rebel.
- The presence of able leaders who inspired other Africans to fight caused the rebellion. These included Samuel Khama Maherero, Jacob Molenga and Hendrick Witboi.
- **EFFECTS OF THE NAMA – HERERO REBELLION:**
- The Africans were defeated by the Germans.
- Africans lost their independence and therefore they were conquered completely by the Germans.
- The Africans leaders lost their power and some were killed like Hendrick Witboi and Jacob Molenga.
- The rebellion led to the loss of lives on both sides. For example, many Africans died and over 9,000 Germans were killed.
- Others were wounded during the course of fighting.
- There was destruction of property especially cattle at most of which was wiped out.
- The Africans were forced to live in reserves under very poor conditions like congestion and diseases.
- The Africans lost their dignity or respect as they became second class citizens in their own country.
- The Africans were forcefully enslaved on the German farms through forced labour.
- The African freedom of movement was restricted and they had to carry pass books.
- The war was costly to the Germans since they used a lot of money to finance it.
- The traditional forms of authority were abolished by the Germans. This was because the traditional leaders in Namibia had influenced the Africans to rise up against the Germans.
- The Africans abandoned their traditional customs and culture.
- The rights of the Africans were violated by the Germans.
- The Namibians became completely dominated by the Germans i.e. the Africans submitted to the German rule.
- There was a decline in trade.
- Agriculture also declined leading to famine.
- The Africans lost their land to the Germans.
- It became illegal for the Africans to own land and cattle.
- The African economy was disorganized and disrupted which led to wide spread poverty.

- After the rebellion, heavy taxes were introduced to the Africans by the Germans.
- The failure of this rebellion made the Africans determined to fight for their independence. This later gave birth to the modern nationalistic struggle in Namibia against the South African occupation which ended with the independence of Namibia in 1990.
- It led to the loss of trust in African culture and traditional religious leaders since they had not helped the Africans to defeat the Germans.
- Missionary influence in Namibia increased after the rebellion which led to the wide spread of Christianity.
- The population of the German settlers in Namibia increased. For example, by 1913 it had reached 1950 from 1500.
- It led to the increased refugee problem in the neighboring countries like Angola as many Africans fled the fighting in Namibia.
- The Africans in Namibia were disarmed by the Germans after the rebellion which reduced their military strength.
- It led to the collaboration of the Herero with the Germans for some time. This therefore increased tension and conflicts among the Africans.
- There was development of infrastructure like roads and railways by the Germans in Namibia which later benefited the Africans.
- It ended the petty wars between the Nama and Herero when both were fully put under the German control.
- The Africans were discriminated further by the Germans.
- The African resources like minerals were exploited by the Germans.
- The rebellion increased insecurity in Namibia.
- It worsened the enmity between the Africans and Germans.
- The Africans learnt a lesson not to use armed rebellion against the colonial masters.
- **REASONS WHY THE REBELLION FAILED:**
- The Africans lacked total unity as the Nama refused to join the Herero to fight together.
- The German policy of divide and rule created resistors and collaborators among the Africans which weakened the Africans.
- The Germans learnt about the rebellion early enough before it began and therefore they were prepared for it.
- The military superiority of the Germans who were better trained compared to the Africans.
- The Africans had inferior and outdated weapons like spears and arrows which could not defeat the Germans.
- The Africans had been weakened by diseases like the rinder pest and small pox.
- The Germans acted ruthlessly killing whoever they met, hence destroying the morale of the Africa fighters.
- The Germans used the "**scorched earth policy**" that involved burning and destroying everything on their way which weakened the Africans.
- The failure of traditional religion and spirits to help the Africans led to their defeat.
- The Africans lacked proper leadership after their traditional leaders were killed by the Germans.
- The ruthless and cruel leadership of General **Lother Von Trotha** who led the Germans created fear among the Africans.
- **NAMIBIA UNDER THE SOUTH AFRICAN OCCUPATION (1920 – 1990):**
- In 1884 – 1885, the Germans colonized Namibia and the territory came to be known as **German West Africa**.

- Germany was, however, defeated during **World War I of 1914 – 1918**. As a punishment for causing this war, the victorious powers made Germany to lose all her colonies in Africa, including Namibia.
