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Cattle and colonialism: an animal-centred history of southern Africa, 1652-1980s

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STELLINGEN – PROPOSITIONS behorende bij het proefschrift van Michael Glover, 'Cattle and colonialism: an animal-centred history of southern Africa, 1652–1980s'.

1. Cattle in southern Africa (including South Africa, eSwatini, Botswana, Lesotho, and Namibia) were experientially impacted by colonialism at the individual and group levels. (Field of the dissertation.)
2. In terms of sources and methodology, a cattle centred history of cattle's experiences of colonialism in southern Africa is demonstrably feasible. (Field of the subject of the dissertation.)
3. A regional as opposed to a national cattle-centric history of colonialism is methodologically feasible. (Field of the subject of the dissertation.)
4. Reasonable, scientifically-informed inferences about cattle's historical experiences of colonialism can be drawn via triangulating current scientific knowledge of cattle's experiential capacities, and historical, archival and other contemporary sources about cattle during colonialism. (Field of the subject of the dissertation.)
5. Disease epidemics such as Lungsickness, rinderpest, and East Coast fever, as well as colonial state responses to these epidemics in southern Africa profoundly impacted southern African cattle's experiences at individual and group levels. (Subject of the dissertation.)
6. Industrial, centralised, state-run slaughterhouses in South Africa dramatically impacted the sensory, felt, and affective experiences of cattle who were slaughtered there from the early twentieth century. (Subject of the dissertation.)
7. Cattle slaughter was industrialised in South Africa from second decade of the twentieth century, and this practice was later spread to Zimbabwe, Namibia and Botswana. (Subject of the dissertation.)
8. Oxen endured negative affective and sensorily felt experiences as wagon labourers in southern Africa from after wagon labour's inception the 1650s until at least the late 1800s. (Field of the subject of the dissertation.)
9. Colonial breeding regimes and forced artificial insemination profoundly impacted many southern African cattle's experiences. (Subject of the dissertation.)
10. Human political independence in Botswana was accompanied by a deepening and an entrenchment of colonial cattle breeding and industrial slaughter practices. (Subject of the dissertation.)
11. Cattle reproduction was industrialised in South Africa from the mid-twentieth century and after political independence in Botswana. (Subject of the dissertation.)
12. Animals' historical experiences need not be blanked out in historical scholarship. (Societal subject of the candidate's choice.)