

# The Anglo Boer Wars British And The Afrikaners 1815 1902

The experience of the South African War sharpened the desire to commemorate for a number of reasons. An increasingly literate public, a burgeoning populist press, an army reinforced by waves of volunteers and, to contemporaries at least, a shockingly high death toll embedded the war firmly in the national consciousness. In addition, with the fallen buried far from home those left behind required other forms of commemoration. For these reasons, the South African War was an important moment of transition in commemorative practice and foreshadowed the rituals of remembrance that engulfed Britain in the aftermath of the Great War. This work provides the first comprehensive survey of the memorialisation process in Britain in the aftermath of the South African War. The approach goes beyond the simple deconstruction of memorial iconography and, instead, looks at the often tortuous and lengthy gestation of remembrance sites, from the formation of committees to the raising of finance and debates over form. In the process both Edwardian Britain's sense of self and the contested memory of the conflict in South Africa are thrown into relief. In the concluding sections of the book the focus falls on other forms of remembrance sites, namely the multi-volume histories produced by the War Office and The Times, and the seminal television documentaries of Kenneth Griffith. Once again the approach goes beyond simple textual deconstruction to place the sources firmly in their wider context by exploring both production and reception. By uncovering the themes and myths that underpinned these interpretations of the war, shifting patterns in

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how the war was represented and conceived are revealed.

The Boer War was a costly colonial conflict between the British Empire and the two independent Boer republics in South Africa. Pitting the superior armed might of British imperialism against two of the world's tiniest rural states, it nevertheless took almost three years for the Boer forces to be defeated. The war saw the first use by the British of civilian concentration camps and the employment of a 'scorched earth' policy against a European enemy, while the Boer amateur armies organised as commandos to try to hold out against defeat. Britain's eventual victory laid the foundations of modern South Africa. Bill Nasson, Professor of History at the University of Stellenbosch, has fully revised and updated his earlier authoritative history of the conflict, taking account of the most recent scholarship and making use of Afrikaans sources as well as those in English. He places the Anglo-Boer War struggle of 1899–1902 in its historical context with other 'small wars', such as the more recent ones in Iraq and Afghanistan, making this an essential book not only for anyone interested in the Boer War, but also in imperial history more generally, and in Britain's overseas colonial campaigns. The Anglo-Boer War in 100 Objects brings the victories and the tragedies and the full extent of the human drama behind this war to life through 100 iconic artifacts. While a Mafeking siege note helps to illustrate the acute shortages caused by the siege, a spade used by a Scottish soldier at Magersfontein and the boots of a Boer soldier who died at Spion Kop tell of the severity of some of the famous battles. The book follows the course of the war but also highlights specific themes, such as British and Boer weaponry, medical services and POW camps, as well as major figures on both sides. The text is interspersed with striking historical images from the museums photographic collection. More than 200 additional objects have

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been included to help tell the story of a conflict that left an indelible mark on the South African landscape.

Waged across an inhospitable terrain which varied from open African savannah to broken mountain country and arid semi-desert, the Anglo-Boer wars of 1880–81 and 1899–1902 pitted the British Army and its allies against the Boers' commandos. The nature of warfare across these campaigns was shaped by the realities of the terrain and by Boer fighting techniques. Independent and individualistic, the Boers were not professional soldiers but a civilian militia who were bound by the terms of the 'Commando system' to come together to protect their community against an outside threat. By contrast the British Army was a full-time professional body with an established military ethos, but its over-dependence on conventional infantry tactics led to a string of Boer victories. This fully illustrated study examines the evolving nature of Boer military techniques, and contrasts them with the British experience, charting the development of effective British mounted tactics from the first faltering steps of 1881 through to the final successes of 1902.