- As a result, the **Versailles Peace Treaty of 1919** which ended the war authorized South Africa which was by then under the whites, to rule Namibia then known as German West Africa.
- Namibia was therefore taken over by South Africa as a **mandated state** and was to be administered on behalf of the **League of Nations**, an international organization that had been formed in 1920 to maintain world peace.
- South Africa convinced the League of Nations that it would develop Namibia.
- **REASONS WHY SOUTH AFRICA TOOK OVER SOUTH WEST AFRICA OR NAMIBIA IN 1920 - 1945:**
- The loss of all the German colonies in Africa after World War I placed Namibia under the control of South Africa.
- The South African troops had captured Namibia from the Germans during the course of World War I. This enabled South Africa to occupy Namibia.
- The support that the Boer ex-servicemen like General Smuts and Louis Botha gave to the victorious powers (Britain and France) in World War I against Germany in the East African Campaign made Namibia to be given to South Africa as a reward.
- The victorious powers allowed South Africa to take over South West Africa as a punishment to Germany which had caused World War I.
- The absence of a responsible government was another factor. South Africa was mandated to administer South West Africa until the territory was ready for self-governance or independence.
- The proximity (*nearness*) of South West Africa to South Africa encouraged the victorious powers to put Namibia under to South Africa.
- The strategic importance of Namibia to South Africa. For example, the Namibian coastline had bays like the **Walvis Bay** which would provide the South African government with accessibility to the Atlantic Ocean.
- The abundant mineral wealth in Namibia like Zinc, Silver, Uranium, Lead and Diamond attracted the South African government into the area.
- The area had fishing grounds thus providing fishing potential to South Africa.
- The fertile soils in South West Africa (Namibia) encouraged South Africa to occupy her so as to promote agriculture.
- The South African government (*Boer government*) wanted to prevent the South African nationalists under the ANC from using Namibia as a base to organize themselves against the Apartheid regime.
- The desire to prevent the spread of **communism** in Namibia from neighbouring Angola by China, Cuba and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) made South Africa to occupy Namibia. This was a threat to South Africa which was a capitalist state.
- South Africa wanted to protect her citizens who were already staying in Namibia.
- Namibia would also provide markets to the South African industrial goods.
- The collapse of the League of Nations in 1945 gave a chance to South Africa to annex Namibia. South Africa accepted to be answerable to the UNO in order to maintain her control over Namibia.

- **THE INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLE IN SOUTH WEST AFRICA (NAMIBIA), 1966 – 1990:**
- After World War II, the **League of Nations** was succeeded by the **United Nations Organization (UNO)** and Namibia as mandated to South Africa on behalf of the UNO until **1966** when she was asked by the UNO to vacate Namibia.
- However, South Africa arrogantly continued to control Namibia illegally and in **1969**, she finally annexed Namibia and declared her the **5th province** of South Africa. This encouraged the Namibians to fight for their independence.
- The struggle for independence in Namibia was carried out by a liberation movement known as the **South West African People's Organization (SWAPO)** which was established in **1960** under the leadership of **Sam Nujoma**.
- The SWAPO was joined by another political party known as the **South West African National Union (SWANU)** formed in **1955**. These two fought war against South Africa from **25th August 1966** up to **21st March 1990**, when it succeeded with the independence of Namibia.
- **PROBLEMS FACED BY THE NAMIBIANS IN THEIR STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE:**
- The increased number of white settlers in Namibia from South Africa and the need to protect their economic interests delayed Namibia's Independence.
- The introduction of Apartheid policy in Namibia was an obstacle. After declaring Namibia the 5th province of South Africa in 1969, similar Apartheid Laws were introduced as they were in South Africa and this made it difficult for the Africans in Namibia to struggle for their Independence.
- The huge investments of South Africa in Namibia became a problem. South Africa had a number of multi - national companies which had heavily invested in Namibia and she feared that in case Namibia became independent Namibians she would stop such companies from operating.
- The South African government used harsh means to stop the Namibians from liberating themselves. For example, many were arrested and imprisoned while others were killed.
