

The Dutch at the Cape



A printable file folder project

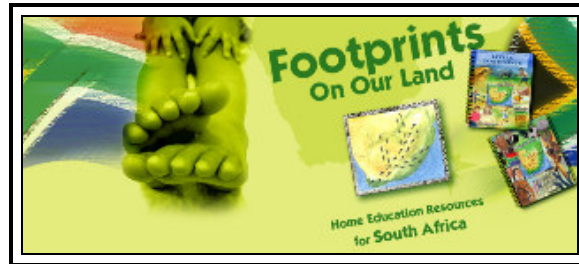


Created by
Footprints On Our Land – South African homeschool resources
www.south-african-homeschool-curriculum.com

A South African History File Folder Project

© 2008, Footprints On Our Land

www.south-african-homeschool-curriculum.com



Copyright © 2008 Shirley Erwee & Wendy Young, Footprints On Our Land

Cover design, photos and illustrations Copyright © 2008 by Shirley Erwee and Wendy Young. All rights reserved.

Clipart and selected photos from Microsoft Office Online:
<http://office.microsoft.com>

Published by: Footprints On Our Land, P0 Box 400, Hermanus, 7200

Email: footprints@south-african-homeschool-curriculum.com

Website: www.south-african-homeschool-curriculum.com

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the copyright owners.

Permission is granted for the purchaser to make **one copy** of the text per student for his or her **own family or classroom**. Reproducible templates may be reprinted as many times as needed.

COPYRIGHT

It is not until you spend time creating a product like this, that you will appreciate the value of someone else's work and the sacrifice it entails.

It is very easy to copy or share useful information and save yourself from purchasing the ebook, but this amounts to using someone's work, without paying them for it.

Technically, it is theft.

Transmitting, copying or lending this project pack to others is also an infringement of copyright.

Please respect the copyright or contact the copyright owners, Shirley Erwee and Wendy Young, regarding any copyright requests that you may have at email footprints@south-african-homeschool-curriculum.com.

Your integrity will be appreciated.

NOTE TO THE PURCHASER

This product is intended to provide competent and reliable information regarding the subject matter covered. However, it is sold with the understanding that the authors and publishers are not engaged in rendering legal, professional or educational services. If legal, educational or other expert assistance or advice regarding the implications of using this material is required, the services of practicing professionals should be sought.

The information, ideas and suggestions contained herein have been developed from sources, publications and research that are believed to be reliable, but cannot be guaranteed insofar as they apply to any particular classroom or home education setting.

The authors and publishers specifically disclaim any liability, loss or risk, personal or otherwise, incurred directly or indirectly from the use or application of any of the suggestions or contents of this product.

Table of Contents

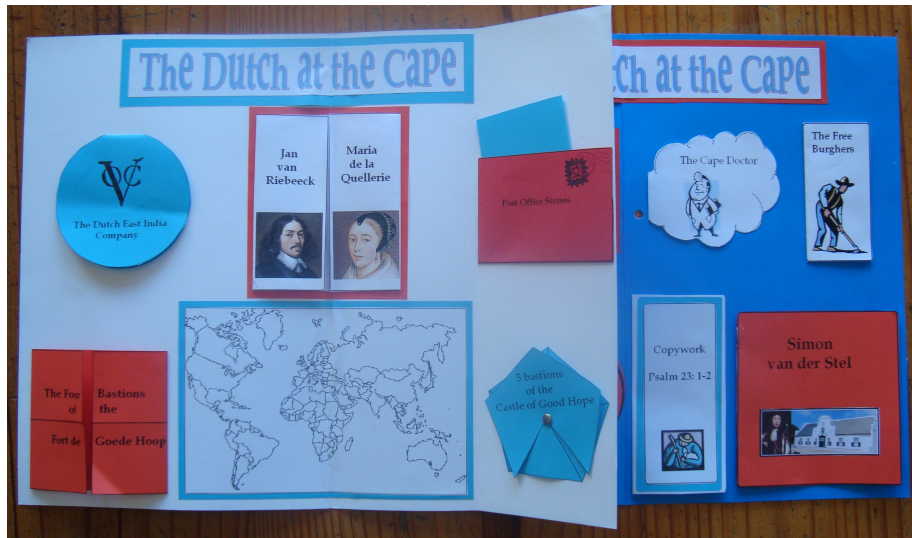
	Page
1. Introduction	5
The benefits of using a project pack	6
You will need	6
Adapting a project	6
The benefits of a file folder project	7
Sample pictures	8
2. The Dutch at the Cape	9
The Cape – Halfway to the East	9
Post-office stones	9
The Dutch East India Company	10
Jan Van Riebeeck	10
The Company's garden	10
Free burghers	11
Beachrangers or Strandlopers	12
Slaves at the Cape	13
Interesting facts about the Cape	14
Cape Dutch Houses	14
The Castle of Good Hope	15
Simon van der Stel – 1639-1712	16
Afrikaans – a Dutch legacy	17
Phrases in Afrikaans, Dutch and English	18
Comparison of Psalm 23	19
3. Bibliography	19
4. Instructions	20
Make your file folder	20
Make your mini-books	21

