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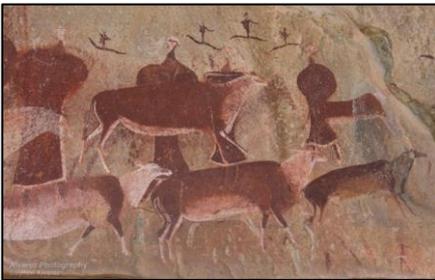
GET Term 3 Take Home Package
Social Sciences: HISTORY
Grade 7

Indigenous inhabitants of the Cape in the 17th century

San hunter-gatherers

The word 'San' means 'people different from ourselves'. The San, who were hunter-gatherers, were the first people to live at the Cape. They got their food by hunting wild animals and gathering plant foods like fruits, nuts, berries, mushrooms and roots.

Hunter-gatherers lived in small groups. They were **nomadic** which means that they did not settle in one place. They moved around to find different plant foods at different times of the year, as well as good water resources. They believed that all the land belonged to the community. They hunted using arrows coated in poisons obtained from snakes, plants, beetles and scorpions. They made tools and musical instruments from wood and stone and clothing from animal skins. For thousands of years, hunter-gatherers lived all over southern Africa. We know this because of the San's rock paintings and engravings which show us how they lived. When the Dutch colonised the Cape in the 17th century there were San hunter-gatherers living at the Cape and in the rest of southern Africa. The San were called Bushmen by the Dutch, because they made their homes in the bush.



Khoikhoi herders

Vocabulary

Pastoralists: people who raise livestock for food

Status: position

Indigenous: the first people on the land

The word 'Khoikhoi' means 'Men among Men'. The Khoikhoi were similar to the San in appearance, only a little taller. They were **pastoralists** who lived along the coastal regions of the Cape. They measured their **status** and wealth in sheep and cattle. Some of their clan names were Gamtoos, Chainoqua and Hessequa. Their lives revolved around water, animals and land. They made tools, weapons and ornaments from copper and iron which they obtained by trading with Africans from the North. The San and Khoikhoi had many conflicts over cattle and land.

Strandlopers were part of the Khoikhoi family but they lived in caves on the beaches. They lived off fish and shellfish. Archaeologists have found mounds of shells in caves, together with animal bones and stone tools. The Dutch settlers referred to the Khoikhoi as Hottentots, because of the sound of the language. This word is now considered to be insulting and is no longer used.

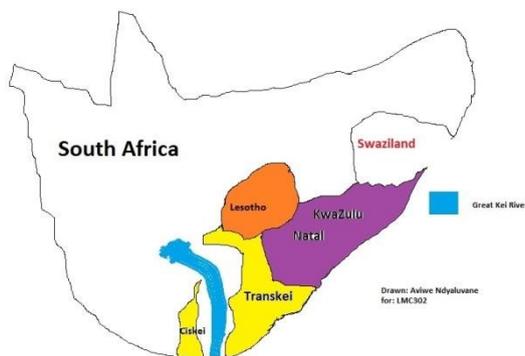
Activity 1

1. What were the Khoikhoi who lived from the sea called? (1)
2. Explain why land was so important to the indigenous people? (1)

3. Complete the following sentence: 'The San ate wild animals, berries...' (4)
4. Who were the Gamtoos, Chainoqua and Hessequa? (1)
5. How do we know the San were creative people? (3)
6. What have archaeologists dug up that taught us about the Strandlopers? (3)
7. Tabulate the differences between the San and the Khoikhoi. (4)

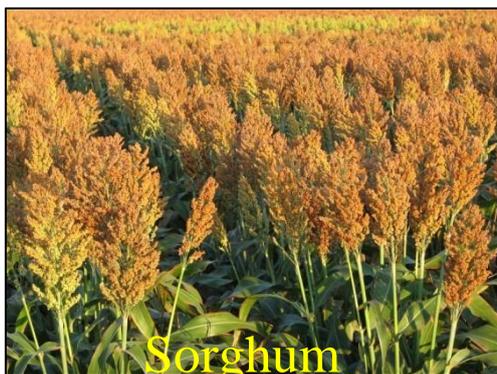
Where African farmers were settled

The Xhosa tribes came from Central Africa and settled in the Eastern Cape where the Transkei and Ciskei are today.



