

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF MOHAMED BOUDIAF- M'SILA

FACULTE OF LETTER AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES
DEPARTEMENT OF ENGLISH
N° :.....



DOMAIN : FOREIGN LANGUAGES
STREAM : ENGLISH LANGUAGE
OPTION: LITERTURE & CIVILIZATION

**The Enduring Effect of the British
Imperial Policies on South Africa**

**Thesis Submitted to the Department of English Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Master Degree**

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ACADEMIC YEAR: 2018

Declaration

I hereby solemnly declare that the work I am going to present in this thesis entitled

The Enduring Effect of the British Imperial Policies on South Africa

Is my own to the limits of my knowledge, has not been submitted before to any other institution or university or degree and all sources that I have used and quoted from have been indicated by means of complete references. This work is to be carried out and completed at Mohamed Boudiaf University M'sila, Algeria.

Signature

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Signature

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Date:.....

Acknowledgement

The writing of this thesis could have never been completed without the unwavering support of my supervisor, Mrs. Laouidji Karima . We are grateful to her for her invaluable observations, commentary and suggestions on various drafts of this work, for her advice and expertise which she has given me.

Also we would never forget to address our deepest sincere thanks to all my honorable teachers Dr. Bouazid Tayeb, Dr. Touati Mourad, Mr. Mohamed Saber El Djemoui, Mrs. Saadi Nassima, and Mr. Senoussi Mohamed, Mr. Refice Nouredine for their precious advice, comments, and suggestions during the academic year 2017 / 2018.

We also owe our gratitude to thank all members of the jury for reading and evaluating our dissertation.

A profound gratitude is addressed to all those who have been our teachers throughout our university studies at the Department of English, university of M'sila. Our sincere gratitude goes to one and all who, directly and indirectly, have lent their helping hand in it accomplish this project.

Finally, we would like to extend our heartfelt thanks to the members of the board of examiners for taking the trouble to examine the present thesis.

Dedication

This work is dedicated to my dearest parents, the symbol of love and sacrifice, and the only source of happiness and success in my life, and also, who pushed me to hold on and never give up despite difficulties and challenges, may Allah bless them. This work dedicated also to my beloved brothers and all my dearest friends.

Abstract

This work highlights an important historical event, the colonization of South Africa by the British who settled there at the beginning of the 18th century with the intention to civilize and Christianize the indigenous people. But in fact, and with the discovery of gold and diamond, they dehumanized them from their vital rights when they applied their cleavage imperial policies which deeply affected the nation politically, socially, economically and culturally. British rulers formed a white government that represented Britain in its drastic measures- Hence many coercive illegal laws were implemented on the blacks in their working places, in schools, in factories and in their health system. The most marking traits were Segregation and Apartheid which were considered the landmarks in the South African history because the Africans who thought that they gained independence, had found themselves struggling a long term discrimination age of apparent and racial seclusion.

Key words: colonization, cleavage, imperial policies, segregation, Apartheid,

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Abstract in Arabic

General Introduction

Colonialism as an imperial process became the hallmark that characterized the world during the nineteenth and twentieth century. During this period, most of African countries became under the European domination; the scramble for Africa was regarded as an important phase in the history of both Europe and Africa. South Africa as one of the most important countries in Africa was qualified by its strategic geographic location; this qualification made it a favorable destination for many European forces starting with the Portuguese, the Dutch, and then the British. The latter succeeded to snatch the land from the Dutch and turn it to a British colony from the eighteenth to the beginning of the twentieth century.

During the 1860s and 1880s, the British attitude towards South Africa started to take another shape which soon began to establish its imperial viral policies. In its attempt to amalgamate and extend its territorial occupation, Britain followed distinct imperial policies which granted her a total control over the country. Cecil John Rhodes, a financier statesman and empire builder of British South Africa stated that, "We must find new lands from which we can easily obtain raw materials and at the same time exploit the cheap slave labour that is available from the natives of the colonies. The colonies would also provide a dumping ground for the surplus goods produced in our factories (qtd. in Goldsmith (1997)).

Despite the fact that the Southern Africans got independent, their independence was purely felt and was mostly dominated by the British whose racial discrimination and injustice were still apparent. South Africa in the segregation and Apartheid eras (1910-1994) was a unique nation and segregation and racial discrimination were the hallmark that made it distinctive from other countries. The British Imperialism played a significant role in the development of racial prejudice by emphasizing the white's racial supremacy. White South Africans inherited this prejudice and applied it upon the rest of population. During Segregation period the whites consolidated their control over the state dominating every aspect of life.

The Apartheid system was another form of imperialism that the British bequeathed to the Southern Africans; all the discriminatory laws that were applied from 1910 till 1994 under the Afrikaner's government were merely originated from the early discriminatory legislations established by the British through its imperial policy. Thus Apartheid and segregation can be viewed as colonial legacy caused by the British imperial policy.

What interests us and motivates our intention to investigate in this topic is the way the British first arrived as settlers then gained monopoly to create a different society full of hate and despise. Hence, two racial themes lived along the British presence in South Africa segregation and the Apartheid in addition, to their imperial policies in exploring the richest treasures of the country. This has in its true sense led to the beginning of the research problem.

Since the British occupation was regarded as the most important phase of the South African history, because of its long dominance in the land, Britain in its process of domination followed distinct imperial policies which had deep impacts on the Africans. Segregation and apartheid were considered the landmarks in the South Africa history because the Africans who thought that they gained independence had found themselves struggling with a long term of discrimination and racial seclusion. This dissertation is going to probe how Britain implemented its imperial policies and how did these policies affect the lives of the Southern Africans during and after the British colonization?

The questions that will give birth to this dissertation are what were the policies followed by Britain in order to maintain its dominance in South Africa? How did Britain succeed to maintain its territorial expansion in the country? And how did it contribute to the foundation of segregation and apartheid policies in the country?

In this study the main objectives are to show with evidence the British imperialist policies that were used to maintain its dominance over South Africa and to trace the legacies of British colonial experience and its imperial policy, particularly segregation and apartheid in addition to investigate how the British managed to found both segregation and Apartheid in South Africa.

Lots of historical events were marked by history and by writers whose main focus was the period of 1870 to 1900 that was considering a turning point in the history of the African continent. This period witnessed a race of the European colonial countries to have a share in the African continent. In this paper, for example, we built upon Boahen A. *Adu's General History of Africa*, to examine the period of partition, conquest and occupation from the beginning of the 'European Scramble for Africa. Throughout the book, the focus is directed towards the responses of Africans themselves to the challenge of colonialism. It discusses the African attitudes and readiness on the eye of the colonial era, and the background to European imperial ambitions. It also concerns the impact of economic and social aspects of colonial systems in Africa from 1919 until 1935: the operation of the colonial economy in the former French, Belgian, Portuguese and British zones and North Africa; the emergence of new social structures and demographic patterns and the role of religion and the arts in Africa during the colonial period. It traces the growth of anti-colonial movements, the strengthening of African political nationalism and the interaction between black Africa and blacks of the New World.

For this study, we have chosen South Africa, a prominent African country that was occupied by the Portuguese, the Dutch then the British, as a case study. Thus, for this particular work, we used (The History of South Africa) 2001, by Leonard Thompson, a leading scholar of South Africa, which provides a fresh and penetrating exploration of that country's history, from the earliest known human inhabitants of the region to the 20th century focusing primarily on the

experience of its inhabitants, it also deals with the British imperialism and the lasting impact segregation and apartheid era. The Cambridge History of South Africa 1885-1994 published in 2011, a book that surveys South African history from the discovery of gold in the late nineteenth century to the first democratic elections in 1994. It covers political, economic, social and intellectual developments and their interconnections in a clear and objective manner.

The paper will also discuss the lasting impacts of the British imperialism, the racial segregation and the apartheid, through the scope of South Africa. Beinart and Dubow's selection of some of the most important essays on racial segregation and apartheid in twentieth century South Africa provides an unparalleled introduction to this contentious and absorbing subject. Also we used a book entitled *Racism and Apartheid in South Africa*, which is based on data material prepared by the Anti-Apartheid Movement and published by the UNESCO press. As the title proposes, this book contained two sections, the first part deals with the situation in South Africa itself. The reader is guided through a brief outline of the historical background of the development of apartheid in South Africa and its close relationship with the development of the economy in that area. Probably the most informative and most interesting section of this book is the chapter entitled 'Apartheid in Operation.' Here is outlined the apartheid policy, its aims and how, through a series of repressive legislative Acts this policy has been effected.

The methods used in this study range from descriptive where we will describe the main historical events in South Africa and the British domination in the country from its arrival. Hence the historical approach will be used where more focus will be highlighted. In addition, the main events related to the British and South Africans will be equally explored and analyzed pinpointing the relations that existed between the British imperialists and the poor indigenous. As a result, The Marxist theory will be investigated where the social classes clashed into warfare between the British and the South Africans.

Historical books and documents are used for primary and secondary sources reference; what historians have said and have written about through their books is used as secondary materials. To implement what we have already stated we thought of a general introduction, where we will evoke Pre-colonial History of South Africa and the growing shadow of imperialism, in addition to the research proposal with its various elements.

Hence, Chapter One Provides a historical and political background about South Africa; It equally features the different reasons behind the race for Africa by the European exploration and colonization, it also give details about the indigenous people of South Africa, As South Africa turned to be a heading point for attraction for many European forces starting with the arrival of the first wave from Portugal, Holland and Britain.

In Chapter Two we evoke South Africa under the different British imperial policies starting with the economic policy, the religious policy in the role of missionaries. The political policies have their lion's share in this section as they bear some sensitive themes as the slave emancipation and the great trek, also studied the most important war that South Africa witnessed the Boers wars it discussed its causes and its effects, then concluded it with Transvaal and self-government.

And finally, in Chapter Three we shed light on the impact of the British Imperial Policies on South Africa namely on the two most important folds and marking traits, the Segregation with the political, economic and societal impacts and The Apartheid with the display of the political, the economic, the societal and the Homelands as characteristics of the epoch.

Many limitations encountered the work that is the data collection over historical documents that truly mirrored the atrocities of the Africans under the colonial rule, a detailed study to the historical events of the first arrival of the British to their complete hegemony will be treated in the first chapter.

Chapter One: The Premises of the Europeans' Rush to the African Continent.

Introduction

Colonialism is an imperial process that marked the whole history namely the nineteenth and the twentieth century as it increases in tension and escalated in degree. For Rodney Walter

Europeans commenced to take a high interest in Africa between the 1400 and 1800 primarily, the coastal regions. Sailing along the shores of the continent, they recognized trading posts and betrothed in commerce with local working class. They made little attempt to explore the interior. During this period, Europeans had very minor control in Africa. From the mid-1700s to 1880s Europeans became more involved in the continent. In 1787, the British established a colony for emancipated slaves in [Serra Leone]. About thirty years later, Americans founded [Liberia] for emancipated slaves and their descendants (1972).

During this period, most of African countries became under the European domination; the dash for Africa regarded as a significant period in the history of both Europe and Africa. In this respect, Boardman, John claimed that

By the late 1800s—Many Africans had outset to lucid and acclimatize various elements of European civilization. At the same time, the nature of European interest in Africa changed dramatically. Impressed by the continent's abundant supply of natural resources, Europeans sought to exploit the potential wealth. To attain this objective, they endeavor to hegemonies African peoples and compel them to follow the foreign codes. (1973)

South Africa as an important country in the continent experienced exploitation and imperialism by several European countries. This chapter highlights the major European colonial powers in the Southern tip of the continent mainly Britain. It will start by showing different theories about the reasons behind choosing Africa as a favorable destination for Europe, and it will try to answer a key question about why were the Europeans so keen to acquire colonies and empires in Africa? This chapter includes also a general historical background about South Africa dealing with its pre-colonial history through studying its early inhabitants. Hence, this chapter will treat the major European colonial powers that conquered the land starting first with the Portuguese who were considered the first Europeans to reach that area, then the Dutch who set up the first European settlement, and then comes the British who left their prints as a turning point in the history of South Africa as new colonialists.

