

### **APARTHEID POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA:**

#### **Qn: What was apartheid?**

Apartheid meant separateness in development and existence adopted from the Dutch language used by the Boers in South Africa.

Apartheid policy adopted and planned by the Boer University Professors to separate Africans from the whites in all spheres (aspects) of life in South Africa.

Apartheid policy was a Boer favoured political policy adopted by the Dutch in 1948 to exclude Africans in the political life and economic activities in South Africa.

The apartheid emphasized racial segregation or separate development of different races in South Africa i.e. the Whites, Indians and Africans.

The apartheid policy built over a long period about 30 years before its implementation in South Africa, i.e. drafted in 1908 at the National Convention.

The apartheid policy based on a belief that every race had a unique character and that the Boers were God chosen race whereas other races were born inferior and cursed.

The apartheid policy developed out of the fear of the whites that since the Africans were the majority they would out-compete them in politics, social and economic aspects of life.

The apartheid *policy designed in South Africa by Dr. Malan* and other Dutch professors at the Universities. The apartheid policy later spread to other countries like Namibia after the second world war of 1939 to 1945.

The apartheid policy was practised through the laws or Acts of 1948 the laws in South Africa all favoured the policy of separateness in development in South Africa.

It was characterized by European domination over the Africans in politics, land ownership, employment, education and the social aspects in South Africa.

The non-whites had limited political rights and not allowed to mix socially with the whites in South Africa.

The Africans lived in areas set aside for them with poorer educational facilities provided and did not have the same employment opportunities with the whites.

In conclusion, the genesis of apartheid policy traced from the political, social and economic factors in South Africa.

#### **Factors for the development of Apartheid/Aims of Apartheid policy:**

Qn: Why was Apartheid policy applied in South Africa?

There were many factors, which led to the development of Apartheid policy in South Africa by the South African white government and some of which include the following;

The whites feared the increasing number of Indians who had come to South Africa to work in Natal sugar plantations and later wanted to participate in politics of South Africa.

The whites wanted to protect their selfish interests at the expense of the Africans and the coloured this left the Africans to suffer as they stayed out of political and economic life in South Africa.

The whites wanted to maintain their culture and superiority over the other races in South Africa by avoiding the inter-cultural mixing in South Africa.

The misinterpretation of the Bible by the Dutch especially the story of Noah and his sons (Shame, Ham and Jeff) justified apartheid.

The whites wanted to get cheap labour to work in their mines and their plantations in South Africa hence led to the development of apartheid, which encouraged separate development.

The Boers were determined to check on the growth of African nationalism, which had become a great threat to the Europeans in South Africa, hence led to development of apartheid policy.

The Boers wanted to avoid competition for jobs between the poor whites, coloureds and blacks especially in the management of the economy of South Africa.

The Boers wanted to fight the British liberal tendencies because for a long time, they had co-operated with other races and this was not acceptable to the Boers hence led to the development of apartheid.

The military history of the blacks, made the Boers to introduce apartheid policy because they feared that if the Africans were to fight them, then the whites would lose the battle against the Africans.

The whites wanted to exploit African wealth like minerals, land and gain monopoly over the Africans hence led to the development of apartheid policy in South Africa.

The whites wanted to ensure that the Africans kept backward and underdeveloped as a means of dominating them politically and economically in South Africa hence led to development of apartheid.

The whites wanted to find ways of controlling the Africans so that they would not disrupt the peace, which the whites were enjoying especially after the formation of union government in South Africa.

The influence of the Nazism and Fascism of the Germans and Italians stated that, "it was the duty of the stronger race to rule over the weak ones" hence development of apartheid policy in South Africa.

The rise of Dr. Malan as a leader of the Nationalist party and a strong supporter of the white man's superiority and this led to development of apartheid in South Africa.

The Passing out of laws that limit Africans from taking part in major activities in South Africa like land ownership, employment, political representation and education hence development of apartheid policy.

The formation of the union government by the British and Boers in 1910 created a firm ground for the development of apartheid as Africans left out of political and economic activities in South Africa.

In conclusion, there were political, social and economic factors that facilitated the development of apartheid policy in South Africa.

### **Application of apartheid policy in South Africa politics:**

**Qn:** What steps did the National Party government take to implement the policy of apartheid in South Africa?

Political Suppression:

It is noted that in the Cape Province the Africans had direct representation at the parliamentary level for every 10, 000 Africans.

The right to direct representation of Africans at Cape Province provided for in the Act of Union of 1910, although other parts of the union government not given the same right.

The Africans at the Cape Province removed from the common voters' register by the Representation of the Natives Act of 1936

Following the above Act a separate native's register was set up in the Cape Province for qualified Africans at the Cape Province.

The Africans in the Cape Province allowed to elect three, white representatives in the House of Assembly.

The Africans throughout South Africa permitted to elect four Europeans to represent them in the Senate.

A Native Representative Council formed for advisory purposes to the government on matters affecting Africans but its views never regarded by the union government.

It consisted of twelve elected, four nominated Africans and five European officials with the secretary for Native affairs being the chairperson.

However, it never fulfilled the more optimistic hopes that it would be a valuable advisory council for South Africa union government.

In 1945, the Council decided to suspend itself in protest against the unfair government policies and denied the Africans representation in the parliament of the union government.

The coloured people removed from the common voters register and were placed on a separate one.

There was Suppression of Communism Act of 1950 that gave the whites powers to arrest and imprison all those who were opposed to racial segregation.

The minister of justice authorized to blacklist any political party or member of a banned organization.

Any publication like newspapers suspected of supporting African nationalism were burnt thus restricting freedom of expression.

Harsh punishments imposed on anybody found guilty of promoting the interests of these activities of a banned political party.

Bans on individuals and prison sentences of up to ten years imposed and this proved effective in reducing political activity among the dedicated nationalists.

They passed the Public Safety Act of 1953 that gave the governor general right to declare a state of emergency for a period of up to one year.

The 1959 Bantu Self-Government Act removed all Africans representation in the South African parliament.

The Act ignored the fact that almost half of the African population was living and working outside the African reserves areas.

Land:

In 1913, the first Union Government had passed the Land Act and this created a land division wholly to the advantage of the whites.

The 1913 Native Land Act defined areas of possible purchase and ownership of land between Africans and Europeans in South Africa.

The Africans by this Act were forbidden land ownership outside reserve areas demarcated for them in South Africa.

The Native (Urban Areas) Act of 1923 provided the first framework to control the number of Africans entering the white areas.

The 1936 Native Trusts and Lands Act considered by Prime Minister Hertzog to be final solution to the land problem.

Provision made for the handing over of a further 6 million hectares to the African reserves.

The 1955 Native (Urban Areas) Amendment Act gave local authorities powers to force an African to leave a white area if his presence considered a threat to peace and order.

The 1957 Native Laws Amendment Act said that African visitors to white areas in which they are not resident or employed.

The African visitors can only stay for up to seventy-two hours without permit, after which their presence considered a criminal offence.

This intended to produce contracted labour force for the whites in their farms and a contract would last for one year. Contracted workers not allowed staying with their families and wives while working for the whites.

In order to make it a reality Bantustans created by the South African Union Government of the whites for the Urban African population.

Education:

The education Acts created great African hostility second to the Pass laws in South Africa as it made the Africans to suffer greatly in the hands of the whites because elementary poor quality education offered.

The Bantu Education Act of 1953 and the Extension of Universities Act of 1959 defined Africans education in South Africa.

The aim of the Bantu education Act was to make the Africans aware right from childhood that equality is not meant for them.

It stated that the Africans be prepared for the opportunities, which will made available to them in either the 'homeland' or the 'white' areas.

The white government suggested that an educated African was a positive danger since 'knowledge is power' that is why the standards of education in reserves were low.

The white government took over from the missions the responsibility for African education in South Africa and Africans and coloureds had separate schools that were poorly developed and facilitated.

The Africans received inferior type of education as reflected by the low standards of educational facilities in the reserves to keep them in inferior position in South Africa.

No academic and professional training offered to the Africans instead agriculture lessons to equip them with the basic skills for life and serve in white farmers' farms.

The whites gave Africans inferior exams and the African education conducted in the local languages or in the mother tongue.

The African language mainly used as medium of instruction and a little bit of English used to prepare Africans for a simple conversation with the Europeans.

The government was to decide those to teach, who should teach and what they should teach and higher education for the Africans was discouraged in South Africa.

The education system emphasized tribal ethnic issues rather than national issues and this prevented the African advancement in the politics of South Africa.

The African education poorly funded and the teachers poorly paid as evidenced by ever-widening gap in educational opportunities in South Africa between the whites and African schools.

There were separate universities for different races following the Extension of Universities Act of 1959 whereby the open universities had their doors closed to all students except the white students only.

Social restrictions:

The Mines and Works Act of 1911 restricted Africans to unskilled mine work only to allow the poor whites get managerial employment in South Africa.

In 1913, an immigration bill passed prohibiting the admission of more Indians into South Africa and this intended to weaken the Indians politically in South Africa.

The Native (Urban areas) Act of 1923, intended to reduce the number of the Africans allowed to live in urban areas in South Africa.

The Colour bar Act of 1926 prevented Africans working at variety of skilled and semi-skilled work in South Africa as they were reserved for the whites only.

Contracted African workers in the white areas were not supposed to live with their wives and children in towns and this resulted into separation of families.

The Africans not employed in the white areas only allowed to stay for three days and this intended to reserve labour for the whites in urban areas.

Africans had to get a permit to enter in urban areas if the visit was to last for over 72 hours and it was illegal for Africans to live in towns with the whites.

Africans were not allowed to access good social services, health, roads, buses, restaurants and they were always marked as 'white only' or 'non-whites'.

Industrial Laws passed which prohibited the whites and the non-whites to belong to the same work organization in South Africa for fear of trade unions.

In 1936, the Native Representation Act, made it very clear that the Africans had to vote separately only in the Bantustans.

The Africans also had to first obtained permission from their labour office before seeking employment in the urban areas. Measures put in place in support of the poor whites and civilized labour to limit the non-whites the opportunities.