- Namibia had a lot of mineral resources like Copper, Diamond and Zinc which South Africa wanted to continue exploiting.
- The desire to prevent the spread of communism into South Africa from Angola made South Africa to hold onto Namibia for long.
- The economic strength of South Africa was a major obstacle. South Africa was an industrial giant which enabled her to finance a war against the Namibian nationalists.
- The military strength of South Africa compared to Namibia was another obstacle. South Africa was military power with nuclear weapons and therefore she crushed the guerilla activities of SWAPO through carrying out raids on the SWAPO bases.
- Poverty delayed the independence of Namibia. The Namibian nationalists lacked enough money to finance any successful struggle against the economically powerful South Africa.
- The need by South Africa to stop the ANC from operating in Namibia against the Apartheid government also delayed the independence struggle.
- The need to maintain a constant supply of cheap labour by South Africa delayed the struggle for independence.
- The Namibians were divided along tribal lines which delayed their struggle. For example, the **NAMA** and **HERERO** tribes joined South Africa and fought against the **OVAMBO** tribe of Northern Namibia who were leading the struggle for Independence.

- The weakness of United Nations Organization (UNO) delayed the Namibian struggle for independence. For example, it imposed weak economic sanctions on South Africa which failed to force South Africa out of Namibia.
- The weakness of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was another problem. For example, it lacked an army that would push South Africa out of Namibia.
- The presence of foreign investments in Namibia was another obstacle. South Africa had allowed foreign countries like USA, Germany, Britain, France and Canada to establish their investments in Namibia. These countries therefore gave military and financial support to South Africa so as to protect their investments in Namibia.
- The Cold War Politics delayed Namibia's independence. This was because it made the capitalist countries like USA to support South Africa against the Namibian nationalists.
- The use of peaceful means to fight for independence in the initial stages delayed the struggle until when force or militarism was applied.
- The delayed Independence of the neighbouring countries like Angola made it hard for Namibia to get external military and financial support from these countries since they were also struggling for their Independence.
- Namibia lacked elites or nationalist leaders to lead them against South Africa until the emergence of **Sam Nujoma** later.
- **REASONS FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLE IN NAMIBIA:**
- The Independence struggle was carried out by SWAPO under the leadership of Sam Nujoma. Namibia attained her Independence from south Africa in 1990 because of the following factors;
- The support from the neighbouring states was important. For example, after achieving independence in **1975**, Angola provided military bases for the training of the Namibian fighters.
- The able leadership of Sam Nujoma led to the success of the independence struggle in Namibia. For example, in 1960, he formed a political known as the **South West African People's Organization** (SWAPO) which fought against the South African occupation.
- The military support from the communist countries led to the success of the struggle. For example, USSR helped to train the SWAPO fighters which helped them to acquire military skills that enabled them to fight against South Africa.
- The role of the **South West African National Union** (SWANU) was also important. Formed in **1955**, **SWANU** co-operated with SWAPO which eventually led to the success of the liberation struggle.
- The United Nations Organization (UNO) imposed economic sanctions on the South African government which forced her to grant Independence to Namibia.
- The support from the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was vital. For example, it gave both military and financial support to the Namibian fighters which enabled them to attain independence.
- **THE ROLE OF THE SOUTH WEST AFRICAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION (SWAPO) IN THE INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLE OF NAMIBIA:**
- SWAPO was one of the strongest political parties that led the struggle for independence in Namibia.
- It started as the **Ovambo People's Organization** (OPO) in **1959**.
- It was formed by **Sam Nujoma** and **Jacob Kahenge**.
- Later in **1960**, it was transformed into the **South West African People's Organization (SWAPO)** and it represented the densely populated northern areas of Namibia.
- Sam Nujoma became its most important leader.

- SWAPO played a great role in Namibia's struggle as noted below;
- SWAPO provided able leadership to the liberation struggle in Namibia. The party had good leaders like **Sam Nujoma** who convinced many Namibians to join the struggle against South Africa.
- SWAPO educated and sensitized the Namibian masses on the importance of freedom or independence. The party leaders organized and addressed rallies through which they sensitized people on the need for independence struggle which inspired the masses to rise up.
