

## SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

### QUESTION 2: HOW DID COLONIALISM IMPACT NEGATIVELY ON THE LIVES OF BOTH THE XHOSAS AND BOERS IN THE CAPE?

#### SOURCE 2A

This source describes the reasons why the British came to South Africa.

In South Africa there was a complex mix of peoples – British, Boers (descendants of Dutch settlers from the 1600s) and native African peoples like the Xhosa, the Zulu and the Matabele. The British wanted to control South Africa because it was one of the trade routes to India.

However, when gold and diamonds were discovered between the 1860s–1880s their interest in the region increased. This brought them into conflict with the Boers. The Boers disliked British rule. They wanted a simple farming life. British rule made their country increasingly a country of industry and business. The Boers also felt that the native Africans were inferior and should be treated as slaves. Despite this, they fought several wars with African peoples in the 1870s and effectively broke the power of the Zulus.

[From <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/empire/g2/cs3/background.htm>. Accessed on 5 June 2019.]

#### 2.1 Consult Source 2A.

- 2.1.1 Why, according to the source was Britain interested in taking control of South Africa? (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.1.2 Define the term *colonialism* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.1.3 Comment on the negative impact that colonialism had on the lives of both the Xhosas and the Boers in the Cape Colony. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.1.4 Use the information in the source and your knowledge and explain why the Boers disliked the British rule. (2 x 2) (4)

## SOURCE 2B

This source refers to the cattle killing as mass resistance, not mass suicide written by Gemma Pitcher.

When she returned, she said that she had seen a man, who had told her that, 'The whole community would rise from the dead; that all cattle now living must be slaughtered'. The girls returned home and told their families what had happened, but nobody believed them.

Nongqawuse and Mhlakaza said that those who had appeared to them were the spirits of their dead ancestors, who had come back to life in order to bring the Xhosa nation back to its former glory and to 'render the Xhosa the assistance they required in order to drive the white man out of the land'.

A few days later Mhlakaza met with the spirits himself, and said that all the dead of the Xhosa nation would arise again, that they would come up out of the sea, bringing with them new and uncontaminated cattle, along with 'sheep, goats, dogs, fowls and every other animal that was wanted, and all clothes and everything they could wish for to eat ... and all kinds of things for their houses.' The cattle, said Nongqawuse, were at present in underground caverns (caves) waiting to arise and start a new world for the purified Xhosa people. On the day of their coming, she promised, 'the blind would see, the deaf would hear, cripples would walk, and the whole Xhosa nation would arise from the dead and begin a golden age without disease, death or misfortune'.

As word of the prophecies grew, the Xhosa paramount chief, Sarhili, sent emissaries (representatives) to the Gxarha River mouth to investigate the prophecies. They did not actually meet the strangers but returned home convinced of the truth of the prophecies and immediately began killing their cattle. Sarhili then sent two of his councillors to notify the chiefs under British jurisdiction that they must sacrifice their 'bewitched' cattle. Once Sarhili had come out in support, the movement gained enormous momentum.

[From [www.siyabona.com/eastern/cape.xhosa/cattle\\_killingq.html](http://www.siyabona.com/eastern/cape.xhosa/cattle_killingq.html): Accessed on 6 July 2019.]

### 2.2 Refer to Source 2B.

2.2.1 What, according to the source, did Nongqawuse report to her family after her encounter with the man? (2 x 1) (2)

2.2.2 How, according to the source, did the Xhosa paramount chief, Sarhili respond to the prophecies? (2 x 2) (4)

- 2.2.3 Describe in your own words how this prophecy would have led to the defeat of the white man. (1 x 2) (2)

### SOURCE 2C

This extract is from a speech given by the British Governor, Harry Smith, to the defeated Xhosa chiefs in which he explains how the new system will work.

'Your land shall be marked out and marks placed that you may all know it. It shall be divided in districts, towns and villages, bearing English names. You shall all learn to speak English at the schools which I shall establish for you ... You may no longer be naked and wicked which you will always be unless you work hard. You shall be taught to plough ... You shall have traders and you must teach your people to bring gum, timber and hides to sell, so that you may learn how to use money, and buy things for yourselves. You must learn that it is money that makes people rich by work, and help me make roads, I will pay you.'

[From *In Search of History* by J. Bottaro et al]

- 2.3 Study Source 2C.
- 2.3.1 Quote TWO phrases from the source that suggest that the Xhosa's independence and freedom was taken away from them. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.3.2 Name any FOUR changes that the British Governor brought to the defeated Xhosa nation. (4 x 1) (4)
- 2.3.3 Comment on the attitude of the British Governor, Harry Smith regarding the future of the Xhosas in South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.4 Explain in your own words what the Governor meant with 'naked and wicked'. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.5 Using the source and your own knowledge, explain the negative role played by the British on the Xhosas. (2 x 2) (4)

- 2.3.6 Explain the usefulness of this source for students researching the effects of British colonialism on the Xhosa people. (2 x 2) (4)

### SOURCE 2D

These extracts from the Manifesto of Piet Retief were published in the Grahamstown Journal on 2 February, 1837. The Manifesto explains why the Voortrekkers wanted to leave the Cape and spells out their hopes and intentions for the future.

- We despair of saving the colony from those evils that threaten it from the behaviour of vagrants (homeless people) who are allowed to go wherever they want.
- We complain of the false accusations against us by missionaries in England.
- We complain about our farms being continually plundered by the Xhosa and especially about the last frontier war that left many of us ruined.
- We complain of the severe losses we have been forced to sustain by the emancipation (set free) of our slaves.



[From *Focus* by B. Johanneson et al]

- 2.4 Use Source 2D.

- 2.4.1 Identify the person that wrote this manifesto. Use the visual clue in the photograph. (1 x 1) (1)

- 2.4.2 In which newspaper was this manifesto published? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.3 Why, according to the source, did the Boers decide to leave the Cape Colony? (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.4.4 What conclusions can be drawn from the Boers attitude towards the emancipation of slaves? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about SIX lines (about 60 words) explaining the negative effects that colonialism had on the lives of both the Xhosas and the Boers in the Cape Colony. (6)

[50]