

Mineral Revolution

The Turning Point

The Land Act (1913)

- In 1910, land still belonged to African farmers
- Government passed the Land Act which left black people on 13% of the land and the rest for white ownership



Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC: 1903)

- Formed by Mahatma Gandhi (after he formed the Natal Indian Congress in 1894)
- Formed to protest against the anti-Indian legislation in Transvaal

Satyagraha Campaign (1913-1914)

- Passive/non-violent resistance to break unfair laws
- Growing anti-Indianism in the Union
- Thousands joined the campaign to protest the laws
- They were assaulted and many went to prison after refusing to pay fines
- Agreement reached in 1914

SA Native National Congress (SANNC: 1912)

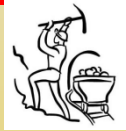
- Founded in response to discrimination against black South Africans by Union government
- First president was John Dube
- Led leaders to England to protest the Land Act

Union (1910)

- Cape, Natal, Transvaal and Orange Free State put together to form the Union of South Africa
- Government led by Louis Botha and Jan Smuts
- Only white people involved
- Coloureds and Africans in the Cape could vote but not sit in parliament

Bambatha Rebellion (1906)

- Zulu chief, Bambatha ka Mancinza, organised an armed rebellion against British authorities in Mpanza Valley in Natal
- He was not happy with loss of land and poll tax
- Rebellion was crushed and Bambatha was killed in battle



- SA changed from an agricultural society, where people grew their own food, to an industrial society where people bought the things they needed
- They needed money to buy things and therefore had to find work in cities and on the mines
- Gold mining soon became the largest and most important part of the economy

Defeat of the Boer Republics:

- Britain went to war with Boer Republics of Transvaal and Orange Free State to try to gain control of the goldfields and SA as a whole
- Gold mines closed for 2 years during the war
- OFS fought on the same side as Transvaal, and the Cape Colony and Natal were on the British side
- Black people were also involved on both sides
- War known as Anglo-Boer War or the South African War (1899-1902)

African Political Organisation (APO: 1902)

- Coloured people in the Cape were discriminated against
- After the war discussions were held between the British and leaders of former Boer Republic
- APO formed in 1902 and used non-violent protests and appeals to British government to prevent white only state



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The Turning Point – Questions



1. How did South Africa as a whole change during/after the Mineral Revolution?
2. Why did Britain want to go to war against the Boer Republics?
3. Who did the Black South Africans support during the South African War?
4. What is another name for the South African War?
5. When did this war take place?
6. What was the difference between the protests of the members of the APO and the protests of the Bambatha Rebellion?
7. Why did Mahatma Gandhi get involved in South Africa?
8. When did South Africa become a Union and who was the Union between?
9. Name the leaders of the Union government:
10. What was the message behind the Satyagraha Campaign? Was this campaign successful?
11. In which year was the Land Act made law?
12. Do you think the Land Act was fair? Provide a reason for your answer:
13. Draw a timeline of these historical events.

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The Turning Point – Answers

1. How did South Africa as a whole change during/after the Mineral Revolution?

South Africa changed from being an agricultural society to being an industrial society.

2. Why did Britain want to go to war against the Boer Republics?

The British wanted to gain control of the goldfields.

3. Who did the Black South Africans support during the South African War?

Some black South Africans supported the Boers and some supported the British.

4. What is another name for the South African War?

The Anglo-Boer War

5. When did this war take place?

Between 1899 and 1902

6. What was the difference between the protests of the members of the APO and the protests of the Bambatha Rebellion?

The APO protests were non-violent protests and the Bambatha Rebellion was an armed and violent rebellion.

7. Why did Mahatma Gandhi get involved in South Africa?

Mahatma Gandhi (an Indian man) was passionate about fighting for the rights of fellow Indians. He wanted to help appeal against the anti-Indian laws in South Africa.

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The Turning Point – Answers

8. When did South Africa become a Union and who was the Union between?

In 1910, between some Boers and the British government (Cape, Natal, Transvaal and Orange Free State became one)

9. Name the leaders of the Union government:

Louis Botha and Jan Smuts

10. What was the message behind the Satyagraha Campaign? Was this campaign successful?

The message was one of truth, love and non-violence in which they resisted the anti-Indian laws. The campaign was successful – in 1914 an agreement was reached.

11. In which year was the Land Act made law?

1913

12. Do you think the Land Act was fair? Provide a reason for your answer:

No – it is not fair that the majority of the population are forced to only occupy the smallest percentage of the country's land.

13. Draw a timeline of these historical events:

