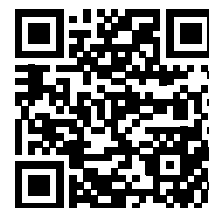


name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

The Boer Wars in South Africa



The Boer Wars were two conflicts that took place in South _____ during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The wars were fought between the _____, Dutch settlers, and the _____ Empire. The first war, known as the First Boer _____, occurred from 1880 to 1881. It was sparked by tensions over British expansion and Boer independence in the _____. The Boers, skilled in guerrilla tactics, managed to defeat the British in several key _____. However, the conflict was short and ended with the _____ Convention, which acknowledged some Boer rights but kept the _____ under British suzerainty.

The Second Boer War started in 1899 and lasted until 1902. This war was much larger in scale and _____. The British, underestimating the Boers, faced early setbacks. However, they eventually implemented a scorched _____ policy, destroying Boer farms and relocating civilians to concentration camps. This strategy, coupled with a large _____ of British troops, gradually turned the tide. Famous figures like Winston _____ and Mahatma Gandhi were involved, with Churchill serving as a journalist and Gandhi as a stretcher-bearer. The war ended with the Treaty of _____, which brought the Boer republics under British control. This war had significant _____, including the unification of South Africa under British rule and the laying of foundations for the _____ system that would emerge decades later. The Boer Wars are remembered as a significant _____ of both British imperial history and the struggle for identity and power in South Africa.

influx Apartheid earth area brutality Africa Churchill part Pretoria
Vereeniging Boers British War region battles impacts