

HISTORY 357: SOUTHERN AFRICA SINCE 1400
Place; university Hall 219.
Time: Tues/Thurs. 9:00-10:15 pm.

Prof. Raymond E. Dumett
Office: 026 University Hall
Hours: T/Th. 2:00-3:30 pm.

SCHEDULE OF LECTURES AND ASSIGNMENTS

Textbook: Leonard Thompson, *A History of South Africa* (3rd edition, Yale U. Press, New Haven, 2001) ISBN 0300087764. **Additional required reading—a novel:** Head, Bessie, *Serowe-Village of the Rain Wind* (Heinemann, London, 1983 and since reissued.

Course Design: This is a regional history which covers the modern nations of Zimbabwe, Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho and especially **the Republic of South Africa** with their historical roots and antecedents. One of the course's chief aims is to explore the richness and diversity of the peoples, cultures and economic systems of southern Africa. Commencing with an analysis of geography and ethnography, we move from the early migrations of the Khoisan and Bantu-speaking peoples to an analysis of the great state-building endeavors of the Shona, the Zulu, the Tswana, Ndebele and the Sotho during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Early European colonization--Dutch and British--epitomized by the Boer Trek of the 1830's and 40's - offers a contrasting trajectory of attention.

Our second major goal is to understand the struggles of southern African peoples in achieving freedom against the forces of colonialism, imperialism, racism and *apartheid* which existed, not only in the Republic of South Africa, but in the other surrounding nations. The great mineral revolutions and the clash between *Afrikaner* nationalism and British imperialism, punctuated by strong African resistance, occupy the middle sections of the course. In examining the major forces for change in the 20th century, we compare those interpretations which stress the rural and frontier origins of nationalism and racial oppression as against those which emphasize industrial capitalism and social class. In its final section, the course focuses on the heroic struggles of African liberation movements in each of the six countries, culminating in the achievement of freedom and ompdemocratic majority rule under Nelson Mandela and the ANC in the Republic of South Africa.

Course Requirements and grading: There will be two essay-type examinations (one Mid-term--100 points) and one Final examination (100 points) based on textual readings and lectures. There will be two short quizzes with map tests (20 points ea.). There will be a short book review) (approx. 3-4 pages) based on the novel by Bessie Head (above)- 40 points; and a medium-length term paper worth 100 points. Students may earn up to 20 points on attendance & participation in class a. **Total Possible Points—470.** Students will be informed at least one week in advance about the dates of quizzes and examinations and the topics to be included.

Consultation: Students are encouraged to meet with the instructor during office hours. Sessions will be used, in part, to discuss term paper projects, or other issues of interest to the course.

I. Course Introduction: (Read Thompson, Text, Preface, xv-xvii.

1. Survey of landmark books & schools of interpretation in South African history.

I. Course Introduction (contd.)

2. The Geography of Southern Africa. (Power point slide lecture)
3. The Major Ethnic Groups in South Africa; archaeology and pre-history.
Read Thompson: Ch.1, 1-30)
4. Expansion of the Bantu-speaking People
5. The Great Zimbabwe Culture. (Power Point Slide Lecture.)

Suggested optional readings Eliz. M. Thomas, *The Harmless People* (1958).

Garlake, Peter, *Early Art and Architecture of Africa* (2004)

Lye, J.K., *Encyclopedia of African Nations and Peoples* (2002)

FIRST QUIZ

II. Early European Contacts and African State-building:

1. Early Dutch Settlement at the Cape: Thompson, Text, Ch. 2, 31-52.
2. The Cape Colony under British Rule, 1806-36: Text, Ch. 2, 52-69.
3. The Xhosa: Conflicts with European settlers, Text, 70-80.
4. Shaka Zulu: The Mfecane and the Difaqane: Read Text, 3, 80-87..
Slide Lecture and Film
5. The Great Boer Trek and its Results. Text, Ch. 3, 87-96.
6. The British in Natal/Afrikaners in the High Veld, Text, 96-99.
7. King Mosheshoe of the Lesotho (Basutoland) Text, 94-5, 106-7, 128-31.
*Suggested optional readings W.M. Macmillan, *Bantu, Boer, and Briton* (Oxford, 1963); L.M. Thompson, *Mosheshoe of Lesotho* (Oxford, 1975)
Magubane, Zine, *Bringing the Empire Home: race, class and gender In Britain and Colonial South Africa* (2004)