The Mixed Marriage Act of 1949 prohibited marriage between the Africans and the whites and this prohibited inter-racial marriages in South Africa.

The Immorality Act of 1950, prohibited physical love or sexual intercourse between the whites and non-whites in South Africa.

All persons above the age of 18 years were supposed to possess an identify card (pass system) on which their race and name was written.

The Communism Act of 1950; gave the white powers to arrests and detains those people who were promoting anti-white sentiments in South Africa.

The Pass laws of 1952 restricted free movement of the Africans, where the Africans had to get permission from their local labour office.

Every African over the age of 16 male had to carry a passbook or a reference book before leaving their areas of residence.

The passbook had to contain all the permits and registrations for example it was supposed to have the tax receipt, residential pass, certificate from employment.

The police official could demand for any of the permits and registration at any time and anyone found without the passbook would be liable for punishments or imprisonment.

The Public Safety Act and the Criminal Act gave the whites powers to declare a state of emergency up to one year in an area.

The Native Resettlement Act provided for forceful removal of Africans from Johannesburg to Soweto where they segregated the Africans permanently.

The Criminal procedure and Evidence Amendment Act empowered the police to enter and search houses of the Africans without a warrant.

The General Law Amendment Act of 1963 empowered the minister of Justice to detain anyone without trial for a period of 90 days.

**In conclusion**, there were political, social and economic measures used in application of apartheid policy in South Africa.

**How the Africans responded to apartheid policy in South Africa:**

Qn: What were the reactions of Africans towards Apartheid?

The Africans responded in different forms more especially by forming political movements for examples formation of African National Congress that used violent approach against apartheid regime.

At first the Coloured Association, the African Political Organization and the Transvaal National Natives Union wanted the Union Constitution to include non-white franchise.

The Africans strengthened their political movements against the apartheid policy in South African when they became more determined.

They organised demonstrations examples; Defiance Campaign 1952, Sharpeville incident 1960, Soweto Uprising 1976.

The Africans attacked government administrative posts, police and other establishments, which were expressions of the apartheid policy for examples Park benches, marked '*whites only*', offices, buses, bridges, roads among others were the targets of demonstrations.

The Africans burnt and destroyed passbooks by the anti-pass book campaign of March 1960 conducted by the members of the African National congress and the Pan African Congress in South Africa.

The Africans undertook nation-wide mobilization to get mass support against the racist government in South Africa.

The Africans co-operated with other races that opposed the apartheid policy examples the Indians and Coloureds.

The Africans adopted 'freedom charter of 1955' that demanded for a 'free' South Africa based on political equality and power-sharing between the different races in South Africa.

The Congress of the People attended by the African National Congress, the Indians, the Coloured and Trade Union Organization in 1955 near Johannesburg emphasized that South Africa was the land for all who live in it either Africans or the whites.

They responded by forming more aggressive pan Africanist Parties for example the Pan African Congress (PAC) of Robert Sobukwe, the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) in Namibia of Sam Nujoma.

The Africans used acts of sabotage and violence in the Cape example Umkonto we Sizwe ('spear of the nation') 'Poqo' carried out many acts of sabotage and by 1963; about 200 acts of sabotage had been committed.

The Africans used acts of Violence in Cape Province through the Poqo a branch of Pan African Congress, which had about 150,000 men prepared to attack the white supremacy in South Africa.

Poqo held responsible for the outbreak of the violence in Cape Town, Paarl and Transkei in which twenty people killed in 1963.

The Africans organised boycotts examples; the Alexander bus boycott, the Potato boycott against the poor working and living conditions on the Europeans farms.

The Africans fought for recognition from world organisations like the Organization of African Unity and United Nations Organization.

The Africans in South Africa looked for help from other African states examples; Uganda, Kenya, Congo, Tanzania, Zambia (frontline states)

The Africans in South Africa exposed the wrong deeds of the apartheid policy and showed that it could not go peacefully.

The Africans workers staged strikes to sabotage industrial production example “the stay at home strikes of 1958” and the strikes of 1970s.

The Africans negotiated with the racist government to hold free and fair elections to allow the Africans participate in their own affairs.

The Africans became more inclined to the communist countries like China, Russia, Cuba and Bulgaria among others for assistance.

They demanded for the release of political detainees or prisoners like Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Robert Sobukwe.

The Africans rejected white domination and strongly demanded for a share in government of their country (South Africa).

The Africans provoked the police to arrest them more to attract international sympathies examples; the Sharpeville and Langa massacre of 21<sup>st</sup> March 1960

The African National Congress declared days of mourning in memory of the Sharpeville massacre 28<sup>th</sup> June 1978.

They formed students youth organisation to oppose the racial policies of the government examples; South African youth congress and national Unions of South African students.

The Africans formed many anti-apartheid movements’ examples; the Black Conscious Movement of Steve Biko, the Black Peoples convention, and the Black Allied Workers Union.

They formed secret workers organisation to de-campaign enslavement of the Africans examples the Black workers’ congress, the Congress of South African Union, the united workers in South Africa.

The Africans responded through music, dance and drama examples Lucky Dube, Chaka Chaka, and Brenda Fasie

The Africans formed women organisations like the federation of South African Women of 1954, the Federation of Transvaal Women (1960)

The Africans reacted through religious organisations and personalities like Archbishop Desmond Tutu who de-campaign apartheid policy in the strongest term possible until attainment of independence in 1994.

They used mass media to de-campaign the policy like newspapers and radio stations examples; the weekend world, the Africanist News, etc.

The Africans also launched serious armed struggles against white rule in South Africa and later Namibia.

Some Africans like Nelson Mandela went abroad, started publishing the evils of apartheid policy, and appealed for support from United Nations Organization.

**In conclusion**, the Africans responded violently and peacefully towards the apartheid policy in South Africa.

### **Effects of Apartheid policy in South Africa:**

Qn: What were the effects of Apartheid on the people of South Africa?

Apartheid policy greatly affected the lives of the people of South Africa differently with the whites affected positively while the blacks affected negatively as discussed below;

The Africans were forced out of their original homelands due to the Native land Act of 1950 that made the Africans to suffer greatly in South Africa.

The Africans fertile and productive land, were removed from them and given to the white farmers as the Africans taken to unproductive areas in the reserves that could not support any meaningful economic activities.

The Africans restricted to live in urban areas where the conditions of living were very poor and characterized by high costs of living.

The Africans forced to carry passbooks and those who failed to carry the passbooks found their way to prison without trials.

The Africans denied the rights to form trade unions by the white government in South Africa and consequently the Africans got low paid and unpleasant jobs.

The whites dominated the politics of South Africa, as the Africans became just the onlookers in the politics of their motherland.

The Africans lost their parliamentary votes and the Africans only allowed participating in the politics of Bantustans.

The economic life of South Africa vested in the hands of the whites since they owned large-scale agriculture, participated in trade and commerce, mining among others at the expense of Africans.

Apartheid policy divided South Africa's population into two classes, a high class for the whites and low class for the Africans that created more frictions in South Africa.

The Africans discriminated against by the whites in the areas of employment as some jobs reserved for only the whites especially professional jobs and unskilled jobs left for the Africans.

The Africans forced to attend different schools and received treatment from different hospitals from those of the whites that had better facilities and professionals like teachers and doctors respectively.

The policy of apartheid put in place different education system for the Africans and the whites i.e. the Bantu education denied the African external exposure and practical skills and conducted in local languages.

The Africans had their independent worshipping places from those of the whites and their clergy were fellow Africans.

The Africans prevented from using the same bus services with whites and as the whites had their own buses and taxis in South Africa.

The Africans denied freedom of press by the minority racist regime in South Africa and as such African views not presented to the public.

Apartheid policy retarded growth of African nationalism in Africa as Africans, were put in the reserves and denied political participation.

There was formation of political parties to fight for the independence and freedom of the Africans in South Africa. There were widespread unrests, injustices and unfairness of policies against Africans in South Africa.

There was loss of lives as some African leaders and fighters of apartheid regime arrested and killed by the police in South Africa.

**In conclusion**, apartheid had fundamental impact on the people of South Africa positively and negatively, short term and long term.

### **Role of the African National Congress in the Liberation of South Africa (fight against Apartheid)**

Qn: Describe the activities of African National Congress (ANC).

How did ANC respond to apartheid in South Africa?

Take note that, on 12<sup>th</sup> January 1912, the South African Native Congress formed and put under leadership of John Tengo Jabavu and Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme all were converts from Natal and Cape.

In 1935, this organisation was renamed the African National Congress with the aims among others to; break down tribal differences, encourage joint actions, remove racial prejudice and to win the vote and civil rights of all the people.



In 1940s, the leadership of the African National Congress was taken over by Dr. A.B. Xuma and most of the members were educated Africans such as lawyers, doctors, teachers, journalists to the fight against apartheid regime in South Africa.

The African National Congress played a significant role in the fight against apartheid policy in South Africa as its members and the leaders adopted the right methods and these include;

The African National Congress members and supporters staged protests and demonstrations against the apartheid policy and they were later supported by the Indians and Coloured in South Africa.

The Indians and Coloured supported African National Congress because the members called for inter-racial cooperation supported by the Asians because it called for equal, civil and political rights.

The African National Congress adopted its program of action against the racist regime that included the struggle for national freedom and independence of all the people of South Africa.

The African National Congress called for greater participation of the Africans and Coloured in trade, commerce and industry in order to improve on the lives of the people of South Africa.

The African National Congress mobilized its members and requested them to defy pass laws and apartheid regulations in all public places in South Africa since South Africa belonged to all races.

The African National Congress became a military movement whereby it mobilized the masses, trained and armed them especially Umkonto we Sizwe ('spear of the nation') carried out attacks.

The African National Congress organized economic sabotage like persuading workers in the industries to go on strikes and organized several boycotts against the white regime in South Africa.

The members of African National Congress demanded for the abolition of the pass laws and marriage laws for example in 1960 Robert Sobukwe asked the Africans to surrender the hated pass books and seek arrest from police.

The African National Congress published critical articles in pamphlets and magazines showing the bad conditions the Africans and Asians lived in under the racist regime in South Africa.

