

Spatial and Oscillatory Migration of White Settlers: Implications on Southern African Peoples

Taofiki Aminu, PhD, Mas'ud Bello, PhD & Yusuf Jimoh Amuda¹

Abstract

The paper investigated a checkered history of South Africa vis-a-vis the implications of white settlers on black aborigines. The Portuguese were among the first European traders that registered their presence and impact in the coastal area, followed by the discovery of the Cape as an amusement and transiting area to Asiatic countries trade by the Dutch in 1488. The Dutch East Indian Company used the Cape as a fort for constant resupply of its ships with fresh meat and milk obtained from the KhoiKhoi in exchanged for tobacco, brass wire, and copper bars. These products were exchanged for tobacco, brass wire, and copper bars, but due to the inequality in exchange, the native objection led to series of resistances. For effective domination, the society was stratified; notably, the free-white, the white servants (Knects), the mulattoes (artisans) and the natives. The degradation of the natives' status triggered the instantiation of racial discrimination of the black aborigines by the white settlers. Between 1806 and 1808, the British mercantilists' reasserted her presence by re-conquest and introduction of new reforms that abolished the Dutch-Boers institution of slavery and slave trade activities. This action led to the Great Trek of 1836-1841 of thousands of Dutch-Boers spatial and oscillatory migration leading to genocidal of the blacks known as the 'Soweto massacre.' The accumulated colonial varied experiences still lingers, and has become part of the underlying contemporary imbroglio with black settlers of different African countries in South Africa. However, the paper adopted historical method of data collection and interpretation.

Keywords: spatial, oscillatory, migration, implication, settlers, South Africa

1 Dept. of History & International Studies, Federal University, Gusau, Gusau, Zamfara State. taofik.aminu1@gmail.com

Introduction

Migration by heterogeneous people to variegated areas of the world is of antiquity, specifically in the search of greener pasture, political protection, economic opportunities and other advantages. Varied studies depicted people's mobility are presupposed by synthesized of plethora of factors premised on sociocultural, economic, and political conditions, arising from point of desertion or ancestral destinations (Zezeza, 1995: p.37, Jackson, 1969 cited in Castles & Millers 1998: pp. 22-23). The foregoing extrapolation provides the precision for spatial and oscillatory migration of whites' settlers, firstly, to the coastal area, and secondly into the hinterland of South African from the 15th century. The Portuguese were among the first Europeans to have had contact with South Africa (Barkindo, *et.al.*: 1996: p.145), later displaced to the hinterland of Southern Africa by British imperial polities of the 19th century. Though, between 15th and 19th centuries, the entire area have been invaded and inundated by white settlers, viz; the Dutch- as Afrikaners (Thompson, 2001), German, French and the British imperialist (Davenport, 1977 & Aminu, *et.al.*, 2020: pp.7-24). The implications of the whites' settlers are tremendous on South Africa natives, and beyond. For instance, it ushered in a paradigm shift and pristine trajectory in all human facets that engendered numerous pugnacities arising from the white settlers' scoundrel machination of the natives. The change is corroborated by the American historian, Daniel Boorstin (1983) remarks, "they changed the course of both Western and Eastern history." Besides, Europeans migration to South Africa and Africa in entirety could be compartmentalized within the spheres of the 'pull and push' forces. This is what Braun (2004: pp.4-6) exemplified as, "that people tends to be pulled to the areas of prosperity or pushed from the area of decline or infrastructural deficit." Again, Momtaz (2004: pp.186-194) stated that the push factors are attributed to the negative characteristics operating at the centre of origin, whereas, pull factors identify the positive characteristics at the centre of destination.