Traditional Xhosa women smoking their pipes

African farmers planted and ate sorghum and millet. This region was suitable for their crops as it received about 500mm of rain during the summer growing season.



The Xhosa loved drinking sour milk and sorghum beer. Millet is one of Africa's staple grains. It is highly nutritious, tasty and easy to digest. African farmers also owned large herds of cattle. This was a form of wealth. When European farmers came into this region, they clashed over the use of land with each of the groups living there.

Reasons: DEIC permanent settlement at the Cape 1652

The DEIC (Dutch East India Company) in the

Netherlands was set up in 1602 to trade. In 1647, the Haerlem, a Dutch trading ship, was shipwrecked in Table Bay. When the sailors eventually got back to



Holland they gave the DEIC or VOC (Vereenigde Oost Indische Compagnie) wonderful reports about what they had seen at the Cape – plenty of water, fertile land and lots of wild animals. The VOC was the wealthiest and most powerful trading company in the world at that time. They traded for spices and other interesting goods from India. They had to sail for months to get from Europe to the East and months to sail back home.

Activity 2

1. What causes scurvy? (1)
2. Name 3 good things that the sailors from the Haerlem said that they had found at the Cape. (3)
3. What does DEIC stand for? (1)

In April 1652, Jan van Riebeeck arrived at the Cape with 100 men and women, including his wife Maria de la Quellerie. The first thing the men did was to build a fort for protection. The original fort, built of mud, clay and timber, no longer exists, but a more permanent brick, stone and cement castle was built near to the fort some years later. The building, known as the Castle, still stands today.

Vocabulary

Blacksmiths: people who make horseshoes and other objects from metal **Indigenous:** belonging naturally

Colonization: When one country takes over another; the colonizing country sends its own people to live in the colony

The VOC realised that the company could not produce enough food for the passing ships so they allowed some of their people to set up their own farms. These people were called 'Boers', the Dutch word for 'farmer'. The VOC wanted more settlers to leave Holland and settle at the Cape. By the early 1700s, there were about 1000 Dutch settlers living in the Cape. The settlers built houses, shops, taverns and offices and a new town grew. People became carpenters, bricklayers, inn keepers, bankers, officials and **blacksmiths**. There were also farmers outside the town. They produced food for the growing settlement. As the settlement grew, the settlers needed more and more land for farming. This situation led to conflict with the **indigenous** people. This began the process of **colonization** of the Cape, Natal and eventually the whole of South Africa.



Goldsmiths



Bricklayer



Carpenter

Activity 3

1. List the names of the 5 bastions (projecting parts) of the Castle. (5)
2. Why do you think these bastions were built? (1)
3. Explain the difference between the fort and the Castle. (1)
4. What was Robben Island used for during World War 2? (1)
5. What was Robben Island used for by Van Riebeeck's men? (2)

Results of the Dutch arrival and settlement

Slaves at the Cape: Why slaves were brought to the Cape

When Jan van Riebeeck arrived at the Cape, he was forbidden by the Dutch to enslave any of the local people. So, for the first five years at the Cape, the only slaves were **stowaways**.

As more Dutch settlers arrived at the Cape, they needed more workers to plant gardens, build houses and run the refreshment station. At first, the local Khoikhoi were prepared to work from time to time, helping in the gardens and doing other manual (physical) work. However, they did not want to leave their cattle and so were not always available. Later, they did not trust the Dutch and did not want to work for them at all. The DEIC already used slaves in other **settlements** so the Dutch decided to bring them to the Cape as well.

Jan Van Riebeeck wrote the following in his diary:



"I don't want to use our soldiers and sailors for agricultural work and seal-catching. It's too expensive. The locals don't want to work for us. It would be much better for slaves to be brought here."

