

# GTTP South Africa

## Culture and Diversity



# Culture and Diversity Webinar

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# Webinar Content:

1. Culture
2. Diversity
  - a) Black cultures
  - b) White cultures
  - c) Indian (Asian)
  - d) Coloured
  - e) KhoiSan
3. Our Official Languages
4. Culinary Heritage of South Africa
5. Promoting Tourism through Culture

# 1. Culture

# What is Culture?

**Culture** refers to the following Ways of Life, including but not limited to:

- **Language**
- **Arts & Sciences**
- **Thought**
- **Spirituality**
- **Social activity**
- **Interaction**

All of the above collectively define the meaning of **Culture**.

# Rainbow Nation:

- a title which describes the country's cultural diversity.
- SA population is one of the most complex and diverse in the world.
- 50 million South African
  - 40 million (79.5%) are black
  - 4.5 million (9%) are white
  - 4.5 million (9%) are coloured
  - 1.2 million (2.5%) are Indian/Asian

Statistics South Africa July 2011

# Rainbow Nation:

- The Black population is divided into 4 major ethnic groups:
  - Nguni
  - Sotho
  - Shangaan-Tsonga
  - Venda.
- There are numerous subgroups of which the Zulu and Xhosa (two subgroups of the Nguni) are the largest.

# Rainbow Nation:

- Majority (60%) of White population is of Afrikaans descent
- Many of the remaining 40% being of English descent
- Most of the Coloured population live in the Northern and Western Cape provinces
- Most of the Indian population lives in KwaZulu Natal.
- The Afrikaner population is concentrated in Gauteng and Free State
- English population is concentrated in the Western Cape, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu Natal.

# 2. Diversity

# What is Diversity?

Diversity can be defined in many different ways. What does it mean to us?

- Variety of characteristics that make individuals unique
- Examples of these characteristics are:
  - Age
  - culture
  - disability (mental, learning, physical)
  - economic background
  - Education
  - Ethnicity
  - gender identity
  - geographic background
  - language(s) spoken
  - marital/partnered status
  - physical appearance
  - political affiliation
  - race
  - religious beliefs
  - sexual orientation

# Black Diversity:

The black population is divided into four major ethnic groups:

- Nguni
  - Zulu
  - Xhosa
  - Ndebele
  - Swazi
- Sotho
  - Sepedi
  - Tswana
  - Southern Sotho
- Shangaan-Tsonga
  - Tsonga
- Venda
  - Venda

# White Diversity:

- The majority of the White Population is of Afrikaans decent (60%)
  - These Afrikaans-speaking white people are mainly based in Gauteng and the Free State
- The remaining 40% is from British Decent (English)
  - These English-speaking white people are mainly based in the Western Cape, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu Natal

# Indian (Asian):

- The majority of South Africa's Asian population is Indian in origin
- Most of the Indian population lives in KwaZulu Natal
- They are largely English-speaking, although many also retain the languages of their origins.
- There is also a significant group of Chinese South Africans.

# Coloured:

- Most of the Coloured population lives in the Northern Cape and Western Cape
- mixed lineage
- descended from slaves brought to the country from east and central Africa, the indigenous Khoisan who lived in the Cape at the time, indigenous Africans and whites.
- The majority speak Afrikaans.

# Khoisan:

- Khoisan is a term used to describe two separate groups
- physically similar in being light-skinned and small in stature
- The Khoi
  - called Hottentots by the Europeans
  - Pastoralists
  - effectively annihilated
- The San
  - called Bushmen by the Europeans
  - hunter-gatherers
  - Small San population still lives in South Africa.