- It adopted **violence** against South Africa through bombing sensitive economic infrastructures like banks, bridges and industries. This disrupted the white activities especially in the Ovambo land which eventually forced South Africa out Namibia by 1990.
- It fought against the continued land grabbing by the Apartheid regime in Namibia.
- The party campaigned for liberty and a non-racial state for Namibia from 1973 onwards. This increased pressure on South Africa which eventually led to the liberation of Namibia by 1990.
- It organized demonstrations and strikes against the white rule.
- It refused to participate in the politics of Namibia as long as Apartheid regime refused to make reforms. This also increased pressure on the Apartheid regime in South Africa which eventually forced her to grant independence to Namibia.
- It opposed the proposals of the **Turnhalle Conference** of September **1975** to October **1977** which never supported a fully independent Namibia.
- For example, the party leaders refused to participate in elections organized in **1978** by the Apartheid regime on the Turnhalle proposal of power sharing between the Namibians and the South Africans.
- It even persuaded a large number of voters to boycott these elections. This was because these elections were not held according to the provisions of the UNO and were also characterized by widespread intimidation from the South African troops.
- The party leaders like Sam Nujoma risked and sacrificed their lives for the sake of liberating Namibia.
- The openly criticized and attacked the unpopular government programmes in Namibia like the Bantustans and the pass system. This influenced the Namibians to rise up and demand for independence.
- SWAPO co-operated with the women in the struggle for independence. It established **Women Leagues** and through these associations, the women supplied food to the freedom fighters, acted as spies and at times they engaged in fighting against the South African forces.
- It convinced the communist countries like China and USSR to support the liberation struggle in Namibia.
- It also convinced the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to join the Namibian struggle for independence.
- They appealed to the UNO for support. As a result, the UNO imposed gave both financial and military assistance to the Namibians against South Africa which led to the independence of Namibia.
- They published the evils of the Apartheid regime in Namibia to the international community, thus convincing the international community to support the struggle for independence in Namibia.
- They came up with the slogans like "**Aluta Continua**" or "**The Struggle Continues**". These slogans inspired the youths to take action against the South African government

- SWAPO co-operated with other political parties in Namibia like SWANU (*The South West African National Union*) to struggle against the Whites in Namibia.
- It mobilized the youths and women to join the struggle against the South African government.
- It worked closely with the **trade unions** in Namibia to struggle for Independence. These trade unions organized workers' strikes against South African regime. For example, in December 1971, there was a nationwide strike by over 20,000 contract workers. Such strikes finally forced the Apartheid regime out of Namibia
- They secured support from the neighbouring countries like Angola, Zambia and Botswana which allowed SWAPO to set up training bases there.
- SWAPO worked closely with nationalist political parties in other countries like the **MPLA** (the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) and the **FRELIMO** (the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique) to end the white rule in Namibia.
- SWAPO carried out communist or socialist reforms in the liberated zones which improved the conditions of the masses. For example, it built schools, hospitals and also carried out land redistribution. This made the masses happy which influenced them to support the independence struggle in big numbers.
- They published articles through the newspapers, magazines and journals in which it condemned the South African Apartheid regime. This helped to mobilize and sensitize the masses.
- The party leaders like Sam Nujoma later participated in the **1990 general elections** that finally freed Namibia from the South Africa's occupation.
- SWAPO received independence from the South African whites in 1990 and its leader Sam Nujoma became the first president of Independent Namibia.
- **PROBLEMS FACED BY SWAPO**
- Like any other freedom fighter party, SWAPO lacked financial support to carry out its activities.
- It failed to unite members together.
- Influence of South Africa within South West African affairs.
- Many supporters were arrested and killed.
- It lacked very strong leaders for better organization.
- SWAPO lacked grass root leadership to mobilize Africans.
- Some leaders championed tribal conflicts within SWAPO.
- SWAPO lacked effective military support to fight against the white regime.
- Africans were subjected to many restrictions which made it difficult for SWAPO to achieve intended objectives.
- Since World War II, the South African government looked at South West Africa as the fifth province of the Union of South Africa and therefore it could not easily let it get her independence.
- The South African government refused to acknowledge the United Nations rights in Namibia.
- The whites in Namibia were not in favour of the independence.
