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How to answer questions

At this stage questions are divided into three parts

A=6 marks

B=11marks

C=06 marks

Part A questions

The following terms are used in part A questions State, Name, Give

2a. Name any six Southern African countries

- Mozambique ,
- Botswana ,
- Malawi,
- Southern Africa
- Namibia
- Lesotho
- Swaziland

In the Part A, one can give more than six possible answers in order to get maximum marks

Part B questions

The following terms are usually used in Part B question. Describe, Outline, Give, Explain etc

Students must give points and explain them in one continuous paragraph

Students are expected to give more than 11 points in order to boost their chances of getting maximum marks

Outline the economic activities of the Ndebele State[11]

-The Ndebele grew crops such as sorghum ,millet,rapoko for food,payment of Lobola ,trade,tribute among other uses.Mining was done by men for gold which was used in external trade , also provided iron tools.They hunted elephants for ivory,other animals for food,precious skins.Fishing was done to supplement diet.They gathered locusts ,roots for food etc.

Part C questions

- It involves analysis ,assessment ,debate,evaluation ,examination
- when answering Part C questions, there are two sides involved that is
 - 1.the to a larger extent side[this is the judgement you give and support]
 - 2.the however side ,or on the other hand side[balancing the answer]
- the to a larger extent carries more points than the other side
- students are encouraged to give as many points as they can on both sides for maximum points

To what extent did people benefit from Iron Age technology?

To a larger extent people benefited from iron Age technology .Iron tools were lighter than stone tools.More land was brought under crop cultivation.Population grew due to food availability .Reduced diseases due to balanced diet etc .However iron tools promoted wars .Women were looked down upon etc

Why did the Rozvi collapse?

When answering such a question ,you look at internal factors or problems on one hand and external factors on the other hand

Why were the Shona defeated in the 1896 war?

-look at the Shona weaknesses on one hand and white strengths on the other side or external factors

Did the political organisation of the Ndebele lead to unity?.Explain your answer

You look at the political organisation of the Ndebele and its advantages which promoted unity On one hand and factors that promoted disunity on the other hand

The Stone Age Period characteristics

- People found in this period were mainly the San or the Khoisan
- people lived in small groups and moved from place to place in search of food
- crop cultivation was done on a small scale on river banks
- barter trade took place
- rock art was used to illustrate people's lives
- items such as beads were decorated
- fishing equipment for example hooks were introduced
- there was domestication of livestock for example sheep

Mode of production of the San people

- Mode of production refers to various ways of making a living
- people did not have property ,so they moved from place to place
- there was division of labour among them , men doing men's work and women doing women's work

Economic activities of the Late Stone Age people Hunting

- it was done using poisoned arrows ,snares ,grass, covered pits
- the San tracked animals until poison took effect
- they knew animal sounds ,prints ,and droppings

- they imitated animal movements
- they used sharp stone tools for skinning animals
- they conserved animals by killing one at a time
- meat was boiled ,roasted before eating

Gathering

- this was done by woman ,they gathered insects ,locusts etc
- they conserved the environment by avoiding plant destruction

Social organisation of the Late Stone Age period

- there was family planning ,few children were born
- people lived in small groups of 20-25
- there was equality of all members ,no rulers
- each group ha 5-6 adult men and women
- there was division of labour,men hunted ,women gathered but they were all equal
- there were dances to the new moon
- they lived in caves or shelter made out of tree branches
- moved from place to place ,they were nomadic
- sang and danced for entertainment
- observed the new moon
- made religious sacrifices
- buried their dead in formal graves
- believed in their mandis god
- god expressed himself through earthquakes,lightening
- believed that large pools,mountains were a home to sprits
- when food was plenty ,they gathered once a year
- there was communal gathering where people shared technology,chose marriage partners and changed groups
- girls married between 7-8 years and boys married between 14-15 years
- the Sans were polygamists ,they had many wives
- after marriage the boy joined the girl's family and hunted for them

How far was the forest the only source of food or supplies or provisions for the San hunter-gatherers