# 3. Our Official Languages

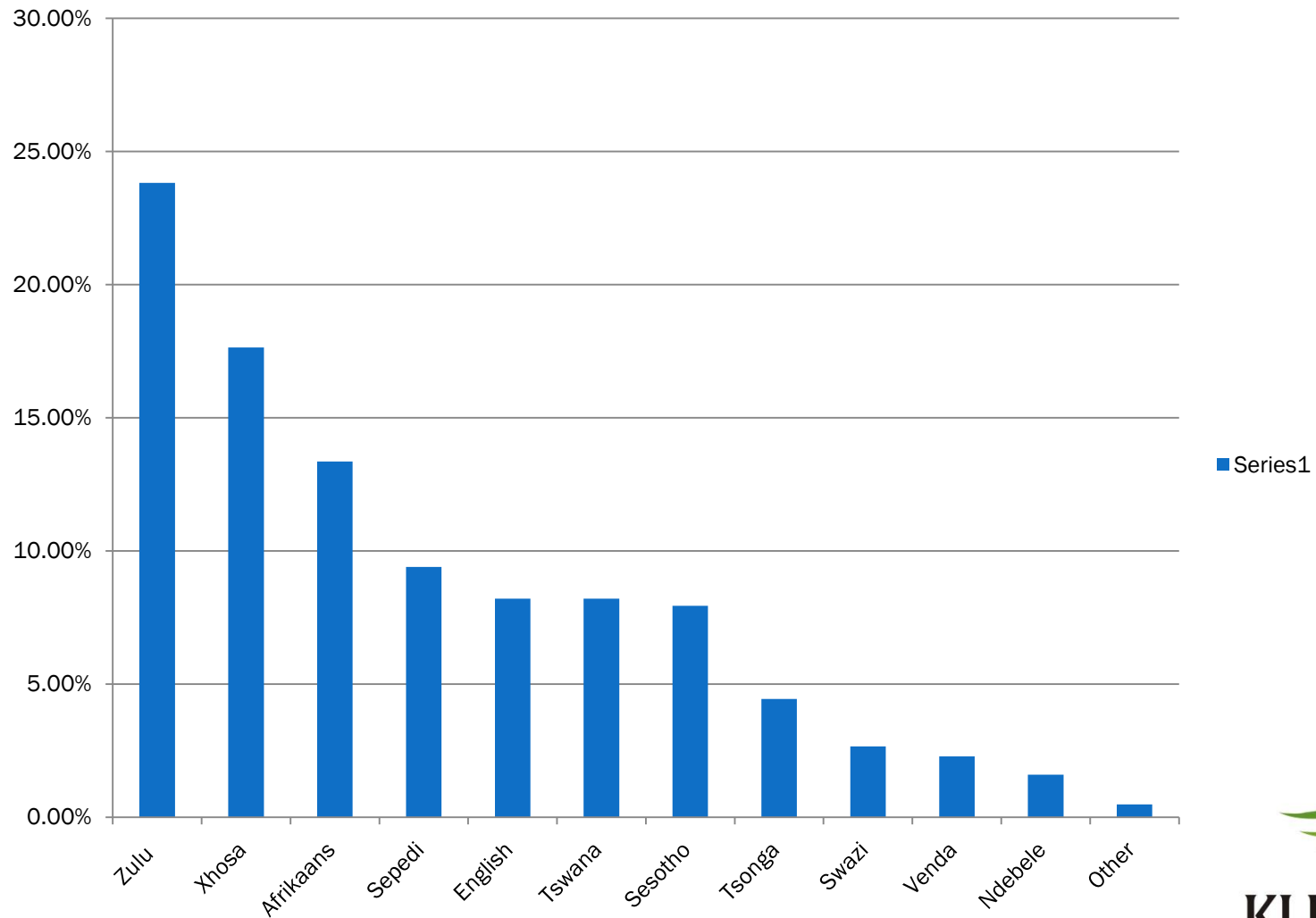
# Languages:

- Eleven official languages in South Africa
  1. English
  2. Afrikaans
  3. Zulu
  4. Xhosa
  5. Ndebele
  6. Swazi
  7. Sepedi
  8. Tswana
  9. Southern Sotho
  10. Tsonga
  11. Venda