- SWAPO suffered raids from South Africa. For example, in 1978 the South African forces raided the SWAPO base at Kassinga inside Angola.
- Apartheid was fully extended in Namibia which made it hard for SWAPO to fight for independence.
- **THE HISTORY OF BECHUANALAND OR BOTSWANA SINCE 1885**
- Bechuanaland is the present day Botswana.
- This was formally land of the Tswana people.

- During the second half of the 19th century, Bechuanaland was led generally by Chief Khama III.
- He attended a Lutheran Mission school where he developed great love for western culture and education.
- He became converted to Christianity and his Christian attitude and love of western culture encouraged the British to annex his area.
- He invited the London Missionary Society (L.M.S) to establish a school at the Royal Kraal or his capital.
- The persuasive character of Chief Khama III set the stage for the British annexation of the area.
- He had asked the British for protection in 1876 but the British were not interested at first
- He went ahead to lobby the British parliament and Queen Victoria for protection.
- **REASONS FOR THE BRITISH ANNEXATION OF BECHUANALAND IN 1885**
- The British annexation was however influenced by factors from Europe and some within Africa which included the following;
- The British annexed Bechuanaland since this was a period of the scramble for and partition of Africa and therefore the British had picked interest in colonies.
- The strategic location of Bechuanaland encouraged the British to annex the area. This was because the British wanted to control the inland route from the Cape to Transvaal and Kalahari Desert.
- The effects of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 – 1871 encouraged the British to annex Bechuanaland. For example, it changed the balance of power in Europe in favour of Germany.
- The growth of nationalism among European powers like France, Germany and Britain led to the annexation of Bechuanaland.
- The British desired to acquire many colonies abroad for international prestige or recognition as a strong nation.
- The effects of the industrial revolution in Europe led to the British annexation of Bechuanaland. For example;
- The British wanted to get raw materials like cash crops, minerals and timber for their industries.
- They also wanted to get market in Bechuanaland for their excess industrial goods.
- There was also need to invest their surplus capital in Bechuanaland for economic development.
- The British also needed to settle their surplus or unemployed population caused by the industrial revolution.
- There was also need to promote legitimate trade and commerce with the local people.
- The British thought that Bechuanaland had minerals especially uranium. This was after the discovery of gold in Transvaal in 1885.
- The British were scared by the presence of the German imperialism in Namibia whom they did not want to have connections with their old enemies, the Boers in Transvaal. The Boer alliance with the Germans in Namibia would force the British out of South Africa.
- The British also feared the German alliance with the Portuguese at the coast of Mozambique. This would also dislodge them from South Africa.
- The British defeat by the Boers during the First Anglo-Boer War of 1880-1881 led to the annexation of Bechuanaland.

- The British desired to frustrate the Boers politically since they Boers had blocked the British plan to federate or unite the whole of South Africa under their control. The annexation was therefore done to clear the way for the federation plan.
- The British also wanted to protect their missionaries living in Bechuanaland by then.
- The British desired to protect the British traders and settlers living in Bechuanaland.
- The British missionaries wanted to promote the spread of Christianity in the area.
- There was need to spread western education and civilization to the local people.
- The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 also made Britain to annex Bechuanaland since it encouraged European Powers to acquire colonies in Africa.
- The British annexed Bechuanaland due to the love for adventure.
- The rise of the British imperialist Cecil Rhodes and his dream of uniting South Africa under the British flag encouraged the British annexation of Bechuanaland in 1885.
- Cecil Rhodes also had plans to build a railway from the Cape to Cairo through Bechuanaland. Basing on this therefore, the British took over Bechuanaland in 1885.
- The British declared a protectorate over Bechuanaland in **1885**.
- It was finally incorporated into the Cape Colony in 1895.
- ***PROBLEMS FACED BY THE BRITISH DURING THE ANNEXATION OF BOTSWANA***
- The British faced many political, economic and social problems during the annexation.
- The first problem was lack of full British support from London.
- The British public opinion was against investing money in Botswana. Bechuanaland (Botswana) seemed to have no economic significance to Britain.
- The British Empire in South Africa had become too big to be monitored effectively or properly.