1. 1. Race for Africa

The crucial period and the most escalating one occurred in the period between 1870 and 1900 where South Africa was invaded and aggressed by the Europeans mass arrival, domination and stretched colonization, Boardman, John stated that “In the 1870s, opponents European nations initiated competitions to colonize as much African territory as possible By the late 1880s, they had split up most of the continent among themselves and ignored the African peoples (1973.4)

For Khapoya, (1998), European policy in Africa had two factions, *the colonial government and the colonial economy*. The colonial government was concerned with the affairs of the colony at both the central and the local spheres. European officials subjugated most of the colonial governments until after World War II, when some countries allowed Africans to play a greater role Europeans took steps to control trade and natural resources in Africa. (120-135)

In addition, the European industrialists and their capitalist system saw the best markets for their productions that were not sold in Europe because of the high prices and the lowest consumption, are in Africa the virgin land. Hence, a great pressure was put on governments to allow them to export towards Africa. Vladimir Lenin, a Russian revolutionary ; e argues in his book “*Imperialism the Highest Stage of Capitalism*”(1917) that the European producers or manufacturers’ motives towards Africa could be set and thus, they could benefit themselves of the African raw materials, and at the same time they could open new markets to sell their manufactured products. (15)

So, according to Thompson (2000) Southern Africa possesses great mineral resources. Iron bearing rocks were spread throughout much of the region, and rocks containing gold and copper broke surface at various points in the Limpopo river valley and the northwestern part of the Cape Province, as well as further north in Namibia, Zimbabwe, and Zambia.(5).

The greed of the Europeans was mostly economic-they needed new markets for their surplus capital investment and their growing industries and Africa would be their ideal place-.Thompson (76)

This economic explanation continued to play an important role in the African history, and it emphasized on the dependency relationship that occurred between capitalism and the process of exploitation. The imperative of capitalist industrialization as demonstrated by the historian Iweriebor (2011), including the demand for assured sources of raw materials, the search for guaranteed markets and profitable investment were considered the fuel of the European scramble and eventual conquest of Africa; thus the primary motivation for European intrusion was economic. Khapoya, (1998) stated that

The colonial powers swamped Africa with European-made commodities, causing many African industries to fail because they could not compete—Europeans also encouraged the growth of *cash crops* in Africa, with each colony specializing in a different crop which destroyed many traditional forms of agriculture. Some colonial governments levied taxes on Africans. To pay them, many Africans had to dispose of their land and work for wages on white-owned farms and in mines (120-135)

England as a small country became one of the most powerful empires in the world by taking over large areas of land. Britain was interested in preserving its status as an economic giant which highly depended on free trade. By the end of the sixteenth century, Dutch, English, French, and Scandinavian merchant mariners were also beginning to use the sea route to Asia. From time to time; they landed on the Cape peninsula to take in fresh water and barter sheep and cattle from the local Khoikhoi pastoralists in return for iron and copper goods. (Thompson (32)

Alibis upon the invasion were numerous. In this respect, while the British felt compelled to create trading monopolies in order to maintain its status (Gallagher (1961), others build upon geographical explanation. (Cohen 137). Whereas others adopted a humanitarian explanation for the European conquest to Africa where their roving missionaries proceeded to convert Africans and extend the Western culture.(Rodney, Walter (1972).

For Khapoya Vincent both Roman Catholics and Protestant Missionaries were sent to different countries in order to preach and convert people to their religion. Since most Africans followed their own traditional religious beliefs, the Europeans felt that it was their role to proselytize and to convert Africans to Christianity (1998).European missionaries sought to convert Africans to the Christianity Many missionaries taught European customs and thinking. These often conflicted with, and destroyed, African traditions. In the nineteenth century European nations started the struggle to control Africa. To avoid conflict over territories, The U.S. and European leaders met and negotiated how to split Africa, No Africans were asked (1998).

When we speak of the Scramble for Africa, we generally mean the European division of African territory and sovereignty. There was another aspect to this phenomenon, the scramble for African resources. Diamonds and gold were among these, but perhaps the most valuable resource, and that for which the colonial authorities scrambled passionately, was African labour. Just as the old European and Arab traders had bought slaves elsewhere in Africa, so the new labour-recruiting agencies scrambled for unskilled labour to work in the mining fields .

In Angola and Zambezi and Katanga (by the turn of the century) recruiting agents from the mines of the south were competing with agents from the Portuguese forced labour plantations in the Bight of Benin. (D.Denoon, 1972, 74).

Because of ethnocentrism and cultural arrogance of the European people who regarded anyone different as being culturally inferior, missionaries offered the indigenous people western education, way of life, and medical care which they considered more developed compared to those backward ways of teaching, living, and healing offered by the natives (*Colonialism* 101).

Charles Darwin in his book "*The Origin of Species*" believed in the primacy of the European race. The Darwinians provide a justification for the conquest of what they called "subject races" by the "master race" as the inevitable process of "natural selection" by which the stronger dominates the weaker in the struggle for existence; therefore they considered the partition of Africa as part of this inevitable natural process (Boahen 22).

For R .Maunier, E.O.Lorimer,

The appearance in November 1859 of Charles Darwin's *The Origin of Species* by Means of Natural Selection or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life seemed to some to provide scientific backing for the belief in the primacy of the European race, a theme that has figured continuously, in various guises, in European writing since the seventeenth century (1949)

The later Darwinians, therefore, were elated to be able to justify the conquest of what they called 'subject races' or 'backward races' by the 'master race' as the inevitable process of 'natural selection' by which the stronger dominates the weaker in the struggle for existence. They preached, therefore, that might was right. The partition of Africa was consequently seen by them as part of this inevitable, natural process. The interesting aspect of this flagrant racial jingoism which has been described appropriately as 'Albinism' is its affirmation of imperial responsibility. (R .G. Himmelfarb, 1960)

The fact remains, however, that Social Darwinism, applied to the conquest of Africa, was more a rationalization after the event than its originator. In addition, the racial content of evangelical Christianity was, however, tempered with a generous dose of humanitarian and philanthropic zeal - sentiments wide-spread among European policy-makers during the conquest of Africa. It has been argued, therefore, that the partition of Africa was due, in no small measure, to a 'broader missionary' and humanitarian impulse which aimed at the regeneration of African peoples.(J. S. Galbraith, et al 1961, 34-48)

Although it is true that missionaries did not resist the conquest of Africa, and that they did, in some areas, actively pursue that conquest, the missionary factor cannot be sustained as a general theory of imperialism because of its limited application. For J. Schumpeter,

Social atavism couched in humanistic rather than in European racial terms, is based on what he saw as the natural desire of man to dominate his fellow men for the sake of dominating them. This native impulse to aggression is governed by man's universal thirst for usurpation. Imperialism, therefore, is a collective national egotism: 'the objectless disposition on

the part of a state to unlimited forcible expansion'.(1955, p. 6) . The new imperialism, he argued was also atavistic in character (ibid., p. 65)

But that fallacy was already being understood by all. Colonialism is colonialism for helping humanity and being human is not in that order. Force has never yielded force the idea of colonizing countries under the umbrella of civilization or religious supremacy has gone.

Marcello Caetano, a former Portuguese Prime Minister, claims that, “the blacks in Africa must be directed and organized by Europeans but are indispensable as auxiliaries...and must be regarded as productive elements organized or to be organized in an economy directed by the whites”. Also, Franco Nogueira, former Portuguese Foreign Minister, states that: We alone, before anyone else, brought to Africa the notion of human rights and racial equality. We alone practiced the principle of multi-racialism, which all now consider being the most perfect and daring expression of human brotherhood and sociological progress...our African provinces are more developed.(qtd.in Ferreira(1974. 9)

Some researchers claimed that since Africa was termed the Dark Continent; hence, Europeans decided to invade it to bring some light to that darkness and be able to amass great knowledge about. Europeans led different expeditions which were conducted in the name of science and knowledge, so they gave every inch an extreme importance-from geography to ecology to commerce.

Some historians wrote about Prince Henry’s exploration and they said, “While Henry directed exploratory activities ; he placed high value on the collection of geographical knowledge and rewarded his captains, in proportion to the efforts they had made to carry the boundaries of Knowledge farther, thus keeping them intent on the work of exploration”(qtd. in *Colonialism* 101).

Perusing the aforementioned motives for the colonization of Africa, will remind historians and researchers that the exploitation to the continent was rightly planned and the motives stated in this respect are but diverse. All Europeans share the same ideal to go and discover and colonize Africa because in their intention, this young nation would be the future of the feeding source of the world and the riches it possesses would never mar.

When Europeans defunct the slave trade, they did not reduce interest in Africa. Africa could supply Europe with raw materials and new markets for European goods. Explorers and scientists were fascinated in the African wild-life and natural resources. Over the next twenty years, many colonizer established colonies in Africa. Only Ethiopia and Liberia declared independent by 1912. This colonization often optimized tensions and led to aggression among African ethnic-groups. (Miers, Suzanne, Klein, Martin A. (1998. 114.)

In fact, the partition was inevitable and soon the nation was just the right pie to taste- Portugal, Germany, France, Belgium and Britain were the first Europeans to escalate Africa. Hence each European country has its motive of benefit in the deal. South Africa as an important country in the continent was considered a favorable destination for many European forces starting by the Portuguese, the Dutch, and then the British whose first landing was a curse or a blessing act for the poor indigenous inhabitants. So, before going any further, it would be very recommended to start by a brief overview to the colonial process of the country, an important question needed to be taken into consideration related to the origin of the South Africans?

1.2. The indigenous people of South Africa

The earliest occupants of South Africa were the San and Khoekhoe. The San lived in South Africa at least 120.000 years ago while the Khoekhoe herders arrived to the Western Cape about 2000 years ago (Mukundi 9). So, according to the historian Leonard Thompson, the San were originally hunter gatherers who were living by “hunting game and gain edible plants” while the Khoekhoe were pastoralists who lived in the western parts of South Africa where there was well watered areas to pasture their sheep and cattle. The hunter gatherers San, known Bushmen, were living in small moveable groups forming small communities, and they were speaking different dialects and varied languages (10).

The onset of the Christian era was marked by the arrival of group of pastoralists known as Khoekhoe or Hottentots. The Khoekhoe were living by gathering wild plants and domesticating animals; they set up the pastoralism process ; Richard Elphick, Emeritus Professor of History, claims that, “pastoralism probably started in Southern Africa when some hunter gatherers who lived in what is now northern Botswana acquired first sheep and later cattle from pastoral people further north” (qtd. in Thompson(2000. 11).

Other long-term inhabitants of the area that came after the Khoekhoe and the San were the Bantus. The origin of this group was central Africa. The Bantu speaking people were moving southward bringing with them an iron-age culture and domesticated crops, and they also adopted a Chieftdom system based on cattle’s control which gave rise to systems of patronage and hence “hierarchies of authority” within communities. The Bantus, as Thompson declares, were the ancestors of the majority of the inhabitant of present day South Africa forming 75 percent of its population (11).

In the course of time, though these groups were most of time living in continuous struggles and wars, they developed a strong relation based mainly on co-operation; they developed a trading relation based on exchanging what each group produced. These groups remained in isolation from the wider world as they were also considered the righteous occupants of South Africa till the end of the fifteenth century when the first European reached the land.