GUILTY OR NOT?

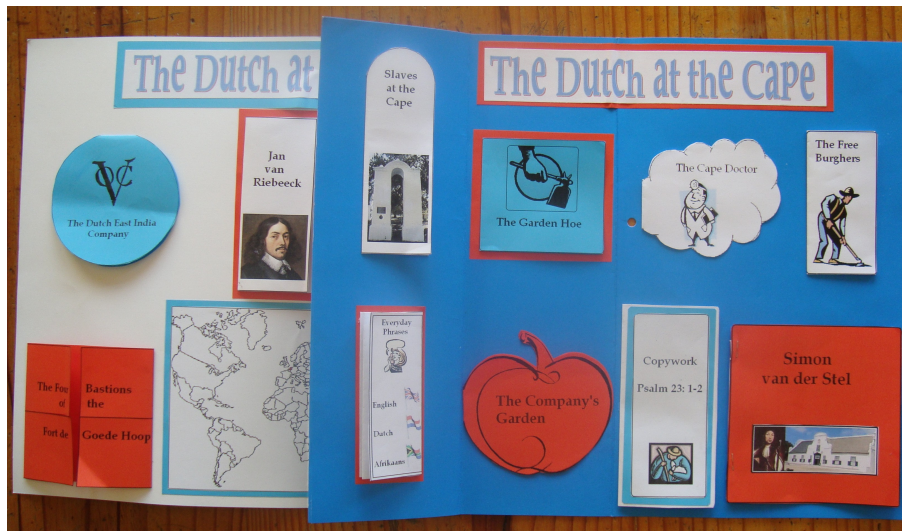
Have you paid for this product or are you guilty of theft of intellectual property?

Go to www.south-african-homeschool-curriculum.com to purchase your own copy.

Sample pictures of the completed file folder project.



Folder 1



Folder 2

A layout plan is provided on page 20.

The Dutch at the Cape

The Cape – Halfway to the East

Soon after the Portuguese explorer, Bartholomeu Dias rounded the Cape in 1488, other explorers found the sea route to the East and soon trade routes were established via the Cape between the East and West. Before any settlement was established at the Cape, many ships called in at Table Bay for refreshment.



*Statue of Dias,
Cape Town*

The Cape became a meeting place for sailors and a useful port of call where messages could be exchanged. The Portuguese named the area the Cape of Storms.

Post-office stones

Sailors often left letters under large engraved stones hoping they would be found and delivered by other sailors on their return journeys. Soon there were many of these post office stones carved with the names of ships and their offices. Some of these can be seen in the South African Museum in Cape Town. Letters were also sometimes given to reliable Khoikhoi with whom regular visitors developed relationships.

South Africa's first letter box was an old boot hung from a tree at Mossel Bay in 1501, by a Portuguese sea-captain. At Saldanha Bay, ships' officers either placed letters in a bottle tied to a stake or buried them under a wooden marker, which had inscriptions on it. After the founding of the settlement at the Cape, post office stones were no longer needed.

Further reading: Chapter 2 of *The Unofficial History of the Cape* by José Burman gives a fascinating account of the discovery of Table Bay, by the Portuguese, later the English and then the Dutch. It describes how both Table Bay and Saldanha Bay were so named in error in 1601 by a Dutch squadron and how twelve English convicts were actually the first white settlers at the Cape. The Cape was almost annexed by the English in 1620, but since the annexation was ignored by the King, the Dutch later became the first to colonize the Cape.

Map work

- On a map of the world, find the Netherlands (Holland), Cape Town and Java (previously know as Batavia) and plot the route ships used to sail.
- Try to find other places at which ships stopped, such as Saldanha Bay and Mossel Bay.

The Dutch East India Company



The logo of the VOC

The Dutch East India Company or **Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie** (VOC) was formed in the Holland in 1602 when a number of small trading companies united.