# Languages:

Language	Number of Speakers	% of Total
Zulu	10 677 315	23.82%
Xhosa	7 907 149	17.64%
Afrikaans	5 983 420	13.35%
Sepedi	4 208 974	9.39%
English	3 673 206	8.2%
Tswana	3 677 010	8.2%
Sesotho	3 555 192	7.93%
Tsonga	1 992 201	4.44%
Swazi	1 194 433	2.66%
Venda	1 021 761	2.28%
Ndebele	711 825	1.59%
Other	217 291	0.48%

# Languages:



# English:

- Approximately 8.2% speaks this as 1<sup>st</sup> language
- SA English has a flavour all its own, borrowing freely from Afrikaans as well as from African languages, Malay and Portuguese.
- The British brought the language to SA along with their beliefs. They introduced the first newspapers and played a large role in SA's development.
- To commemorate their arrival, the 1820 Settlers Monument, was built overlooking Grahamstown in 1974.



# Afrikaans:

- Approximately 13% speaks this as 1<sup>st</sup> language
- Majority of South Africa's population uses this as their first or second language.
- Afrikaans is a born language and attached is a fascinating history.
- The language is widely spoken in Namibia and spoken partly in Zimbabwe, Botswana and other countries.
- Means "African" in Dutch.

1961 was the year when Afrikaans became one of 11 official languages



# Zulu:

(Nguni group)

- Approximately 24% speaks this as 1<sup>st</sup> language
- Approximately 50% of South Africans understand Zulu
- Zulu falls under the Nguni group and is one of the Bantu languages.
- Zulu nation came into existence around the 14th century.
- 1883 was the year the first book containing the Zulu language was produced - A Bible.
- Zulu is now a language that has become wide spread in Africa. It is especially spoken in KZN



# Xhosa: (Nguni group)

- Approximately 18% speaks this as 1<sup>st</sup> language
- A number of tongue-clicking sounds
- Xhosa falls under the Nguni group and is one of the Bantu languages
- SA is known to be Xhosa's native land, and especially the Eastern Cape- where the language is spoken everywhere.
- An interesting fact is that the word "Xhosa" is derived from the Khoisan language, which means "angry men".



# Ndebele: (Nguni group)

- Approximately 1.6% speaks this as 1<sup>st</sup> language
- It is in fact a beautiful language if you know how to speak and understand it well.
- It is a Bantu language that is spoken by Ndebele South Africans
- People of the Ndebele culture and language can be found throughout Gauteng, Mpumalanga and Limpopo.
- Their language may be separated into Southern Ndebele and Northern Ndebele.



# Swazi: (Nguni Group)

- Approximately 3% speaks this as 1<sup>st</sup> language
- Also known as Sewati, Swazi or siSwati
- Part of the Nguni Group and it is one of the many Bantu languages.
- Mainly spoken by people in SA and Swaziland.
- Similar language to Ndebele, Xhosa, and Zulu



# Sepedi: (Sotho Group)

- Approximately 9.5% speaks this as 1<sup>st</sup> language
- Sepedi is also sometimes referred to as Northern Sotho.
- Usually spoken in Mpumalanga, Gauteng and Limpopo
- Part of the Bantu Group
- Very closely connected with Setswana and Sesotho
- A little bit of the language is also spoken in Botswana



# Tswana: (Sotho Group)

- Approximately 8% speaks this as 1<sup>st</sup> language
- Also known as Setswana
- Botswana's national language.
- However, majority of Tswana speakers are found in SA.
- When travelling to Zimbabwe and Namibia one is also able to bump into many Setswana speakers.
- Being a Bantu language means Tswana is related to other Sotho languages. (Southern Sotho and Northern Sotho).