- To a larger extent it was the only source of the San hunter-gatherers
 - on food they relied on fruits ,roots ,game meat ,and insects
 - on medicine facilities they used roots ,leaves ,bark
 - on shelter there was temporary shelters made from tree branches
 - firewood was from the forest
 - Their clothes were from animal skins
 - tools used were arrows ,digging sticks made of wood, stone ,bones
 - used tree barks for making bags
 - used ostrich eggs for carrying water
- However, fish was obtained from the river
- the San stole from the Khoikhoi and Bantu
 - they worked as herders for the Khoi khoi

Part A Questions

Uses of stone age tools

- skinning, cutting, sharpening sticks ,making arrows, making hand axes
- Food of the Stone Age people or Diet of the stone Age period
- fish ,honey, caterpillar ,berries ,roots, game meat, termites, tubers ,tortoise

Stone Age sites in Zimbabwe

Hwange Game Reserve, Zambezi Valley, Bambata ,and Chinhoyi caves

Duties of females

-gathering, looking after children, fetching firewood, pottery making, cooking

Duties of males

-building shelters, hunting ,fishing, making tools, making clothes

Weapons and tools of the stone age

-hand axes, cleavers, oldowan, knives, microliths

The Iron Age PERIOD

Changes from the Stone Age Period to Iron Age Period

Economic Changes

-more land was cleared and cultivated

-crop cultivation was done on a large scale millet,rapoko ,sorghum were grown for food

-more wild animals were killed using iron tools

-domestication improved drastically ,sheep ,goats cattle were kept for food ,payment of trade,lobola

-mining was done for the first time ,gold, iron ,silver ,tin, were mined

-division of labour based on skills leading to specialisation

-specialisation led to high productivity

-smelting was done by blacksmiths to produce iron tools and weapons for example knives ,axes ,swords ,and hoes

- hunting became more efficient with the use of iron tools for example knives ,spears ,axes, hunted for food ,skins, meat ,ivory for trade

-local trade improved ,they traded among themselves in barter trade, exchanging grains ,cattle ,iron tools many others

-more fish caught using iron hooks

-there was international trade where local trade for example gold ,ivory ,precious skins, were exchanged for foreign goods for example cloth ,necklaces, sea shells ,beads

-craft work improved ,they produced ,baskets ,iron tools for home uses or trade

-raiding become more common in order to get more grains ,cattle for food to create a strong economic base

-tribute payment was introduced .It was paid using gold ,ivory , labour ,grains, iron tools skins,goats ,beads to show loyalty and boosted rulers wealth

-gathering was done by women for roots ,tubers, locusts for food

-fishing was done on a larger scale using iron hooks, nets to supplement diet

Methods of gold mining and processing during the Early Iron Age in Zimbabwe

Gold mining

-looking for gold involved studying soils ,vegetation ,soil where white ants came from

-mining was not specialised

-it was done in the villages

-gold was extracted by panning

-gold mining was done by males

-reef mining also practised

-underground mining was also done .Miners dug

underground tunnels and gold was brought out using baskets on twine

-gold bearing rock was heated to separate water and gold ore

- open cast mining was also used to mine gold

-gold was simply picked on the ground

-fire was lit in tunnels during underground mining to provide light

-miners did not go deeper than 25m

Gold processing

- gold bearing rock or sand was grinded
- grounded sand or rock was put into metal or wooden dishes
- water was poured into the dish of gold ore
- mixture of gold ore and water was shaken until gold was separated from the ore
- gold would be smelted into the blast furnace
- smelted gold would be shaped into various products for example necklaces, bangles, anklets, bracelets, or just kept

How effective were these methods in processing gold?

To a larger extent they kept were not effective. Underground mining was dangerous. Sometimes small quantities of gold were found. Mining was seasonal, it was done outside agricultural seasons. People had no means to deal with underground water. However, it was effective miners got enough gold to make gold products. In the beginning enough gold was found. Miners were able to extract gold