1.3. The Europeans' Arrivals to South Africa

When European ships first landed on the shores of Table Bay, they were welcomed by the Khoikhoi - a nomadic herder community that rove with their cattle during summer in search for fresh grass. The Dutch peaceful settlement encouraged more Europeans to come to the region. The inhabitants of the Table Bay enjoyed their lives thanks to the abundant reserves of fresh water. The European traders flourished as they bought gold from Africa and exchanged it for spices and silk in Asia. But, the growth of the Ottoman Empire made their lives seem difficult and complex namely for the Portuguese.

1.3.1. The Portuguese presence in Africa

At a certain time in history, the Ottoman Empire was a great sea power; hence it blocked the European access unless they paid for taxes on their shipments. For the Europeans that were an annoying route to take. Hence, they started thinking of other alternative sea routes to the East. Thompson(2000) in his book "*A history of south Africa*" demonstrates that the first European to sail around the Southern tips of Africa was Bartholomeu Dias who led an expedition in 1487 of "fifty- ton caravels"; his crew arrived at "Mossel Bay,170 miles further east from Cape Peninsula", on 3 February 1488.

On his way back to Portugal, Bartholomeu saw the Cape for the first time and he called it "Cabo das Tormentas" that means "The Cape of storms" because of its bad weather. King John the second of Portugal was so pleased when he heard about founding another sea route to the East, so he renamed it the Cape of Good Hope (Thompson (2000. 31). Following Bartholomeu Dias' expedition, Vasco Da Gama in 1497 sailed around the Cape using Dias's navigational charts. He stopped at several places along the East of African coastline, and with the companion of the Arabian navigator, Ibn Majid, Da Gama crossed the Indian Ocean to reach India.

The Portuguese did not establish a permanent settlement at the Cape rather; they considered it only as a sea route through which they could sail to the East. Thus the Cape was just a mean of gaining the riches of the East. The harsh weather that year did not favour the Portuguese for it threatened their ships; they felt alone for their rival enmities with the san and the Khoekhoe were intensely felt. As the cape was holding a strategic position as a trading transition point to the east, many Europeans showed their eagerness to occupy it; hence, the Dutch and the British who were considered the leading forces at that time made the first attempt to annex the Cape and benefit from it (Jones (2014).

1.3.2. The Dutch presence in Africa

With the pressing time of the year 1619, both the English and the Dutch representatives sat to discuss for a common agreement about how to establish a trading post but failed to find a

solution. However, in 1620, an attempt was made by the British under the name of King James the first initiative was issued to select The Table Valley in South Africa as a suitable trading post but as it was not supported by the British government so it saw its end.

In 1647, a Dutch vessel was wrecked at the shores of Table Bay where it stayed for six months and as the crew did not have anything to persist on; they felt obliged to grow some agriculture there which encouraged the Dutch government to authorize a settlement in the Table Bay. (Williamson). Consequently, in 1652, Jan Van Riebeeck, a Dutch colonial founder of the Cape colony and its first commander, landed with “ninety men” at the Cape of Good Hope in order to occupy Table Bay under the instruction of the Dutch East Indian Company (VOC). Thompson states that the VOC was the greatest trading co-operation founded in 1602; he says:

The company was a state outside the state. Operating under a charter from the States-General (the Dutch government), it had sovereign rights in and east of the Cape of Good Hope, and by midcentury “it was the dominant European maritime power in southeast Asia. Its fleet; numbering some six thousand ships totaling at least 600,000 tons, was manned by perhaps 48,000 sailors. (33)

Once everything was peacefully settled by the company, the spot was elected as a resting piece to supply the trading ships. South Africa, as Thompson claims, was “a buy product of the enterprises of these Dutch merchants”. The VOC limited the role of the colony to serve only as a link between Netherlands and the Eastern parts without having any desire for colonization.

Within the first decades the colony started to develop, and the reasons which stand for this development as Thompson declares were: the VOC employers faced with shortage of labour, and in order to remedy this problem, they offered small number of the Dutch workers a piece of land as they were also permitted to establish farms. This taken measure provided successful producing supplies of fruits, vegetables, wheat...etc. These initial farming groups known as Trekboers or Boers started to expand their farms further north and east, for that the number of the Boers increased rapidly during the first decades of the Dutch presence in the Cape (36).

So, according to Thompson, Van Riebeeck and the VOC imported a large number of slaves mostly from Madagascar and Indonesia. As the cape depended mostly on agriculture, slavery was widely prolific, the VOC decided to import more slaves to be able to cultivate the land and overcome the problem of labour hand. In this respect, “The Cape had become a slaveholding society” (36).

When the Dutch came, they did not establish good term relationship with the indigenous people; they rather forced them to leave. As the European settlers increased, the Khoisan (Khoekhoe, the San, and the Bantus) were driven from their lands which were destroyed with the European superior machine weapons. Consequently, the era witnessed many unfriendly relations

caused various wars between them where most survivors of those wars left with no option but to work for the benefit of the Europeans as Thompson(2000) highlighted in his book:

As the Dutch settlement expanded slowly but surely from the shore of Table Bay and engrossed and enclosed land for cultivation, it did so at the expense of the local pastoralists, who had the option of withdrawing from the fresh water resources and the rich pastures of the northern part of the Cape peninsula or remaining there as servants or clients of the Dutch. (33)

The Dutch settlement mentioned before and which was established by Van Riebeeck on the shores of the Table Bay in 1652 was regarded as strategic for it linked between Europe, India, and the East. It remained under the direction of the Dutch by the succession of its commanders until 1795. Indeed, the Table Bay was the hot point in prominence and a struggling spot for supremacy among the European forces particularly Britain (Campbell (1897.4)

1.3.3. British Invasion to the South African Territories

Great Britain has always expressed her wishes to extend her territories beyond the seas and has opted for a diplomacy based on external occupation. It was a leading European power that strengthened its greed to get a vast empire on the global scene. This misconduct habit reached the other Europeans who remained reticent. South Africa was selected for its strategic position as a trading post and as an excellent sea route.

When France was striving with the French Revolution in the eighteenth century, Britain seized the opportunity to choose the best annexations. As a result, Britain decided to annex the Southern tips of South Africa in order to have a tactical advantage against France. Through maintaining control over the Cape of Good Hope, Britain was able to conduct a successful naval operation against Napoleon, the leader of the French Revolution, in both India and the Ocean. As a result, Great Britain became “the dominant sea power” (Thompson (2000) (52).

Moreover, Britain tactically sought some new markets where to sell her products especially during the rise of the American Revolution. Britain, in fact, needed to extent her territories as a way to ensure the growth of its economy that was mostly based on raw materials like petroleum, rubber, and other minerals.

Cecil John Rhodes, a financier, statesman and empire builder of British South Africa stated that, “We must find new lands from which we can easily obtain raw materials and at the same time exploit the cheap slave labour that is available from the natives of the colonies. The colonies would also provide a dumping ground for the surplus goods produced in our factories”. (qtd. in Goldsmith).

The richness of South Africa made of her a stimulating place for Britain and catalyze for its economy. The following quote as issued by Thompson (2000) is a great evidence.

Southern Africa possesses great mineral resources. Iron-bearing rocks were spread throughout much of the region, and rocks containing gold and copper broke surface at various points in the Limpopo river valley and the northwestern part of the Cape Province . . . modern industrial technology was a prerequisite for the fuller exploitation of the region's vast quantities of gold, copper, diamonds, platinum, chrome, and uranium. (4-5)

Britain, besides her political hegemony, decided to integrate her culture and the evangelical religion in her colonies as a motive for infiltration. So, according to R.Oliver, 1965et al “ It has been asserted, moreover, that it was the missionaries w h o prepared the ground for the imposition of colonialism in East and Central Africa as well as in Madagascar.

Britain was from the first sight competitive to the French. The King of Britain asked the British to build a blockade against France taking the Dutch colonies-something the British did not falter to hurry to. The British involved themselves in the Cape Colony and occupied it when the Dutch fell a prey to the French.

Thanks to the commander General Craig who profited from the Dutch weakness to invade the Cape colony with a fleet of 5.000 troops” submitting its population to their rule. The British developed a system of taxation which they imposed on the inhabitants; this resulted in a rebellion from the Boers who showed their great resentment.

The Boers set up for an independent government organized by their own officers and style of “nationalists”, but there was no help for it, for that the Cape of Good Hope passed into the possession and occupation of the King of Great Britain which was featured by a strong military power, advanced weapons, and well trained soldiers. The Cape colony remained under the British dominance from 1795 till 1802 (Campbell (1896) 4- 6).

So, according to Thompson, in 1803, the colony was given back to the Dutch Batavian government following the Treaty of Amiens which was signed between England and France. The Dutch soldier Jan Willem Janssens was appointed governor of the Cape and De Mist became Commissioner-General. Together, they tried to re-establish Dutch settlement at the Cape and brought about some significant political and administrative changes. (52)

Janssens proved a great administrator as he issued many official positions- he held supreme legislative power and a political council, and instituted a Council of Justice to represent the interests of the colonists. It is under his helm that, in 1804, that the Church Order was published by De Mist, allowing for freedom of religion in 1804.

Unfortunately, the British came back to The Cape with a new governor who took his instructions only from the Minister of Colonies in London and was given the power to make laws and dismiss officials. The British sovereignty over the colony by the eighteenth century was confined in the eyes of all Europe (Thompson (1897:52).

Conclusion

The history of South Africa is the history of the Portuguese, the Dutch, and the British who were the first Europeans who showed their teeth. Hence, the motivation of the Europeans was mostly how to conquer and open routes to the Far East. As a result, they used religion, culture and civilization to involve themselves in Africa. But later, their motives appeared more imperialistic where conflicts over the pie started to demarcate.

The British occupation of South Africa in 1806 was only a start for a long term dominance during which Britain laid the ground for its imperial policy in order to have a total control over the country, and to enlarge the scope of its Empire. Thus, Britain's conquest of South Africa was considered an epic making event that reshaped the whole of South African history. Indeed, the British dreams saw some daylight but that was not as easy as they thought it be.

Chapter Two: South Africa under the British Imperial policies.

Introduction

European Traders were the first settlers who invaded South Africa with the intention to expand markets and build commerce. As most of them were independent adventurers, their services were sought to calm the hostile Africans in their day to day conflicts. To protect their trading posts along the coastal lines, Europeans signed treaties with the indigenous people. The mission was assigned to the religious Christian missionaries who had the opportunity to operate inside Africa to accomplish their role of intermediaries between the Europeans settlers and the Africans. But, in most of the cases, their role was not greatly welcomed.

By the late 1870s, Africa was the destination of many Europeans mainly adventurers and entrepreneurs who were interested in material possession through the creation of European culture in the African Continent; a fact the indigenous did not swallow. Traders forced their nations to quickly establish trading opportunities for them to sell their products and from where they took raw materials for their small factories. In the course of time, the flux of the Europeans started to increase because of the slave trade issue especially from the mid-1700s to 1880s. Meanwhile, Christian missionaries were trying to do it, and to convert the maximum of Africans to spread the Western culture. John Middleton (2002) reported that

By the late 1800s many Africans had begun to accept and adapt various elements of European civilization. At the same time, the nature of European interest in Africa changed dramatically. Impressed by the continent's abundant supply of natural resources, Europeans sought to exploit the potential wealth. To achieve this goal, they attempted to overpower African peoples and force them to accept foreign rule. (151-167.)

Colonizing Africa was best remembered through its colonial economy; for prior to 1800s, Africa had developed a system of local and foreign trading networks where both Africans and Europeans worked as joint partners; however, this state of affair did not last long because the Europeans were more greedy; they wanted to take everything by controlling the natural resources and think on how to exclude the Africans gradually.

But still, the Europeans lived by the dream of domination. They soon flooded the African markets with the foreign goods for the simple reason of competition and where, in fact, they caused many African small enterprises to shut down and collapse. Hence, their imperial policy was seen in the application of cash crop where every colony took responsibility of one crop; thus destroying the small farmers who used to practice substance farming with the little mean they possessed.