As part of the military band for centuries, bugle boys as young as fifteen were recruited to follow the British army into the field. At the time of the Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902 the custom was nearing the end of its useful life. In this story, based on historical events and characters, the fate of Albert Allgood the bugle boy on the side of the British is briefly linked to that of Willem Lategan, a farm boy who joins the Republican burgher forces. Due to Lord Kitchener's draconian methods and despite his age, Willem faces a charge of treason as a Cape Rebel, and makes the ultimate sacrifice that symbolises the unwillingness of the Boers to live under the yoke of British rule.

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The Anglo-Boer Wars The British and the Afrikaners, 1815-1902 Blandford

'Completely engrossing' Andrew Roberts From The New York Times bestselling author Candice Millard, this is the gripping true story of one dramatic - and emblematic - year in the early life of Winston Churchill At the age of twenty-four, Winston Churchill believed that to achieve his ambition of becoming Prime Minister he must do something spectacular on the battlefield. Although he had put himself in real danger in colonial wars in India and Sudan, and as a journalist covering the Spanish-American War in Cuba, glory and fame had eluded him. Churchill arrived in South Africa in 1899 to write about the brutal colonial war against the Boers. Just two weeks later, he was taken prisoner. Remarkably, he pulled off a daring escape - but then had to traverse hundreds of miles of enemy territory alone. The story of his escape is extraordinary enough, but then Churchill enlisted, returned to South Africa, fought in several battles and ultimately liberated the men with whom he had been imprisoned. Churchill would later remark that this period, 'could I have seen my future, was to lay the foundations of my later life'. Candice Millard tells a magnificent story of bravery, savagery and chance encounters with a cast of historical characters - including Rudyard Kipling, Lord Kitchener and Gandhi - with whom he would later share the world stage, and gives us an unexpected perspective on one of the iconic

figures in our history.

Croats in the Anglo-Boer War, South Africa 1899-1902. Fifty years of the existence of the Boer Republics of the Free State and the Transvaal (Second half of the 19th century), founded by the Boers - white settlers, was filled with whole series of historical events, among which the discoveries of diamonds 1867 and gold 1886 stand out prominently. Discovery of gold in 1886 in the area of present-day Johannesburg elevated Transvaal to the leading position in the world's gold production, surpassing the United States. Gold! Gold! Gold! with some secondary, "cosmetic" reasons, was the true cause of the war between the Boer Republics and the British Empire. The Croatian emigrant community also found itself in that time frame and events. After individual occasional arrivals first wave of emigration from Croatia began in 1880 and lasted until beginning of the Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902. Hardship of the life in a new environment, hard work on the diamond and gold fields were not an obstacle that Croatian community in South Africa was successful. The participation of Croats in the Anglo-Boer War and its consequences for the Croatian community is unique story.

The devastating war that raged upon the South African veldt between 1899 and 1902 the first of the 20th century wars was small in comparison with the World Wars. Yet it remains a war with many revealing facets with regard to military,

political, and social issues. The conflict between the British Empire and the Boer settlers was in many ways a precursor to what was to come. It saw vast changes in the organization, tactics, and weapons used by the British army; it had far-reaching effects on the white political structure in the country; and it stimulated Afrikaner nationalism, which may partly explain the introduction of apartheid. The A to Z of the Anglo-Boer War presents the history of this war, which is also known as "the South African War," "the Boer War," and "the Transvaal War." This is done through a chronology, an introductory essay, a bibliography, and over 600 cross-referenced dictionary entries covering a wide range of military, social, cultural, and political topics. Whether reading about black involvement in the war or repatriation and compensation after the war, this reference presents the latest in research on this important conflict."

This is the first general history of the concentration camps of the Anglo-Boer or South African War in over fifty years, and the first to use in depth the very rich and extensive official documents in South African and British archives. It provides a fresh perspective on a topic that has understandably aroused huge emotions because of the great numbers of Afrikaners, especially women and children, who died in the camps. This fascinating social history overturns many of the previously held assumptions and conclusions on all sides, and is sure to

stimulate debate. Rather than viewing the camps simply as the product of the scorched-earth policies of the war, the author sets them in the larger context of colonialism at the end of the 19th century, arguing that British views on poverty, poor relief and the management of colonial societies all shaped their administration. The book also attempts to explain why the camps were so badly administered in the first place, and why reform was so slow, suggesting that divided responsibility, ignorance, political opportunism and a failure to understand the needs of such institutions all played their part.