It is apposite to decipher white settlers migration into Southern Africa as multi-causal phenomena compounded by environmental, social,

economic, and political forces among others. Part of the external forces was the historic, scientific and technological discoveries and its systemic advancement in Britain in 1750s (Buckler, 1995) and in Europe. This giant stride influenced and accelerated the exploitation of natives and forceful expropriation of natural resources even with the abolition of slavery and slave trade in 1807. These were eventually achieved via the Berlin conference that resulted to Balkanisation of Africa territory between 1884 and 1885 (Davidson, 1974) without prior consultation of African chiefs (Chiwenzu, 1978). In actualisation, Germany created the new trajectory for sporadic exploitation which enormity hinged on sociocultural, economic, and political stratifications of Southern African society. The fragmented areas constituted the distinct classes, the free-white (Dutch, French, German and Britain), the white servants occupied the lower status called Knechts, the mulattoes are the artisans, domestic slaves and the natives were absolutely subjected to the lowest rung. The degradation of the natives triggered the instantiation of racial discrimination of the black aborigines from the white settlers in South Africa. Quintessentially, by 1910, the whites had finally conquered the indigenous inhabitants of South Africa (Thompson, 2001: p.136). These people occupied the western part of Southern Africa, but scarcely own any land as a result of the white domineering hegemony. Between 1806 and 1808, the British mercantilists reasserted conquest with the abolition of the Dutch-Boers institution of slave trade and slavery activities. The implications of the radical reforms led to the Great Trek of 1836-1841 of thousands of Dutch-Boers spatial and oscillatory migration. Infact, the varied European conquests, settlements, and prolong regimes fostered the depopulation of the blacks through genocidal activities of the 'Soweto massacre.' These sordid situations fundamentally become the core of the underlying contemporary imbroglio with black settlers of different African countries in South Africa. For virile clarity, the paper is segmented into six rubrics, each dealing with distinct sub-thematic areas, starting with the introduction that ensconced the general overview. It also underscored conceptual understanding of migration, spatial, and oscillatory, and theorisation of migration. Lastly,

it provides the drivers for Europeans migration, white settlers, spatial and oscillatory migration in the Cape Colony, the implications of white settlers on South Africa people, and the conclusion.

Understanding Migration, Spatial and Oscillatory

The United Nations Conference on Trading and Development (UNCTAD, 2018) described migration as a movement of a person or a group of person, either across an international border or within a state. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people in whatever length, composition, and causes. It includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economics migrants and persons moving for the other purposes, including family unification. It is the ease of people from one area to another in search of opportunities, protection and economic viability. The term spatial denotes 'occupying or having the character of space,' while oscillatory connotes 'to move or travel back and forth between two points' (Merriam-Webster, 2013). The nexus between the two contextual terms is implicit on the nature and dimension of intra and extra continental white settlers migration to South Africa, and from Europe.

Theorisation of Migration

This section expose the theoretical perspectives situating the drivers of European migration to South Africa vis-a-vis their spatial and oscillatory migration. Though, surplusage of theories extrapolated by quite numbers of studies depicts the perspectives culminating to human migration and settlement. Some of these theoretical perspectives are the neo-classical economic equilibrium theory, and historical-structuralist approaches. The cumulative explanation of the postulations remained that the framework which implicit analysis on migration is anchored.

The Neo-classical theory as advanced by Jackson (1969) cited in Castles and Millers (1998: pp.22-3), emphasizes on the tendencies of people to move (migrate) from densely to sparsely populated areas, or from low-high incomes areas, or link migrations to fluctuations in the

business cycle. Borjas (1998: p.461) also asserted that Neo-classical theory assumes that individuals maximum search for the country of residence that maximizes their well-being. He reiterated that it is expected that most disadvantaged people move from poor countries to the richer one. Again, the mere existence of economic disparities between various areas should be sufficient to generate migrant flow. This theory is essentially individualistic in nature and ahistorical.

Another alternative explanation of international migration provided from the 1970s is the historical-structuralist approach. This theory was advanced by plethora of scholars among which include Castles and Kosack (1985), Cohen (1987), and Sassen (1988). It has its intellectual roots in the Marxist political economy and stresses the unequal distribution of economic and political power in the world economy. In this, migration is seen simply as a way of mobilising cheap labour for capital. It perpetuates uneven development, exploiting the resources of poor countries to make the rich even richer. In analysis, the historical-structuralist theory debunked the neo-classical perspective due to its assumption of the free choice for individuals that is unrealistic. It is also an aberration as the study deals with collectivization of European countries yearning and aspirations to migrate to new destinations.