The States-General of the Netherlands granted the VOC a 21-year monopoly to carry out colonial activities in the East and Holland became the most important trading nation of Europe at that time.

The VOC was controlled by the Heeren XVII or Lords Seventeen who represented the various shareholders in the Company. The headquarters of the Company were in Batavia on the island of Java and so the Cape was a convenient half-way stop for ships sailing from Holland. In 1651 the Lords Seventeen decided to establish a permanent trading station at the Cape.

Jan Van Riebeeck

Jan Van Riebeeck was born in the Netherlands in 1619. At the age of twenty he joined the Dutch East India Company as an assistant surgeon, but later became a very successful trader for them, in Japan, Formosa (now Taiwan) and China.

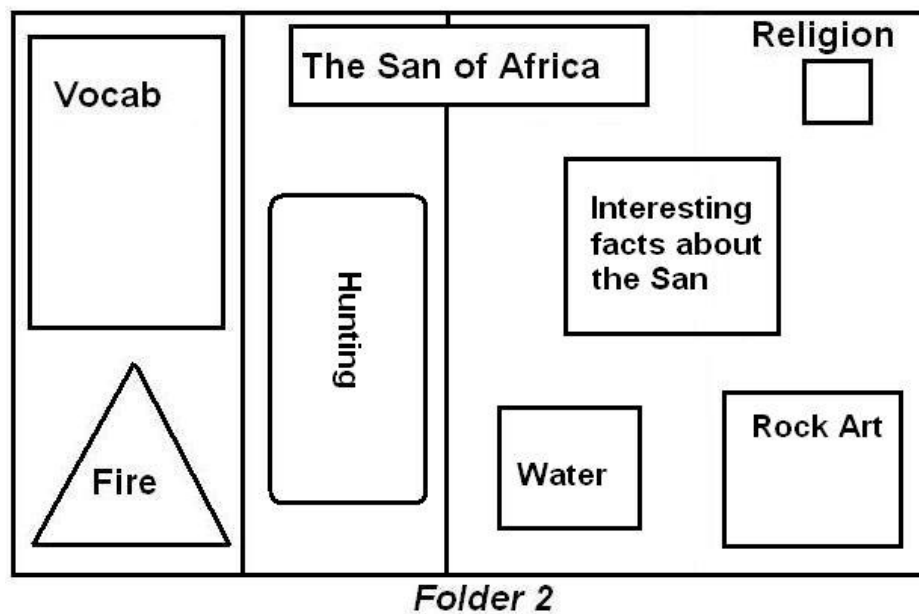
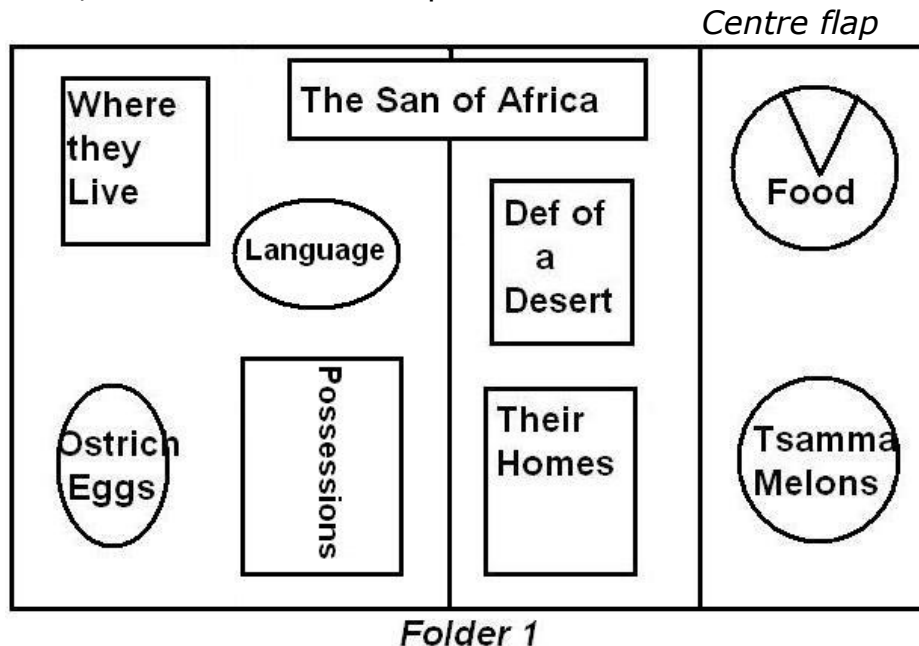


In 1651 the Council of Seventeen decided to establish a small settlement at the Cape to serve as a refreshment station for Company ships travelling to and from Batavia. Here they could replenish their supplies of water, fruit, vegetables and meat. Van Riebeeck was appointed the leader of this expedition....

