

# Examine the sources and displays to answer the questions



*"and at another station, where no provision for food had been made for them, several of the Tommies bought with their few pence lemonade and buns for her children because they were so hungry. Right through the war one heard of the Tommies doing things like that."*

**Sophie Levisieur: A Boer woman, 1902**

*"Indeed everyone on the spot complains and justly, that we treat both prisoners and concentration camp people far too well, while there are British refuges here and in Durban who are almost starving."*

**Arthur Tomey: March 1902**

*"Certainly the best of our men, who are now determined to stand fast for freedom, would have surrendered sooner than see their dear ones perish of hunger and want, and our cause would have been in a much worse condition than it is now...."*

**Gustav Preller: September 1901**

*"The construction of these blockhouses was a splendid move towards the completion of the war and done a great deal towards finishing it.."*

**Bombardier R Waugh, G Battery, Royal Horse Artillery: July 1901**

*"I am "Commandant" here and have 2 blockhouses besides to look after. It is not a bad place, but up to now I have been very busy with alterations to the defences; the place was designed for defence by 100 men, but I only have 40; and the work is rather heavy, what with patrols and guards"*

**12 September 1901 Lieutenant R J K Mott, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)**

*"Some of our work was very unpleasant. if we found arms or ammunition concealed on a farm we had to burn down the place and confiscate all cattle, stores, wagons etc."*

**Arthur Tomey: 17 October 1900**

Using the sources, How do you think the Boers and British soldiers felt about each other?

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Using the sources and your own knowledge, what effect did clearance have on Boer fighters?

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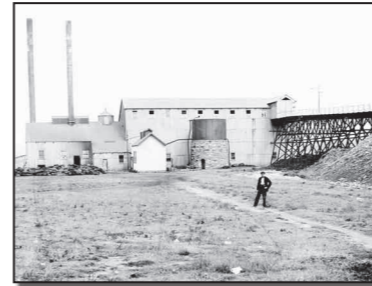
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# Boer War



## As Time Goes By

Each of the images has been taken from the Boer War corridor display. Find the images, look at the display, and then write a caption by each of the images to tell the story of the Boer War from 1899-1902.



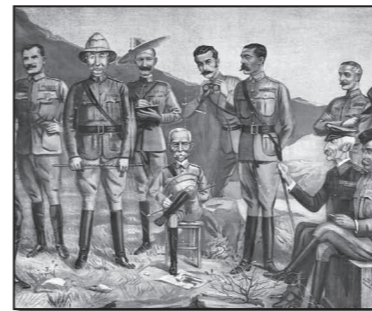

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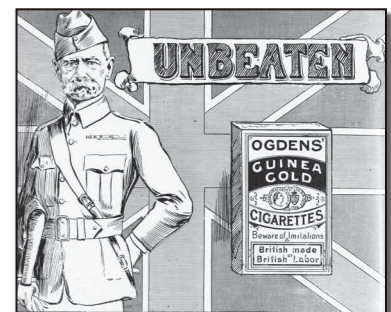