The African National Congress sought for support from international organizations against the apartheid regime in South Africa for examples from the organization of African Unity and United Nations organization.

The African National Congress organized underground movements, for its supporters against the apartheid regime e.g. Black Conscious Movement of Steve Biko, the Black people's convention and the Black Allied Workers Union.

The African National Congress organized scholarships for the youth to study abroad and those students went to Mozambique, Nigeria, Libya, Uganda and Tanzania.

The African National Congress put pressure on the South African racist government to free all political detainees for examples Nelson Mandela, Robert Sobukwe among others were eventually released.

The African National Congress contributed to the formation of the African mine workers' Union that fought for the rights of Africans as regards their wages and working conditions in the mines.

**In conclusion**, African National Congress through its various activities played significant role in the fight against apartheid regime as discussed above among others.

### **Problems faced by African National Congress in fight against apartheid regime in South Africa:**

Qn: What challenges did the African National Congress face?

The African National Congress faced several problems in its fight against the racist regime in South Africa as shown below;

The leaders of African National Congress suppressed, arrested and imprisoned for examples Nelson Mandela, Walter

Sisulu, Oliver Tambo, which created leadership vacuum in South Africa.

Many people in South Africa were illiterate and it became difficult to mobilize them to fight against the white dominated government.

The leaders of African National Congress also failed to get support from other countries because some of them had the same problem of white domination like Angola and Zimbabwe.

The some leaders of African National Congress killed in prison like Robert Sobukwe, Albert Luthuli that weakened the movement against apartheid regime in South Africa.

The unreliable support from Western Europe and U.S.A because they never supported Africans against the apartheid policy since their fellow whites against Africans promoted it.

The South Africa white regime was economically powerful and even when economic sanctions imposed they were not affected, thus it became real problem to the African National Congress.

The Africans were divided up in different homelands (Bantustans) created by the union government such as Transkei, Soweto, Gazankulu, QwaQwa etc. making it difficult for mobilization.

The suppression and violent approach used by South African police against the leaders and supporters of African National Congress weakened them more for examples the 1960 Sharpeville Massacres.

The disunity that existed within the leadership of African National Congress that led to the formation of the Pan African Congress greatly weakened the fight against the racist regime in South Africa.

The Religious differences hindered their activities, as most of their members were Christians and only fought the wars of the words and this made it difficult for them to dismantle apartheid regime.

The African National Congress lacked effective military organization in their demonstrations hence their suppression and massacred of many people in South Africa.

The South African government banned the activities of African National Congress and Pan African Congress and this made it difficult for its members to operate smoothly in South Africa.

Some leaders of the African National Congress spearheaded tribal conflicts and tribal differences that weakened its organization as it looked as the Xhosa and Zulu affairs only.

The African National Congress lacked finances to carry out their anti-apartheid regime in South Africa, since the Africans left out of the meaningful economic activities in South Africa.

In 1973, there was a serious clash between the police and the black miners and 11 Africans shot dead by South African government.

**In conclusion**, the African National Congress met political, social and economic challenges in their fight against the racist regime in South Africa.

## **THE BANTUSTANS (TRIBAL HOMELAND)**

Qn: Why the Bantustans created?

### **The reasons for the creation of Bantustans (Native Homeland):**

The *Bantustans* were semi-independent political unit put up by the apartheid regime in South Africa in the parliament.

The political units formed based on tribes and they include Transkei and Ciskei for the Xhosa, Venda for the Venda, and Swazi for the Swazi and Kwazulu for the Zulu;

Gazankulu for the Shangane and Tsonga, Lebowa for the North Sotho, KwaNdebele for the Ndebele, Boputhatswana for the Tswana and Basotho and the Qwaqwa for the Southern Sotho

They set up Bantustans to promote racism or separate development for Africans and whites in South Africa.

They wanted to prevent the growth of modern African nationalism by dividing the Africans and not allowing them to unite.

They wanted to sabotage African Political consciousness to ensure white domination in South Africa.

The whites wanted to blindfold would be critics of apartheid that the Bantu were free and that they led themselves.

The whites wanted to facilitate the land ownership policy for examples Africans excluded from owning land and living in defined areas.

The whites wanted to enable the white farmers to enslave Africans since it would be easy to get cheap labour from the tribal homelands.

They wanted to ease defence from the hostile Africans like the Xhosa and the Zulu who were resisting the white occupation of their territories.

They wanted to enable the white minority regime to gain wealth and leave Africans in South Africa poor.

The Bantustans were an effective policy to divide and rule without any resistance hence its creation by the white government in South Africa.

The whites wanted to make it impossible for the blacks to meet to fellow Africans freely because they used their native languages.

They wanted to make communication difficult across different ethnic groupings by using native languages in education. The white minority regime claimed that the Bantustans aimed at developing African areas into self-government entities.

The whites wanted to avoid inter-racial meetings and stay between whites and blacks i.e. to avoid intermarriages between the races.

The whites wanted to remove the existing white representation of the Africans in union government parliament. They wanted to divert African attention away from Pretoria and concentrate on their local issues in their homeland.

**In conclusion**, the reasons for creation of the Bantustans were political, social and economic in South Africa.

### **Effects of the Bantustans;**

On The Africans

The Africans militarily weakened and therefore could not resist the minority white regime effectively in South Africa.

The political powers of the Africans seriously reduced since the Africans were restricted to exercise their political powers within their homeland only (Bantustans).

The Africans lost their land to the white farmers who grabbed their land for setting up farms and industries in South Africa.

The Africans suffered from low standards of living due to poor conditions of living like overcrowding and congestions. The

Africans in South Africa became poorer than before due to under development in their homeland like poor soil and the high population. There was degradation of the African social life as men left their families to seek for jobs in towns.

There was increased rate of prostitution in most towns in South Africa since so many men went to look for employment without their wives and consequently they resorted to sharing women.

The African population disunited and they started killing each other for instance the Inkatha Freedom party of the Xhosa fought against African National Congress of the Zulu.

The Africans suffered from starvation and famine since the Bantustans were located in areas experiencing low rainfall without meaningful economic activities undertaken by the Africans.

The Africans lost their political rights to the whites since the racist regime disregarded decisions made by the Bantustan assembly.

Most Africans became migrant labourers because of the harsh conditions of living in Bantustans and the African labourers had to move to mining areas in search for better paying jobs.

The Bantustans increased segregation against the Africans by the British and the Boers in South Africa as they tried to exclude the Africans from taking parts in politics and economy in South Africa.

The Bantustans slowed down the growth of African nationalism because of the strict measures adopted by the whites' minority regime for examples the land act and the public safety act.

The Africans killed by the police during demonstrations and resistances towards the South African police. Africans remained academically weak and backward since the whites did not want them to become politically conscious.

In conclusion, the Bantustans affected the negatively politically, socially and economically in South Africa, in the short term and long term.

To the Whites;

The whites became the most dominant race in politics since the Africans became the subjects of the white in South Africa. The whites became the wealthiest people because they took up the key jobs in the government and other offices.

The whites dominated the economy and controlled the key economic activities like mining, trade and commerce, agriculture among others.

The whites African nationalism boosted because they had taken control of the affairs in South Africa and they became proud. The white farmers acquired cheap African labour since the Africans denied freedom of movement.

The South Africa white government experienced trade embargo (sanctions) as the rest of the world hated racist government. The Africans strongly hated the whites for prosecuting and mistreating them in South Africa.

The whites controlled major political aspects in the Bantustans for examples the dominated the military, external affairs among others. The Africans organized demonstrations and boycotts against the white government in South Africa.

The white government police used excessive force to defeat the African demonstrations and strikes in the Bantustans.

**In conclusion**, the Bantustans had positive effects on the whites politically, socially and economically in South Africa, in the

short term and long term.

### **Failure of the Bantustan Policy:**

African nationalism grew stronger to the extent that chief Mtunzima of Transkei fought the system and therefore leading to the failure of the Bantustan policy in South Africa.

The Africans started escaping from the poor social and economic conditions in the Bantustans since no meaningful economic activities and social amenities set up for the Africans hence its failure.

The Bantustans were generally poor despite the large number of the Africans that constituted about 70% of the total population their homeland did not have industries, good roads, cities among others.

The reserve land the Africans lived in was too small that to support large number of the Africans living on it as results some men started moving to towns in search for jobs hence its failure.

The Bantustans had few industries that provided employment to the African women on small-scale basis and the payment was very low in most cases hence failure of the Bantustans.

The Bantustans had limited land and water supply to carry out Agriculture since the areas were mountainous, dry hence could not support agriculture hence its failure.

The failure by the international community to recognize Bantustans as independent states led to its failure. The continuous intermingling between the different tribes in the Bantustans created failed the Bantustan policy of the white.

The similarities between different Bantu languages i.e. Nguni and Sotho speakers allowed continued interactions and communications among the Africans in the Bantustans hence its failure.

The existence of underdevelopment in terms of infrastructure in the different homelands created made it impossible for the success of the Bantustans hence its failure since there were no roads, power supply.

The killing of some of the white people by the armed Africans even those who sided with the Africans in South Africa and therefore the killing of the whites undermined the success of the Bantustan policy.

**In conclusion**, the reasons for the failure of the Bantustans were political, social and economic in nature in South Africa. Qn.

Explain the failure and success of the Bantustans

### **SHARPEVILLE AND LANGA MASSACRE OF 1960**

#### **Causes of Sharpeville and Langa massacre**

The *Sharpeville massacre* was the incident where the police opened fire on the unarmed demonstrators against the oppressive passbooks on Saturday 21<sup>st</sup> March 1960 in a small town South of Transvaal, killing 62 and about 186 people injured.

The crowd at the Sharpeville police station was large estimated at about 20,000 demonstrators by the Department of external affairs, although the press house stated it at about 3,000 demonstrators.

These large numbers of the anti-passbooks demonstrators alarmed the police and they started careless shooting of the demonstrators to disperse the crowd that ended in 62 African demonstrators dead.

The Langa Massacre also took place on the same day in a small town within Cape Town where the police opened fire on anti-passbooks demonstrators.