Instructions

Make your file folder

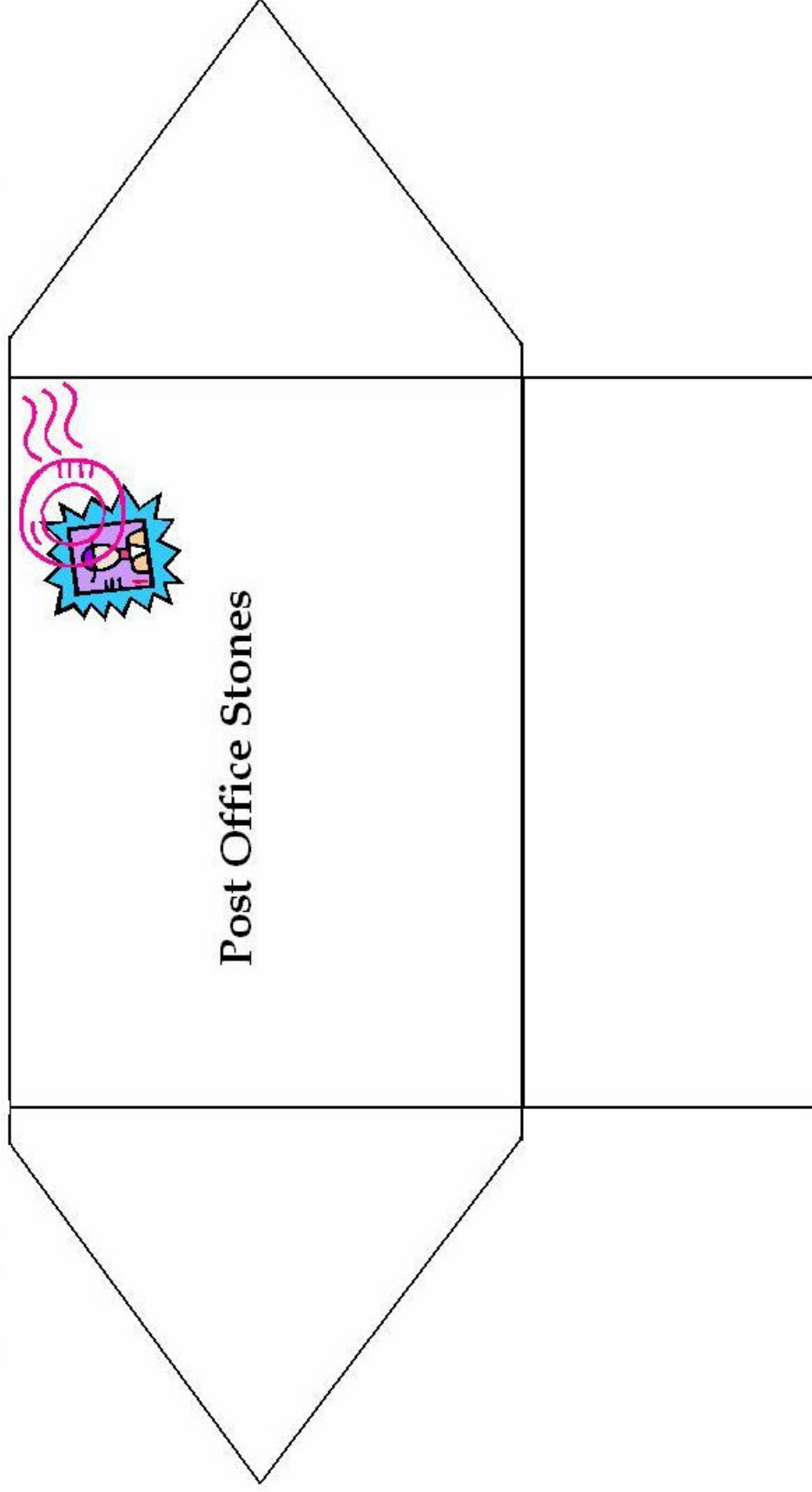
1. Open your file and lay it flat. Fold the outer edges of your file to the centre and press them down to make a new fold on one side.
2. Repeat with the second file.
3. Now glue the two files together along one side where you have folded it, to make a centre flap.