As a result, many African farmers were forced to relinquish; they were obliged to pay taxes, work under the whites' dominance or leave off to the mines. In some colonies white farmers received special treatment. They claimed the best land, forcing Africans to work less desirable

plots. Some colonial governments imposed taxes on Africans. To pay them, many Africans had to abandon their land and work for wages on white-owned farms and in mines.

The peak of British imperialism coincided with the identification and exploitation of prolific deposits of diamonds and gold in the Southern African interior. By the end of the century, Southern Africa had become, for the first time, a significant contributor to the world economy.

2. The British policies in South Africa

For most European settlers, political life started the day they implanted the Dutch East India Company in the Cape; symbolically it was seen a trading post rather than a political government. But soon, when The Cape was ceded to Britain in 1806, the place saw a global change—soon an imperial governor, together with a prime minister was set up. Hence, the political regime ensued was a combination between Dutch and British Laws and people of colour.

In the 1830s, Natal, the British Crown Colony was established on the coast of Zululand in the east. A decade later, Afrikaner emigrants gave the foundation to the independent republics of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal.

Great Britain obtained a huge colonial empire in Africa in the late 1800s through a diplomacy and military force integration. In controlling this wide province, Britain's policies differ according to local conditions and the nature of British settlement. In some areas, indirect rule forms were favored by colonial authorities, in which local African rulers had some amount of power. In others, British officials took a more direct form to governing, controlling all parts of society. Although a few well-educated Africans generally lawyers held high government positions in the late 1800s, they were exchanged by British officials after 1900.

The involvement in [South Africa](#) dated from the early 1800s, when Britain acquired the Cape Colony from the Dutch. In this period British authorities persuaded about 5,000 middle class British people to immigrate to South Africa. because of the presence of large numbers of Dutch settlers, known as [Afrikaners](#). Those immigrants could gain only a partial control there.

As British settlement boost, many Afrikaners tried to proceed north into Bechuanaland, but the Bechuanaland African rulers fearing of an invasion of the Dutch settlers made them to ask Britain for help in 1885. Britain agreed and Bechuanaland became a British protectorate and it maintained indirect rule system of there until Bechuanaland gained independence in 1966.

Imperialism in South Africa took different veins for its application. The term imperialism itself originates from the word Empire which denotes strength and power and grandeur. By imperialism one can denote dominance and the practice of strong power overran inferior part in what concerns culture and politics symbolized in expansion and colonization. Imperialism reinforces the idea of

superiority as practiced by the imperialist who considers his knowledge and culture as superior to other cultures, hence belittling the other cultures, religions, rites and rituals as being inferior.

Imperialism usually hides with it the idea of cultural superiority on the part of the imperialist, judging the way of life, traditions and beliefs of those colonized as inferior and worthy of replacement, *Imperialism, as distinguished from colonialism, refers to political, cultural, economic rule over native people convert their thought, institutions, and material culture.*

2.1. The Economic policy

Among the motives Britain and other European countries used to penetrate Africa is the economic one for eagerness to accumulate wealth and expand markets pushed the British to make wars, kill the indigenous, enforced laws only for the sake of the welfare of its citizens. Hence, the alibi is apparent and clear.

Africa was mostly invaded for economic reasons, Europeans wanted to find out other new markets for their products; in addition to the greed and lust for new raw material urged them to race for Africa the young virgin land. Thanks to Cape Town, the trading post that opened in 1652 as a relaxing post for the Dutch East India Company, the world wide commerce started to thrive. Africans were not professional in distance trading for they did not possess high technological well built vessels; they satisfied themselves with local productions system and rivaled the Europeans with more productions.

Then, with the emergence of the gold discovery in Kimberley in the west central area, in 1867 with a promising tremendous deposit encouraged the Europeans for a more race .Hence, as reported by [The Times 27 March 1902](#) .

Cecil John Rhodes [PC](#) (5 July 1853 – 26 March 1902) was an Anglo-South African business man, mining [magnate](#) and [politician](#) in southern Africa who served as [Prime Minister](#) of the [Cape Colony](#) from 1890 to 1896. An ardent believer in British [imperialism](#), Rhodes and his [British South Africa Company](#) founded the southern African territory of [Rhodesia](#) (now Zimbabwe and Zambia), which the company named after him in 1895.

Just after 1870, money value started to rise and businessmen began to accelerate the process of the rate of currency as a new step to launch investments. Mining industries were the most exploited as capitals started to arrive from outside. Hence, most of the profit went to Britain and other international companies. Soon, as John Middleton (2002) reported, the Africans started to invigorate their minds for more prosperity

The mineral discoveries stimulated major developments inside Southern Africa. Deep in the interior, Kimberley, the city of diamonds, and Johannesburg, the city of gold,

sprang up on land that had been sparsely populated. Johannesburg, on the Witwatersrand (White Waters Ridge) in the Transvaal, attracted Africans from as far north as modern Tanzania and people of European descent from North America, Australia, continental Europe, and, particularly, Great Britain and grew to contain the largest concentration of people in the entire region. Coal mines, dynamite factories, and several smaller industrial establishments produced commodities required by the core mining industries, but the dominance of mining resulted in policies favoring cheap imports rather than protective tariffs to foster local textile and clothing industries (151-167)

In fact Africans started to think of cooperating with white farmers to produce more grains and meat to new markets. Both The Cape Colony government and Natal worked together to open up their ports and think of how to construct railroad to Johannesburg and Kimberley to market gold and diamonds. Such fruitful enterprises encouraged more Africans to come and invest in Kimberley.

African and white farmers provided grain and meat to the new markets. The governments of the Cape Colony and Natal viewed with each other to share in the new wealth by improving their port facilities and constructing railroads to Kimberley and Johannesburg. With the mineral discoveries that South Africa witnessed, the country had stepped a little bit further in the economic development that had marked the age and had made from South Africa a tremendous and unique contributor of the world economy. Hence, South Africa started to seek other new markets to become Mineral dominant where she could enforce her hegemony.

The British, to their fullest greed, wanted to make the deal themselves because they were economically, commercially and industrially able to take up these natural sources and dominate the whole commercial scene. In her book entitled “the British Empire”, the British historian Philippa Levine states that Britain favored a commercial method of colonization that would pave the way for its imperial expansion in South Africa (93). To ensure her leadership in building a strong economic empire, Britain resorted to the well known figures and their gigantic economic enterprises. One of the leading personalities and businessmen of that time was Cecil Rhode.

2.2. The Religious Policy

Europeans seek to bring Christianity to Africa, thence, Their missionaries spread throughout the continent trying to convert Africans and disseminate Western culture. By the late 1800s many Africans had begun to accept and adapt different elements of European civilization. At the same time, the European interest in Africa changed heavily, influenced by the continent's considerable supply of natural resources, Europeans sought to take advantage of this potential wealth.

To fulfill this goal, they tried to subdue African peoples and force them to accept foreign rule. In the 1870s European nations rival raced to colonize as much African territory as possible. By the late 1880s, they had split the Africa as a pie among themselves, without permission from the African peoples.

The first Europeans to set outposts in the heart of Africa were Christian missionaries. The missionaries represented as intermediaries between native Africans and Europeans and they often helped to solve disputes between indigenous communities. Indigenous, on the other hand have several meanings, according to Webster dictionary it means ‘aboriginal, home-grown, inborn, inherent, native’, oxford dictionary define it as ‘belonging to a particular place rather than coming to it from somewhere else’ However, those Christian missionaries who thought to bring happiness to the non-cherished hearts of missionaries became also a disruptive force and unwanted for the African society.

African people were considered not fully human in the eyes of the missionaries in the early days; so they prohibited several indigenous practices such as polygamy, initiation rites, ancestor worship and other (Mercado 2004, 2005:99). So according to John Middleton (2002), pre-Christian marriage is another story. He explain it saying that the Pre-Christian marriage in native Africans communities was built upon two main belief the polygamy and bride wealth, polygamy means the state of being married to more than one woman, on the other hand, the bride rewarded for her productive and reproductive services in her husband homestead by an amount of wealth that transfer in the form of livestock to her family. Because of the spread of Christianity and the economic and social situations changing have dramatically reduced the number of polygamy cases, although this practice is still legal. Monogamy is the norm in all the other groups, but divorce rates are above fifty percent a, the last case is common as the most domestic living arrangement in black and Colored communities, the cohabitation without marriage is. (151-167).

2.3. The political policies: The Great Trek

The great trek is the most striking features of all the story of South Africans that marked the political scenes between Dutch, British and the Boers. Hence, the involvement of Britain in [South Africa](#) started as early as 1800, the date Britain invaded the Cape colony from the Dutch. That was a great opportunity for the British and European immigrants to flow in masses to that place. Hence, they entered into conflict with Afrikaners and the Boers who decided to move north into Bechuanaland. Lest they would not be threatened by Afrikaners, the African rulers decided to ask for British help who came immediately and announced Bechuanaland their protectorate in 1885 where they applied their system of indirect rule.

The Great Trek as its name indicates was great. In fact, the reasons of the exodus of 12,000–14,000 Boers known as [Voortrekkers](#) (Afrikaans: “Early Migrants”) from British Cape Colony had

its reasons in the pressure the trekkers lived, restrictions in slave labour; drought ,inward migration and the problem of green pastures that herders needed for their cattle.

The trekkers decided to move looking for better ways to live. They travelled all together until they reached the Orange River where they split into two parts. One part went north and defeated the Ndebele at Mosega in 1837 and created the independent republics of Transvaal and Transorangia. The eastwards Boers defeated the Zulus at the Battle of Blood River and declared the republic of Natal which was annexed by the British in 1843. (South Africa: Map Archive (2018)

Between the period of 1852 and 1854 the British granted independence to the trekkers respectively in the [Transvaal](#) and Transorangia regions. In Transvaal several fighting measures were established, but it ended in peace by the 1860s.in the other region, Transorangia, the trekkers established the [Orange Free State](#), so under the double threat that posed by the [Sotho](#) and the proximity of imperial power, settled down in more unified style after the British retreat in 1854.

South African History Online on (Nov.2011) demonstrated that among the reasons that led to white Dutch farmers to the Great Trek and where forced to migrate from the Cape after 1833, is the major decision taken by the British government which played a significant role in the history of south Africa was abolition of slavery. Hence, many farmers complained that they could no more cultivate their lands without their slaves. And though the abolition occurred, yet the relationship between master and servant remained the order of the day.

The outcome for the previous relations between masters and slaves was unpleasant and continued to widespread. And it got still apparent when the enslaved slaves were more restricted by injustice and the oppressive laws of pass regulations, industrialization and the Masters-Servants Act of 1841 which stipulates a criminality act for those who break a labour contract. It was only after 1994, and the dawning of democracy in South Africa, that all South Africans were truly emancipated from slavery.

2.3.1. The Boers' Wars:

The Boers wars have been identified through many appellations. For the British it was the Boer Wars, for the Boers, the Wars of Independence. However, Afrikaners these days refer to them as the Anglo-Boer Wars to denote the official warring parties. The first Boer War of 1880-1881 was known as the Transvaal Rebellion, as the Boers of the Transvaal revolted against the British annexation of 1877.

The Boers start an exodus into African tribal territory, where they established the republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The two new republics lived peaceably with their British neighbors until the discovery of diamonds and gold in 1867 at the region this made conflict between the Boer states and Britain inevitable. (*Professor Fransjohan Pretorius, 1999*)

2.3.2. Causes of the Boers wars

In fact, the war occurred because of strategic and economic reasons. The British had already seized Swaziland, Bechuanaland and Basutoland, which more or less surrounded the Boers, a fact that made the Boers feel afraid of being blocked or their lands taken up and where they could be under siege in any moment. And as they need the route to the sea, the Boers were mostly furious of rage and were ready for any defensive raids. The British intention in occupying the whole of South Africa was not easily accepted as the Boers were still expecting their arrival. The Boers were their fiercest opponents who did not cede under any other pretentions.