*Many factors caused the Sharpeville and Langa massacre of 1960 in Transvaal and Cape Town among which are the*

following;

The passing of numerous racist laws that restricted the Africans from many political and social activities forced the frustrated and disgruntled Africans to demonstrate against such laws hence the massacres.

The adoptions of African National Congress youth league programme of action by the youth leader Dr. James Moroka between 1944 and 1953, encouraged the mass protests against the passbooks law.

The arrest of Dr. Moroka through the suppression of communism act in 1952, forced the Sharpeville Africans to protest against the police hence leading to the massacre.

The mobilization done by Albert Luthuli for massive defiance campaign and resistance against the government plans encouraged the Africans to march to Sharpeville and Langa police stations.

The encouragement received from different people who were against apartheid regime in South Africa, motivated the Africans in Transvaal and Cape Town to demonstrate against the government in 1960.

The indiscriminate arrests and detention of thousands of Africans without trials in 1953 by the South African police for breaking simple regulations in South Africa angered Africans hence the demonstration.

The ban imposed on the communist party, which forced some white politicians to join Africans in the fight against apartheid and this resulted into the popular Sharpeville and Langa massacre of 1960.

The formation of the congress of democrats in 1952, which was opposed to apartheid added more steam to African resistance and this partly contributed to the Sharpeville and Langa massacre of 1960.

The role played by Lt. Colonel Piennar and Major Van Zyl, who headed the Sharpeville police station, they ordered for the killing of the harmless African demonstrators at the police station in Transvaal.

The poor Housing facilities for the African workers characterized by overcrowding in the Sharpeville Township angered the Africans hence the demonstration that led to the massacre in 1960.

The poor payment of wages to the African workers and the eventual reduction of the wages from 15.50 pounds to 3.25 pounds per week forced the Africans to protest hence the Sharpeville massacre of 1960.

The high rent charged on the Africans by their white property owners made life miserable to the Africans and this forced many people to protest against such unfair rent hence the 1960 Sharpeville massacre.

The over exploitation of the African workers by their employers who never wanted the African labour to fall sick and forced them to live separately from their families caused discontent hence the massacre.

The strong resistance against Africanization of government sector including the civil service, police, judiciary and the Army. The formation of the torch command by the white service men to protect the constitution.

The resignation of the members of parliament from the National Party who opposed to government policies and joined the progressive party, induced the Africans to take action.

The formation of the radical militant pan African movement in 1958 by Robert Sobukwe inspired the Africans in Transvaal and Cape Town to demonstrate against the South Africa racist government in 1960.

The rise of African nationalism and formation of the radical political parties by the Africans encouraged the demonstrators at Sharpeville that resulted into the massacre.

On Saturday 21<sup>st</sup> March 1960, the countrywide project to protest the pass law begun. The Africans responded positively and moved peacefully to the police to surrender the passbooks from where they met resistance from the white police.

### **Effects of Sharpeville and Langa massacre**

The incident shocked the world and provoked the international outcry against South Africa racist regime that had no respect for humanity.

The African National Congress called for one day of National Mourning set on 28<sup>th</sup> March 1960 where many Africans refused to go for work in South Africa.

The racist regime immediately took action on political parties and on 6<sup>th</sup> April 1960, both African National Congress and Pan African Congress banned from conducting any political activities.

The racist government banned passbooks for a short term and later re-introduced, which made the anti-apartheid Africans to suffer greatly.

The incident at Sharpeville resulted into 62 African demonstrators left dead and 186 seriously injured by the South Africa racist regime police.

Many Africans arrested and imprisoned without trial by the South Africa racist government and some other people went to exile for examples Oliver Tambo, Robert Sobukwe and Albert Luthuli etc.

The African youths in South Africa became more militant and formed the “spear of the nation” and Poqo, which used more violent approach against the apartheid regime.

The Sharpeville massacre made the Organisation of African Unity to become more committed towards ending the apartheid regime in South Africa than ever before.

The Sharpeville incident increased the growth of nationalism in South Africa as the nationalists wanted to remain united against the apartheid regime for example Chief Albert Luthuli burnt his passbook.

After the Sharpeville massacre, Chief Albert Luthuli charged and fined 100 dollars for burning his passbook by the racist government.

The Sharpeville massacre led to the declaration of the ‘state of emergence’ in South Africa by the South Africa racist government.

The racist regime in South Africa became more violent and brutal against the Africans and shamelessly tortured and imprisoned them.

The Sharpeville incident scarred some European investors in South Africa as some withdrew from carrying out businesses in the area.

Some whites who sympathized with the Africans detained for example Peter Brown of Natal Province and Dr. Hans Meidner, a lecturer at the University of Natal imprisoned.

Many Africans fled their land to the nearby countries like Swaziland, Botswana land and Zimbabwe for fear of imprisonment and arrest by the South African police.

The Africans in South Africa under the leadership of Robert Sobukwe, the Founder of Pan African Congress increased the use of the slogan “South Africa is for Africans” and demanded for end of apartheid.

**In conclusion**, the effects of Sharpeville Massacre were negative on the African people of South Arica, politically, socially and economically. The effects were short term and long term.

### **SOWETO UPRISING IN 1976**

## **Causes of Soweto Uprising of 1976:**

*The Soweto Uprising* was the most pronounced protest of the Africans against the minority white regime in South Africa and the students in Soweto led it on 16<sup>th</sup> June 1976.

The Soweto Uprising occurred for 3 days and re-occurred in September 1976. Sometimes, Soweto Uprising is referred to as “Soweto Massacre” of 1976.

The Uprising started from Soweto and spread to other areas of South Africa like Cape Town, East London and Port Elisabeth.

By 1976, Soweto the black township became the major area for the African rebellions against the apartheid government in South Africa.

The causes of Soweto Uprising against the South Africa racist regime included the following among others;

The students in Soweto objected the compulsory use of Afrikaans language as a medium of instruction in schools. The

students reacted against the Education Act of 1953, which gave the Africans inferior education for example agriculture and life skills education, offered to the Africans in their mother language.

The enslavement of Africans by the whites which was against the dignity of the Africans in South Africa caused the Soweto uprising.

The Soweto Uprising staged by the students to defend equality of justice and equal opportunities to all races in South Africa.

Lack of good social services in most of the areas occupied by the Africans for example lacked good schools, hospitals and recreational centres annoyed them hence caused the Soweto uprising of 1976 in South Africa.

The low wages for Soweto mineworkers and poor working conditions of the Africans compared to whites partly caused the Soweto uprising.

The Soweto Uprising was a result of high costs of living due to the rising prices of the commodities and yet the Africans were generally poor and without reliable income.

The students hated the widespread unemployment among the Africans in South Africa, due to the discrimination in the job markets by the whites, hence the Soweto Uprising.

The Soweto Uprising occurred as away opposing of the torture, detention of the Africans by the whites in South Africa. The

Soweto Uprising occurred as a response against the Universities Extension Act of 1959, which enforced divisionism among Africans and the whites separate universities were setup for different races.

The Soweto Uprising was a result of the defeat of the Portuguese colonial rules in 1975 in Angola and Mozambique respectively.

The attainment independence in Angola after the victories of the (MPLA) Popular Movement for Liberation of Angola inspired the Soweto Students and disgruntled mineworkers to fight for their freedom from the white in South Africa.

The Soweto Uprising occurred due to the influence of the political organizations like African national congress and Black Conscious Movement, which demanded for violent approach.

The role played by Steve Biko who provided leadership, inspiration and organization to all the students in Soweto against racism hence the Soweto Uprising of 1976 in order to end apartheid regime.



The Soweto Uprising of 1976, influenced by the Ghandi passive resistance which involved school pupils, University students and African workers throughout South Africa.

The African students were inspired by the opposition echoed by the Archbishop Desmond Tutu against the educational changes of 1974 hence the Soweto Uprising in South Africa.

The Soweto Uprising of 1976 was influenced by the 1960 Sharpeville massacre that resulted into widespread violent rebellions in South Africa against the racist regime.

The African students reacted against the visit of the USA secretary of state Henry Kissinger in September 1976 since the government of USA had done nothing to stop apartheid policy in South Africa.

**In conclusion**, the causes of the uprising were political, social and economic in nature in South Africa. The causes were short term and long term.

### **The course of the Soweto uprising**

Qn: Describe the organization of the Soweto uprising in South Africa.

In the morning of 16<sup>th</sup> June 1976, thousands of black students walked from their schools to Orlando Stadium for a rally to protest against having to learn through Afrikaans in schools.

Many students who later participated in the protest arrived at school that morning without prior knowledge of the protest, yet agreed to become involved.

The protest intended to be peaceful and carefully planned by the Soweto Students' Representative Council's (SSRC) Action Committee, with support from the wider Black Consciousness Movement.

Teachers in Soweto also supported the match after the Action Committee emphasized good discipline and peaceful action.

Tsietsi Mashinini led students from Morris Isaacson High School to join up with others who walked from Naledi High School. The students began the march only to find out that police had barricaded the road along their intended route.

The leader of the action committee asked the crowd not to provoke the police and the march continued on another route, eventually ended up near Orlando High School.

The crowd numbered between 3,000 and 10,000 students made their way towards the area of the school (Orlando High School).

The Students sang and waved placards with slogans such as, "*Down with Afrikaans*", "*Viva Azania*" and "If we must do Afrikaans, Vorster must do Zulu".

In Kleingeld's account, some of the children started throwing stones as soon as they spotted the police patrol, while others continued to march peacefully.

Colonel Kleingeld drew his handgun and fired a shot, causing panic and chaos and the students started screaming and running and more gunshots fired.

The police released their dogs on the children, who responded by stoning the dogs to death. The police then began to shoot directly at the children.

One of the first students to be shot dead was 13-year-old, *Hector Pieterse*. He was shot at Orlando West High School and became the symbol of the Soweto uprising.

The police attacks on the demonstrators continued and 23 people, including two white people, died in Soweto. Among the two whites killed, was Dr. Melville Edelstein, who had devoted his life to social welfare among blacks.

He was stoned to death by the mob and left with a sign around his neck proclaiming "Beware Afrikaaners". The violence escalated as the students came under attack; bottle stores, and beer halls seen as outposts of the apartheid government.

