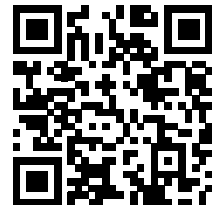


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Indigenous Influence on Early South African History



In the early days of South Africa, the _____ people were known for their impressive rock art. The _____, another group, were skilled at raising livestock. These Indigenous Peoples had a deep connection with the _____, living in harmony with nature. They developed unique _____ and cultural practices that are still studied today. The arrival of European _____ in the 17th century marked a turning point. The _____ established the first permanent European _____ at the Cape of Good Hope. This led to conflicts over _____ and territory. The Indigenous Peoples, with their detailed knowledge of the _____, played crucial roles in the survival of the newcomers. They introduced the settlers to local _____ used for food and medicine. However, the Europeans' arrival also brought diseases and a demand for _____, which greatly impacted the Indigenous communities. Over time, the _____ presence expanded, leading to more profound changes in the local _____. Despite these challenges, the Indigenous Peoples of South Africa have left a lasting _____ on the country's cultural and natural landscape.

land

languages

San

Khoikhoi

settlement

settlers

plants

environment

land

Dutch

colonial

legacy

societies

resources