# Southern Sotho: (Sotho group)

- Approximately 8% speaks this as 1<sup>st</sup> language
- Bantu language also known as Suto, Souto, Sisutho as well as Suthu.
- The dialects originates from Suto, Pedi as well as Tswana but at the same time is considered to be a separate language.
- Also spoken by people in Lesotho,
- Botswana, Namibia and Zambia.
- In Lesotho, Southern Sesotho is one of the two official languages and is spoken by more than 85%



# Tsonga: (Shangaan-Tsonga Group)

- Approximately 4.4% speaks this as 1<sup>st</sup> language
- Main areas include Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Swaziland and South Africa (Limpopo)
- Tsonga is a part of Bantu branch
- The language of Tsonga makes use of the Latin Alphabet and is not an easy language to learn if you are not Tsonga born



# Venda: (Venda Group)

- Approximately 2.3% speaks this as 1<sup>st</sup> language
- This language known as Luvenda, Venda or Tshivenda
- The majority of Venda speakers live in the Limpopo Province.
- Traditions relate around royalty
- Music is very important – they have music for every event (worship, sadness, joy, and work)



# 4. Culinary Heritage of South Africa

# San: (bushmen)

- SA's oldest residents
- Innate understanding of their environment
- Lived off the land and sea since Stone Age
- Continue to shrink in size – few remaining cling to their past with a decreasing amount of success
  - Few men still hunt with bow and arrow
  - Few women still gather plant food from the barren desert



# Khoikhoi: (hottentots)

- Also initially hunter-gathers
- Herd cattle and fat-tailed sheep
- Wandering lifestyle and lack of the title of chief being hereditary created a fragile social infrastructure
- Settler expansion, drought, disease and livestock theft took their toll and traditional ways of life died out



# Portuguese Sailors:

- Frequent callers to Cape coast during 16<sup>th</sup> Century
- Their writings mention:
  - "Strandlopers" – outcasts from Khoikhoi community who built some traps to ensnare fish as tide receded
  - "Black hunters", "Herders" and "Cultivators"
  - "Millet" - Indigenous to Africa and Asia
    - pounded into flour between stones
    - fermented for beer
  - Crops - melons, beans, gourds and sugar cane



# Dutch Sailors:

- 1652 -Jan van Riebeeck sent to Cape by Dutch East India Co.
- Quickly learned from indigenous people
  - Bartered for sustenance
  - Learnt to hunt and fish
  - Learnt to gather wild plants for food and medicine
- From these humble shared foundations grew a fascinating, extraordinary, complex cuisine
- Dutch ruled Cape of Good Hope for about 150 years – European elements added to cuisine
- Dutch colonies – access to rice, spices, etc.



# Malay Slaves:

- 1667 – Malay slaves and political exiles bought from Java and Indonesian islands
- Artisans, fishermen, seamstress, tailors, basket-makers, excellent cooks – eagerly sought after by European masters
- Impact on Cape tables was profound
- Unique cooking skills – spices, moist heat, etc
- Exotic flavours and sweet and sour combo
- Muslim faith



*Traditional*  
**CAPE  
MALAY**  
*Cooking*  
ZAINAB LAGARDIEN



# French Huguenots:

- 1688 – arrival of a small group of French Huguenots
- Only about 600
- Appreciation of fruit and by-products
  - raisins,
  - jams,
  - preserves, etc
- Success of SA wine Industry
  - Cape Winelands
- Huguenot Memorial (Franschoek)



# British Settlers:

- Late 1700s – British assumed rulership in Cape
- Introduced distinctive colonial lifestyles
- 1820 – Influx of British Settlers
- Introduced culture and cuisine, especially in introducing pies, hot puddings and roast meats



# South African Cuisine:

- Those who visit our shores, enjoy our hospitality, dine in our restaurants and follow our recipes will find a lot on the South African table that bears testimony to our history, and to our complex rainbow nation



# 5. Promoting Tourism through Culture

# Cultural Tourism:

- allows people to broaden cultural experiences by visiting:
  - archaeological sites, historical monuments, museums,
  - being introduced to traditional crafts and other forms of arts,
  - attending cultural events such as exhibitions and festivals.
- Cultural tourism is thus the only type of tourism that offers a unique experience to tourists, an experience that can't be found or recreated anywhere in the world
- Promoting those unique cultural attractions to tourists will:
  - improve the general tourism sector
  - contribute to the overall development of the host country.