The violence abated by nightfall and Police vans and armoured vehicles patrolled the streets throughout the night. Emergency clinics filled with injured and bloody children.

The police requested that the hospital provide a list of all victims with bullet wounds. The hospital administrators passed this request to the doctors, but the doctors refused to create the list, but the doctors recorded bullet wounds as absent.

About 1,500 heavily armed police officers deployed to Soweto on 17<sup>th</sup> June carried weapons including automatic rifles, stun guns, and carbines.

They drove around in armoured vehicles with helicopters monitoring the area from the sky and the South African Army was on standby as a tactical measure to show military force.

The crowd control methods used by South African police at the time included mainly dispersing techniques and shooting in the air to scare the demonstrators.

### **Effects of the Soweto Uprising of 1976:**

#### **Qn: Explain the effects of the Soweto uprising of 1976 in South Africa.**

Many people killed about 60 students (pupils), shot dead in the first week of the uprising and many were wounded at least 600 of them for example Steve Biko died in prison in 1977 and he became a hero.

It led to several uprisings spearheaded by Black Conscious Movement, South African students' organization for the blacks also the South African students' movement, which battled police with petrol bombs, stones and radical violence.

It led to recruiting of many young students for defensive duties for example many were recruited in Mozambique taking the general fighting after the Soweto uprising.

Many foreign investors began to flee away and the economy became paralyzed after the bloodiest Soweto uprising. There

was destruction of property for example hotels and bars, boreholes among others by the demonstrators since the uprising was partly a rebellion of youth against racist regime.

The apartheid-based schools destroyed in South Africa by the South Africa racist government, which negatively affected the African education.

The apartheid government abandoned its plan to improve the language on the non- white students in schools and universities across the country, which further affected the Africans.

The minister of defence declared a state of emergency for three (3) months in 1977 in selected towns experiencing riots against the apartheid regime in South Africa.

A few cosmetic aspect of apartheid were abolished for example they introduced a new constitution which allowed 'Indians' and 'Coloured' into parliament though with limited powers.

The police and other government agents allowed torturing Africans under the law of immunity passed, since they were immune from any legal actions for crimes and excessive force when combating riots.

The Soweto uprising made about 300 white students from the Rand university to protest against the police brutality towards the Africans in South Africa.

The apartheid government abandoned its policy to impose the language on the non- whites' students in schools and

universities and education of non-whites remained informal leading to low status.

The Black Conscious Movement revived into Azania people's organization (AZAPO) linked with other strikes in Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban and Transvaal around the country.

The South Africa racist regime banned about thirteen anti-apartheid groups and two black newspapers (the world and weekend world) for inciting the violent riots and demonstrations against the government.

The Soweto uprising of 1976, kept alive the spirit of youth protest up to 1989, it was a new spirit of confidence and confrontation.

The Soweto uprising led to the release of Nelson Mandela in 1990 and lifted the ban on the African political parties.

**In conclusion**, the effects of the Soweto uprising were short term and long term, political, social and economic in nature on the people of South Africa.

### **How Soweto uprising increased African nationalism in South Africa:**

Qn: How did Soweto uprising increase African nationalism in South Africa?

The demonstrators called for the release of the political prisoners and the slogan "*free Mandela and hang Vorster*" became widely spread hence increased nationalism in South Africa.

Several western companies withdrew their investments, which resulted into the fall in value of Rand and this greatly affected the Africans hence increased demand for self-rule and independence.

The Soweto uprising ended the stability that the whites used to enjoy and as such they started fighting against the Africans something that forced the Africans to demand for their self-rule.

A few section of the whites collaborated with the Africans for example about 300 whites demonstrated against the mistreatment of the Africans by the police and the government agents, African demand for self-rule and independence.

The Soweto uprising made organization of African Unity to condemn the apartheid regime and thereafter gave full support to the anti-apartheid groups hence increased nationalism in South Africa.

The Soweto uprising encouraged the frontline states to increase their actions against the apartheid regime in South Africa, which increased African nationalism.

The bloody actions committed by the police and government agents against the demonstrators made the United Nations organization to condemn the apartheid regime in South Africa in the resolution 392.

The Africans adopted positive actions against the apartheid regime and dropped Ghandi passive resistance hence increased African nationalism in South Africa.

Many South African youths went outside for military training for example Dr. Murphy Morobe returned from abroad and started mobilizing the youths under "Umkonto we Sizwe" which was popular in South Africa.

The Soweto uprising inspired the Africans to fight for their freedom despite the killing of the youth leader Steve Biko and very many demonstrations organized in South Africa.

The Soweto uprising divided the South Africa forces into two fronts, those in support of the anti-apartheid groups and those in favour of the government.

The Soweto uprising made African National Congress (ANC) the best party to lead the country to freedom and therefore mass support given to the leadership of ANC hence increased African nationalism.

The African Actors and Actresses in South Africa acted films, which popularized the suffering of the people for example *The cry for freedom and Sarafina* to honour the dead in the struggle for freedom.

The Africans did not only act films, but also wrote Articles, books and songs in honour of the dead for example "*The dry white season*" by Andre Brink.

### **UMKONTO WE SIZWE:**

#### **Aims/Objectives/Reasons for the formation of Umkonto we Sizwe:**

Umkonto we Sizwe (MK), translated as "Spear of the Nation", the military wing of the African National Congress (ANC), founded by Nelson Mandela to fight against the South African apartheid government.

Some notable members in addition to the founder Nelson Mandela include; Govan Mbeki, Chris Hani, Jack Hodgson, "Rashid" Aboobaker Ismail, Thabo Mbeki, and Jacob Zuma.

The Umkonto we Sizwe, had its headquarters in Rivonia town a suburb of Johannesburg in South Africa.

According to Nelson Mandela and all the founding members of the MK, including himself, were also members of the ANC. In his famous speech "I am prepared to die", Mandela outlined the motives, which led to the formation of the MK:

At the beginning of June 1961, after a long and anxious assessment of the South African situation, I, and some colleagues, concluded that violence in this country was inevitable.

MK leaders stated that it would be unrealistic and wrong for African leaders to continue preaching peace and non-violence at a time when the government met our peaceful demands with force.

This conclusion was not easily arrived at it was only when all channels of peaceful protest, are blocked to us that the decision made to embark on violent forms of political struggle, and to form Umkonto we Sizwe.

We did so not because we desired such a course, but solely because the government had left us with no other choice. In the

Manifesto of Umkonto published on 16<sup>th</sup> December 1961, we said, "time comes in the life of any nation when there remain only two choices either to submit or fight and that time has now come to South Africa.

We shall not submit and we have no choice but to hit back by all means in our power in defence of our people, our future, and our freedom."

Firstly, we believed that because of Government policy, violence by the African people had become inevitable, and there was need for responsible leadership.

There was need to control the feelings of our people, there would be outbreak of terrorism, which would produce an intense bitterness and hostility between the various races of this country.

Secondly, we felt that without violence there would be no way open to the African people to succeed in their struggle against the principle of white supremacy.

All lawful modes of expressing opposition to this principle were close by legislation, and we were place in a position in which we had either to accept a permanent state of inferiority, or take over the Government.

We chose to defy the law. We first broke the law in a way which avoided any recourse to violence; when this form was legislated against, and then

The Government resorted to a show of force to crush opposition to its policies, only then did we decide to answer with violence."

In 1961, MK published a manifesto entitled “Umkonto we Sizwe (Military wing of the African National Congress): We are at War!” “Our men are armed and trained freedom fighters not terrorists.

We are fighting for democracy, the majority rule, the right of the Africans to rule South Africa. We are fighting for a South Africa in which there will be peace and harmony, and equal rights for all people.

We are not racists, as the white oppressors are. The African National Congress has a message of freedom for all who live in our country.

The government violence on peaceful African demonstrators angered some radical African nationalists that the whites were not ready to entertain peaceful means of struggle for self-rule and independence of Africans in South Africa.

The emergence of some moderate minded African nationalists for example Nelson Mandela and Joe Slovo who quickly started mobilizing the Africans to fight against the apartheid government in South Africa.

To some extent, the banning of the ANC and PAC especially after the bloody Sharpeville massacre left the Africans with no options but to strike back through violence approach.

The ANC leaders feared that, the active youth who were radical and wanted the use of violence against the apartheid regime encouraged the formation of MK to attract the youth and prevent them from joining the Poqo the military wing of PAC.

The continuous use of the slogan by the youths that “independence now” prepared the ground for the emergence of the MK, to fight for freedom of the Africans in South Africa.

#### **Activities of the Umkonto we Sizwe against apartheid regime:**

In June 1961, Nelson Mandela sent a letter to South African newspapers warning the government that a campaign of sabotage would be launch unless the government agreed to call for a national constitutional convention.

The Umkonto we Sizwe (“spear of the Nation”) launched its first guerrilla attacks against government installations on 16<sup>th</sup> December 1961.

The first target of the campaign was an electricity sub-station and Umkonto we Sizwe undertook other acts of sabotage in the next eighteen months.

The government alleged more acts of sabotage carried out and at the Rivonia trial, the accused charged with 193 acts of sabotage in total. The sabotage included attacks on government posts, machines, power facilities and crop burning.

The Umkonto we Sizwe subsequently classified as a terrorist organization by the South African government and the United States, and banned in South Africa.

In 1962, Nelson Mandela went to Algeria, Egypt and Ghana to get international backing for the group fighting against apartheid regime in South Africa.

After returning to South Africa, Nelson Mandela described by Joe Slovo as “sent off from South Africa a Communist and he came back an African nationalist.”

Following the suppression of MK inside South Africa in the late 1960s, the organisation’s cadres undertook military actions against the Rhodesian army.

On 11<sup>th</sup> July 1963, 19 African National Congress and MK leaders, including Arthur Goldreich and Walter Sisulu arrested at Lilies leaf farm in Rivonia town.

This was a farm privately owned by Arthur Goldreich and bought with South African Communist Party and ANC funds, as individuals not deemed to own such a property under the Group Areas Act.