- The British faced a problem of language barrier since they never understood the local languages. As a result, communication between the British colonial administrators and the local people became difficult.
- They lacked enough manpower at the beginning for administration and defence.
- They lacked enough supplies like medicine, fire arms and food.
- There were poor means of transport. For example, there were no clear roads and railways.
- There were also poor communication networks in the country as there were no telephones and telegraphs.
- They lacked enough funds since the economy of Bechuanaland was initially weak.
- The British administrators were affected by tropical diseases like malaria and sleeping sickness.
- The native people of Bechuanaland opposed the British annexation of their country. They were concerned of losing their land to the British settlers like what had happened in neighbouring South Africa.
- The conservative traditional leaders in Botswana like the chiefs of the **Bakwena** and the **Bamangwato** never wanted to lose their authority to the British.
- In the beginning there was absence of a clear Paramount chief in Botswana unlike in Swaziland and Lesotho. Therefore, it was difficult to identify the centre of authority.
- There were inter-clan differences which created disunity. The Tswana lived in about eight clans with each clan living independently.
- The pioneer British colonialists lacked adequate geographical knowledge about Bechuanaland.
- They faced the harsh climatic conditions of the Kalahari Desert that extended into Botswana.

- The Christian missionary activities divided the Africans and caused more confusion in the country.
- The British had the fear of being attacked by their old enemies the Boers in Transvaal under Paul Kruger and being thrown out of the country. Therefore, they feared the Boer greed for Bechuanaland.
- They also feared German presence in neighbouring Namibia.
- The London Treaty of **1884** had also created the small Boer republics of Goshen and Stella land in Southern Tswanaland which could be used as a stepping stone for the Boer attacks.
- There were internal conflicts and unrest among the people of Botswana leading to insecurity.
- The British faced the problem of the rise of African nationalism (desire for independence) in Botswana. The rise of African nationalism led to the criticism of the British colonial exploitative policies and resistance. The local people therefore pressurised the British for their independence.
- The increasing number of the African elites and the return of World War II veterans became a political threat to the British colonial administrators.
- **REASONS WHY THE BRITISH WERE NOT INTERESTED IN BOTSWANA AT FIRST**
- Before 1885, the British were not interested in Botswana due to the following reasons:
- The Portuguese were initially interested in spreading their influence in Botswana. Therefore, the British did not want to conflict with the Portuguese.
- The Germans in neighbouring Namibia also had some influence in Botswana. For example, they had their missionaries and traders operating there. Therefore, the British also did not want to conflict with these Germans.
- The area was not rich in raw materials and minerals to attract the British.
- The Boers in Transvaal had shown interest in Botswana.
- The British were more interested in federating the republic of South Africa.
- The British also at this time were more interested in Southern Rhodesia which they expected to have minerals.
- The British feared to burden their tax payers with a colony that was poor.
- There were a few British missionaries and traders in Botswana.
- Generally, the British did not have enough colonial agents to attract them to Botswana.
- The Botswana chiefs (except Khama III) were resistant to the establishment of colonial rule.
- The country had a hot or poor climate. Therefore, the country did not enough rain and water.
- It had poor soils that did not favour large scale farming.
- Valuable minerals had not yet been discovered in the area to attract the British annexation.
- Botswana was a large country and therefore Britain did not have enough manpower to occupy the country.
- The small Boer republics of Goshen and Stella land near Botswana, made the country unattractive security wise to the British.
- The above factors combined to stop the British from being interested in Botswana before 1885.
- **HOW CHIEF KHAMA III RESPONDED TO THE SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA**
- Chief Khama III belonged to the influential **Bamangwato** clan.
- He became Chief in 1875 on the eve of the European scramble for Africa.
- He ruled Bechuanaland until 1923.
- He was the greatest chief in Botswana in the 2nd half of the 19th Century.
- He grew up like any African child and was an expert in tribal war.

- He was an experienced warrior or fighter as a result of the many wars he fought with the Ndebele.
- He attended the Lutheran School in his county and converted to Christianity.
- He disobeyed his father and refused to marry a second wife.
- He was almost killed for disobeying his father.
- He banned the drinking of alcohol and witchcraft.