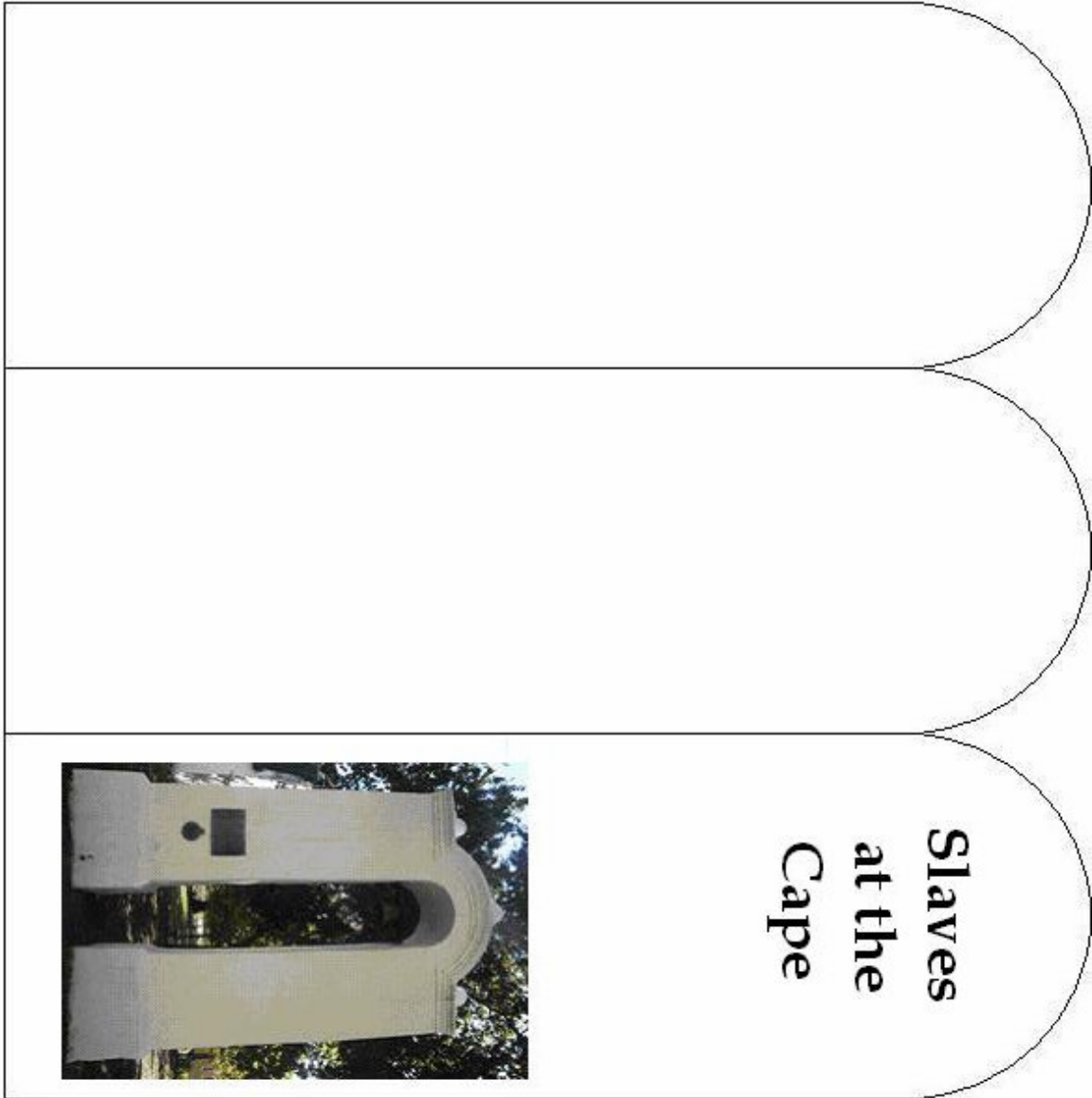


Centre flap

Cut out the envelope template and glue down the flaps. On the back side, where the flaps overlap, glue it to your file folder so that it makes a pocket.

On a separate page, write notes about the use of post office stones. Fold it like a letter and insert it into your





Cut out the arched tri-fold booklet and fold the outer flaps inward, with the cover on top. Write about slaves at the Cape.