Where the slaves came from

The first slaves to arrive at the Cape came from Angola. Later, slaves came mainly from countries along the Indian Ocean trade route because the Dutch East India Company was, by then, allowed to trade only along the East Coast of Africa and with countries in the East. These countries included India, the East Indies, Mozambique, Madagascar, Japan, Guinea and Angola. Many slaves were talented and skilful people in their home countries and were forced to move away from families and friends. The slaves had to learn Dutch. Afrikaans first developed as a slave language that emerged from the mixture of Dutch, English, and other European and Malay languages.

Activity 4

1. Name 6 places from which slaves were captured and brought to the Cape. (6)
2. Give your opinion as to why slaves were not brought overland from Mozambique to the Cape. (1)

Total: 7

How slaves were brought to the Cape

The slaves were taken from their homes, to the Cape, on ships.

- Sometimes the VOC sent a ship to the east just to get a load of slaves.
- Some Dutch VOC officials working in the east bought slaves. Slavery was illegal in Holland; so on their way home to Holland they sold their slaves at the Cape. They got a better price for the slaves in the Cape than in the east, so they made a good profit doing this.

Vocabulary

Viticulture: making wine

Chaff: the cover of seeds, usually regarded as useless

Winnowing: the process of separating grain from chaff by throwing it into the air or blowing air through it

Activity 5

Add 3 activities done by slaves under each heading. Give your table a suitable heading.

	Domestic	Farm	Other
1.	Cleaning and dusting	Ploughing wheat fields	Boat builders
2.			
3.			
4.			

Causes and effects of slave resistance

Case study 1: The 1808 rebellion

In 1808, a slave called Lois led a rebellion. He was very light-skinned, and many people thought he was white. He led a group of slaves and Khoikhoi people to Cape Town, where they planned to take over the store of weapons. Then they planned to talk to the authorities about peace and freedom for all slaves. They marched to Cape Town, gathering over 300 slaves and Khoikhoi servants along the way. When they got close to Cape Town, they were met by a group of soldiers. The soldiers were armed and they defeated the slave group. They captured 327 of the rebels and put 47 of them on trial. Altogether, 20 rebels were sentenced to death. Others were put into prison for taking part in the rebellion.

Case study 2: The story of Galant's rebellion

Galant was a slave owned by a cruel farmer named Van der Merwe who beat his slaves and treated them very badly. In 1825, 25-year-old Galant and the other slaves heard that the colony might abolish slavery. They thought that they might be freed. But, Galant overheard Van der Merwe saying that he would never give his slaves their freedom. Galant realised that he might be a slave for the rest of his life. He organised the slaves on nearby farms to rebel against their masters. Galant and the other slaves killed Van der Merwe and two other white people. Then they fled into the mountains nearby.

A group of soldiers came from Cape Town and caught Galant and the other slaves. They went on trial for murder. At the trial, Galant and the other slaves told the court how Van der Merwe had treated them. He told them that he had complained to the authorities about the cruelty three times but nothing had been done. The court found Galant guilty of murder and he and two other slaves were executed.

Activity 6

Read through the Case Study 1 and 2. Answer the following questions:

1. Why did the slaves in each rebellion rise up against the slave owners? (2)
2. What was the aim of each rebellion? (2)
3. Explain why the rebellions failed. (2)

Slave legacy at the Cape

Slaves were in the Cape for 180 years. Many slaves came from the East. In this time, slaves and their descendants made an enormous cultural contribution to Cape Town and the area around it. Many slaves were skilled builders, cabinet-makers, plasterers, dressmakers, bricklayers and carpenters. Evidence of these skills can still be seen in the Cape Dutch buildings and architecture built at that time.



Cape Dutch architecture



Cape Minstrel Carnival

The slaves brought, to Cape Town, their own music, language and design (clothes and art), which was rich in colour and different to the 'Cape Dutch' style. Cape Malay music originated from these slaves and the Cape Malay musical tradition is continued by the Cape Minstrel Carnival held on 2 January (Tweede Nuwe Jaar) every year. The style and



flavour of 'Cape Malay' dishes is very distinctive. Traditional Cape Malay foods and recipes such as bobotie, bredies and samoosas have become part of South African culture and tradition.