Social changes from the Late Stone Age to the Iron Age

- people now stayed in permanent shelter made out of pole and daaga
- people lived in larger groups
- villages were now located in areas of good pastures, fertile soils and water
- there was the system of Kuronzera
- cattle ownership regarded as a symbol of status
- people now stayed in bigger communities due to food availability
- people became more polygamous, had many wives
- there was settled life
- division of labour was now based on skills rather sex
- balanced diet due to a variety of food produced and consumed
- balanced diet reduced diseases
- there was improved life expectancy due to reduced diseases
- lineages emerged as opposed to the stone age clans
- chiefs became religious leaders
- many social classes emerged
- Lobola was now paid using valuables
- there was no equality of men or women since
 - women were looked down upon
- there was social stratification, a clear elite-poor division
- people continued to believe in life after death
- development of religious ideas for example worship of Mwari through ancestors, spirit mediums
- practised rain making ceremonies and thanksgiving for the harvest

Political changes from the Late Stone Age to the Iron Age

- The king was the head of the state
- the king was the chief administrator, chief judge, distributed land, army commander
- Decisions were now made by a strong powerful group
- The king was appointed by religious leaders
- societies now became politically complicated with kings, village heads, chief advisors etc. In the Stone Age there were only elders.

- there were chiefdoms under chiefs
- tribute was paid to show loyalty to the king
- the army gained importance for raiding ,wars ,collecting tribute ,defending borders
- there was competition for resources leading to the formation of armies

Benefits of political organisation

- protection from army
- enjoyed peace and security
- land for agriculture
- protection from justice system
- encouraged unity

Non benefits

- payment of tribute
- too much power to the king
- more wealth to the king
- succession disputes

To what extent was the introduction of iron tools a positive agent of change?

Did changes from Stone Age to Iron benefit people in this region?

To a larger extent they benefited .There was settled life due to food security .Iron tools made it easier for people to defend themselves .Iron Age brought modern centralised government and order .Specialisation in different activities brought efficiency and improved productivity. Introduction of canoes made the crossing of rivers easier during rain season .Improved domestication brought more food and wealth .A variety of crops grown eg ,sorghum ,rapoko promoted a balanced diet.

More land was brought under cultivation due to the use of iron weapons Bigger animals were killed using Iron tools .Knowledge of iron smelting led to the use of iron tools on a larger scale .A variety of goods were obtained through trade .Mining methods improved .However on the other hand ,iron technology led to the exploitation of men and women through tribute payment .Women were looked down upon .Wars were promoted due to the availability of iron tools .Weaker groups were raided by the strong groups .Weaker groups were destroyed .There was emergence of classes

To what extent did Iron Age technology lead to the formation of classes within societies in Southern Africa?

To a larger extent other factors led to the formation of classes .Some people were gifted and they became candidates for leadership .Trade before Iron technology led to the formation of classes.Defeat in wars led by some people becoming subjects.lineages ,and clans developed into ruling classes.However,Iron technology led to surplus production and some people became rich while others became poor leading to classes.Iron technology led to the formation of miners,farmers,traders as classes.Surplus production led to polygamy,more labourers and this led to class deferences.Craft workers eg potters ,weavers,concentrated on their works

Did the people benefit from the political organisation?

To a larger extent they benefited.Gained protection from the army.

- Enjoyed peace and security.
- provided with land for cultivation
- protection from the state's justice system
- political organisation promoted unity

However, people forced to pay tribute to the king

- king had too much power
- king and the ruling class enjoyed a lot of wealth
- promoted disunity and succession disputes

Was the Iron Age harmful to the Southern African societies?

To what extent did social and economic changes lead to the development of chiefdoms in this period

To a larger extent they led –cattle loaning or Kuronzera led to the extension of political influence

- surplus gained led to the rise in status and need to control areas with valuable resources such as gold and ivory
- settled life promoted growth of chiefdoms to maintain law and order in the community
- polygamy promoted marriage alliances
- desire to control trade routes
- specialisation led to influence

However, the rise of ambitious leaders led to the formation of chiefdoms.

- Defeat of other people led to the formation of chiefdoms
- need to collect tribute
- need for protection against invaders

To what extent was the introduction of iron tools a positive agent of change?