This event followed by the Rivonia Trial, in which ten leaders of the ANC tried for 221 acts of sabotage designed to “foment violent revolution”, however Wilton Mkwayi, chief of MK at the time, escaped during trial.

The MK carried out some bombings of civilian, industrial and infrastructural sites and these tactics initially geared solely towards sabotage, but eventually expanded to include urban guerrilla warfare.

In 1965, MK formally allied itself with ZIPRA and in July 1967, a joint MK/ZIPRA commando crossed into Rhodesia. The mission was a failure at both tactical and strategic levels, though the joint MK/ZIPRA detachment engaged the Rhodesian army in heavy fights.

In the early 1970s, ANC characterized with low level of activities against the South African government in many ways, and that included in the military fields.

The attempts to rebuild MK inside South Africa resulted in many losses though some, including Chris Hani, were able to remain undetected for a long period.

The Soweto Uprising of 1976 led to a large exodus of young black men and women to train outside South Africa in order to liberate South Africa from apartheid.

Anxious to strike back at the apartheid regime, they crossed the border to Rhodesia to seek military training.

The MK carried out attack the on 8<sup>th</sup> January 1982 on the **Koeberg nuclear power plant** near Cape Town, which coincided with the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the formation of the African National Congress (ANC).

Landmark events in MK’s military activity inside South Africa consisted of actions designed to intimidate the ruling power were the bombings.

MK on 20<sup>th</sup> May 1983, the Church Street bomb detonated in Pretoria near the SA Air Force Headquarters, resulting into 19 civilian deaths and 217 persons injured.

During the next 10 years, a series of bombings occurred in South Africa, conducted mainly by the military wing of the African National Congress.

In the Amanzimtoti bombing on the Natal South Coast in 1985, five civilians killed and 40 injured when MK cadre Andrew Sibusiso Zondo detonated an explosive in a rubbish bin at a shopping centre killing five people, including three children.

The MK carried out on the 14<sup>th</sup> June 1986 a bar bombing, of Magoo’s Bar in Durban beachfront, in which three innocent people killed and 73 injured.

Landmine campaign from 1985 to 1987, MK carried out campaign of setting landmine on the roads in rural areas used by farmers in Northern Transvaal.

In 1987, an explosion outside a Johannesburg court killed three people and injured 10; and a court in Newcastle attacked in a similar way the previous year, injuring 24.

In 1987, a bomb exploded at a military command centre in Johannesburg, killing one person and injuring 68 personnel. The bombing campaign continued with attacks on a series of soft targets, including a bank in Roodepoort in 1988, in which four civilians killed and 18 injured.

Also in 1988, a bomb detonation outside a magistrate’s court killed three, and at the Ellis Park rugby stadium in Johannesburg, a car bomb, killed two and injured 37 civilians.

MK suspended operations on 1<sup>st</sup> August 1990, in preparation to dismantle apartheid, and finally integrated into the South

African National Defence Force by 1994.

In conclusion, Umkonto we Sizwe carried out both political, social and economic role in the struggle for independence and self-rule in South Africa.

### **The effects of the activities of the Umkonto we Sizwe in South Africa:**

In a submission to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), the ANC stated that Zondo acted on orders after a recent SADF raid in Lesotho.

Robert McBride received the death penalty for the bombing that became, known as the “Magoo’s bar bombing”.

Although the subsequent Truth and Reconciliation Committee called the bombing a “gross violation of human rights”, McBride received amnesty and became a senior police officer.

MK alone was not a military threat to the state, but the ANC leadership saw MK as the armed component of a strategy of “people’s war” that was primarily geared towards terrorizing the masses for political support.

Military Units of ANC exiled to the MK camps in the “frontline” states neighbouring South Africa, most prominently Angola where MK allied to the MPLA government, and fought alongside Angolan and Cuban troops.

MK fighters also allied with ZAPU (rival to Robert Mugabe’s ZANU) in then-Rhodesia, with FRELIMO in Mozambique, and with SWAPO in Namibia.

A multitude of bombs in “Wimpy Bar” fast food outlets and supermarkets occurred during the late 1980s, killing and wounding many people.

Wimpy specifically targeted because of their perceived rigid enforcements of many Apartheid-era laws, including excluding people of colour from their restaurants.

The ANC estimated 30 landmine explosions resulting in 123 deaths, while the government submitted a figure of 157 explosions resulting in 125 deaths.

The TRC found that it could not condone the use of landmines because of the indiscriminate nature of the weapon, which inevitably resulted in gross violations of human rights, but gave the ANC credit for abandoning the strategy.

The TRC found that torture was “routine” and was official policy as were executions “without due process” at ANC detention camps particularly between 1979 and 1989.

In popular culture in 1984, musician Prince Far I’s album Spear of a Nation: Umkonto we Sizwe released in an act of solidarity with the MK.

Police statistics indicate that, in the period 1976 to 1986, approximately 230 people killed by terrorists. Of these, about 10% were members of various security forces and two hundred were civilians. Of the civilians, 60 were white and 140 black.

MK overwhelmingly concentrated on economic targets less on the administrative machinery of apartheid, the police and SADF installations and personnel”.

## **STEVE BIKO**

### **Steve Biko career and achievements in the history of South Africa:**

Born 18<sup>th</sup> December 1946 at King William's Town, South Africa and Died on 12<sup>th</sup> September 1977 (aged 30) in Pretoria, South Africa.

Stephen Bantu Biko (18<sup>th</sup> December 1946 –12 September 1977) was an anti-apartheid activist in South Africa in the 1960s and 1970s.

His Occupation was Anti-apartheid activist and his Spouse(s) Ntsiki Mashalaba and his Children Nkosinathi Biko, Samora Biko, Lerato Biko, Motlatsi Biko and Hlumelo Biko.

He was an outstanding leader of anti-apartheid demonstrations in S. Africa. He became very popular in 1960s when he led the blacks in various demonstrations against the apartheid government.

Biko joined the University of Natal in 1966 to pursue a Bachelor's in medicine. He was expelled in 1972 from the University for involving himself in various anti-apartheid activities.

Steve Biko led the young intellectuals both teachers and students to oppose the introduction of Afrikaans in Soweto schools which eventually led to Soweto uprising.

In the late 1960s, he joined his friend to form the black conscious movement (BCM) .The BCM was set up to indoctrinate the minds of the blacks and save them from whites' manipulation.

As a student leader, he founded the Black Consciousness Movement which empowered and mobilized most of the urban black population. Since his death in police custody, he became a martyr of the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa.

His writings and activism attempted to empower black people, and he was famous for his slogan "*black is beautiful*", which he described as meaning: "man, you are okay as you are, begin to look upon yourself as a human being".

Despite friction between the African National Congress and Biko throughout the 1970s, ANC included Biko in the pantheon of struggle heroes, used his image for campaign posters in South Africa's first non-racial elections in 1994.

He was initially involved with the multi-racial National Union of South African Students, but after he became convinced that Black, Indian and Coloured students needed an organization of their own.

He helped found the South African Students' Organization (SASO), whose agenda included political self-reliance and the unification of university students in a "*black consciousness movement*".

In 1968 Biko was elected its first president. SASO evolved into the influential Black Consciousness Movement (BCM). He was involved with the World Student Christian Federation to fight for the rights of the black people around the globe.

In the early 1970s Biko became a key figure in The Durban Moment which played crucial role in mobilizing the people of South Africa.

In 1972 he was expelled from the University of Natal because of his political activities and he became honorary president of the Black People's Convention.

He was banned by the apartheid regime in February 1973, meaning that he was not allowed to speak to more than one person at a time nor to speak in public.

He was restricted to the *King William's Town magisterial district*, and could not write publicly or speak with the media. It was forbidden to quote anything he said, including speeches or simple conversations. When Biko was banned, his movement within the country was restricted to the Eastern Cape, where he was born.

After returning to the Eastern Cape, he formed a number of grassroots organizations based on the notion of self-reliance:

Zanempilo, the Zimele Trust Fund (which helped support former political prisoners and their families), Njwaxa Leather-Works Project and the Ginsberg Education Fund.



In spite of the repression of the apartheid government, Biko and the BCM played a significant role in organizing the protests which culminated in the Soweto Uprising of 16<sup>th</sup> June 1976.

In the aftermath of the uprising, which was crushed by heavily armed police shooting school children protesting, the authorities began to target Biko further.

On 18<sup>th</sup> August 1977, Biko was arrested at a police roadblock under the Terrorism Act No 83 of 1967 and interrogated by officers of Port Elizabeth security police including Harold Snyman and Gideon Nieuwoudt.

This interrogation took place in the Police Room 619 and the interrogation lasted twenty-two hours (22 Hours) and it included torture and beatings which left him in a coma.

He suffered a major head injury while in police custody, and was chained to a window grille for a day.

On 11<sup>th</sup> September 1977, police loaded him in the back of a Land Rover, naked and restrained in manacles, and began the 1100 km drive to Pretoria to take him to a prison with hospital facilities.

He was nearly dead owing to the previous injuries by the time he arrived in the hospital at Pretoria. He died shortly after arrival at the Pretoria prison, on 12<sup>th</sup> September. The police claimed his death was the result of hunger strike.

He ultimately succumbed to a brain hemorrhage from the massive injuries to the head, which many saw as strong evidence that he had been brutally clubbed by his captors.

Because of his high profile, news of Biko's death spread quickly, opening many eyes around the world to the brutality of the apartheid regime.

His funeral was attended by over 10,000 people, including numerous ambassadors and other diplomats from the United States and Western Europe.

The liberal white South African journalist Donald Woods, a personal friend of Biko, photographed his injuries in the morgue.

Then Donald Woods, a journalist, editor and close friend of Biko's, along with Helen Zille, exposed the truth behind Biko's death.

Woods was later forced to flee South Africa for England. Donald Woods later campaigned against apartheid and further publicized Biko's life and death, He wrote many newspaper articles and authoring the book, Biko.

Following the news of Biko's death then-minister of police, Jimmy Kruger said, *"I am not glad and I am not sorry about Mr. Biko. It leaves me cold (Ditlaat my koud). I can say nothing to you ... Any person who dies ... I shall also be sorry if I die. "*

After a 15-day inquest in 1978, a magistrate judge found there was not enough evidence to charge the officers with murder because there were no eyewitnesses.