George P. Landow presents a brief overview of the First and Second Anglo-Boer Wars as part of The Victorian Web. The First Anglo-Boer War was fought between the Transvaal Colony and Great Britain from 1880-1881. The Second Anglo-Boer War was fought between Great Britain and the South African republics of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. David Cody has prepared the information and provides access to a bibliography.

The South African War 1899-1902 (variously known as the Anglo-Boer, or to Afrikaners as the English War, die Engelseoorlog, or the Second War of Freedom, Tweede Vryheidsoorlog) continues to generate considerable interest among authors and readers alike, fascinated by a conflict that embodied human drama, tragedy, heroism and military and political folly on a grand scale.

As General Patton once said, "The Boers? Those sons of bitches fight for the hell of it." The reputation of the Boer is not entirely unearned. At a time when South Africa was a place inhabited by the toughest of men, only those who lived in the saddle with a gun in their hands could possibly survive. Inside you will read about... ? The Creation of the Boer ? Growing Tensions ? Colley Steps In ? The End of the First War ? The Jameson Raid ? Stage One: The Boer Offensive ? Stage Two: The Empire Strikes Back ? Stage Three: Scorched Earth ? The End of the Boer Who were the Boers, and what was the conflict that would lead them into a fight to the death with England in the First and Second Anglo-Boer wars? Was this a colonial uprising? Or a freedom-fight gone horribly wrong?

Diana Cammack provides a rich and readable account of events in the city of Johannesburg that led to the Anglo-Boer War, and she enhances our understanding of both the effects of British imperialism at the turn of the century and the development of the unique racial order of contemporary South Africa. Incorporating social, political, and military history, this work covers events on the Rand during the final year before the war including the flight of well over a hundred thousand black and white refugees in a few weeks of panic; refugee life at the coast; and work, politics, and life on the Rand and in the city between October 1899 and May 1902. Drawing on varied sources, the author provides new information for the specialist, including material on the infamous "Uitlander grievances," the motives and machinations of the Rand agitators, their role in

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Rand reconstruction, and their relationship with the British high commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner. The wealth of detail enhances the readability of the book which recounts this interesting period of South African history.

Featuring previously unpublished sources, this 'enjoyable as well as massively impressive' bestseller is a definitive account of the Boer War (Financial Times) The war declared by the Boers on 11 October 1899 gave the British, as Kipling said, 'no end of a lesson'. It proved to be the longest, the costliest, the bloodiest and the most humiliating campaign that Britain fought between 1815 and 1914. Thomas Pakenham's narrative is based on first-hand and largely unpublished sources ranging from the private papers of the leading protagonists to the recollections of survivors from both sides. Mammoth in scope and scholarship, as vivid, fast-moving and breathtakingly compelling as the finest fiction. The Boer War is the definitive account of this extraordinary conflict - a war precipitated by greed and marked by almost inconceivable blundering and brutalities...and whose shattering repercussions can be felt to this very day. 'Not only a magnum opus, it is a conclusive work ... Enjoyable as well as massively impressive' - Financial Times 'This is a wonderful book: brilliantly written ... the reader turns each page with increasing fascination and admiration' -A.J.P. Taylor

Why did the British win the Anglo-Boer War? Although there is truth in the simple statement that they were much stronger than the Boers, it does not explain everything. Therefore, the main focus of this book is to analyse the most important strategic and

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operational decisions made on both sides, and to measure them according to accepted modern military theory. It is shown that both the British and Boer war efforts were very haphazard at the beginning, but that both learnt as the war went on. In the end, the British got the Boers in a vice from which they could not escape.