To a larger extent –agriculture become efficient due to iron tools for example hoes and axes

- people now living settled life due to improved agriculture
- improved hunting due to spearheads, arrowheads used
- improved mining due to iron tools eg hoes
- specialisation since some people became blacksmiths who made tools
- tools made to make canoes used to cross rivers
- pole and dagga huts were possible due to the use of iron tools
- iron hooks improved fishing

However, powerful tools used to raid weaker groups

- weapons caused the environment damage
- animals killed in large numbers
- exploitation of men by men
- natural desire to fight and exploit others
- domination of men by men
- slavery developed

To what extent did economic and social changes contribute to the growth of chiefdoms?

- to a larger extent
- iron weapons used to conquer and control others groups
- need to control areas with fertile soils and pasture
- need to take mineral rich areas
- need to control hunting areas
- kuronzera system for influence
- polygamy for more labour and soldiers

However, ambitious leaders led to the growth of chiefdoms

- need to defend themselves against neighbours
- need to maintain order in the community
- payment of tribute for loyalty

Part A Questions

Archaeological finding at Iron Age sites

-broken claypots, axes, hoes, spearheads, arrowheads, shells, beads, iron gongs, soapstones
birds

Minerals mined during the early Iron Age period

-gold, copper, silver, tin, iron, chrome, diamond, zinc, nickel, lithium, emeralds, asbestos, platinum

Weapons/tools used by Early Iron Age period

Knives, hoes, axes, tipped arrows, iron hammers, wooden clubs, grinding stones, picks, iron hooks, shovel, mattocks, bows and arrows

Male tasks during the Iron Age period

-leaders, bulding, fighting, hearing, mining, tool making, clearing land for farming

Female tasks during the Iron Age

-cultivation, looking after children, gathering food, fetching water, fetching firewood, cooking, pottery

Animals reared by the Early Iron Age communities in southern Africa

-cattle, sheep, dogs, chickens, goats, donkeys, cats, pigs

Uses of iron tools

- mining
- making tools for farming
- paying tribute
- making spearheads for hunting
- making axes for cutting wood
- making hoes for digging
- tools used for trading
- knives used for cutting
- iron hooks for fishing
- spears for war
- paying lobola
- gathering
- pottery
- building homes
- sculpturing
- clearing forests

Items used in local trade during iron age period

-cattle, goats, iron tools, baskets, pots, salt, honey

Items used in external trade during iron age period

-gold, ivory, precious skins, iron gongs, cattle, grain

Items received from external trade during the Iron Age period

-cloth, glass, beads, sea shells, necklaces, chinese porcelains

Foreign groups which traded with the Iron Age People

-Portuguese, Chinese, Swahili, Indians, Arabs

Political hierarchy of the early iron age period

-king –provincial chiefs-District chiefs-village heads-family heads

-

Items used to pay tribute price

-labour, grain, domestic animals, beads, tools or weapons, ivory, jewellery, minerals, sculptures

Crops grown during the early iron age period

-sorghum, rapoko, millet, bulrush, pumpkins, cow peas, beans, melons, pearl millet, finger millet, gourds

Skills during the early iron age people

-smelthing, mining, weaving, basketry, making blast furnace, wood carving, hunting, pottery etc

Effects on the environment due to iron technology

-mining dumps, deforestation, pits, changes on the landscape, reduction of animals

Sites of pottery during the early Iron Age

-Zhizho, Bambata, Gokomere, Ziwa, Makura, Mabveni, Chinhoyi, Coronation Park

Later iron age sites

-Great Zimbabwe, Khami, Naletale, Dhlodhlo, Danamombe

Advantages of polygamy

-labour in the fields, herding cattle, security for the family, unity, creation of wealth, political alliance for the rulers, social status

THE GREAT ZIMBABWE STATE

THE ORIGIN OF GREAT ZIMBABWE

Describe the origin of Great Zimbabwe (11)

-The name "Zimbabwe" came from Dzimbadzamabwe

-These were dwellings of chiefs

-Much of what is known about Great Zimbabwe is through archaeology and oral tradition

- Great Zimbabwe started around 1200 AD, covering much of Zimbabwe

- Great Zimbabwe covered areas like Majiri, Charumbira, Zaka, Mhondoro, Mtirikwi, Runde river, where smaller Madzimbabwe were built

-Europeans believed Great Zimbabwe was built by Europeans since they believed Africans could not build it

-Archaeology has shown through material remains that it was built by the Shona people

