# Glossary

# Afrophobia

# A perceived fear and hatred of the cultures and peoples of Africa, as well as the African diaspora, for example fear of the Black Other.

# Xenophobia

# Fear of the Other.

# Decolonisation

# Decolonisation involves identifying colonial systems, structures, and relationships, and working to challenge those systems.

# Ubuntu

# Ubuntu is ancient African word meaning ‘humanity to others. It is often described to remind us that ‘I am because we are.’

# Umuthi

# A saying amongst Southern Africans meaning black magic.

# Kgosi

# ‘Chief.’ – Setswana

# inDoda

# ‘Man.’ – isiZulu/isiNdebele

# Ubhururu

# A saying amongst Southern Africans meaning family.

# Nge zami zandla

‘My own hands.’ – isiNdebele

# Ukuthi

‘That’. – isiZulu/isiNdebele

# Nje

‘Just’. – isiZulu/isiNdebele

# Premier

In South Africa, a Premier is the head of government of one of South’s Africa’s nine provinces.

# Spaza shop

Also known as a tuck shop, an informal convenience store like a corner shop.

# Kwerekwere

A derogatory term used to describe foreign nationals in South Africa.

# Racial Capitalism

# Racial Capitalism is a concept reframing the history of capitalism as grounded in the extraction of social and economic value from people of marginalized racial identities, typically from Black identities.

# Vacant Land Myth

# A myth stating that Southern African land was empty, and Bantu speaking ethnic groups were new to the region to legitimise colonialism.

# Race

Race is an arbitrary classification and widely accepted as a social construct. Race is a categorisation that is based mainly on physical attributes or traits, assigning people to a specific race simply by having similar appearances or skin tone. Though the classification is rooted in scientific racism, racial identity is important to many and can be a basis for collective organising and support against social injustice or celebrating a shared culture.

# Ethnicity

Ethnicity is broader than race and has usually been used to refer to long shared cultural experiences, religious practices, traditions, ancestry, language, dialect, or national origins.

# Metro

# Shorthand for the Johannesburg Metropolitan Police Department (JMPD).

# Nationalism

# Identification with one’s own nation and support for its interests especially to the exclusion of others.

# Colonialism

# The policy or practice of acquiring full or partial political control over another country, occupying it with settlers and exploiting it economically.

# Neo-colonialism

# Neo-colonialism can be described as the subtle propagation of socio-economic and political activity by former colonial rules aimed at reinforcing capitalism.

# Expansionism

# The policy of territorial or economic expansion.

# Chiefdoms

# A territory or state ruled by a chief.

# Bantu ethnic groups

# The Bantu peoples are an ethnolinguistic grouping of approximately 400 distinct native African ethnic groups who speak Bantu languages.

# The San

# Southern Africa’s first nation.

# KhoiKhoi

# Indigenous peoples of South Africa and Namibia, traditionally nomadic herders, and hunter gatherers, including the Nama people and the ancestors of the Griquas. The !Kora were part of this ethnic group.

# Coloured Community

# A people of mixed heritage, formally known as Griquas.

# Labour touts

# Touts were paid by recruiting agencies to bring workers to the mines.

# Pass laws

An internal passport system that was designed to restrict mobility and reinforce economic and social subordination.