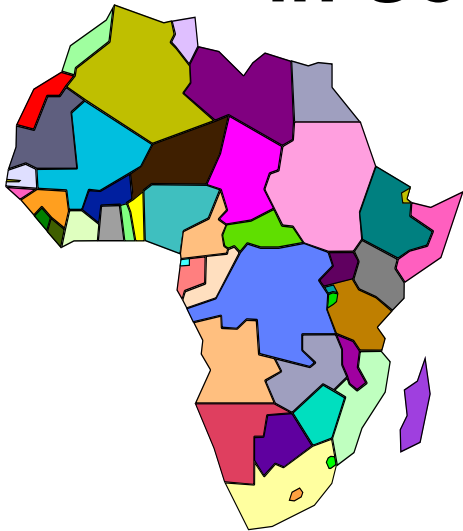


The Process of Colonisation

The white policy of aggrandizement in South Africa and its historiography



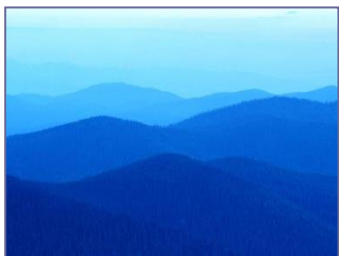
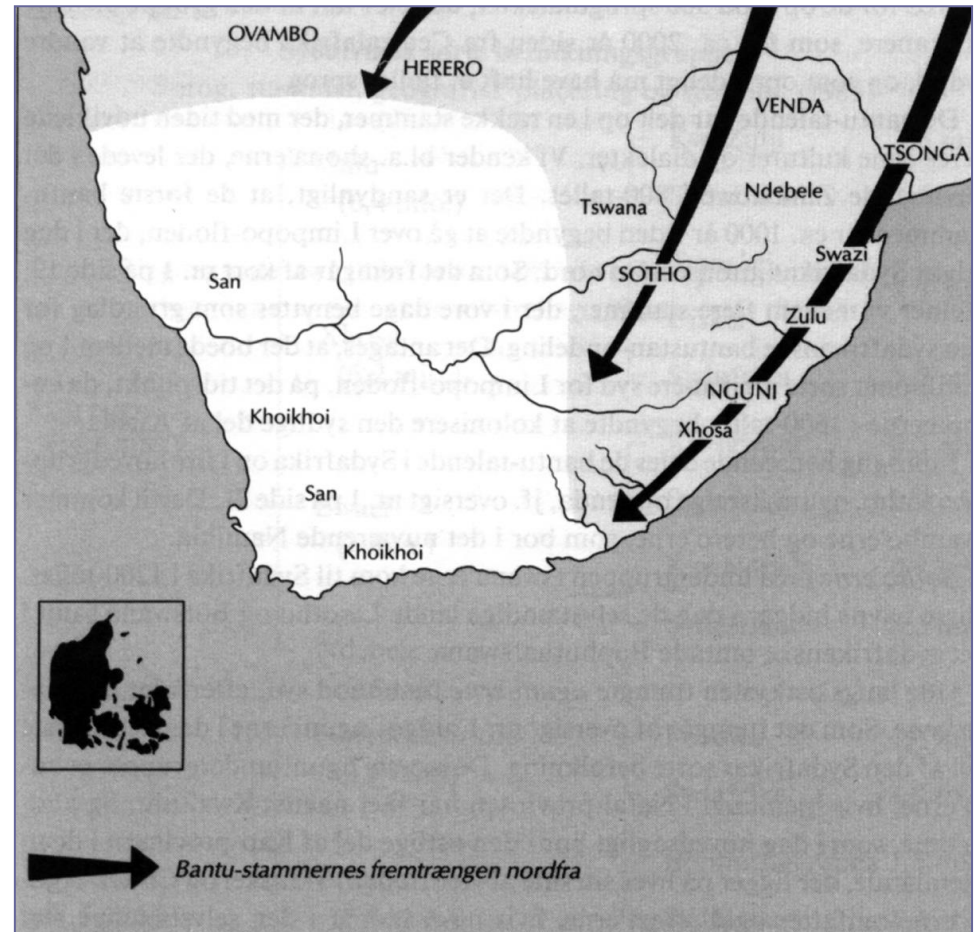
Indigenous populations in SA

