

## BE:6—British Africa—Q/A

*The primary references for the following questions are selected chapters from Reign of Queen Victoria by M.B. Syngé and the Our Empire Story: South Africa by H.E. Marshall*

- 1) This company established the first permanent European settlement in South Africa, called Cape Colony, at Table Bay.
- 2) The Cape Colony in southern Africa came under permanent British control during this European War.
- 3) Tshaka was the chieftain of this ferocious and warlike tribe that came to dominate southeastern Africa after a bloody inter-tribal war.
- 4) This is the name given to the mass exodus of the Boers in the 1830-40s to regions north and east of British territory.
- 5) This insect's deadly sting that kills domestic animals, and it caused enormous harm to Boer farmers after their trek to the Transvaal.
- 6) After the British once again tried to force the Boers to become British subjects, they left Natal, and many of them settled in this region.
- 7) This word originally referred to the Bantu natives who had conflicts with British colonists in South Africa, but is now considered a pejorative term.
- 8) This young British miner consolidated all the diamond mines into one large enterprise, which became the De Beers Consolidated Mines.
- 9) Soon after the Boer's won their independence from Britain, this was discovered about forty miles outside of Pretoria, in the South African Republic.
- 10) The Zulus, Matabele, Bechuanas, and Basutos were all southern Africa tribes related to this major ethnic group.
- 11) These were European names for the native peoples of South Africa but all are now considered to have a pejorative meaning.
- 12) The region of Southeastern Africa known as Natal was sighted and named by this Portuguese explorer on Christmas day.

- 13) This was a hard-fought and costly war between the British Empire and the Dutch speaking settlers of southern Africa.
- 14) This rebellion against British rule broke out when the governor execute a Boer accused of a minor offense instead of pardoning him.
- 15) This British town was located on the border of native territory and was the site of many conflicts during the Kaffir Wars (1812-1879).
- 16) Between 1815 a great region of southeast Africa was depopulated by civil wars led by this Zulu chieftain.
- 17) After the death of Pieter Retief at the hands of the treacherous Dingaan, this leader took charge of the Natal Boers.
- 18) At this critical battle, 500 Boers under Pretorius lured 15,000 Zulus into an ambush and slaughtered thousands before they took flight.
- 19) This Zulu chieftain tricked the Boers into believing he was their friend, but then ambushed and slaughtered them.
- 20) This Boer republic, with its capital at Bloemfontein, was recognized as independent after the British found the territory impossible to govern.
- 21) When diamonds were found near the Orange and Vaal rivers, this diamond mining town sprang up almost overnight.
- 22) The was the name of Cecil Rhodes diamond company, which he formed with the support of Alfred Beit and the Rothschild banking interest.
- 23) At this battle, the worst British defeat in the Zulu wars, over a thousand British troops were massacred by Cetywayo's army.
- 24) This new city grew up around the gold mines of the Transvaal, and soon became the largest and most prosperous in all of Southern Africa.
- 25) This Boer leader was governor of the South African Republic during the Second Boer War.**