Bobotie



Samoosas

Religion of Islam

Islam arrived with slaves from Islamic countries and spread throughout South Africa. For the slaves, their religion, Islam, was a way of life. They practised their religion, which was a great part of their identity. Today, Islam remains a vibrant, flourishing religion that has had a significant social, cultural and political influence in South Africa. The largest group of South African Muslims (followers of Islam) is still found in the Western Cape. This can be seen by the number of mosques that have been built in the region.

Development of the Afrikaans language

The slaves came from many different places and did not have one common language. They all learnt Dutch in order to communicate with each other and with the slave owners. The slaves added words from their own languages. In time, this language became Afrikaans. Many words in Afrikaans were influenced by the languages the slaves spoke. For example: *baie*- a lot; *piesang*- banana; *blatjang*- chutney; *sjambok*- whip

Activity 7

1. List four things that the slaves contributed to the Cape. (4)
2. Write down four Dutch or Afrikaans surnames, which show our heritage as South Africans. (Use a telephone directory if you need to.) (4)

Free burghers: The Dutch and French Huguenot immigration to the Cape The Dutch and Free Burghers

The DEIC offered work at the Cape to both Dutch and French citizens. Those who completed their three-year contract could apply to become free from the DEIC. Such people were known as Free Burghers. They could own land and slaves, and these people played an important role in the development of the Cape.

The French Huguenots

In 1685, the DEIC wanted to develop farming more, and so decided to send a number of new

people to the Cape. It hoped that the French would be part of this group. But, only three French people came to the Cape that year. They were Huguenots, who were French Protestants who had been persecuted (treated cruelly and unfairly) by the Catholic government of France. The Dutch were also Protestant, and they offered the Huguenots a new home where they could be safe. Between 1688 and 1689, about 175 Huguenots settled at the Cape. By 1729, there were 279 French Huguenots and their descendants at the Cape.

Expanding European frontiers

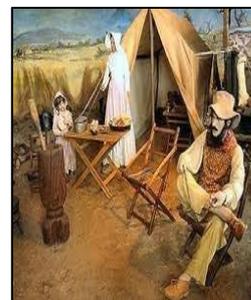
The Trek Boers, with their servants and slaves, move inland

From the late 1600s and into the 1700s, the Cape settlers moved further north and east from Cape Town. This movement was led by the Trek Boers, who were looking for fresh grazing land for their cattle. The Trek Boers preferred the freedom of their ox wagons and tents to living under the rule of the DEIC. Their trek brought them into constant conflict with the local people.

Land dispossession and consequences for the indigenous population

Vocabulary

Dispossession: when someone takes away something that is yours



Land **dispossession** has been South Africa's story since its earliest days. When the Trek Boers moved inland they began competing with the San, Khoikhoi and Xhosa for grazing land and water. Each group of people needed land to make a living, or even just to survive. There were many fights and raids between the groups during the 1600s. The Trek Boers had better weapons which resulted in hundreds of Khoikhoi being killed and dispossessed of their traditional grazing lands. Some Khoikhoi were forced to become labourers and servants for the Europeans. Others fled further inland to join the San on less fertile land in mountainous areas. Many Khoikhoi also died during three major outbreaks of smallpox and measles. Within 60 years of the Dutch landing at the Cape, the traditional economic, social and political order of the Khoikhoi had almost been destroyed.

Activity 8:

1. Why did the Trek Boers often clash with the indigenous people? (2)
2. What advantage did the Trek Boers have over the Khoikhoi? (1)
3. What was the reason for the first French Huguenots coming to the Cape? (2)
4. Which mountains formed the natural boundary of the original Cape settlements? (1)
5. Why is the Karoo not a good region for growing crops? (2)
6. Which two animals became extinct due to the Trek Boers' way of life? (2)
7. True or false: The Trek Boers enjoyed going to Cape Town occasionally. (2)
8. Name the 5 languages that the early version of Afrikaans was based on. (5)
9. Which two diseases caused many Khoikhoi to die? (2)
10. What was the meaning of 'trek gees' which the Trek Boers referred to? (1)