Using previously unavailable unique archival materials the authors present an absorbing history of a little known, but very significant aspect of the Anglo-Boer War. *Innocent Blood* recounts the heart-rending stories of Cape rebels and republican soldiers executed by the British during the Anglo Boer War. These previously untold tales evoke vivid scenes of the brutality that accompanied complete lack of justice, while sketching the tragic details of the suffering and emotional devastation that were the real-life stories touched by these executions. Captivating as these stories are, they were researched extensively - the authors spent months travelling to the sites that witnessed the stories. They were then also condoned by two professors of history. The story of a little-known Canadian victory in the Second Boer War. In the fall of 1899, Britain entered the Second Anglo-Boer War in South Africa confident that its army would make short work of a collection of armed farmers. However, initial confrontations quickly changed attitudes. Following a series of humiliating defeats, Britain quickly sought additional troops. Canada answered the call, and its first contingent consisted of the 2nd (Special Service) Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment (RCR). Fighting their first battle at Paardeburg Drift from

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February 18 to 27, 1900, The RCR did Canada proud, serving with distinction and demonstrating endurance and tenacity that rivalled the famous British regulars. This victory came at a cost, though. The RCR suffered 39 killed and 123 wounded, but its accomplishments were impressive. Canadians delivered the first major British triumph, which became the turning point of the conflict. The victory also awakened patriotism and national identity at home and earned Canada recognition as a sovereign power.

This is the story of 500 Irish-American men and Irish men who fought the British in the Anglo-Boer war.

The Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) is one of the most intriguing conflicts of modern history. It has been labeled many things: the first media war, a precursor of the First and Second World Wars, the originator of apartheid. The difference in status and resources between the superpower Great Britain and two insignificant Boer republics in southern Africa was enormous. But, against all expectation, it took the British every effort and a huge sum of money to win the war, not least by unleashing a campaign of systematic terror against the civilian population. In *The Boer War*, winner of the Netherland's 2013 Libris History Prize and shortlisted for the 2013 AKO Literature Prize, the author brings a completely new perspective to this chapter of South African history, critically examining the involvement of the

Netherlands in the war. Furthermore, unlike other accounts, Martin Bossenbroek explores the war primarily through the experiences of three men uniquely active during the bloody conflict. They are Willem Leyds, the Dutch lawyer who was to become South African Republic state secretary and eventual European envoy; Winston Churchill, then a British war reporter; and Deneys Reitz, a young Boer commando. The vivid and engaging experiences of these three men enable a more personal and nuanced story of the war to be told, and at the same time offer a fresh approach to a conflict that shaped the nation state of South Africa. Provides a guide to the historiography of a war that is still debated in Great Britain and has significant nationalist overtones in South Africa.

Seminar paper from the year 2006 in the subject History - Africa, grade: 1,3, University of Osnabruck, 9 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: The Boer Wars at the dawn of the century highly influenced not only South African history, especially in terms of the development of the apartheid system, but it additionally changed the possibilities of warfare. These conflicts between the British Empire and the two independent Boer republics, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal (South African Republic) took place from 1880 to 1881 and 1899 to 1902. Even though formally there have been two wars in a short period of time, one usually focuses on the Second Boer War, also known as

the South African War, Anglo-Boereoorlog (Anglo-Boer War), Tweede Vryheidsoorlog (Second Freedom War) or "Tea-Time War." This paper will mainly concentrate on the South African War, even though background information will be provided. Historians ought not to ask "What if...'," since they have to focus on facts. But ignoring this guideline for a moment, fascinating questions arise: "What if the large deposits of gold and diamonds in the Transvaal were not found in the 1870s and 1880s? Would the British have fought for the rights of the uitlanders nevertheless?" These are two of the questions which will be dealt with (in 2.1) when reasoning the origins / causes of the war. Following, the paper will bring together the facts and some unusual features of the South African War. Its center of attention will be the Guerilla War starting of in September 1900 and lasting till the Treaty of Vereeniging in May 1902, the end of the War."