On 2<sup>nd</sup> February 1978, based on the evidence given at the inquest, the attorney general of the Eastern Cape stated he would not prosecute.

On 28<sup>th</sup> July 1979, the attorney for Biko's family announced that the South African government would pay them \$78,000 in compensation for Biko's death.

On 7<sup>th</sup> October 2003, the South African justice ministry announced that the five policemen accused of killing Biko would not be prosecuted because the time limit for prosecution had elapsed and because of insufficient evidence.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission, created following the end of minority rule and the apartheid system, reported that five former members of the South African security forces who had admitted to killing Biko applied for amnesty.

## **NELSON MANDELA**

### **Career and achievements of Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela to the history of South Africa:**

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela (born 18<sup>th</sup> July 1918) is a South African anti-apartheid revolutionary and politician who served as President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999.

He was born in Qunu, Umtata of Transkei and his father was Mgadla Mandela. Mgadla was the principal councilor to the head chief of the Thembu called Dalindyebo David.

His father, Mgadla Henry Mphakanyiswa, was a local chief and councilor to the monarch; he had been appointed to the position in 1915.

In 1926, Mgadla too was sacked for corruption, but Nelson would be told that he had lost his job for standing up to the magistrate's unreasonable demands.

A devotee of the god Qamata, Mgadla was a polygamist, having four wives, four sons and nine daughters, who lived in different villages.

Nelson's mother was Mgadla's third wife, Nosekeni Fanny, who was daughter of Nkedama of the Right Hand House and a member of the amaMpemvu clan of Xhosa.

His early life was dominated by "custom, ritual and taboo", Mandela grew up with two sisters in his mother's kraal in the village of Qunu, where he looked after herds as a cattle-boy, spending much time outside with other boys.

Both his parents were illiterate, but being a devout Christian, his mother sent him to a local Methodist school when he was about seven. Baptised a Methodist, Mandela was given the English forename of "Nelson" by his teacher.

His mother took Mandela to the "Great Place" palace at Mqhekezweni, where he was entrusted under the guardianship of Thembu regent, Chief Jongintaba Dalindyebo.

Raised by Jongintaba and his wife Noengland alongside their son Justice and daughter Nomafu, Mandela felt that they treated him as their son, but would not see his mother for many years.

He developed a love of African history, listening to the tales told by elderly visitors to the palace, and becoming influenced by the anti-imperialist rhetoric of Chief Joyi;

He nevertheless considered the European colonialists as benefactors, not oppressors.

Aged 16, Mandela, Justice and several other boys traveled to Tyhalarha to undergo the circumcision ritual that symbolically marked their transition from boys to men.

Mandela due to his background and fascinating stories of his ancestors liked to be a lawyer after his studies in future to walk in their footsteps.

As Mandela attended church services every Sunday with his guardians, Christianity became a significant part of his life. He attended a Methodist mission school located next to the palace, studying English, Xhosa, history and geography.

He began his education from a mission school and later received his secondary school in a Wesleyan mission school. After he joined Fort Hare University College to pursue a Bachelor of Arts degree which he did not complete.

Due to his love for leadership, Mandela was appointed representative to the students' council, however he was suspended from this university due to participation in a boycott organized by the students.

He went to Johannesburg where he completed his course from. It's from here that he also began pursuing an L.L.B course.

He was the first black South African to hold the office of presidency and the first elected in a fully representative,

multiracial election.

His government focused on dismantling the legacy of apartheid through tackling institutionalized racism, poverty and inequality, and fostering racial reconciliation.

Politically a democratic socialist, he served as the President of the African National Congress (ANC) from 1991 to 1997. Internationally, Mandela was the Secretary General of the Non-Aligned Movement from 1998 to 1999.

A Xhosa born to the Thembu royal family, Mandela attended Fort Hare University and the University of Witwatersrand, where he studied law.

Living in Johannesburg, he became involved in anti-colonial politics, joining the ANC and becoming a founding member of its Youth League.

After the Afrikaner nationalists of the National Party came to power in 1948 and began implementing the policy of apartheid.

He rose to prominence in the ANC's 1952 Defiance Campaign, and he was elected President of the Transvaal ANC Branch and oversaw the 1955 Congress of the People.

Working as a lawyer, he was repeatedly arrested for seditious activities and with the ANC leadership, was prosecuted in the Treason Trial from 1956 to 1961 but was found not guilty.

Although initially committed to non-violent protest, in association with the South African Communist Party he co-founded the militant Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) in 1961.

In 1962 he was arrested, convicted of sabotage and conspiracy to overthrow the government, and sentenced to life imprisonment in the *Rivonia Trial*.

*Mandela served 27 years in prison, first on Robben Island, and later in Pollsmoor Prison and Victor Verster Prison and international campaign lobbied for his release, granted in 1990.*

Becoming ANC President, Mandela published his autobiography and led negotiations with President F.W. de Klerk to abolish apartheid and establish multi-racial elections in 1994.

He was elected President and formed a Government of National Unity and established a new constitution.

He initiated the Truth and Reconciliation Commission to investigate past human rights abuses, introducing policies to encourage land reform, fight poverty and expand healthcare services.

Internationally, he acted as mediator between Libya and the United Kingdom in the Pan Am Flight 103 bombing trial, and oversaw military intervention in Lesotho.

He declined to run for a second term, and was succeeded by his deputy Thabo Mbeki, as the president of the republic of South Africa.

He subsequently became an elder statesman, focusing on charitable work in combating poverty and HIV/AIDS through the Nelson Mandela Foundation.

He has nevertheless received international acclaim for his anti-colonial and anti-apartheid stance, he received over 250 awards, including the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize, the U.S. Presidential Medal of Freedom and the Soviet Order of Lenin.

He is held in deep respect within South Africa as the "*Father of the Nation*" and is often known under *his Xhosa clan name of Madiba*.

## **Thabo Mbeki**

### **Career and achievements of Thabo Mbeki to the history of South Africa:**

Thabo Mvuyelwa Mbeki born on 18<sup>th</sup> June 1942, a South African politician who served two terms as the second post-apartheid President of South Africa from 14<sup>th</sup> June 1999 to 24<sup>th</sup> September 2008.

Born and raised in Mbewuleni, what is now the Eastern Cape province of South Africa, Mbeki is one of four children of *Epainette and Govan Mbeki*.

His father was a stalwart of the African National Congress (ANC) and the South African Communist Party. He is a native Xhosa speaker.

His parents were both teachers and activists in a rural area of ANC strength, and Mbeki describes himself as “born into the struggle”; a portrait of Karl Marx sat on the family mantelpiece, and a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi was on the wall.

Mbeki attended primary school in Idutywa and Butterworth and acquired a high school education at Lovedale, Alice. In 1959, he was expelled from school as a result of student strikes and forced to continue studies at home. In the same year, he sat for matriculation examinations at St. John’s High School, Umtata.

In the ensuing years, he completed British A-levels examinations and undertook an economics degree as an external student with the University of London.

During this time, the ANC was banned and Mbeki was involved in underground activities in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand area.

He was also involved in mobilizing students in support of the ANC call for a stay at home to be held in protest of South Africa’s becoming a republic.

In December 1961, Mbeki was elected secretary of the African Students’ Association. In the following year, he left South Africa on instructions of the ANC.

Govan Mbeki had come to the rural Eastern Cape as a political activist after earning two university degrees.

He urged his family to make the ANC their family, and of his children, Thabo Mbeki is the one who most clearly followed that instruction, joining the party at age 14 and devoting his life to it thereafter.

Mbeki married his wife Zanele at Farnham Castle in the United Kingdom in 1974 and he left the Eastern Cape, Thabo Mbeki lived in Johannesburg, working with Walter Sisulu.

After the arrest and imprisonment of Sisulu, Mandela and his father (Govan Mbeki), he left South Africa as one members of young ANC militants (Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres) sent abroad to continue their education and their anti-apartheid activities.

He ultimately spent 28 years in exile, returning to his homeland only after the release of Nelson Mandela. Mbeki spent the early years of his exile in the United Kingdom.

In 1962, aged 19, he arrived at the brand-new University of Sussex, earning first a BA degree in economics, and then remaining to complete a Master’s degree in African studies.

While at Sussex he saw himself as a representative of the ANC and helped to motivate the university population against apartheid and he worked in the ANC’s London office on Penton Street.

He received military training in the Soviet Union and lived at different times in Botswana, Swaziland and Nigeria, but his primary base was in Lusaka, Zambia, the site of the ANC headquarters.

In 1973, Mbeki was sent to Botswana, where he engaged the Botswana government in discussions to open an ANC office there and he left Botswana in 1974.

In 1975, he became a member of the National Executive Committee of the ANC fighting against apartheid regime and for the

freedom of the Africans in South Africa.

In December 1976, he was sent to Nigeria as a representative of the ANC to present the views of his people to the government of Nigeria.

His brother Jama Mbeki, a supporter of the rival Pan Africanist Congress, was killed by agents of the Lesotho government in 1982 while attempting to assist the Lesotho Liberation Army.

His son Kwanda-the product of a liaison in Mbeki's teenage years - was killed while trying to leave South Africa to join his father.

When Mbeki finally was able to return home to South Africa and was reunited with his own father, the elder Govani Mbeki told a reporter, "You must remember that Thabo Mbeki is no longer my son. He is my comrade!"

A news article pointed out that this was an expression of pride, explaining, "For Govani Mbeki, a son was a mere biological appendage; to be called a comrade, on the other hand, was the highest honour."

Thabo Mbeki devoted his life to the ANC and during his years in exile was given increased responsibility after the 1976 Soweto riots in the township outside Johannesburg.

He initiated a regular radio broadcast from Lusaka, tying (connecting) ANC followers inside the country (South Africa) to their exiled leaders.

Encouraging activists to keep up the pressure on the apartheid regime was a key component in the ANC's campaign to liberate their country.

In the late 1970s, Mbeki made a number of trips to the United States in search of support among U.S. corporations and he made a wide circle of friends in New York City.