SHORT BOOK REVIEW of Book by Bessie Head will be due

III. The Age of High Imperialism: The Minerals Revolution

- 1.. The Origins of 19th Century British Imperialism
 2. Discovery of Diamonds and Gold, Thompson Text, 115-121. .
 3. The Pedi and Zulu wars: 1876-1879. Text, 122-132.
 4. Cecil Rhodes and the dream of Anglo-Saxon Dominance..
 5. Causes and Results of the Anglo-Boer War. Text, 136-146.
 5. Early colonial rule in Southern and Northern Rhodesia
- *Suggested readings: R. Robinson & J. Gallagher, *Africa and the Victorians* (1960)
C.W. De Kiewiet, *The Imperial Factor in South African History* (1966) Robert
Rotberg, *The Founder [Cecil Rhodes]* (1988)

MID-TERM EXAMINATION

IV. **The 20th Century: Afrikaner Nationalism, Industrialization and Apartheid**

1. The Constitution of the Union of South Africa, Thompson Text, 147-153.
2. Smuts, Botha & Herzog: Party Politics in the Union, 1914-1939. Text, 154-162
3. German Colonialism and African Resistance in Namibia.
4. Industrialization, Urbanization & the Origins of Segregations, Text, 162-170.
5. Origins of African Nationalism: the African National Congress. Text, 170-77.
6. The Impact of the Second World War & the Election of 1948. Text, 177-186..
7. Afrikaner Racism and the *Apartheid* state. Text, Ch. 6, 207-220.
8. Botswana (Bechuanaland) , Swaziland, and Lesotho (Basutoland).
9. Last years of colonial rule in British Central Africa: the Rhodesias (Zimbabwe and Zambia) and Nyasaland ((present day Malawi)

***Suggested Additional reading:** J. Halpern, *So. Africa's Hostages--the High Commission Territories* (Harmandsworth, 1965).Boule, L., *From Malan to De Klerk: leadership in the Apartheid State* (N..Y, 1994).

TERM RESEARCH PAPER DUE

v. **The African Freedom Struggle and the Downfall of Apartheid**

1. The Independence Revolution in Black Africa, 1957 to 1970. (Film)
2. Life of Nelson Mandela : Youth Wing of the ANC; The Freedom Charter of 1950. Power Point Slides and File.
3. Mandela's Treason Trial: Imprisonment and Afrikaner Repression, 1960-1980.

SECOND QUIZ

4. The Independence **Movements** in Portuguese Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia
 5. P. W. Botha: Apartheid in Decline—the Constitution of 1983. Text, 221-228
 6. World Opinion and Pressures/Further Grass Roots Resistance, Text, 228-234
 7. The State of Emergency, Text, 235-240.
 8. 1987-1993: ‘Breakthrough’:F. W. De Klerk and the Move towards Majority Rule. Thompson, Text, 241-251.
 8. **“FREEDOM”: 1993-1996. Nelson Mandela and the New Constitution of 1996.**
Read: Thompson Text, 232-264.
 9. Epilogue: Contemporary South Africa. Thompson Text, 265-296.
- Additional suggested readings** Nelson Mandela, *Long Walk to Freedom* (Boston, 1995)
Desmond Tutu, *The Rainbow People of God* (Image Books, Doubleday, N.Y., 1994)
Alistair Sparks, *Tomorrow is Another Country* (Johannesburg, 1994).
S. Patterson, *Economic Growth in Botswana, A Model for Sub-Saharan Africa* (2006).

FINAL EXAMINATION