Seminar paper from the year 2019 in the subject History - Africa, grade: 1,7, University of Kassel (FB05-Gesellschaftswissenschaften), course: Environmental History of Great Britain, language: English, abstract: This paper is about the question why a war took place in South Africa during the nineteenth and twentieth century between the Boers and the British. It aims at trying to understand and distinguish the different position, ideologies, origins, views and

tensions between the “two European participants” of the war. The aim of the paper is to understand and investigate the reason of the European (and Afrikaner) hostility. Eventually, the result of the outbreak of the war. Moreover, the war was mostly interpreted as a “whites man’s war” by historians, in which only the actions and interests of the white communities in South Africa were directly involved. Unfortunately, “one” group was not really taken into consideration. First, the participation of black people in the war. Secondly, the influence of the Anglo-Boer war to the black (also white) society and environment. And third, the response by black Africans to the conflict which has been passed almost completely over the years. The South African War (known as the Anglo-Boer War) from 1899 to 1902 remains the most destructive and terrible modern armed conflict, South Africa has experienced. The war represented itself as a powerful event, which shaped the history of South Africa in the twentieth century. The path to a major Anglo-Boer War was tortuous and involved conflicts of interest, ambitiousness and ideologies, especially between the Boer “group” and the British. In order to understand the history of the Anglo-Boer war itself and the participates in the war (the Boers and the British), it is important to know the role of Europeans in South Africa by a historical analysis. Victorious in its previous campaigns in Africa against native armies, Britain now

confronted an altogether different foe. The Boers proved to be formidable opponents, masterfully compensating for inferior numbers with grim determination, resourcefulness and strong religious faith. Their mobility, expert use of cover, and knowledge of the terrain, in which they employed powerful long-range magazine rifles, gave them initial advantages. By contrast the British suffered from inadequate transport, insufficient mounted troops and poor intelligence. Despite marshalling the immense resources of their empire, the British were to be severely tested in a war which one general described as 'the graveyard of many a soldier's reputation'.

Memorializing the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902 is a study of a group of memorials to soldiers who fought in a now nearly forgotten war, and deals with the many factors influencing why there was such an unprecedented number of memorials compared to those to previous conflicts like the Crimean War, fifty years earlier. One of the most important issues was the impact of changes in the organization of the British Army in the late 1800s, particularly the creation of locally-based regiments, heavily manned by volunteers drawn from local communities. The book includes a detailed commentary on the social conditions in England that also account for the unprecedented number of commemorations of this conflict. It discusses the variety of forms memorials took: informal – drinking fountains, 'Spion Kop' stands at football stadiums; formal – stained glass windows, statues, etc., and the numerous and diverse places where they were located: cathedrals, town squares, public schools and universities. The growth of the

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national press and the rise of literacy is dealt with in detail, as well as the telegraph, whose invention meant that news became available overnight. Space is given to discuss the expression of Victorian prosperity in public works. The part played by the established church is well documented and an insight is given into the contribution of Imperialism, patriotism and jingoism. All these factors explain the motivation for the memorials' creation. The book is illustrated with photographs and articles from newspapers of the day. Appendices cover those who are not commemorated, lost memorials, those who unveiled the memorials, colonial involvement and more. *Memorializing the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902* will appeal particularly to social historians and students of military and social history.

"The Boer War was engaged in by British forces between Waterloo and the First World War. Troops from Britain and the Empire were sent to South Africa and tens of thousands of young men joined volunteer units to serve Queen and Country. This booklet suggests ways of researching the soldiers and sailors who saw action during the war"--Back cover.

McCracken (history and humanities, U. of Durban-Westville, South Africa) illuminates the contact between Ireland and South Africa in the age of high imperialism, and the interest aroused in Ireland by developments in South Africa and their effects on Irish politics of the time. The first edition was

Explains the causes of the Boer war, describes and analyzes typical battles, and

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discusses the outcome and impact of the war

This collection of essays by leading British and South African scholars, looking at the Boer War, focuses on three aspects: how the British Military functioned; the role of the Boers, Afrikaners and Zulus; and the media presentation of the war to the public.

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