

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Early South African History



South Africa's _____ is both rich and complex, dating back thousands of years. The earliest known inhabitants were the _____ people, who lived a nomadic lifestyle. They were known for their expert skills in hunting and gathering. Following the San, the _____ settled in the region. These pastoralists raised livestock and were skilled in agriculture. Around the 15th century, _____-speaking peoples began migrating into South Africa. This migration introduced new cultural and technological _____ to the region.

In 1488, a significant event occurred when the Portuguese navigator _____ Dias rounded the Cape of Good Hope. This marked the beginning of _____ exploration in South Africa. The Dutch East India _____ established a supply station at the Cape of Good Hope in 1652, led by _____ van Riebeeck. This station was crucial for ships traveling to the East Indies. The Dutch settlers, known as the _____, began to establish farms and expand their territory.

Conflict inevitably arose between the _____ settlers and the indigenous peoples, leading to a series of _____. In the 19th century, the British seized control of the Cape Colony. This brought new challenges and changes, including the abolition of slavery in 1833. The _____ Trek, a migration of Dutch-speaking settlers, ensued as they sought to establish their own independent _____.

The discovery of diamonds in 1867 and gold in 1886 transformed South Africa's economy and society. These _____ led to the Anglo-Boer War between the British and the Boers, which lasted from 1899 to 1902. The war ended with the Treaty of _____, leading to the unification of South Africa under British rule in 1910. The early history of South Africa set the stage for the _____ and often turbulent events of the 20th century.

Vereeniging	Great	Khoikhoi	European	San	Dutch	wars	Company	history
Bantu	Boers	Jan	complex	republics	Bartolomeu	discoveries	elements	