# Cultural Tourism:

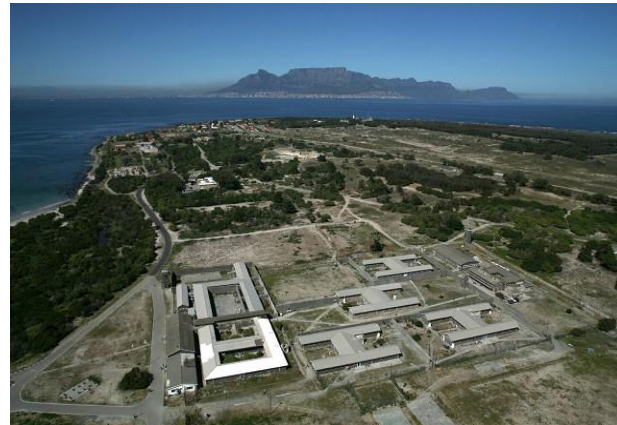
- Four of South Africa's eight Unesco World Heritage sites are cultural sites, while one is a mixed cultural/natural site.
  - Robben Island,
  - Cradle of Humankind,
  - Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape,
  - Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape,
  - uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park (mixed)

# Robben Island:

- 12km from Cape Town.
- Was used as a prison, a hospital for socially unacceptable groups, and as a military base. During the apartheid era, some freedom fighters spent many years of their lives in prison for their beliefs
- **Significance:** The buildings bear testimony to SA's sombre history. They symbolise the triumph of the human spirit, freedom, and democracy over oppression.

The island is a symbol, not only for South Africa, but also for Africa and the entire world.

South Africa's first democratic president, Nelson Mandela, was imprisoned on the Island, along with many other infamous political people.