The nexus of the perspectives as relate to South Africa forces and their nature of migration is also obvious and more captured in submission of Zeleza (1995: p.73) and Amin (1974) Afro-centric postulations. He underscored three typology of internal migration, first, the slave migrations; second, the migrations of voluntary labourers, farmers, and traders; and third, the migrations of people displayed by warfare, natural disasters and famine (Zeleza, 1995). Similarly, Amin (1974) admits that several factors culminated into human migration within the purview of the pull and push factors in the foundation of African communities in Africa. In a nutshell, the theoretical approaches (push-pull) perceives the causes of migration to lie in a combination of 'push factors' impelling people to leave the area of origin, and 'pull factors' attracting them to certain receiving countries. The 'Push factors' include demographic growth, low living standards, lack

of economic opportunities and political repression, while the 'Pull factor' are demand for labour, availability of land, good economic opportunities and political freedom. The overall synthesized analysis impacted positively on migration and establishment of the white settlers in Cape Colony of South African principally for economic advantages. Aside the economy, other drivers of the Portuguese, Dutch (Netherland), French, German and British were all reinforced by their distinctive condition and trend of events in Europe.

Situating the Drivers of European Migration to South Africa

From the preceding, superfluity of drivers advanced by number of scholars for Europeans migration to Cape Colony in South Africa from the 16th century pierced through the 18th and 19th centuries. These are construed within the synthesis of sociocultural, political, religion and economic situations in Africa, Europe and the world.

First and foremost are the geographical realities and intellectual curiosity of Arab writers submission among which included Ibn-Battuta, Ibn-Khalidun, Al-maghil, Abdul-rahaman Ibn-Zaite and Ugba Ibn-Naf (Ikime, 1982) on the mysteries of Africa. Their survey and articulated history of Africa prepared the sound base for the understanding of Africa geography and possible migration by the European. Added was the scientific discovery of compass and sextant during the renaissance period of the 15th century. These were major pivot for European stringent effort that facilitated search for the directions of wind and routes for navigation. The corollary was the assiduous European migration to Africa for identification of trade routes in the coastal areas of the Atlantic and India oceans. However, between the 17th and 18th centuries, the Cape Colony in South Africa had become an amusement and transiting area for traders from Europe to the farthest East. Barkindo, *et.al* (1996) avers that the Portuguese and Dutch were the precursor of immigrant settlers; they forged flourishing trade relations with the Khoikhoi in spices, ivory and wheat as highly demanded in Asiatic countries.

Often salient was the social insecurity and high rate of unemployment

in Europe. This prompted many colonial powers to seek and acquire colonies for resettlement of proportion of their poor and unemployed population in Africa. Stimulating the European powers was the fertile nature of lands in some parts of African continent that attracted the attention by providing a sort of solution to the domestic of pressure of unemployment. In fact, large category of the populace was relocated from Europe to Southern part of Africa particularly where settler colonies were established (Ogundiya & Baba, 2012: p.291). During the course of the century and half, the Dutch East India Company controlled the Cape, and new population groups developed and intermingled in the development of the colonial society. The Dutch immigrants employed by the company, Germans and French Huguenots escaping religious persecution also settled at the Cape (Barkindo *et.al*: 1996). The social ill-conditions compounded what later accelerated the massive influx of Europeans, particularly the British nationals propelled by the discovery of pristine technological advancement.

Another driven force of migration was the economic condition and the inherent transformation in Europe. This was the European mercantilists search for area of influence outside their domain for profit maximisation. In its realisation, African economic potentialities provided the much needed materials from the trade and catalyst for European industrial development. However, the phenomena in Africa and Europe, prepared a congenial condition for the Portuguese and Dutch to criss-cross the territory, and thus ultimately resulted to their settlement at the Table Bay in South Africa. Clark and Worger (2011: p.3) also opined that European settlements in South Africa did not begin until 1652, through this period, the Dutch managed to land at the Cape of Good Hope and established a fort ran by the Dutch East India Company. During this period, most of the Europeans had become slave-owners in their respective areas. By the mid-century, the Dutch remained the dominant European maritime power in Southeast Asia. Its fleet, numbering some six thousand ships totaling at least 600,000 tons manned by perhaps 48,000 sailors (Thompson, 2001).

