

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Dutch Influence in South Africa



In the late 16th century, European _____ set their sights on the southern tip of Africa. Among them, the _____ were the first to establish a permanent settlement. In 1652, they founded a refreshment _____ at the Cape of Good Hope to support their ships on the long journey to the _____ Indies. This station was managed by the Dutch East India Company, known as the _____. The primary purpose of this outpost was to provide fresh food and water to the company's _____. However, it quickly became the foundation for what is now known as South Africa.

The Dutch settlers, also known as _____, began to expand their territory. They established farms and came into contact with various indigenous _____, including the Khoikhoi and San peoples. These _____ were not always peaceful, leading to conflicts over land and _____. The introduction of European farming techniques and the establishment of a _____ network significantly changed the local economy and social structures.

_____ was introduced to support the growing agricultural sector, bringing people from _____, Madagascar, and other parts of Africa to work on the farms. This _____ influx of people contributed to the rich cultural tapestry of the region but also to the complex social _____ that persist today.

Over time, the Cape Colony expanded, and the Dutch influence in South _____ grew stronger. However, in the early 19th century, the British took control of the Cape Colony, marking the end of Dutch _____ rule. Yet, the Dutch legacy is still evident in many aspects of South African society, including language, _____, and the legal system.

ships VOC Africa architecture diverse encounters East explorers colonial
station Dutch tensions trade groups Indonesia resources Slavery Boers