- ❑ **San (hunter-gatherers)**
 - ❑ **Khoi (herdsmen, pastoralists)**
 - ❑ **Bantuspeakers (farmers with iron tools)**
-



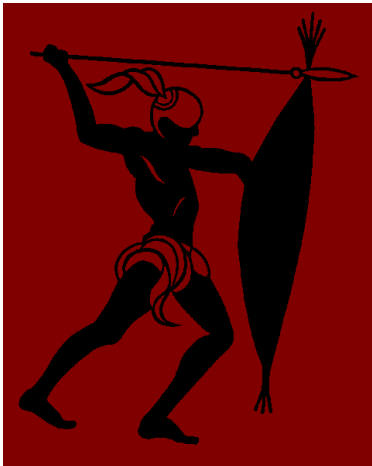
Bantuspeaking groups

- Nguni
- Tsonga
- Sotho Tswana
- Venda
- Herero
- Owambo



Nguni tribes (East Coast)

- **Xhosa**
- **Zulu** Basuto, Ndebele, Fingo
- **Swazi**
- **Nbebele**



Changing designations of Bantuspeaking peoples

□ **Kaffirs**

□ **Natives**

□ **Bantus**

□ **Africans**

□ **Blacks**

□ Non-Europeans

□ Non-Whites

Not much used:

□ Negroes

□ Negroids

□ Niggers



First European contacts

- ❑ **1488 Bartholmeu Dias reaches Mossel Bay**
- ❑ **1497 Vasco da Gama wounded by San at Cape**
- ❑ **1510 Fransisco de Almeida driven away by San**
- ❑ **1652 Van Riebeck's supply station at Cape**
- ❑ **1658 First black slaves arrive at Cape**
- ❑ **1659 First small scale war with Khoikhois**

Early European expansion

- 1710 Hottentots Holland annexed
 - 1779 First of 9 "Kaffir Wars" over Eastern Cape
 - 1795 / 1806 / 1814 Britain assumes Cape
 - 1799 / 1818 wars drew Xhosas over Fish River
 - 1820 immigrants in control of Zuurveld
-
- 1820s Zulu Mfecane expansion

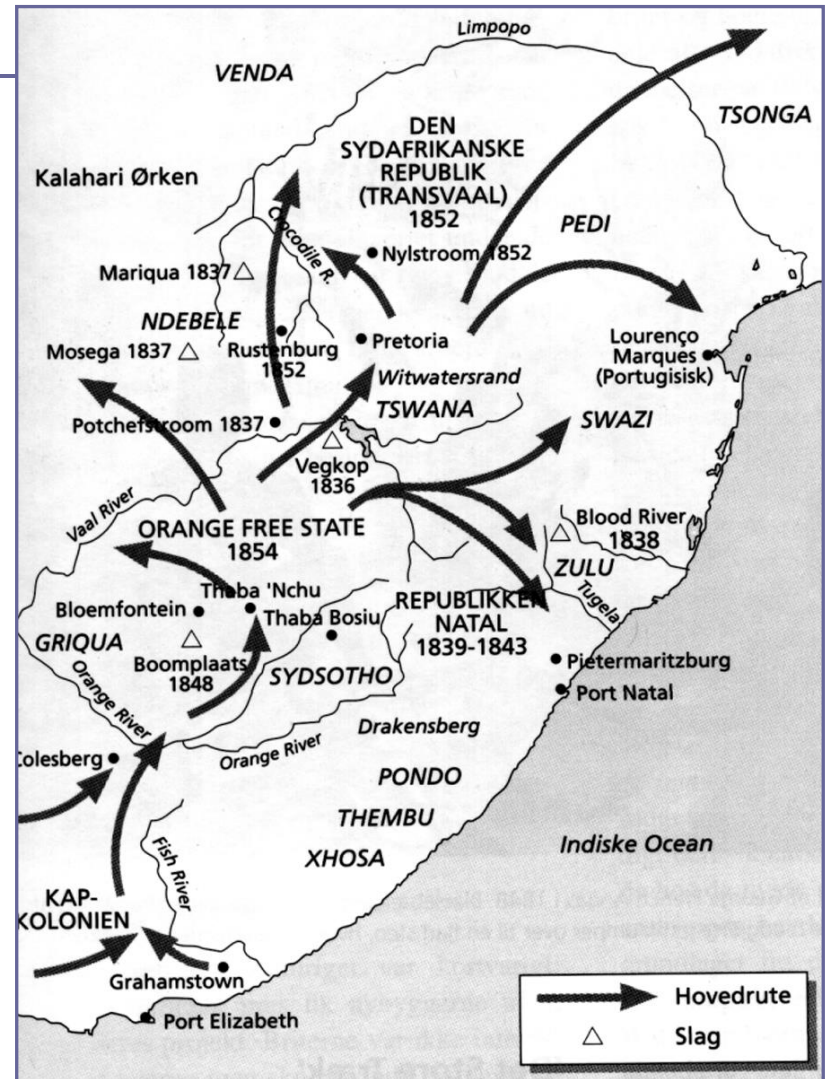


Political changes in British Empire

- ❑ **1807 Slave trade halted**
- ❑ **1809 Pass law, contracts, and forced labour**
- ❑ **1828 Ordinance 50 formal rights, British law**
- ❑ **1833-38 Slavery prohibited**
- ❑ **1834 Legislative assembly**
- ❑ **1854 Local parliament, Masters-Servants Act**
- ❑ **1872 Home rule, responsible government**