A landmark driven force of migration was the epochal trans-atlantic

triangular slave trade that drafted proportional Africans to Europe. This was largely due to transmutation in industries that coincided with the abolition of slave trade in 1808. The unplanned and systemic rise in Industrial Revolution in Europe in 1750s poised for new untrammelled British migration to South Africa. This action championed by British ingenuity in technological prowess reinforced the Atlantic economy of the 18th century that served mercantilists England remarkable well. As extolled by Buckler (1995: p.728), the British colonial Empires aggressively built and augmented by strong position in Latin America and in African slave trade that provided a growing market for English manufactured goods. Indeed, the upward rise by British industrialists for raw materials spurred up massive production and the eventual already made market for profit maximisation and massive migration to Africa (Siollun, 2021: p.7-13).

Also, reinforcing European migration to South Africa was the entanglement of African autonomous territory through the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 for effective territorial acquisition. The conference was brokered by eleven European powers among which included; Jules Ferry of France, Otto-von Bismarck of German, Leopold of Belgium, Queen Isabella of Spain, and others (Fage, 1963). The outcome engendered balkanisation of African territory on a round-table discourse amongst European powers in the Berlin with African leaders devoid of participation. This was the resilience created for competing European nations in search for viable land for agriculture and commercial centres leading to massive migration.

The last of the drivers were the intra-Africans migration and internal migration of white settlers especially the Boers (the Dutch farmers and the British imperialists) in the hinterland. This was motivated by search for fertile land for bumper cultivation of agricultural crops and animals grazing due to exponential demands in Europe and Asian countries. Though, the Portuguese and Dutch had already established their impact, but were surreptitiously usurped with British phony acts and reforms that supplanted the Dutch polities to suit their aspirations (Barkindo, *et.al*). This deplorable action created the occurrence of the spatial and oscillatory

migration of the Boers to occupy the unoccupied land deserted by some Nguni during the Mfecane revolution in South Africa.

White Settlers Spatial and Oscillatory Migration in the Cape Colony, 1652-1870

The Dutch were the early precursor in the migration, subjugation and establishment of white settlement in the Cape Colony of South Africa. Some of these settlements came into obvious through the historic Mfecane revolution, and the Dutch farmers (Boer) intra South Africa spatial and oscillatory migration precipitated by systemic British consecutive incursions. As Adepoju cited in Baker & Aina (1995), intra-African and extra-continental migration is a phenomenon dated back to the origin of humankind. Again, Afani (2013) expressed that historical records from past centuries illustrated a well-established trade route between Western Africa, the Arabia Peninsula and India, and between other and the Sahara through the Trans-Sahara caravan trade. This exposition informed the existence of early and fairly migration of people to different parts of the World reinforced by human inquisitiveness, needs for raw material and respective condition of individual destinations. However, the transcontinental pattern of migration was altered with the advent of European colonialism in the 15th century. For instance, the extraction of labour, commodities and natural resources helped to build the European and North American economies, while denuding such opportunities for Africa (Meredith, 2014 & Pakenham, 1991).

Quintessentially, the Portuguese were the first European nation that explored the coast of Africa in the 15th century. They established formidable fortress for economic advantages, but were coercively subjugated by British machination in the 19th century. Retrospectively, the hunting and herding peoples of Southern Africa remained isolated from the wider world until the end of the 15th century. Throughout the century, Portuguese mariners were probing further and further from Europe along the western coast of the African continent. Eventually, in 1487, Bartholomew Dias's expedition of two fifty-ton caravels rounded

the Cape peninsula in a storm, anchored in Mossel Bay 170 miles further east, and sailed another 170 miles along the coast to Alagoa Bay before returning to Lisbon (Thompson, 2003: p.33). Again, in 1497, under Vasco da Gama, the Portuguese led another expedition that rounded the Cape, sailed along the east African coastline to Malindi in modern Mombasa, and then crossed the India Ocean to Calicut, India. He later returned to Portugal with two of his four ships after an absence of twenty-six months.

Similarly, during the 16th century, the Portuguese government sent annual fleets round the Cape of Good Hope to the Indian Ocean. They brutally destroyed the Arab shipping they encountered in the Indian Ocean and began to divert the European trade with Southeast Asia from the ancient routes via the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea to the oceanic route via the Cape (Wilson & Thompson, 1975). For the occupation, the Portuguese established fortified base from West Africa, and started the nefarious export of slaves to the Americans. By the end of the 16th century, Dutch, English, French, and Scandinavian merchant mariners also began to use the sea route to Asia. With the Dutch ascendancy in trade and commerce, they cunningly outwitted the Portuguese and thus established their fort for domination of the territory.