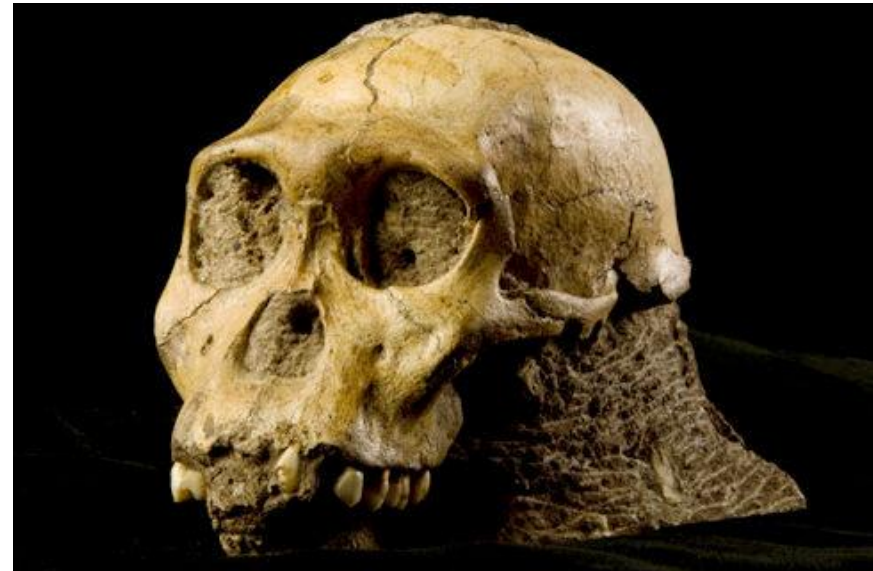
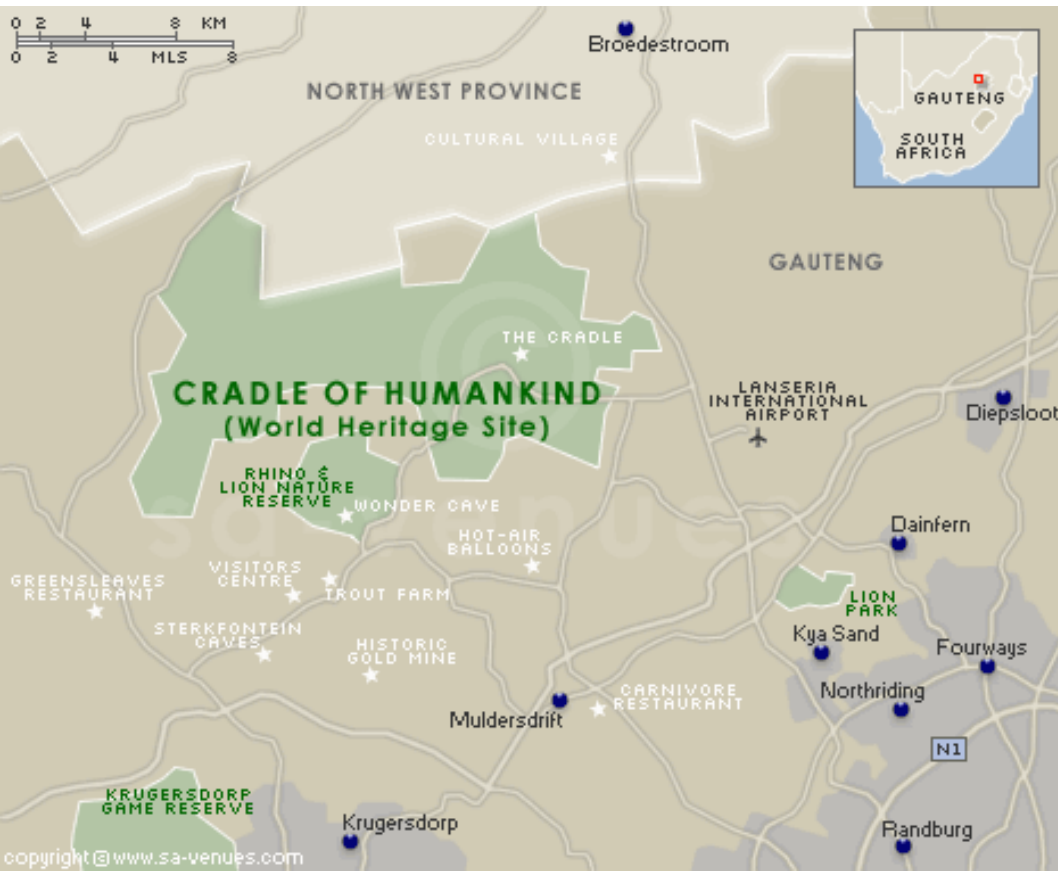
# Cradle of Humankind:

- Covers 47 000 hectares in Gauteng and small parts of NW
- Fossil hominid sites including Sterkfontein Caves, Swartkrans, Kromdraai, and Environs
- Have produced abundant scientific information on human evolution over the past 3.5 million years
- **Significance:** Exceptionally large and scientifically significant groups of sites which provide insight into the earliest ancestors of humankind.

A dozen dolomitic limestone caves containing fossilised remains of ancient forms of animals, plants and hominids.