-The Great Zimbabwe according to one theory originated as a religious centre as evidenced by soap-stone birds

-The other theory says that Great Zimbabwe originated as a trading centre as evidenced by iron gongs, iron lamps

-The cattle theory says that Great Zimbabwe originated due to the ruler's ability to raise and control cattle and use this wealth to get subjects

-Environmental theory talks of the presence of resources eg firewood

-The legendary theory says it was found by popular people

FACTORS WHICH LED TO THE RISE OF GREAT ZIMBABWE

OUTLINE THE FACTORS WHICH LED TO THE RISE OF GREAT ZIMBABWE

-They include economic factors-trade was used by rulers to strengthen their powers

-agriculture made food available to support people

-abundant animals for meat, skins, ivory

-favourable climate led to good rainfall for state growth

-availability of water from rivers such as Mtirikwi

-absence of tsetse flies

-more wealth was generated through raids

-the area was accessible to international trade with Swahili, Persians, Chinese

Jiji, mm.-local trade also created wealth for the state to rise

-there were fertile soils for agriculture

-availability of resources for example salt, firewood

-payment of tribute created an economic strong leadership

-availability of minerals for trade and tool making

-abundant labour

-there were also, social factors, the hilltop was chosen as a centre of worship

-loyalty through religion created the rise of Great Zimbabwe

-polygamy was a source of labour

- The system of Kuronzera made subjects loyal to the rulers
- rise in population
- there were also political factors, the hilltop was chosen for defence
- rise of ambitious leaders who controlled trade routes, asked for tribute, controlled other lineages
- the fall of Mapungubwe led to the rise of Great Zimbabwe
- loyalty to leaders due to religion
- the army supported the rise through conquering other places
- payment of tribute made people loyal to their rulers
- ambitious leaders led and organised people
- good relations with other tribes
- the superior lineages at Great Zimbabwe was accepted as the ruling class
- The weaker lineage gained protection from the superior lineages and the state rose
- other factors include the availability of granite rock for building
- the area was easy to access through use of rivers

To what extent did economic factors lead to the rise of Great Zimbabwe?

- To a larger extent economic factors led to the rise of Great Zimbabwe
- Trade strengthened the position of leaders
- Agriculture made food available
- Hunting provided food for meat, skins, ivory
- Availability of minerals eg gold for trade, iron for tool manufacture
- Rise in population for labour
- Payment of tribute strengthened the rulers economic base
- Cattle rearing due to good pasture created more wealth
- Availability of resources eg salt, firewood etc
- However, on the other hand, look at roles played by political, social, other factors in the rise of Great Zimbabwe

NB See notes above on factors for the rise of Great Zimbabwe

Questions

Were social factors important in the rise of Great Zimbabwe? (8)

Were political factors important in the rise of Great Zimbabwe? (8)

Were environmental factors important for the rise of Great Zimbabwe?(8)

Were factors responsible for the rise of Great Zimbabwe the same factors for its collapse?(8)

Why Great Zimbabwe was built

- It was built as a chief or mambo's court
- It was built as an administration centre
- It was built as a religious centre
- It was built as a trading centre
- It was built as a fortress in times of war
- It was built as a residential place for the most important people
- it was built to defend resources such as gold, pasture, trade routes, fertile lands
- It was built as a symbol of power
- Perennial rivers near trade routes
- Good pasture, trade routes

Describe the construction and function of Great Zimbabwe as a city

Construction -built by the Shona people

- granite rocks was heated and cooled to produce blocks
- no dagga used
- walls thick at base and narrow at the top

- there is the chevron pattern
- the city has three sites ,the hill top was for the king and royal family
- the Great enclosure was for the king's wives and the valley
- the king supervised the construction

The functions include,it was mambo's centre,defence,trade centre,dwelling place for other officials,storage centre for grains and animals,on the enclosure for animals,symbol of privacy ,symbol of power,symbol of unity

How important was the king in the construction of the walls ?