In 1620, the English government that ignored the suggestion of an English ship's captain however, annexed the Cape (Barkindo, *et.al*:1996), but were later overwhelmed with external squabbles in the acquisition of colonies in Netherland. In 1649, however, the Dutchmen that wintered in Table Bay after they lose their ship and thus proposed that the Dutch East India Company should occupy the place. Three years later, Jan van Riebeeck arrived as the commander of the expedition of eighty company employees and established fort for supply of Dutch fleets with fruit, vegetables, and meat (Wilson & Thompson, 1975).

Prominent European country that also invaded in 1688 was the French, but their numbers were insignificant compared to the Dutch. Equally, in 1795, the British imperialist (Thompson, 1996), established their economic interests in Cape colony following the British defeat and acquisition of Netherlands in Europe. This was because the Cape region was a colony of

the company of Netherlands. In consequence, opposition and resistance to British rule remained for a long time at the frontiers (Barkindo, *et.al*) with the Dutch authorities. The Dutch- as early conqueror were vigorously attacked through the British phony acts that ultimately led to their spatial and oscillatory migration to the hinterland in 1806. By implication, British imperial radical reformations eventually undermined and subjected the Boer's polities in the region for successful abolition of slavery and slave trade institution in 1807.

The culmination of the Boer spatial and oscillatory migration to the hinterland was spurred by Mfecane revolution engendered by Khoikhoi, San and Bantu migration that led to abundant un-occupy land. For the Boers, the Dutch sent the scouting parties to the Natal south of River Thukela and Central veld on the side of River Vaal (Davenport, 1977). In 1832, the Governor sent Dr. Andrew Smith to the Zulu kingdom to take surveillance of the real military strength of Dingane (Shaka's successor). The report demonstrated the Port Natal as depopulated country with an estimation of 320 kilometres along the coast in the west and inland about 160 kilometres. Similarly, in 1832, a party of about 30 Boers led by Piet Uys visited the Natal to find out the suitability of the area for farm settlement, while other parties explored other areas like Soutpansberg and Southwest Africa (Barkindo, *et.al*: p.159). These areas were the "Promised Land," hence the Boers' Great Trek of 1836 to the hinterland of the Cape Colony.

Due to lack of unity among the Boers, the Voortrekkers could not orchestrate collective strategic and mechanism for migration, hence the migration in different parties to the northward direction of the "Promised Land." The first party led by Louis Tregardt and Has Vann Ransburg migrated with about 100 White-men from the Cape Colony in 1835, while in 1837, about 6,000 Voortrekkers-men, women, children and plenitude of Khoikhoi servants. Others migrated to the Vaal River in the Central Vaal, one of the "Promised Land." Some of the Voortrekkers faced numerous challenges ranging from tsetse fly and mosquitoes that subjected many to serious ailment. By 1836, the Van Ransburg's party were exterminated by the Tsonga in the north-eastern corner of contemporary Transvaal, while

the party of Tregardt in 1838 reached Delagoa Bay where the leader and others died of fever. Finally, the second batch of all the Voortrekkers met at Thaba 'Nchu area. Due to lack of unity, the Voortrekkers, elected a ruler, but all went in abysmal failure. Many of the leaders, viz: Adries Hendrick Potgieter, Gert Maritz, Piet Uys and Piet Retief went in different directions (Barkindo, *et.al*: p.159). The resultant impact was the expropriation of land that brought Dutch earlier hegemony to serious transmutation. This factor spurred the natives' supports for the British as messiah.

