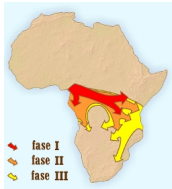




The sub-Saharan Africa is sometimes called, improperly, “black”. Beyond the words, in the Western world today, it is believed, generally, that Africa south of the Sahara belong exclusively to the black race. A fallacy, from all points of view. The black race, like all others, is not a single entity (as opposed to what thought the [Apartheid](#) supporters and - now - the many supporters of black racism), but develops into tribes, ethnic groups and nations; and only the nations - and not races or ethnic groups - may claim the right to self-determination and ownership of the land; “Sub-Saharan Africa” is an immense region, inhabited by different peoples, of different races, with different histories, which can not be considered as one. For example: the first inhabitants of southern Africa, contrary to the central Africa, were neither blacks nor Bantus, but the Khoisans (yellow-brown skin with oriental features), who were driven away and defeated by black Bantu peoples, and in some cases were assimilated. Among the official languages of the actual South Africa, except for English and Afrikaans, 9 are Bantu languages: Zulu, Xhosa (with Khoisan influences), Swati, Ndebele, Northern Sotho, Southern Sotho, Tswana, Venda and Tsonga.



Bantu migration began between thousand and two thousand years ago, and came to the lands of southern Africa between 300 and 700 AD. The Ndebeles moved inland, near the land that will host Pretoria, in early 1600 (then: in relatively recent times). The Xhosas at the end of 1600, when began the migration of Trekboers (semi-nomadic farmers - Boers), were in the Eastern Cape (thus: a specific region of southern Africa), the Zulus in their kingdom, on the Indian Ocean on the North (another specific region). Many peoples, blacks and whites (the Boers), developed themselves as tribes and nations in southern Africa, who in an area, who in another area; even if their ancestors (Bantus for the first, Indo-Europeans for the latter) come from other regions.

The fact that the ancestors of the Bantus come from central Africa, and those of the Indo-Europeans come from Europe (and their distant ancestors, even, from Asia) - then an another continent - is not particularly relevant: the continents do not have racial exclusivity, so they are not necessarily set for nations all of the same race; the “distance” with the original inhabitants, the Khoisans, is almost identical from a genetic perspective. That said, it is absurd to consider the southern Africa as one entity. It isn't, and it has not ever been. It is a very vast region, about 4 times the size of Italy; when the first Europeans arrived was sparsely populated, divided between peoples and tribes, and many areas were uninhabited and free. With the beginning of “Mfecane” - then - in 1821, southern Africa was revolutionized by wars and

migrations, generated by the imperialist policy of the Zulu King Shaka. Large areas were depopulated, thus facilitating the Great Trek of the Voortrekkers (pioneers - Boers). Likewise the Sothos, survived to the Zulu Wars, founded their kingdom, and the Ngwanes retreated northward (actual Swaziland).

The Boer nation never moved as a conquering force; his path was that of an entire Volk, born in southern Africa, who migrated in search of a land in southern Africa, where can to be free and independent. Certainly the Boer nation (which is an African nation), has right to exist and to be free as any other, and can not be discriminated just because white.

While the term "rainbow nation" is the raving of an imperialist system, which traps with different peoples and nations in an artificial state that isn't a "nation" - because the nation is that because it has biological and spiritual well-defined identity, which can be expressed freely and coherently with itself only when it has its own independence; the term "rainbow region" well describes southern Africa, referring to the many nations which compose it.