

***THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CULTURE OF LEARNING  
AMONG THE BLACK PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA: 1652-1998***

BY

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submitted in accordance with the requirements for the degree of

***MASTER OF EDUCATION***

in the subject

**HISTORY OF EDUCATION**

at the

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

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JANUARY 2004

***DECLARATION***

I declare that **The development of culture and learning among Black people of South Africa: 1652-1998** is my own work and that all the sources that I have used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references.

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S.M. MAHUMA

## ***Acknowledgement***

The first acknowledgement goes to my Creator who bestowed upon me His mercy that enabled me to forge ahead with this dissertation. Everywhere and in every way I acknowledge with profound gratitude His compassion, guidance, inspiration in making completion of this work possible.

I would also like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to my supervisor, Mr G.A. Cockrell of the Department of Educational Studies at the University of South Africa. With his constructive criticism he guided me towards the completion of this dissertation.

Furthermore, I would like to convey my sincerest thanks to the staff of Vista University (Sebokeng Campus). The library staff of Vista never hesitated to assist me in finding sources relevant to the topic of my research. I would do a great injustice not to mention the assistance of Danisile Motsatsi, a Unisa librarian. She supplied me with official documents of invaluable worth during my research.

Last but not least, I would like to convey my sincerest thanks and appreciation to my children, particularly my elder daughter, Seatiseng. She assisted me patiently and with dedication by printing and reprinting the dissertation. Omphemetse, Ororiseng and Orefile's (granddaughters) concern and encouragement played a pivotal role in spurring me to fulfill my dreams with an academic study of this nature and magnitude.

## ***SUMMARY***

This dissertation addresses a historical-education analysis of events that contributed to the deterioration of a culture of learning from 1652-1998 among Black South Africans. Black education was purported to be inferior and unjust.

The previous government spent less on Black education and applied stringent measures to solve problems besetting Black education. Dissatisfaction among Blacks led to rioting that unsettled the culture of learning, especially during 1970-1990.

It was only during the 1990's that the Nationalist government under F.W. de Klerk, acknowledged the legitimacy of the demands by Blacks for an equitable and just education. After Nelson Mandela had been elected as the first Black president of South Africa, a single education system was formed. Control and administration of education was assigned to the nine newly established provinces. The provinces adopted the motto : Re a soma – We are working in our schools, for the development of a culture of learning, especially in Black communities.

## ***KEY WORDS***

Historical; educational; developmental; culture; culture and learning; exploration of learning; theories of learning; behaviourism; cognitive learning; gestalt theory; private sector; missionary education; Bantu education; mass schooling; NECC; Department of Education and Training; political struggles; school boycotts; commissions of enquiry; peoples education; learning dispensation; democratic era; single education department.

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