In addition, there are other economic factors that got involved in war the major reason was the issue of gold and diamonds. When the Boers took control of the Transvaal and set up the Orange Free State, they discovered gold in the Transvaal and this area soon became very rich, a spark that ignited the British eagerness to occupy the territory. Later diamonds were found in this area as well, and the argument between the British and the Boers about which land to occupy and what boundary to stick to emerged anew.

Furthermore, some political leaders were also involved in the declaration of the war as [Cecil Rhodes](#) who was consider as the greediest British ruler, an imperialist of the first degree who wished amassing the greatest possible amounts of diamonds and gold in the region through his dream of a "Cape Colony to Cairo" railway. Cecil Rhodes hated the Boers to the bone and wished to destroy them to open the door wide open to his dreams.

Another British imperialist and great admirer of the region known by Sir Alfred Milner, a British High Commissioner who apparently was a peacemaker but he had never loved the Boers. The case of his strong appeal and the demands he set upon the Boers ignited more the tension between Britain and the Boers. In a nutshell, the reasons led to the Boers wars can be roughly summarized as follow; the expansion of the British Empire and the problems within the Transvaal government, the British annexation of the Transvaal and the Boer opposition to British rule in the Transvaal. The fight and the escalation started with a few minor skirmishes in the 1890's but nine years after the first premises of the war started to appear and soon by June 1900, the British launched an attack against several Boers cities and annexed them; yet, the Boers also did not stand arm folded but sent their guerrillas against the British who were shocked and afraid.

The British in their turn did not appreciate such act. So, just at the beginning of 1901, the British thought of a new political and military strategy about how to give a strong lesson to the Boers' guerillas by destroying them completely and put their

soldiers and families into concentration camps. South African History Online on 20, mar, 2011.

Boer women, children and men unfit for service were herded together in concentration camps by the British forces during Anglo-Boer War 2 (1899-1902). The first two of these camps (refugee camps) were established to house the families of burghers who had surrendered voluntarily, but very soon, with families of combatant burgers driven forcibly into camps established all over the country, the camps ceased to be refugee camps and became concentration camps. The abhorrent conditions in these camps caused the death of 4 177 women, 22 074 children under sixteen and 1 676 men, mainly those too old to be on commando, notwithstanding the efforts of an English lady.

Hence, The Boer women and children were lived in concentration camps that were very much ill armed for the numbers involved. There prisoner of war died because of disease and malnutrition. In order to kill The Boers women and children the British feed them ground glass this led the Boer to accuse them.

2.3.3. The Effects of the Boer Wars

The Boers War did have a great impact on the Afrikaners psychologically and economically. The population was mostly diseased and affected by poverty to the extent that people suffered from homelessness. Most of children and women were kept captive in encampments. Hence, psychologically they were morally degraded as they lived in hostile environments others than theirs where they felt alienated. **Professor Frans johan Pretorius** reported saying:

After the war the Boers were treated like 3rd class citizens plus they had no homes to go back to due to the British scorched earth policy of burning all the farms and killing the livestock. In defense of the British, the camps were not designed for the great numbers of internees and water, food and sanitation were very poor. Having so many families living together caused diseases to travel very quickly and medical help was nonexistent. It appears that the “ground glass” may have actually been Epsom salts administered by the British to help the suffering. This treatment of the women and children plus the burning of houses left a large rift between South Africa and Britain and ultimately apartheid was introduced to help the white settlers rebuild their lives and the country. (1999)

Black people were equally devastated by the war and urbanization. The war shaped them as 'race patriots' showed aggression against them; they were badly treated, malnourished and diseased. So according to historians and authors, British army used modern artillery that caused a great harm to Afrikaners who, in comparison to the British were very modest.

The British presence in the Boers land gave some assets for the farmers to export their animal product as cotton and sheep and ivory traders but it did not really meet the Boers satisfaction when

slavery was abolished in 1807, and the pass laws ("Hottentots Law" of 1809) was passed to control the blacks' actions. In addition, the British missionaries compelled the government to pass Ordinance 50 in 1828, which removed the most restrictive provisions of the 1809 "Hottentots Law". Jim Jones (2002) claimed

When the Cape government outlawed the ownership of slaves in 1834, poorer Boers who owned only a few slaves could not pay enough in wages to attract replacement labor. Meanwhile, the richer Boers who owned large numbers of slaves protested the liberation of their slaves, which meant the loss of a huge capital investment.

2.3.4. Transvaal and self-governance

The negotiation table was the last result that Brits took after they suffered four defeats when the British forces were under the command of Major-General Sir George Pomeroy Colley. Gladstone's Liberal government abandoned the previous government's federation policy, and, the Transvaal was granted complete self-government by signing the Pretoria Convention in August 1881, subject to the suzerainty of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. *Fransjohan Pretorius (1999)*.

Jim Jones in his Lecture (HIS312) on Southern Africa 1800-1875 stated that by the 1870s, blacks and whites had achieved political stability. White expansion into the interior slowed as Africans obtained guns and prepared defenses. Only a major power like Britain had the resources to challenge this balance of power, but the local economy based on hunting skins did not offer a reason to intervene. However, the discovery of diamonds in the 1870s and gold in the 1880s changed that.

Conclusion

By 1902, the British had crushed and destroyed the Boer resistance, and on May 31 of that year the Peace of Vereeniging was signed, ending hostilities. The treaty gave prominence to the British military administration over Transvaal and the Orange Free State and gave a general amnesty for Boers' forces. Hence, the year 1910 saw the emergence and birth of the autonomous Union of South Africa leading to the rise of four provinces-Transvaal, the Orange Free State, the Cape of Good Hope, and Natal.

Though the Boers finally gained their independence, they remained subject to what had been left by the British imperial policy. The remaining effects of such policy had changed the whole South African history. South Africa, after its independence in 1910, became the crucible for different races with different aspirations-political, social, and economic. However, the British continued with their racial segregation policy inherited by the Boers policy which later on turned to Apartheid.

With the dawn of the 20th century, the Afrikaners took the helm of South African politics and were totally free from the British Governance. However, more hostilities encountered them. This led to the foundation of the South African Native National Congress in 1912 which one year later was recognized under the African National Congress. Throughout the twentieth century, the black struggle was to continue and would achieve success in 1994 with a democratically elected South African government. (*Fransjohan Pretorius (1999)*).

Chapter Three: 3. The Apartheid and Segregation-two marking Traits of the British presence on South Africa.

Introduction

Right from the beginning, the British racial intention was clear and apparent especially with the discovery of gold and diamond and the greed they show through Cecil Rhodes who confessed openly about his lasting governance to dominate the south African subordinates when he claimed “I contend that we are the first race in the world, and the more of the world we inhabit the better it is for the human race” (qtd. in Magubane (1986, 9).

Hence, the premises of segregation started long ago and continued to give their shadows even after South Africa independence when the new White government began establishing its inequalities laws that discriminate between the whites and the blacks in the wake of days. Consequently, its escalation led to segregation and Apartheid imposed by the British imperialism. Through a holistic view and perspective to what Apartheid meant for the period, the researchers thought to give the Word Apartheid its true significance through this chapter to give a stand on Apartheid (1948–94) and Segregation as an injurious legacy that has torn a whole nation and marked its bloody history.

3.1. The Segregation Era

In fact, British dominance over South Africa ended in 1910 and then it became no more a colony but an independent country ruled by the Boers- a plan that dated back to 1909 act issued by the British government to create a white South Africa government that cared for white South Africans and never the Blacks.

The formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910 marked the end of the British dominance in the country. It was no more a British colony rather an independent country ruled by the Boers. The formation of the Union went back to the passage of 1909 Union Act by the British government. This act aimed at establishing “white South African state for white South Africans”. So what happened in 1910? The Act was passed and executed and the four Bore Republics, Transvaal, Natal, Free State, and the Cape united under one constitution forming the Union of South Africa.

Louis Botha South African party leader, together with,, Boer general and statesman, and Jan Smuts, a white political figure and two times prime minister won the elections that year . As Thompson (2000:158) reported , Smuts and Botha accepted South Africa’s membership in the British Empire as a British Dominion with self-government like other white dominions, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

Despite Britain's relinquish to its governance on South Africa, its imperial policy still indirectly reigned over the country and its lasting effects marked the daily lives of South Africans who strove for long to its eradication. Racial discrimination and Apartheid did strongly hurt the South Africans for the white established government passed many drastic measures between 1910 and 1930s designated mainly to suppress the blacks though they were a majority.

The purpose of the newly formed government was then to exclude the country from black race and create a complete white domination over the country through force. Jan Smuts clearly stated his racial intention through the newly formed Union; he said, "It has been our ideal to make South Africa a white man's country, but it is not a white man's country yet" (qtd. in Macdonald 2012: 3).

South Africans were baffled by such a British reaction represented through segregation. What was the alibi behind the creation of a white government? Did it serve for something? Or just to mark a negative impact on South Africans socially, politically and economically?

Let us define the word segregation. In her book, "The Politics of the New South Africa" Deegan(2001), a South African historian, defines the word segregation as "the territorial and residential separation of peoples based on the idea that black and white communities have different wants and requirements in the fields of social, cultural, and political policy"(3). Thus, segregation is meant separation and barrier construction between the whites and the Blacks. Martin Legassick, South African revolutionary socialist and Historian, states that the origins of segregation go back to the period after the Anglo Bore War of 1899-1902.

In fact, the British had long thought of this to keep their dominance omnipresent and this was well notified by many historians who talked about the colour bar system, among them, Shula Marks, Emeritus professor of history, who claims that the roots of segregation were identified with the divide and rule approach which was adopted by the British colonial policy during the nineteenth century; to create African reserves that would be ruled by African chiefs who were just instrument in maintaining order (Deegan 2001: 3-5).

The colour bar system reinforced the gap between blacks and whites at both economic and political levels between 1887-1910 where it saw its escalation during 1910, where segregation and racial programs were more intensified namely under Botha smuts administration, where various unequal and segregationist legislations were issued affecting every sphere of life-politics, economy, and society with the purpose of minimizing the blacks' presence in all aspects of life.

3.1.1. At the political Level:

The white dominance started to grow under the formation of the New Union of South Africa, where the whites started to take a firm grip upon the blacks depriving them from any

rights. The non-white Franchise was an example which stood against the blacks' right to vote. The Union Act of 1909 came with a hazy debate whether blacks had the right to vote or not. Hence, the discussion about the future status of the blacks in South Africa gained increasing impetus.

The whites by creed believed in the supremacy of their race and rushed to exclude the blacks for the simple reason that the country would look much better without the blacks whose presence would impair the course of life. So, they all believed in their exclusion from any political scene and electoral campaign and that what happened in fact in the elections of 1910 that was held by the white population in all of Natal, Transvaal, and the Orange Free State except in the Cape where some minority of the non-whites had participated in the electoral process (Deegan (2001):13).

Again, the colour bar was distinctly used. Van Schoor (1986) in his first memorial lecture "The Origin and Development of Segregation in South Africa" demonstrates that the establishment of political colour bar was a "British product", and the colour prejudice that the Boers followed can be viewed as the "psychology of the system".

In his establishment to the Act of 1909 which favoured the white Europeans, Milner said it openly "a political equality of white and black is impossible". Botha and Smut's were good disciples to Milner and were, in fact, imbued by his ideological philosophy put everything into practice. Smuts, in this respect, said: "one hour's talk with Balfour or Milner was more of an education than a month of reading alone in Irene" (16-18).