Implications of White Settlers Community on South Africa

The implications of white settlers' community hinges on two compartmentalised epochal periods, notably; the colonial and contemporary epochs in South Africa. These periods revolved around the combination of sociocultural, economic, and political implications as follows:

The sociocultural implications posed by white settlers on black natives were systemic in nature. This was aggravated by Europeans phony acts that reared its ugly head with accidental encroachment on the coastal area of Southern Africa in 1488 (Clark and Worger, 2011). The covetous nature of whites on the native land at the frontiers later led to intra-natives spatial and oscillatory migrations arisen from early Mfecane uprisings. The instabilities led to series of inter-tribal wars, among which included the Xhosa wars in the quest for land by confederate leaders. Notable leaders are Dingiswayo of Methewa, Nngwane of Subhuza, Ndwadwe under Swide, and Chaka of the Zululand (Worden, 2007) which enormous contribution led to consolidation of freedom to nation-state referred to as South Africa. This stride led to people's migration from the Limpopo Basin to other areas. However, by early 19th century, the entire society had already become slave owners with the Portuguese and Dutch occupations. The society was stratified, segregated and dominated for obvious racial dichotomies with distinct responsibilities for economic advantages. For effective exploitation, most of the white settlers adopted Dutch language, custom and religion. Firstly, the white settlers' community in South Africa

had become Afrikaner, meaning- African, having the leverage to marry, own property, and they could be inherited by their children. This category of people also possessed the rights to surmount infringers and as well defend their cases in the court of law. Secondly, was a 'mixed community' whose members labelled as 'Bastards' by the company and spoke a new Creole language combining Dutch elements of Malay and colonial Portuguese that became the basis for Afrikaner (Clark & Worger, 2011: p.12). This society was known as the domestic slaves, known as Mulattoes through accidental and deliberate miscegenation of the races consisting of the artisans, armed guards and others (Thompson, 1996). These people regain their freedom through unalloyed loyalty services to their masters and conversion to Christianity. At the lowest ebb were predominant farm or plantation African slaves (Thompson, 1985). Besides, Aminu, Yusuf and Rabiati (2020: p.7-21) and Ukaeje and Akale (2020: pp.37-49), affirms that the implications of the white settlers was the birth of apartheid regime in South Africa that called for separate human activities determinism and interactions between the races. In consequences, there were unemployment malaise, chronic poverty, and social inequality coupled with Nigerians domination of some key commercial centres in Hillsbrow, Gauteng, KwaZulu, Pretoria and Johannesburg (Aminu, *et.al*, 2020: p.7-21). The white settlers on the natives does not spawn much significant development in the settlement of the black natives. There was the architectural challenges, with the white settlers lived as 'lords in mansions,' while the blacks lived in 'slums and ghettoes.' There was the adoption of a cross-fertilized language amalgamation by Africans and Boer settlers known as Swahili language from Arab-Bantu intermarriages of the Omani Arab suzerainty. In 1963, African National Congress (ANC)-leader, Nelson Mandela after series of arrest and torture by the apartheid white regime was sent to prison in Robin Island in 1964 and jail until Fredrick W. De Clark set him free in 1991 (Maiangwa, 2014: p.16). Evident was the depopulation of natives by white settlers through indiscriminate killing and displacements. At the height of apartheid regimes in 1976, thousands of Soweto school children were murdered in cold blood. Also,

dogs and canon tear gas were used against street protests, youth held hostage, tortured and stripped naked including females in prison cells and on the streets. In 1980s the white apartheid regime was repudiated by almost every government(s) in Africa with the slogans “Apartheid is a crime against humanity, Free Mandela.” Other slogans were written in school walls and parliaments in Africa to show solidarity and support to ANC and black South Africans (Worden, 2007).

The economic implications of white settlers on South Africa natives cannot be under estimated through spontaneous, dreadful and radical exploitation of both human and natural resources. The whites settlers expropriated majority of African land by relegated them to constraints of food security due to exponential demands for wheat in Asian countries for its nutritional value and profit maximisation by the merchants. This insidious demand subjected Africans to subservient and dependent postures of the whites minority even with the discovery of diamond- rich natural resources in Kimberly and gold in Witwatersrand. The resources were exploited to the detriment of black people and their communities as blacks were used in mines on the whites farms and in rails road constructions by resultantly rendering the blacks to pauper. O t h e r white settlers implication was the obvious political inequalities and radical reforms that supplanted native autochthonous polities with Europeans imperialist systems. The imperialists phony acts were almost three hundred (300) years in manifestation of supremacy in South Africa in entrenchment of absolute reforms in 1808 to the Boers polities (Barkindo, *et.al*). This resulted in African natives to pass through awful experiences of bestial rules: colonialism, military and authoritarian regimes (Maiangwa, 2014: p.16) which confirmed the genesis of the remonstrations against white domination. This was one of the major contraptions through which the black natives were subjected to thorough humiliations. For this, black leaders like Nelson Mandela, Oliver Thambo, Thom Mbeki, and Albert Luthuli among others were thoroughly humiliated. For instance, state dictatorship and terror became part of state-craft to punish oppositions. As an implication, apartheid regimes fought against the African National