Vast reserve of scientific information

Dolomite caves started out as coral reefs growing in a shallow sea about 2.3 billion years ago



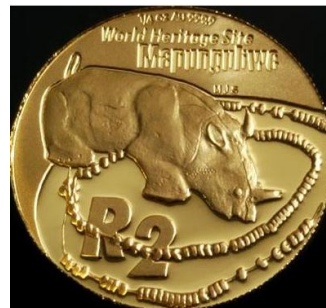
# Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape:

- An open, expansive savannah landscape in Limpopo, Zim, Botswana
- Developed into the largest kingdom in the sub-continent before it was abandoned in the 14<sup>th</sup> century
- Almost untouched remains of palace sites and an entire settlement, as well as two earlier capital sites
- **Significance:** Contains evidence for important interchange of human value that led to cultural and social changes in Southern Africa between AD 900 and 1300

Testimony to growth and decline of Mapungubwe State which was the largest kingdom in Africa sub-continent

Represents a significant stage of history when it became a powerful state trading through East African ports with Arabia & India

The remains graphically illustrate the impact of climate change



# Richtersveld Cultural Landscape:

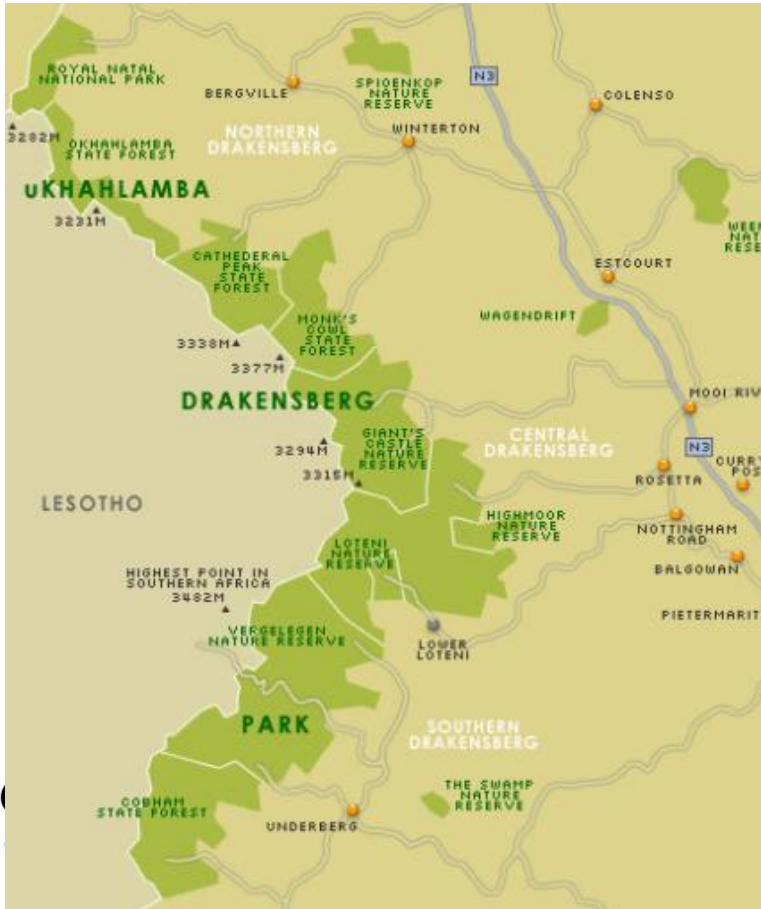
- 160 000 hectares of dramatic mountainous desert in Northern Cape
- A cultural landscape which is communally owned and managed by the Nama community
- Sustains the semi-nomadic pastoral livelihood of the Nama people
- There is a strong oral tradition associated with the landscape
- **Significance:** It is an outstanding example of landscape which illustrates significant stages in human history

It is also an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement which is representative of a culture and human interaction with the environment



# Ukhahlamba / Drakensberg Park:

- An area of exceptional natural beauty in KZN
- Diversity of the habitats protects a high level of endemic and globally threatened species, especially birds and plants
- Contains many caves and rock-shelters with many rock paintings
- **Significance:** The rock art of the Drakensberg is the largest and most concentrated group of rock paintings in Africa south of the Sahara  
Outstanding quality and diversity of rock art subjects which shed light onto the San people, their way of life, and their beliefs  
The San people lived in the mountainous area for more than 4 million years



# Thank You!

