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**Klíma, Jan. 2014. Dějiny Kapverdských ostrovů,
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noviny.**

Author:

Petr Sobotka – Philosophical Faculty, University of Hradec Králové, The Czech Republic

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University of Hradec Králové
Philosophical Faculty

Klíma, Jan. 2014. *Dějiny Kapverdských ostrovů, Svatého Tomáše a Princova ostrova (History of Cape Verde, São Tomé and Príncipe)*. Praha: Lidové noviny, 278 pages.

Although Cape Verde, São Tomé and Príncipe are small islands in the Atlantic Ocean, their history represents an important fragment of the mosaic history of sub-Saharan Africa. In particular, the Cape Verde islands are unique due to the harsh natural conditions that formed the population imported there by slave ships from all the countries of Africa, which unified the Portuguese rule. São Tomé and Príncipe are unique due to the tropical nature and the history of slavery, which have in the past made it into a significant exporter of cocoa.

The history of each nation is an important source for understanding the present and for understanding what direction it will develop in the future. In this category we can include the *History of Cape Verde, São Tomé and Príncipe* by Jan Klíma, who is a prominent expert on the history of Portugal and the Lusophone countries in Africa, the Americas and Asia.

The book describes the history of two countries, therefore it is divided into two separate sections. The first describes the history of Cape Verde and the second the history of São Tomé and Príncipe. At the beginning of each section there is a geographic summary, which allows the reader to classify both destinations according to geography and by fauna and flora.

The book provides a chronological order of events from the discovery of the islands, which launched the beginning of the history of Cape Verde, São Tomé and Príncipe through a dark period of colonialism, represented by the African slave trade, the decolonization process, and finishes with the current situation. Jan Klíma managed sensitively to link the history of both countries with the history of their former colonial power Portugal which is further connected through European and world history. The reader is surprised by the amount of detailed information on the history of the two countries, which testifies to the excellent work of the author with archival materials. São Tomé and Príncipe have been the site of some major historical events (such as the massacre Batepá) and other events of a curious nature (the establishment of diplomatic relations with Taiwan). The

History of Cape Verde surprises everyone, its peaceful decolonization, as well as the smooth transition from a one party system to a democracy, in which the alternation of power as a result of free elections is a common instrument of change. For political scientists and social researchers the chapter on decolonization and contemporary politics of both countries are particularly valuable. Czech readers will surely appreciate the chapter on the relations between the Czech Republic and the Cape Verde Islands. The most notable event in this chapter is the fact that Cape Verdeans were inspired by the Czech Sokol gymnastic movement system.

Each separate section of the book is provided with extensive annotations. The book also includes a detailed extensive register and list of sources and literature, which contains mainly Portuguese sources. The text book is appropriately complemented by illustrative photos. The book of Jan Klíma *History of Cape Verde, São Tomé and Príncipe* combines an interesting text for readers with scientifically relevant information.

Petr Sobotka

Van der Waal, Kees (C.S.), ed. 2014. *Winelands, Wealth and Work. Transformations in the Dwars River Valley, Stellenbosch*. Ed. Kees (C.S.) van der Waal. Pietermaritzburg: University of Kwa-Zulu-Natal. viii, 247 pages.

South Africa has been busy removing the injustices of the apartheid era for the past 20 years. The legacy of apartheid includes among others separate living of former population categories as they were defined and created by the apartheid regime. Separate living is closely connected with social class and income. In other words poverty and wealth have been distributed along the lines of divisions of population registration and group areas. As is well-known, “The New South Africa” instead of revolutionary expropriation of white capitalists chose a gradualist redistribution model combined with the adoption of the non-white elite into the neo-liberal capitalist system. Thus a minority of the formerly disadvantaged joined the middle and upper