Mbeki was appointed head of the ANC's information department in 1984 and then became head of the international department in 1989, *reporting directly to Oliver Tambo*, then President of the ANC. Tambo was Mbeki's long-time mentor.

In 1985, Mbeki was a member of a delegation that began meeting secretly with representatives of the South African business community.

In 1989, he led the ANC delegation that conducted secret talks with the South African government. These talks led to the unbanning of the ANC and the release of political prisoners.

He participated in many of the other important negotiations between the ANC and the government that eventually led to the democratization of South Africa.

He became a deputy president of South Africa in May 1994 on the attainment of universal suffrage (Right To Vote), and sole deputy-president in June 1996.

He succeeded Nelson Mandela as ANC president in December 1997 and as president of the Republic in June 1999 (inaugurated on 16 June)

Thabo Mbeki was subsequently reelected for a second term in April 2004, which served as the president of South Africa up to 2008. He is also the brother of Moeletsi Mbeki.

In conclusion, Thabo Mbeki played both political, social and economic role in the history of South Africa.

### **ROBERT MAGOLISO SOBUKWE:**

#### **Career and achievements of Robert Magoliso Sobukwe to the history of South Africa:**

Robert Magoliso Sobukwe was born in 1924 and he obtained good education from Fort Hare and Lovedale mission. After his

education, he joined Rand University as a language lecturer and after he resigned and became an editor of the Africanist paper. Initially Robert Sobukwe was an active member of the ANC which was headed by Nelson Mandela.

Robert Sobukwe together with Madzunya, Pothlako and Leballo, they formed the Pan African Congress (PAC) after breaking away from ANC. He was the first president of PAC and their slogan was "*one bullet, one white*".

He emphasized that South Africa was for the blacks alone and therefore attacked the multi - racial approach of ANC. He opposed the policy of Bantustans and warned those who were collaborating with the apartheid government.

Robert Sobukwe called upon the industrial workers to give up work led to a downfall in production in most industries in South Africa. He was instrumental in the formation of BCM and organizer of the anti-pass campaigns of 1960

It was these campaigns that led to both the Sharpeville and Langa massacres in which many people were executed. He organized 30,000 African protests who marched up to the cape to show the parliament blacks grievances.

Robert Magoliso Sobukwe was a radical nationalist who advocated for a military approach and violence against the apartheid government.

Robert Sobukwe joined his friends to form a military wing of PAC called POQO to military challenge the apartheid government. He mobilized Africans to hand themselves to the nearest police stations in order to congest the prisons.

Robert Sobukwe organized the demonstrations against the racist and poor education policies of apartheid in the Eastern Cape.

He mobilized and encouraged the Africans in both Pondoland and Transvaal to demand for their rights and he was an opponent of the racist policies in Transkei.

His political party PAC was banned from 1960 and it broke down into various splinter groups which exerted pressure on apartheid regime in South Africa.

Robert Magoliso Sobukwe died in 1978 after putting a lot of pressure on the apartheid government in South Africa.

In conclusion, Sobukwe played a fundamental political, social and economic role in the fight against apartheid regime in South Africa.

## **WALTER SISULU**

### **Career and achievements of Walter Sisulu to the history of South Africa:**

Walter Sisulu was a half cast born in 1912 in Transkei. His father was a white and his Mother was an African.

Walter Sisulu attained his education in an Anglican mission and afterward he joined gold mining and after gold mining he became a manager of an estate agency.

Walter together with Mandela and Oliver Tambo, they formed the African National Congress Youth League. Walter

Sisulu was appointed the first treasurer of African National Congress Youth League which used violent approach against the apartheid regime.

After serving as treasurer for ANCYL, he became the secretary general of African National Congress in 1949.

In 1956, Walter Sisulu was arrested for organizing different demonstrations, and still in the same year, he was arrested and charged with treason but freed in 1961.

In 1963, Walter Sisulu and his friends were operating underground (secretly) after the banning of African National Congress and its activities. He was tried in the famous Rivonia trial with other members of African National Congress. Walter Sisulu was among the Eight group of men who were arrested in 1964 for supporting “Umkonto we Sizwe” (spear of the nation).

Sisulu together with other seven nationalists, were released from prison in 1989 which gave him encouragement to mobilize the masses.

After the lifting of the ban imposed on the ANC in 1990, Sisulu resumed his *post* of the secretary general of the African National Congress.

Walter Sisulu influenced Chief Albert Luthuli and his wife and son Zwelakhe to join African National Congress to fight against the apartheid regime.

Walter Sisulu was elected the deputy president of the African National Congress in 1991 which decampaigned apartheid government in South Africa. In 2003, Walter Sisulu died a satisfied man after witnessing the attainment of freedom by the people of South Africa. **In conclusion** he was instrumental in the political, social and economic struggles for the people of South Africa from the minority regime of the white.

## **BISHOP DESMOND MPILO TUTU**

### **Career and achievements of Desmond Mpilo Tutu to the history of South Africa:**

Desmond Tutu was born in Klerksdorp in 1931 and he became a priest of the Anglican Church in 1960.

In 1975, Desmond Tutu was appointed the Dean of Johannesburg and in 1977, he was ordained as a bishop. Desmond Tutu was appointed as a general secretary of the South African Council of churches in 1978.

This post of General Secretary of the South African Council of churches landed him to a political scene. Desmond Tutu used this position to become a critic of apartheid regime and started demanding for reforms.

Desmond Tutu called upon the Anglican Church to fight against racial discrimination and the Bantustans created by the white minority government to suppress Africans.

In 1982, a collection of his anti - apartheid lectures called divine intention was published which inspired many people to fight for their self-rule and independence.

In 1983, a collection of his sermons was also published which boosted the growth of African nationalism among the Africans in South Africa. Desmond Tutu was appointed the first Black Arch Bishop of Cape Town on 18<sup>th</sup> November 1984.

Tutu was one of the few moderate Africans who called for the use of non-violence acts to oppose apartheid policy in South Africa.

In 1984, Desmond Tutu was given a noble world peace price due to his contribution towards the fight apartheid regime using peaceful means. He travelled to various countries to put sanctions against apartheid government in South Africa.

After the 1994 elections, Tutu remained executing pastoral duties but also influencing affairs in the politics of South Africa. Desmond appointed the chairman of the truth and-reconciliation commission established by Nelson Mandela.

The main work of this commission was to investigate the human rights abuses and political crimes committed by both the white and blacks.

In 1996, Desmond Tutu retired as Arch Bishop of the Cape Town though remained politically active in South African political scene.

In April 2003, his report was published criticizing the Inkatha freedom party, Afrikaners and African National Congress for

being extreme in fighting against apartheid in South Africa. Desmond Tutu served as a visiting professor of Theology at the king's college in London.

In conclusion, Bishop Tutu played social and political role in fighting for independence of South Africa from the minority white regime.

### **BECHUANALAND (Botswana)**

#### **Why the British had very little interests in Bechuanaland:**

Bechuanaland (Botswana) is the land of Bechuanars. These were fugitives from many tribes and were organised into a state by the Bamangwato chiefs. The British before 1885 showed little concern for taking up Botswana because of the following;

The Portuguese interest in Botswana sent the British away because they did not want to clash with Portugal. Before 1885, the Germans had also claimed part of Botswana increasing the British fears in the area.

German missionaries and traders had gone ahead to settle in some parts making Botswana a German area. Besides, Botswana was not a rich country to attract strong British interests, as it did not have much of the rich natural resources.

The British government feared burdening their taxpayers with a non-profitable colony like Botswana hence developed little interests in it.

The German traders who had settled at Walvis Bay combined with German politicians to start threatening British interests in Botswana.

The Boers in Transvaal had also shown interest in the same area increasing the competition hence the British had little interest in the area.

The British were more concerned with strengthening their control in South Africa and Rhodesia, which had valuable resources for the British to exploit.

The British were also up by the desire to annex Transvaal especially after the mineral discovery and exploitation. The

Boers settlements of Stella land and Goshen Botswana made the country unattractive to the British hence they developed little interests.

The British lacked pro-Anglo missionaries in Botswana a factor, which kept them disinterested in the area.

The local chiefs of Bechuanaland showed some resistance to foreign intrusion pissing off the British gaining acquiring the area.

Botswana was so backward and could create inconveniences of all sorts to the British and this made the British to developed little interests in the area.

In conclusion, the British had little interests in Bechuanaland due to limited political, social and economic motives in the area.



## **Why Did the British Annex Bechuanaland In 1885**

The period of 1885 was the peak of the European scramble for and partition of Africa as many countries from Europe developed love for colonies in Africa.

Britain later realized that she was the most capable to colonize all the South African states for strategic reasons;

The 1884 German occupation of nearby Namibia made the British more nervous because they hated the possible German expansion into Botswana.

There was suspicion that the Germans and Transvaal Boers had reached an agreement of dividing Botswana made the British more aggressive.

The British badly wanted an inland route between the Transvaal and the Kalahari Desert hence they had to take over Botswana.

Lord Salisbury wanted northward pass for Britain from the Cape through Botswana to connect the Northern colonies like Malawi and Zambia.

Cecil Rhodes thought that another gold fields like Rand possibly would discovered in the highlands North of Limpopo River. British imperialists in South Africa also pressurized and lobbied the British in 1875 to take over Botswana.

Later, Seretse Khama was one of the leaders of Bechuanaland politicians requested the British in 1875 to take over Botswana Seretse Khama even lobbied the British parliament and the Queen of England to colonise Botswana. Britain

wanted to consolidate her interests in South Africa by colonizing Botswana hence developing interests.

Later the British South Africa Company realized that Botswana had some mineral among the Bamangwato and had started exploitation. The British wanted to protect the British settlement and businesspersons who were in Botswana.

Seretse Khama wanted Christianity religion be taught to his people and his positive attitude encouraged the British to colonise Botswana.

In 1885, the area south of the Molopo declared the crown colony of British Bechuanaland and later extended northwards to latitude 22<sup>o</sup>C to include modern Botswana.

In 1895, the British government wanted to incorporate Botswana into the Cape colony, which was more progressive and economically viable.