



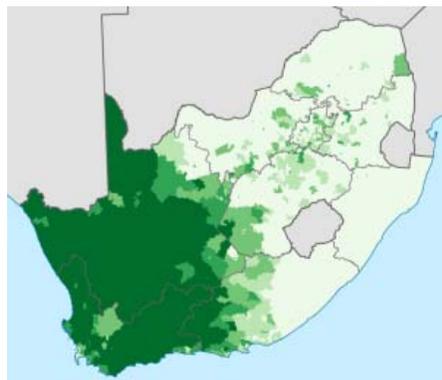
South Africa

The Drop Dead Important Historical Facts



- When the Dutch settled the Cape of Good Hope in 1652, the nearest Black people were 700 miles away behind the 350 mm summer rainfall line with its higher rainfall and tall grass for cattle grazing. Their civilization was based on milk, and they invaded from the Northeast, supplanting the indigenous Khoi and San.
- It took TWO generations (1702) before White met Black in South Africa, 500-600 miles east of Cape Town. It took FIVE generations (1780) before the first major armed clash at roughly the same spot: The Great Fish River.
- No indigenous Black South African person was ever enslaved by any white man from anywhere. But, Nelson Mandela's amaXhosa did enslave the amaFengu. Mozambique and Angola were the nearest places the Portuguese traded in slaves. The Portuguese slave routes bypassed the coast of South Africa.
- It is the White South Africans, not the Black, whose ancestors were slaves of the Dutch. They were often Indian or Indonesian and sometimes Black East- or West African. This White author has a Black West African slave ancestor.
- The indigenous Cape population were the Khoi and San. As a culture, they were almost completely destroyed by the great Smallpox Epidemic of 1713. Some groups far from Cape Town survived. The author also has Khoi ancestry.
- Since 1814, the White Afrikaner has had no "right of return" to Europe, unlike the colonial Portuguese, British, or French. Today's young Afrikaner's great-great-great-great-great-grandfather was the last man with any right to a life elsewhere.
- In 1836, wholly deserted by their British overlords, they packed their belongings on their ox-wagons and set off north at 15-20 miles a day on the Great Trek to escape British control. They settled mostly on the higher central Prairie, which was for the greatest part not occupied by any Black People. There they created two corn and ranching republics until diamonds and gold were discovered.
- The Afrikaner was NOT part of Europe's Late 1800s "Scramble for Africa"; they gave their lives fighting Imperial Britain's Colonialist Expansion in two wars.
- The Germans did NOT invent concentration camps. The British created concentration camps for Afrikaners during the Great Boer War of 1899-1902. Of the author's Booyens family who entered those camps, 57% died there in 1901.

The Afrikaners of South Africa



◀ Distribution of Afrikaans, the language of the Dutch-French-German descended Afrikaners or “amaBhulu” and their kin of mixed “non-Black” descent. It is by far the most widely spoken language in Southern Africa. It is understood by more people and over a vastly larger territory than its root, the Dutch language. It is used as far north as Zambia and Angola. Note the correspondence between the language distribution and the rainfall. Every indigenous Black language in Southern Africa is spoken over a much smaller territory. The language distribution extends through most of Namibia, where it is the lingua franca.

Further reading:

- [The AmaBhulu Blog](#)
- [AmaBhulu - The Book](#) : The book on [Amazon](#)
- [Who stole the land?](#)
- [Dying for the Land](#)
- [US Talk Radio](#)

— Harry Booyens (2018) : hb@cliffwoodfogge.com