- He also built a school and church at his palace.
- His early contact with the missionaries and as admirer of the western culture made him a leading collaborator with the British.
- The other Tswana chiefs resisted British colonialism.
- He also collaborated with the British because he did not want his county to be taken over by the Transvaal Boers.
- He also collaborated because he did not like the Germans in neighbouring Namibia to occupy his county.
- He had also resisted the British South African Company under Cecil Rhodes.
- Earlier in 1878, he had appealed to the British government to take over his county as a protectorate.
- He had also appealed to the British Queen and parliament for protection which was not granted at that time.
- He however lost his land south of the Molopo River to the Cape Colony.
- **THE CAUSES OF UNREST IN BOTSWANA BETWEEN 1920 – 1960**
- The British occupation of Botswana did not usher in a period of peace. This was partly due to the fact that the majority chiefs except Khama III did not welcome the British.
- The unrest in Botswana was caused by political, economic and to some extent social problems which included the following;
- The Tswana people opposed the colonial exploitation of their resources especially the British South African Company.
- There was unrest as a result of the whipping incident of 1933. A white youth was whipped for insulting an African girl by Chief Tshekedi Khama who was a regent of Botswana's Tseretse Khama. This incident almost led to war.
- Tshekedi was suspended from regency for two weeks.
- Another cause of unrest was marriage of Tseretse Khama to Ruth Williams – a white woman.
- This was opposed by Tshekedi Khama, a regent and the two men were on bad terms for many years.
- The two men were deported from Botswana for some time.
- The unrest was also caused by the people of Botswana who opposed unfair representation in the Legislative Council or colonial parliament.
- The unrest was further caused by the British administrators who undermined the authority of the African chiefs.
- The British also undermined the African cultures and values.
- The unrest was further caused by the preachings of British missionaries which were against African culture.
- The unrest was also caused by the increasing number of the African educated class or nationalists who forcefully demanded for the independence of Botswana from the British.
- The return of World War II veterans who also put pressure on the British to grant Botswana independence caused unrest.

- The marriage of Tseretse Khama to a white woman annoyed many conservative Tswana people and therefore they wanted him to be removed from office.
- The unrest was also caused by the refusal or opposition of many Tswana to be incorporated into the Union of South Africa.
- The exiling and return of Tshekedi Khama and Tseretse Khama also caused unrest in Botswana. When they returned, they resumed or embarked on their unstable relationship.
- The rise of political parties that started demanding for independence also added to the confusion. For example, there was the ***Conservative Bechuanaland Federal Party*** which was formed in 1959 as well as the ***Bechuanaland People's Party*** was formed in 1960. The parties competed for power and therefore they conflicted.
- **HOW BOTSWANA ACHIEVED INDEPENDENCE**
- The road to independence of Botswana begun in the 1920s when the British introduced some political reforms or changes.
- The British then allowed eight Tswana chiefs to rule their people. Tshekedi Khama became regent of Bamangwato (a major tribe) in 1926.
- Tshekedi Khama conflicted with the heir – Tseretse Khama who married a white woman.
- The conflict brought instability and both were banned from living in Botswana by the British.
- In 1920, the European and African advisory councils were formed and began to meet once or twice a year.
- In 1950, both councils formed a joint advisory council.
- The British High Commissioner however, remained with the powers to make laws.
- In 1956, Tshekedi Khama and Tseretse returned to Botswana to demand for political changes.
- In 1961 advisory council was given powers to make and pass laws.
- The members of the council were to be elected.
- Around 1960, the formation of political parties started.
- In 1959, the first political party the **Bechauna Protectorate Federal Party** was formed.
- In the same year, the first constitution was made. This constitution recognised the legislative, executive and African councils.
- In 1962, Bechauna Protectorate Federal Party split and the Bechuanaland Democratic Party emerged led by Tseretse Khama.
- The executive council was also replaced by a cabinet of ministers.
- In 1965, elections were held and the Bechuanaland Democratic Party of Tseretse Khama won 28 out of 31 seats in the Parliament.
- The Democratic Party formed the internal self-government in 1965 and Khama became Head of State.
- On **30th December 1966**, Botswana was granted full independence.