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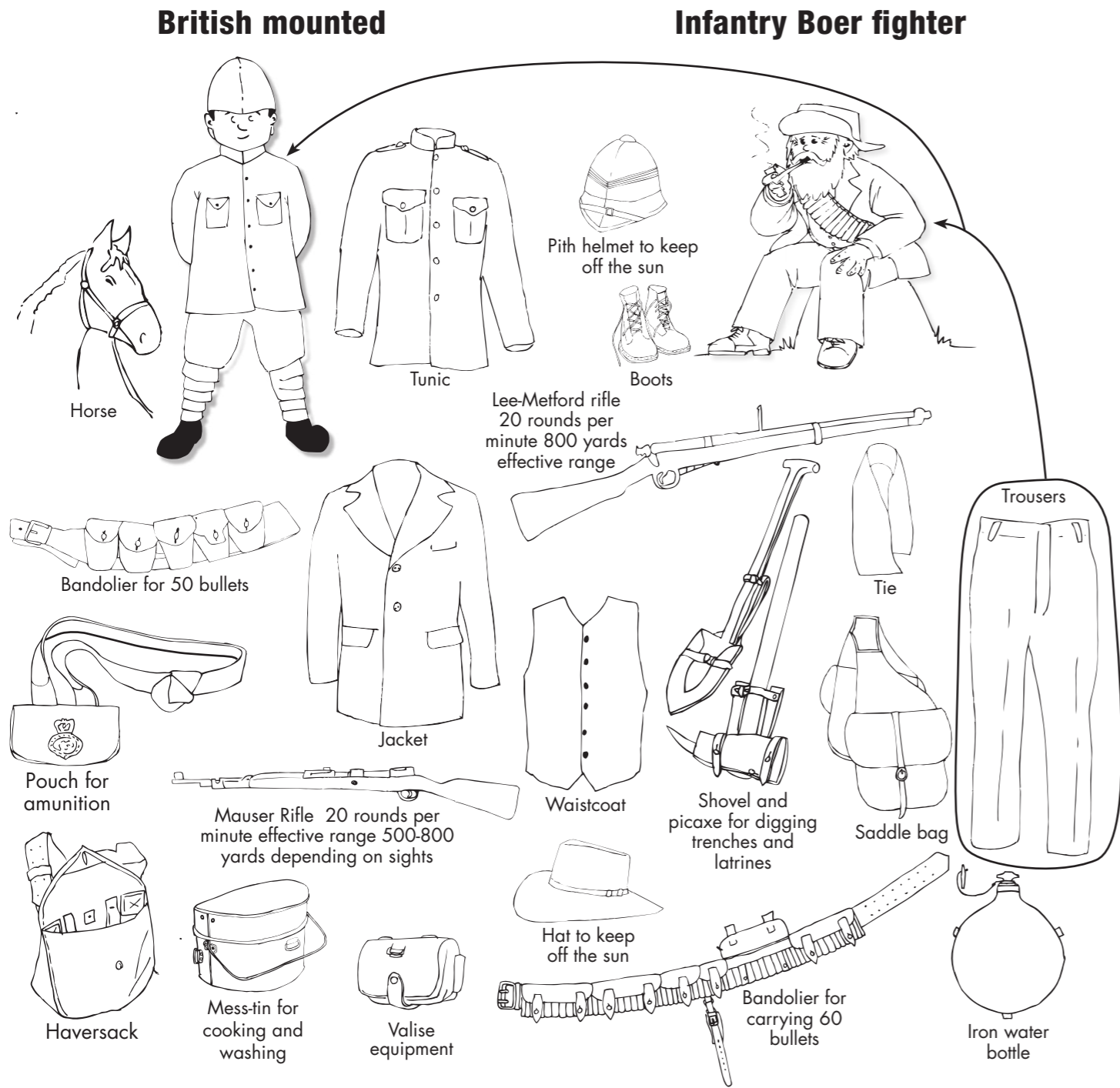
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# Best Dressed

Look at the images on display of Boer and British soldiers. Match the uniform and weapons to the British or Boer fighter.



List two similarities between the British and Boer Kit.

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Thinking about kit note down one advantage that British soldiers had over their Boer counterparts.

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# Who am I?

Match the facts with the person.

Born 1830, son of an aristocrat  
Suffered from depression.  
Studied mathematics at Christ's College Oxford.  
Developed a keen interest in the British Empire, visiting much of it in his early twenties.  
Became Conservative party leader in 1881 and held the position of Prime Minister three times.

Born 1874, the son of a politician.  
Encouraged by his father to join the army, because of his apparent lack of intelligence.  
Journalist for the Morning Post during the Boer War Elected to Oldham in 1900.  
Wrote two books about the Boer War the first being London to Ladysmith via Pretoria.

Born 1854, the son of a farmer.  
Called Buller's Oath of Neutrality "worse than murderous lyddite bombs".  
Signed the treaty of Vereeniging as the acting president.  
Legendary for guerrilla leadership tactics.  
Minister of agriculture for the Orange Free State between 1907-1910.

Born 1870, the son of a farmer.  
Started school at the age of 12 and went on to study law at Christ's College Cambridge.  
One of the main tactician behind guerrilla warfare.  
Legal adviser to the Transvaal government during the Vereeniging peace conference.  
Only person to sign peace treaties at the end of the First and Second World Wars.



**Christiaan De Wet**



**Marquess of Salisbury**



**Winston Churchill**



**Smuts**