The demarcation line between the whites and the blacks was clear cut then. Donald Denoon, Emeritus professor, and B. Nyeko, professor of history at the university of Switzerland, in their book "Southern Africa since 1800" state that, "from the beginning of the Union, ministers of cabinet worked in two main directions: seeking ways to satisfy the demands of major white political interests and developing means of coercing the rest of the population" (qtd. in Deegan (2001):14).

Soon after 1910, many illegal laws against blacks ensued; the example of Native Affairs Act of 1920 which established "local African councils under European control, formed a Native Affairs Commission, and segregated the Africans administratively".

The 1936 Representation Act was another step that reduced the political rights of the Cape where Cape Africans were deprived of their rights to vote but gave them another right to elect three whites to represent them in the House of Assembly, the dominant house of the parliament, and indirectly appoint four senators and create a Native Representative Council with advisory power. All that was done just to keep the Cape region white politically and economically (Van Schoor (1986), 26).

The South African Minister of the Interior, Jan Smuts, gave an explicit view about the Cape segregation policy:

“The demand from industrial capital for a huge supply of labour for the diamond and gold mining centers, accompanied by a growing need for labour by a Cape economy stimulated by the mining revolution, led to a change in the material base of Cape liberalism and eventually to the acceptance of a segregationist ideology” (21).

Both Smuts, following the prime Minister of the National party Hertzog, passed many segregation legislations laws against the blacks. This had deeply angered the non-whites who organized themselves into political organizations as the South African Native National Congress of 1912 which was renamed to the African National Congress in 1923 whose aim is to unify all the blacks into one community and asked for their rights peacefully using petitions and appeals as the appeal of the congress delegation to Britain in 1914 against the Land Act of 1913 which was rejected because of its unsuccessful plans and soon, the congress by 1930s went into decline (Deegan(2001): 15-16). In short, politically speaking, the effects were not as tremendous as the economic.

3.1.2. At the Economic level:

The discovery of gold and diamond in South Africa gave rise to the wave of immigrant labour instead of local indigenous who are cheaply paid and discriminated. Hence, the late nineteenth century saw a great need to establish an economic growth based on strict segregation rules where the blacks had but a little chance for employment.

The roots of the economic segregation dated back to the early established measures by the British capitalists who saw in Frederick Johnstone's words a promoting back up when he retorted that Capitalism and segregation were collaborative and cannot be separated. (qtd. in Deegan(2001): 8). Hence, British capitalists advocated a segregationist policy that would grant them a total control over the South African economy with a full insurance after the coming of Afrikaners to power with their total abeyance to British illegal laws.

The year 1911 saw many drastic measures against South African mine workers. One of them was Mines and Works Act which was amended in 1925 and which prohibited any act of demonstration and strikes; hence giving a total monopoly in the working hierarchical system- whites first “monopoly of skilled operations” then cheap labour force. In other terms, White workers who hold competency certificates could earn certain jobs which meant that the whites hold selected skilled jobs whereas the unskilled jobs were held by the non-whites (Deegan(2001),7).

Consequently, in terms of wages, whites earned more money and were more privileged in comparison to their companions the black. So, according to Thompson, the gap wages between the two races “was never less than eleventh to one in cash wages” (167).

In addition to the low wages, another problem rose. Working conditions under the mines where heat, insecurity, darkness and suffocation, were terrific to the extent that the majority of blacks died and got sick. Medical health for the blacks was mean and very limited; a fact leading to the high death mortality among the blacks. Such serious conditions were reported by Thompson (2000) who said

“Between 1933 till 1966, 19.000 gold miners, 93 percent of them were Africans, died as a result of accident. During 1931, the Miners' Pthisis Medical Bureau classified 1.370 African miners as suffering from tuberculosis or lung diseases, or both, caused by mining” (168).

With more restriction laws, the government passed the Labour Regulation Act of 1911 which was amended by The Natives Laws Amendment Act of 1952. The contents of this law stipulated the non residence for the urban blacks working in towns with the same low wages –an act keeping the black working force unstable and in constant state of movement (Van Schoor (1986) 19). Seven years later, the Smuts' government passed the Factories Act which deeply favoured the whites against the blacks who were discriminated against in factories-They suffered from long hours of work with low wages.

So ,according to Van Schoor(1986) , the white “receives four times as much he produces”(20). Thompson added that the average Non-European worker on the mines “produces three times as much as he earns”, and “in 1939 white workers earned 5.3 times as much as African workers in manufacturing and construction in South Africa” (169).

In the course of time, a multitude of segregation acts were passed. Such acts as Mines and Workers Act of 1911 and the Factories Act of 1918 were considered vital ,in addition to the 1922 Apprentices Act which further prevented blacks from becoming skilled workers, and the Industrial Labour Conciliation Act (1924) which forbade the Africans to congregate in labour unions.

In 1925, the government passed other acts in favour of the whites, the Wages Act (1925) which defined wages and working conditions (Budeli (2009): 63-64) and the Civilized Labour Act which clearly gave the inferior status to the blacks and qualified them as being backward and uncivilized.

3.1.3. At the societal level:

The white oppressor built up segregation legislations that condemned the blacks to live under the average status when introducing The Natives Land Act of 1913.

The Act ,though unfavorable, was passed with the supporting consent of the union parliament in June 1913; it was qualified by Geoffrey Macdonald as “the first racist legislation” (3) which bore in contents the prohibition of the blacks to purchase or even settle in land outside the reserves which were established before the Bore's Union was formed. The whole story of

established reserves dated back to the days of Cecil Rhodes when the Glen Gray Act of 1894 was enacted to maintain a reliable black labour force on Rhodes' diamond fields—an act aiming at keeping the blacks in total seclusion.

Blacks suffered the bad living conditions in reserves under harsh conditions; they could not produce enough food to subsist on, in addition to the high taxes they had to pay including the “1925 poll tax of one pound paid by all African men aged eighteen years, and local tax paid per dwelling in reserves”. Hence, the mortality rates increased in children with one fifth of them died at an early age they were diseased and unschooled. Sol Plaatje, the secretary of African National Congress witnessed the experience of natives, he said:

“if you see your countrymen and countrywomen driven from home, their homes broken up, with no hopes of redress, on the mandate of a Government to which they had loyally paid taxation without representation—driven from their homes because they do not want to become servants”(qtd. in Thompson(2000): 163-65).

What made things worse was the new government's attempt to adopt English and Dutch as the official languages of the country. Yet by 1925, a constitutional amendment adopted Afrikaans instead of as an official Language to the country.

Indeed, the British with their imperialistic ideology had deeply rooted a segregation habit that tended to last for long; the white inheritors took it a pledge to minimize the existence of the blacks during the period of 1910 till 1948 when the National Party took the helm and reinforce their control over every aspect of life especially the economy through the different coercive laws. Hence, that obviously led to the Apartheid —another wave of racial discrimination that we will see in detail in the forthcoming part.

3.2. The Apartheid Era

3.2.1. Origin and Definition

Before we can look at the history of the apartheid period it is necessary to understand what did apartheid mean and how it affected people. **What was apartheid?** : According to [Image source](#); the word apartheid was of the Afrikaans meaning 'apartness', apartheid was the [ideology](#) supported by the National Party (NP) government and was introduced in South Africa in 1948. The implementation of apartheid, often called “separate development” since the 1960s, was made possible through the Population Registration Act of 1950, which classified all South Africans as either Bantu (all black Africans), Coloured (those of mixed race), or white. A fourth category—Asian (Indian and Pakistani)—was later added. (Ibid-image source)

The term apartheid was used first as an election slogan which soon developed into a system of governance. The Apartheid system has been described by Verne Harris, archivist

for the papers of the President Nelson Mandela, as “a form of racial capitalism in which racial differences were formalized and pervasive socially, and in which society was characterized by a powerful racially defined schism”(67). Apartheid defined also as “segregation on grounds of race” (Brokensha (2009), 146). Apartheid was defined by the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Segregation in 1965 as:

Any distinction, exclusion, restriction, or preference based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment, or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life. (Dissel and Kollapen (2003),3)

Apartheid favoured the separation between the different racial groups in South Africa to live an unequal life, separated, and divided where each group is limited to its own sphere; no inter-marriage, no cooperation contracts and no trespassing to borders. James Barber, political scientist, made it clear that “the National Party did not wish to halt industrialization and economic growth, but rather to control its social implications by imposing strict segregation based on social hierarchy”(qtd.in Deegan (2001), 23).

During apartheid, the social and human norms built on shared values did not exist and the gap between the white rulers and the majority blacks was too wide as it was built on the skin complexion.

Apartheid cruelly and forcibly separated people, and had a fearsome state apparatus to punish those who disagreed. Another reason why apartheid was seen as much worse than segregation, was that apartheid was introduced in a period when other countries were moving away from racist policies. Before World War Two the Western world was not as critical of racial discrimination, and Africa was colonized in this period. The Second World War highlighted the problems of racism, making the world turn away from such policies and encouraging demands for decolonization. It was during this period that South Africa introduced the more rigid racial policy of apartheid. **Original architects of Apartheid** ([Image source](#))

3.2.2. History

South Africa’s Apartheid era started when the National Party (NP) governed by D.F. Malan, the prime minister of the NP, appeared victorious in the general elections of 1948. The Party leader was General Hertzog who was well known for his anti-British policy. His ideology was to direct people’s ambitions and beliefs toward an independent South Africa. The setting of the party was in all of Natal, Transvaal, and the Orange Free State.

Apartheid was not created from naught but it was well planned; for numerous laws were passed in the creation of the apartheid state among which the Population Registration Act of

1950. This Act demanded that people should be registered according to their racial group, their colour and the country of origin they belonged to. Hence its pre-stated separation words created the conflict in its beginning. The worse of all things was the Group Areas Act, 1950 that really showed the physical separation by limiting every group to its locality in addition to getting rid of the blacks residing among the whites.-for more consideration see Sophiatown and Lady Selborne localities.

These black people were then placed in townships outside of the town. They could not own property here, only rent it, as the land could only be white owned. This Act caused much hardship and resentment. People lost their homes, were moved off land they had owned for many years and were moved to undeveloped areas far away from their place of work. ([Image source](#))

Hertzog's conflicts over national principles with his fellows Botha and Smuts started to emerge but soon they entered into reconciliation-the two parties, National Party and South African Party, merged to form a coalition government named the "United Party". However Malan, the Cape National Party leader refused to join the coalition as a result he formed new opposing party called the "Purified NP". When the Second World War broke, Smuts wanted to fight side by side with the British something Herzog despised. Some tensions grew between the two leaders., Hertzog decided to return to NP which was reformed ; he became the party leader and Malan his deputy and gained the 1948 elections with the ad vocation of the white supremacy that aired the apartheid system .

3.3. Political state

The Apartheid was but an extension of the British imperialist image in South Africa which is based on racial discrimination and the exclusion of the black. In this respect, professor of African studies at Columbia University Mahmood Mamdani said "of the two main political devices of imperialist rule, race was discovered in South Africa (3).

The government introduced the High Court of parliament Bill which gave parliament the power to overrule decisions of the Court, but this decision was declared invalid by both Cape Supreme Court and Appeal Court. Again, the government passed in 1955 two more acts: one increasing the number of the senate, and other increasing the number of judges in the Appeal Court from five to eleven. Finally, in joint sitting of parliament, a new act to revalidate the Act of 1951 was passed in 1966 which removed the coloured vote from the common role in the Cape and permitted instead to elect four whites to represent them in parliament (Thompson(2000): 190-191).

As the oppression continued under the Apartheid regime, all black political rights were systematically modified giving another go to the white dominance: hence many acts were

reviewed such as, the Suppression of Communism Act (1950), the Unlawful Organization Act (1960), the General Law Amendment Act (1963), and the Prohibition of Political Interference Act of 1968 which prohibited the formation of multiracial political parties with a restriction on blacks' from having a direct representation in parliament.

