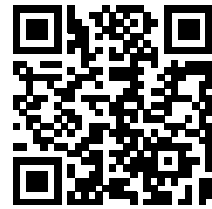


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Exploring the Cape Colony



In the 17th century, European _____ arrived at the southern tip of Africa. The Dutch East India _____ established a supply station at the Cape of Good Hope in 1652. This station provided fresh _____, food, and other necessities to ships traveling to and from the East Indies. The man in charge of this operation was Jan van _____, who laid the foundation for what would become the Cape Colony. Over time, the _____ began to settle more permanently, starting farms and trading with the indigenous _____ people.

However, the arrival of the Europeans had a significant impact on the _____ populations. Diseases brought by the settlers, combined with conflicts over _____ and resources, led to the decline of the Khoisan communities. The Dutch introduced a system of _____, where people were brought from Indonesia, Madagascar, and parts of _____ to work in the colony. This system laid the groundwork for the complex racial _____ that would define South African society.

In the 18th century, the _____ took control of the Cape Colony, marking the beginning of a long _____ of colonial competition and conflict in the region. The Cape became an important _____ base for the British Empire, especially during the Napoleonic _____. It also served as a stepping stone for further colonization into the _____ of Africa.

Despite its challenges, the Cape Colony played a crucial role in the early _____ of South Africa. It was a melting pot of cultures, languages, and _____. The legacy of this era can still be seen today in South Africa's diverse _____.

land explorers Company Khoisan interior Riebeeck traditions naval British
Dutch hierarchies Africa period Wars local society water labor history