Congress (ANC) that opposed white domination regime for more than five decades. The State machineries that dominated white regime against the blacks in 1960s tried to suppress ANC followers as ANC leaders; Desmond Tutu, Nelson Mandela, Jim Mulinga, Mbeki and a host of others were sent to jail (Maiangwa, 2014: p.16). Whites regime exploited blacks like Mongusoto Buthuelezi,- the leader of Incatha Freedom Party (IFP) to campaign against the ANC and other blacks meetings and parties against racial segregation and economic disempowerment of the native. Natives resistances continued unabated despite different terrorist approaches as many were killed in their homes and streets in Kwazulu Natal, Johannesburg and Sabela where Incatha Freedom Party had the support of the whites' regime (Clark & Wonger, 2011). The dishumanising condition injected continued to undermine and disrupted the relative peace and harmonious unity enjoyed prior the Europeans subjugation.

Other salient implications was the British occupations in the Cape Colony that eventually triggered the Great Treks of 1836-1841 which forced the Boers to migrate into the hinterland of South Africa (Clark & Wonger, 2011 and Maiangwa, 2014: p.16). This action instigated the foundation of peopling the area with British subjects and nationals in consolidation and integration of their laws, customs and image in the colonies (Davenport, 1977). Through this, the British unrelentingly embarked on internal colonialism that displaced the Dutch- Boers through radical policy. The changes crept in the British machinations by occupying the Cape Colony during the peak of conflagrations brewed in the area. This worsening situation coincided with the Boers' frontiersmen that had complained of the ineptitude of the Cape government to deal with the Xhosa and San (Hottentots) resistances. The resultant superfluous British usurpation of Boers' power accelerated the immigration of British nationals with numerous changes. Such included changes in Dutch and Boers officers helms of affairs; language (Dutch to English); Christian denominations; replacement of the Roman-Dutch legal system with English system among others. According to Davenport (1977) it thus regulated the master-servant relationship leading to untrammelled pockets of remonstrations

in the area. Bakindo *et al* (1996: p.153) also extolled that in 1819, Makanda, a diviner led about 10,000 Xhosa warriors who attacked Graham town, a white frontier settlement. This was the period the Britain was inundated with problems of much unemployment with the aspiration to reduce money expended on the army. This finally resulted in the white settlers acquisition of land by displacing the natural inhabitants of South African, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Angola, Zambia, Botswana, etc (Ogundiya & Baba, 2012: p.291). Above all, the white settlers' implications created aesthetic continuum of varied imperialists' experiences in all human ramifications that often lingers up to this contemporary epoch in South Africa.

Conclusion

The paper examined checkered history of South African people vis-a-vis the implications of white settlers on black natives within the ambit of sociocultural, economic and political systems. The white settlers took over land and displaced the natural inhabitants of the South African societies in what became countries like; Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Angola, Zambia, Botswana, etc. The Dutch East Indian Company commercial enterprises with ships travelled between Europe and its trading empires in Asia. Through this, they used the Cape fort as a base to resupply its ships with fresh meat and milk obtained from the KhoiKhoi. These products were exchanged for tobacco, brass wire, and copper bars. The Company officials embarked on series of frontier wars by driving the natives from their land and replaced them with commercial farms run by European settlers using imported slave labourers. For effective domination of the natives, the society was fragmented into new trajectories; notably, the free-white, mulattoes and the natives. There was the assiduous tactics of white settlers in the depopulation of the blacks through genocidal activities such as the Soweto massacre. This action further triggered the native aborigines' spatial and oscillatory migrations to establish new settlements, farms and grazing land for animals. Between 1806 and 1808, the British mercantilists' systematic invasion resulted in the conquest of the Cape Colony. This later

led to spatial and oscillatory migration known as the ‘Great Trek of 1836-1841’ of thousands of Dutch-Boers, hence the emergence of modern South Africa.

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