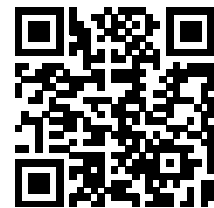


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Early South African Governance



In the late 17th century, the _____ East India Company established a supply station at the Cape of Good _____. This station soon became a small colony as European settlers, known as _____, began to farm the surrounding land.

The native _____ peoples were the first to interact with the settlers, leading to exchanges and conflicts. Over time, the British _____ took control in 1806, introducing new laws and systems of _____. They aimed to regulate the relationship between the settlers and the indigenous _____.

The discovery of diamonds and gold in the 19th century transformed South Africa into a _____ of economic activity. This attracted more European settlers and increased _____ with the native African communities. The British and the Boers vied for dominance, culminating in the _____ Wars. Victory by the British led to the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910, under British _____, which laid the groundwork for the country's legislative system.

During this _____, policies were implemented that would lay the foundation for _____, a system of racial segregation. These policies were enforced by the creation of _____ laws, controlling the movement of Black South Africans. The government also allocated _____ unequally, favoring white settlers and disadvantaging black communities.

The role of the South African _____ in early history was marked by the establishment of _____ rule and the implementation of policies that segregated its citizens. These actions set the _____ for the complex social and political issues that the country would face in the 20th century. The _____ of these early governmental actions is still felt today, as South Africa continues to address the _____ of inequality and reconciliation.

- government
- stage
- Hope
- governance
- Boers
- Empire
- Boer
- colonial
- dominion
- land
- Khoisan
- legacy
- pass
- Dutch
- populations
- hub
- conflicts
- challenges
- apartheid
- period