South Africa was universally condemned for not being adhered to Common wealth. According to the Observer's correspondent (9th April, 1961), " Never has Dr. Verwoerd's government been so shaken as it was when the news came through " that the UK delegation to the U N was to vote, for the first time, in favour of a motion condemning apartheid.

Britain took drastic measures against South Africa as nation. These are in sum the major measures as reported by the Anti-Apartheid Movement

Britain must cease supplying technical, diplomatic and military information, and military training facilities to South Africa that no more receive armament. In addition, Britain should serve of no support to South Africa. Hence, while apartheid is on its progress and application, South Africa will not receive any cultural and sporting benefits from the common wealth.

And among the notable bill that really affected South Africa was known under the *Standstill bill* issued by the commons for a validity period of one year and which stipulates that all the organizations including the religious and the political and trade unions to set an embargo on South Africa in what concerns any common wealth privileges.

However, the political scene was fervent about Africans' right of franchise and it lasted until 1970 , the day the parliament introduced the Bantu Citizenship Act which put an end to black Africans hope to possess any political right outside their Homeland .(Anti-apartheid movement 46).

3.4. The Economic State

the economic segregation was the most British adopted policy in South Africa that favoured the creation of multi economic companies, the economist Criton Zoakos(1985) in his report argues that, "British economic giants such as Anglo-American Corporation, de Beers, and Barclay's Bank are the principal causes of the racist policy of apartheid. Apartheid, more than a policy guiding race relation, has been an instrument for British economic policy"(42). And as Deegan(2001) states, Apartheid represented white capitalist interests who used black labour in order to obtain high "monopoly profits" (38).

Thompson (2000) declared that "the real wages of African mineworkers were less than they had been in 1911", unemployment also was widespread in South Africa in 1970. Charles Simkins estimates that, "African unemployment almost doubled from 1.2 million to 2.3 million between 1960 and 1977, by which time perhaps 26 percent of Africans were

unemployed” (qtd. in Thompson(2000): 195). In short, a very miserable life the Africans subdued under constant poverty, diseases and malnutrition which decimated countless of lives.

3.5. The Notion of Homelands

The word homeland has unpleasant connotations as William Beinart, South African historian, points out, “it attempted to lend legitimacy to the states policy of exclusion” (qtd. in Deegan(2001): 35). It was the Bore’s government which laid the foundation for the creation of homeland. And among its measures, the implementation of apartheid, often called “separate development” since the 1960s, was made possible through the Population Registration Act of 1950, which classified all South Africans as either Bantu (all black Africans), Coloured (those of mixed race), or white. A fourth category, Asian (Indian and Pakistani), was later added. (ibid-image source).

A white person was defined as in appearance obviously white or generally accepted as a white person; moreover, a person could not be classified white if one of his parents were nonwhites and a coloured person was the one who was neither black nor white. The justification given for such classification was to reduce frictions between the groups (Brokensha 212; Thompson 190). Hence, the Group Areas Act of 1950 was another step created to divide the urban areas into zones where each specific race could live and work; “it was created for the exclusive ownership and occupation of designated group” (qtd. In Motlhabane (2016): 78).

Blacks were confined to live in townships as ethnic homelands ruled by the central state. Living in those townships, the blacks activities were highly restricted and controlled; they could not reside in their work areas nor could they migrate into white zones, and they were restricted to reside in overcrowded, underdeveloped remote township (Krantz(2008): 291). McCarthy (1992), states that, “it became a criminal offence for the black to reside or own land in lands proclaimed for whites” (28).

As a consequence, most of the blacks were obliged to leave their work seeking other refuges. In 2014, JG Zuma, the president of the Republic of South Africa states delivered a famous speech saying that, “from 1955 till 1980, about 3.5 million people mostly blacks, Indians, and coloured were removed” (4).

The worse of all things was the Group Areas Act, 1950 that really showed the physical separation by limiting every group to its locality in addition to getting rid of the blacks residing among the whites for more consideration see Sophia town and Lady Selborne localities.

These black people were then placed in townships outside of the town. They could not own property here, only rent it, as the land could only be white owned. This Act caused much hardship and resentment. People lost their homes, were moved off land they had owned for many years and were moved to undeveloped areas far away from their place of work. ([Image source](#))

The removal of Sophia town began in 1955 under the Western Areas Removal Scheme; the government using military forces forced the residents out of their homes and loaded their property onto government trucks after taking the residents to Meadowlands, twelve miles from the city. Other well known removals were District Six in Cape Town and Manor in Durban. An African woman describing these removals said:

When they came to us, they came with guns and police . . . They did not say anything; they just threw our belongings in the government trucks . . . we still do not know this place . . . And when we came here, they dumped our things; just dumped our things so that we are still here. What can we do now; we can do nothing. (Thompson (2000):194)

The land owned by blacks in urban areas known as black spots was eliminated. Then the creation of Homelands was simply another form of reserves established in 1936 and created by the Bantu Authorities Act of 1951. So, according to Timothy Stapleton, associate professor of philosophy, “further divided the black majority into ethnic groups that were assigned small and marginalized areas as homelands administered by traditional leaders” (251).

The homelands were initially ten including, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Gazankulu, KaNgwane, KwaNdebele, KwaZulu, Lebowa, Qwaqwa, Transkei, and Venda, covered thirteen percent of land area of the country while the rest was inhabited by the minority white population. So, according to Krantz(2008) (291) The Africans being independent were deprived of their South African citizenship and were prevented from any right of involvement in South African parliament which held a complete hegemony over the Homelands (Anti-apartheid movement 191).

In short, living under the Homelands regime was infernal. The blacks’ life deteriorated day by day as disease, unemployment, famine and malnutrition killed the majority who were secluded, dislocated and oppressed under the British racist policies.

3.6. Society under the Apartheid

From 1948 on, the Apartheid symptoms started to appear on every sphere of social life; for restrictive laws affected everything even public facilities, buses, cinemas, parks, theatres, as well as schools and universities.

3.6.1. The Educational sphere

Education as an important institution in society was also segregated and controlled by the government, the separation of public schools between the whites and the blacks following a policy that was adopted previously by Hertzog in the Orange Free State. In Thompson’s (2000) report, to enable the government to control the educational system, it passed the Bantu Education Act (1953) and Extension of Universities Education Act (1959); the former prohibited the formation of any governmental schools while the latter prohibited blacks from

attending universities except those who had special permission of Cabinet Minister (195,197).

However, and in the same respect, Verwoerd claimed that:

“Native education should be controlled in such a way that it should be in accord with the policy of the State... Our school system must not mislead the Bantu by showing him the green pastures of European society in which he is not allowed to graze” (qtd. in Anti-apartheid movement (62).

3.6.2. Marital status

The government issued two important acts concerning blacks’ restrictions to marriage. The first was issued in 1949 known as the Mixed Marriage Act of 1949 which prohibited married between whites and blacks and the second in 1950 called the Immorality Act which announced to have a sexual intercourse across the colour line was considered a crime to be penalized for.

3.6.3. Empowering Force and order

Any appraisal, demonstration, congregation and protest should be penalized. The police were given complete authority and freedom to arrest anyone. Hence, In 1953, the public Safety Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act were passed which empowered the government to declare state of emergency and increased penalties for protesting or supporting the repeal of law. Many cases of protests and uprising were suffocated by the police. A good example of peaceful protest was noted in Sharpeville in 1960 where “sixty nine Africans were killed and 186 wounded”.

To maintain control over the protestants not to shift from place to place, a kind of passes “pass laws” were created-they are like identity cards issued in 1952 under the Natives Act for every black to present at each checking point. And if ever caught without, the black individual will be severely punished, imprisoned or even shot.

As Gerald Kraak, South African author and human rights activist, claimed “in 1950’s, 200.000 people arrested for pass law offences . . . and subjected to barbaric conditions” (qtd. in Dissel and Kollapen 16). In addition, more other laws were passed; they are all against nonwhites let us state some- the Unlawful organization Act (1960), the Sabotage Act (1962), the Terrorism act (1967), and the Internal Security Act of 1976 (Thompson (2000):199; Deegan(2001): 31).

In short, Criton Zoakos in 1985 showed in his report entitled ”the British Colonial Legacy in South Africa” that, “Racial relations under British colonial administration were the kind of shameful mess that British colonialism managed to spread everywhere in the world it went” (42).Segregation and Apartheid were but set up scars in the British notebook that even the

British themselves did not know that history relates to the forerunners that freemen should never be enslaved since they were born free.

General Conclusion

Now we have come to the conclusion, as our work has shown, there is a great conviction that South Africa was the main battlefield, most predominant nation ever strove for her sovereignty facing the European forces starting with the Portuguese, the Dutch and finally the British. Our main focal point in this work has been to discuss how the British tried to display their oppressive imperialistic rule to dominate this young nation.

The British, in their subversive potent ruling system was considered as the fiercest in history for it was geared towards changing peoples' lives. When they settled, they came with the intention to open up the route for trade towards Asia and thus made profits from the cape to build trading posts especially with the discovery of gold and diamond. However, they encountered an opposing foe-the Boers who felt they would be evicted from their land; so they fought them against them in a historical war known as the Anglo Bore War (1899-1902).

For fear of losing everything, the British granted independence to the South Africans after long years of struggles; yet, the British imperialism and hegemony in the country did not end but rather persisted through different shapes giving another lance to the British ruling system.

Throughout this paper we have tried to show the enduring effects of the British imperial policies upon the South Africans urging them to move forming the Great trek as an expression for their refusal to the British submissive policies. They gained their independence and thought of a bright future; yet, their aspirations were met with a vain hope.

On the practical level, many evil practices were inflicted upon the South Africans, they were evicted from their place of work, insulted, marginalized and discriminated against. They lived pure racism that rose to even a higher degree of discrimination, segregation under the so called the Apartheid system. Hence, many laws were ensued in this respect worsening the social state of the majority of the Blacks.

So, after studying those segregationist and racist legislations which took place within the Afrikaner's government just after South Africa independence, the researchers found out, with conviction that what was applied by the British imperialism was but a reflect of what the Afrikaners tried to maintain in the daily life of the millions of south African-a strong relationship between racism, segregation and Apartheid.

In short, what was enduring in this struggle was the second breath South Africans tried to reveal and prove to the whole world that whatever the resistance, and the persisting awe, South Africa did not succeed to restore its supremacy as a true representative government of the blacks. Hence, since 1994, most of the legislations and laws were geared towards protecting the White minority at the expense of the rest of the population. However, the problem seemed more acute.

Was the hope still fervent under Nelson Mandela's non racial democracy that was a marking trait in ending segregation? Or was it simply another page turned in the new struggles of the whites who will keep on with the same pursuit of their dream.

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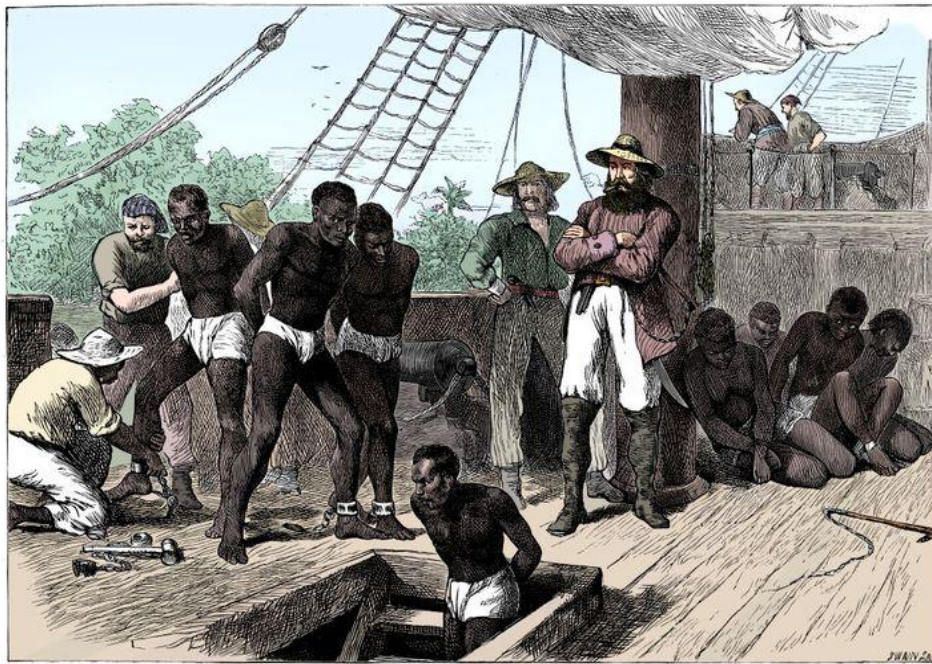
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APPENDICE

Appendix A: British 1820 settlers arrive in Cape Town.



Appendix B: PRIMARY SOURCES-Captive Slaves



ON BOARD A SLAVESHIP.

Images of African Slavery and the Slave Trade

By John Simkin (john@spartacus-educational.com) © September 1997 (updated January 2017).

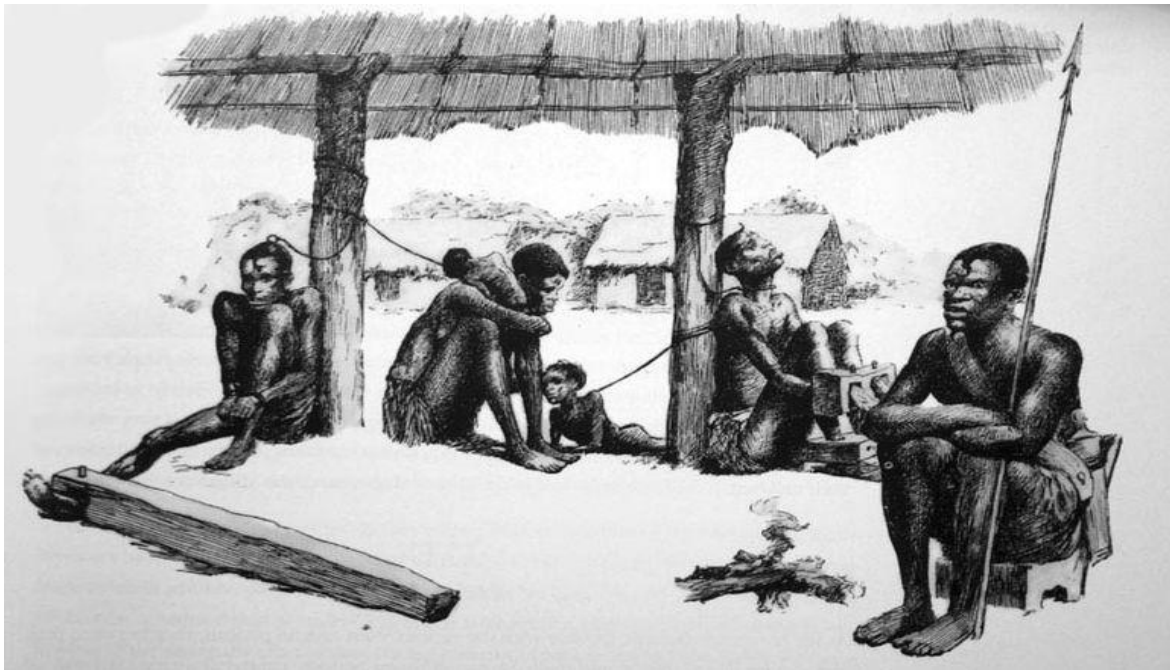
1) Ottobah Cugoano, *Narrative of the Enslavement of a Native of Africa* (1787)

I was early snatched away from my native country, with about eighteen or twenty more boys and girls, as we were playing in a field. We lived but a few days' journey from the coast where we were kidnapped, and consigned to Grenada. Some of us attempted, in vain, to run away, but pistols and cutlasses were soon introduced, threatening, that if we offered to stir, we should all lie dead on the spot.

We were soon led out of the way which we knew, and towards evening, as we came in sight of a town. I was soon conducted to a prison, for three days, where I heard the groans and cries of many, and saw some of my fellow-captives. But when a vessel arrived to conduct us away to the ship, it was a most horrible scene; there was nothing to be heard but the rattling of chains, smacking of whips, and the groans and cries of our fellow-men. Some would not stir from the ground, when they were lashed and beat in the most horrible manner.

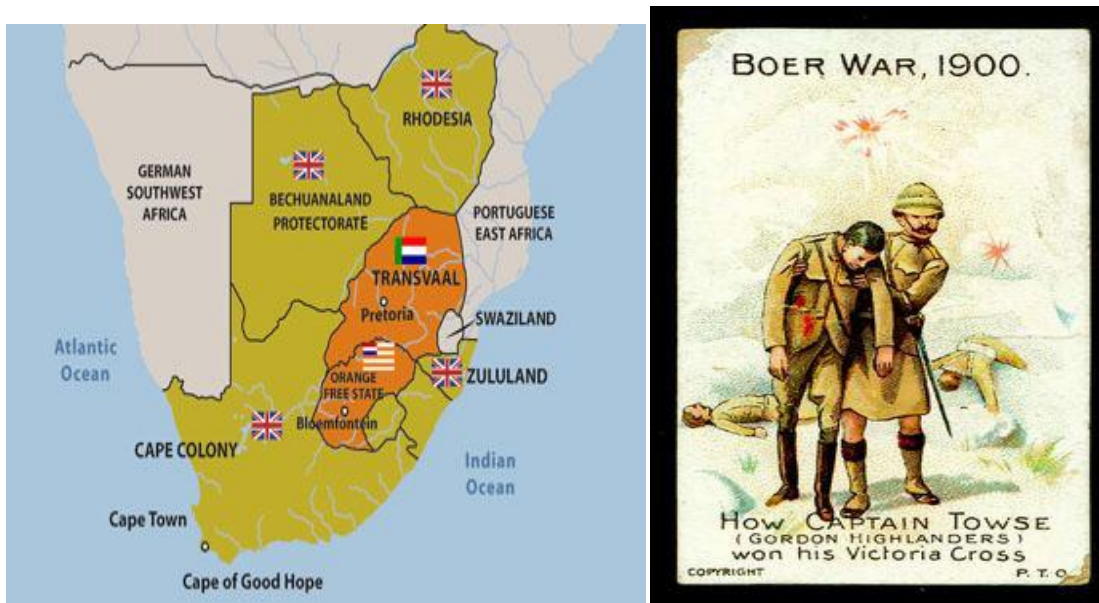
(2) Hugh Crow, *the Memoirs of Captain Hugh Crow* (1830)

We came to anchor at Annamaboe in December, 1790, after a passage of seven weeks. We lay there about three weeks without transacting any trade, the king of that part of the coast having died some time before, in consequence of which all business was suspended. According to a barbarous custom of the country on occasion of the decease of a prince twenty-three of his wives were put to death while we remained; and many no doubt had met with a similar fate before our arrival. Yet to become the wives of these great men was considered, by the parents of the females, a high and honourable distinction. It was stated to me that the late king of Dahomy, a great kingdom in the interior, had seven hundred wives, all of whom were sacrificed soon after his decease; and Captain Ferrer, a gentleman of talent and observation, who happened to be at Dahomy during the perpetration of this horrid butchery.



Captain Hugh Crow (1830)

Appendix C: Primary Sources The Boer Wars



(1) Emily Hobhouse wrote about how she decided to visit South Africa during the Boer War.

It was late in the summer of 1900 that I first learnt of the hundreds of Boer women that became impoverished and were left ragged by our military operations and the poor women who were being driven from pillar to post, needed protection and organized assistance. And from that moment I was determined to go to South Africa in order to render assistance to them.

(2) Philip Gibbs, *the Pageant of the Years* (1946)

The Lord Mayor of London appeared in his robes and made a speech to the crowd. I cannot remember his exact words, but they announced that after intolerable insults from an old man named Kruger, Her Majesty's government had declared war upon the South African Boers. There was terrific and tumultuous cheering. Top hats were flung up after the crowd had sung "God Save the Queen". I don't believe I joined in the cheering. Certainly I did not fling up my top hat. Brought up in the Gladstonian tradition to the Liberals, and being, anyhow, a liberal-minded youth hostile to the loud-mouthed jingoism of the time, I was not swept by enthusiasm for a war which seemed to me, as it did to others, a bit of bullying by the big old British Empire.

(3) George W. Steevens reported the siege of Ladysmith for *The Daily Mail* (October, 1899)

You hear the squeal of the things all above, the crash and pop all about, and wonder when your turn will come. Perhaps one falls quite near you, swooping irresistibly, as if the devil had kicked it. You come to watch the shells - to listen to the deafening rattle of the big guns, the shrilling

whistle of the small, to guess at their pace and their direction. You see now a house smashed in, a heap of chips and rubble; now you see a splinter kicking up a fountain of clinking stone-shivers. This is a dangerous time. If you have nothing else to do, you get shells on the brain, think and talk of nothing else, and finish by going into a hole in the ground before daylight, and hiring better men than yourself to bring you down your meals.

(4) Sarah Wilson was in Mafeking during the Boer War. She reported on the siege for the *Daily Mail* during April, 1900.

There was a remarkable decrease in the applications at the soup kitchen today, yesterday, and the day before, thanks to the arrival of enormous clouds of locusts, which in ordinary times are unwelcome visitors, but in our present condition were hailed with joy. The natives gathered sacks full, and feed on them till their stomachs project in prominence of plenitude.

(5) Emily Hobhouse, report on Bloemfontein Concentration Camp (January, 1901)

When the eight, ten or twelve people who lived in the bell tent were squeezed into it to find shelter against the heat of the sun, the dust or the rain, there was no room to stir and the air in the tent was beyond description, even though the flaps were rolled up properly and fastened. Soap was an article that was not dispensed. The water supply was inadequate. No bedstead or mattress was procurable. Fuel was scarce and had to be collected from the green bushes on the slopes of the kopjes by the people themselves. The rations were extremely meagre and when, as I frequently experienced, the actual quantity dispensed fell short of the amount prescribed, it simply meant famine. By John Simkin (john@spartacus-educational.com) © September 1997 (updated May 2017).



Appendix D: Concentration Camps and repression against the Blacks



BDEP PRISONERS JOHANNESBURG

Appendix E: The Apartheid



ملخص:

يسلط هذا العمل الضوء على أهم الأحداث التاريخية وهي الاستعمار في جنوب أفريقيا من قبل البريطانيين الذين استقروا هناك في بداية القرن الثامن عشر بهدف إضفاء الطابع الحضاري على السكان الأصليين وتصويرهم، لكن في الواقع مع اكتشاف الذهب والماس، قاموا بتجريدهم من حقوقهم الحيوية عندما طبقوا سياساتهم الإمبريالية الانشقاقية التي أثرت بعمق على الشعب، سياسيا واجتماعيا واقتصاديا وثقافيا. شكل الحكام البريطانيون حكومة للعرق الأبيض تمثل بريطانيا في إجراءاتها الصارمة ومن هنا تم تنفيذ العديد من القوانين غير القانونية القسرية على السود في أماكن عملهم، وفي المدارس، وفي المصانع وفي نظامهم الصحي. العزل العرقي والتمييز العنصري أكثر العلامات المميزة في تاريخ جنوب أفريقيا. فالأفارقة الذين ظنوا أنهم حصلوا على الاستقلال وجدوا أنفسهم يصارعون تمييزا على المدى الطويل من العزلة الواضحة والعنصرية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الاستعمار، الفصل، السياسة الامبريالية، العزل العرقي، التمييز العنصر .