Geography of The Great Trek

□ 1835 - 1854

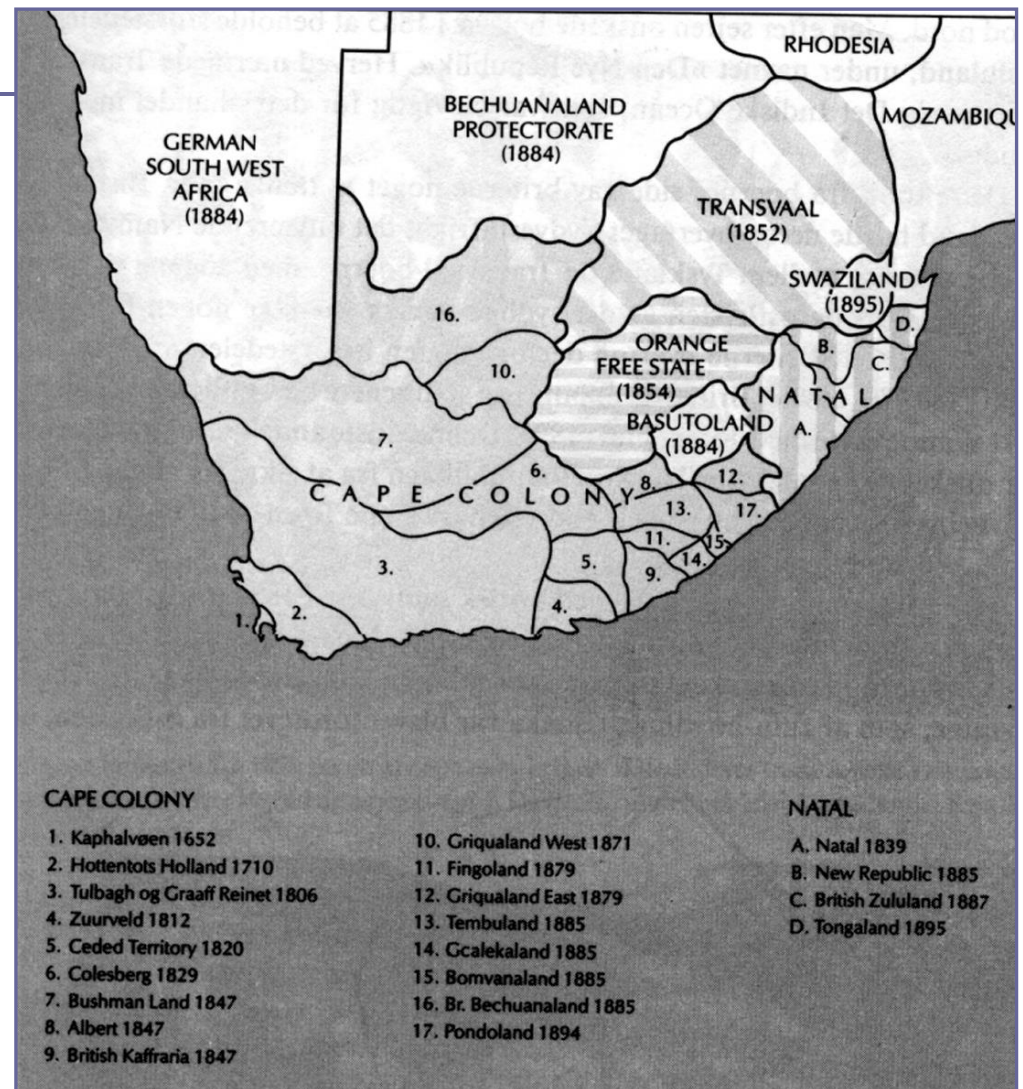


Further European conquests

- ❑ **1835- The Great Trek to Natal, Oranie, Transvaal**
- ❑ **1834 / 1846 British Kaffraria annexed to Kei R.**
- ❑ **1857 Immigration of 4000 Germans to E. Cape**
- ❑ **1879 Annexation of Fenguoland, Griqualand**
- ❑ **1885 Betchuanaland, Tembuland, Bomvana-land, Pondoland**
- ❑ **1879-87 British Zululand**
- ❑ **1895 Tongaland**

Geography of colonisation

□ 1652-1910



British – Boer conflict

- ❑ **1838/52/54 Boer republics: Natalia, SAR, OFS**
- ❑ **1843 Natal incorporated in Cape, 5000 settlers**
- ❑ **1877 British attack on Transvaal**
- ❑ **1881 Independence war won by Afrikaners**
- ❑ **Reasons for conflict: diamonds 1871, gold 1885, Cape-Cairo strategy, German threat.**
- ❑ **1895 Failed Jameson Raid**
- ❑ **1899-1901 South African War**

Changing principal history views

- ❑ **English-imperial (imperialist, colonial)**
- ❑ **Settler (early nationalist, conservative)**
- ❑ **Afrikaner nationalist (republican, Afrikanerdom)**
- ❑ **Liberal (early segregationist / progressive / Africanist)**
- ❑ **Progressive (Communist, ANC, Black)**
- ❑ **Radical (neo-Marxist, revisionist, new school)**
- ❑ **Post structural (post-modern, post-colonial)**
- ❑ **Rainbowism (TRC-inspired, Mandelaism)**
- ❑ **New Patriotism (African Renaissance)**

White (nationalist/liberal) historical myths

- ❑ VOC had treated Khoisan peoples humanely
- ❑ White colonisation took place at the same time as African migration into SA
- ❑ Inner parts of South Africa were unpopulated
- ❑ Boers as innocent victims of aggressive wilds
- ❑ Cape liberalism meant equal opportunities
- ❑ African structures were unable to compete
- ❑ Afrikaner mentality developed on isolated frontier

The Colonisation Process

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