Other factors were more important. officials helped

- the vassal or sub-chiefs helped
- labourers were more important
- availability of granite
- availability of water
- however the king led in the construction
- he was the organiser
- he was the commander of labour
- he was responsible for paying labourers

Signs that Great Zimbabwe was rich

- good life for the ruling elite
- the ability to finance skilled labour to build Great Zimbabwe
- the ability to take labour from farming to building
- the construction of Great Zimbabwe shows wealth to the outside world
- imported goods found at Great Zimbabwe shows it was rich
- finest goods and embroided goods show wealth
- gold ornaments are a sign of wealth
- iron gongs or bars are a sign of wealth

How did the Shona manage to build Great Zimbabwe

- competition for supremacy among the Late Iron Age people led to the formation of Great Zimbabwe
- competition for control of resources among the Late Iron Age people led to the formation of Great Zimbabwe
- increased cattle herding from the Leopard's kopje people led to the formation of Great Zimbabwe
- increased gold mining gold mining from the Leopard 's kopje people led to the formation of Great Zimbabwe
- the ruling class become richer as they married many wives got many children for armies leading to the growth of Great Zimbabwe
- with many soldiers they were able to conquer many enemies and got fertile soils
- the need to show power

Economic activities of Great Zimbabwe

- the area had good pastures .They reared cattle ,goats,sheep,etc
- cattle were used in trade ,tribute, payment of lobola
- they grew crops such as millet,rapoko,sorghum,for food, tribute,trade
- mining was done.They mined gold for trade ,iron for iron tools
- in local trade,people traded among themselves using grains,cattle ,iron tools
- in international trade,they traded with Portuguese giving them gold,for beads,cloth
- blacksmithing was done to produce iron tools and weapons eg hoes for farm
- craftwork involved basketry ,pottery ,wood carving to produce product for home use and trade

- hunting was done by men to get ivory ,precious skins for trade,meat for food
- tribute payment brought wealth to rulers.It was paid using cattle,gold,for labour,grains ,etc to show loyalty to rulers
- gathering was done by women to supplement food ,locust,tubers,roots were gathered
- fishing was done using iron hooks and nets.It was done to supplement food
- raiding was done to get grains ,cattle from weaker groups in order to strengthen their economy

Social organisation of the Great Zimbabwe State

- people practised polygamy,those with many wives were respected
- cattle were a symbol of wealth and status
- lobola was paid using valuables such as cattle
- there was division of labour,men doing men's work and women doing women's work
- related homesteads formed lineages
- lineages competed for resources
- leaders were separated from ordinary people
- the king lived on the hill complex together with spiritual leaders
- senior royal wives/women lived in the Great enclosure,junior wives lived in the valley enclosure
- smaller Madzimbabwe settlements were found up to 120km away from Great Zimbabwe
- rulers were fed on young beef and ordinary people on old cattle and game meat
- there was a system of kuronzera where cattle were given to those who did not have
- there was social stratification.
- rulers had superior pottery,their houses were spaced and were surrounded by walls.
- the poor had coarse pottery,packed houses.
- there were many social classes.
- leader lived a luxurious lifestyle.
- people became more urbanised.
- Great Zimbabwe was male dominated.

Religious organisation of Great Zimbabwe

- traditional leaders lived on the hill complex giving telling services and healing th
- traditional healers stayed close to the king to give relation and warn him on coming enemies
- birds represented the supreme being.
- cattle were used to make sacrifices.
- Queen mother supervised the initiation of boys and girls into men and women.
- Great Zimbabwe was a religious centre of the Shona people.
- they believed God is the creator
- they believed in ancestors whom they worshiped through spirit mediums
- there were 8 birds which were called Shiri yaMwari and were made out of soapstone
- National spirit mediums and Mhondoros were consulted in times of war,drought, diseases.
- spirit mediums were consulted each time a new king was chosen
- sacrifices were made to the ancestors ,beer was brewed
- there were rainmaking ceremonies as evidenced by soapstone birds on the hilltop
- the king chaired all religious ceremonies
- people feared their king whom they saw as God chosen
- they were religious objects, carven birds,cave on the hill,conical tower, chevron pattern, female figurines,bows,voice could be heard from the cave in wet weather

How important was religion to the people of Great Zimbabwe?

Did religion promote unity at Great Zimbabwe?

Political organisation

- the king was the head of the state.
- There was a council of advisors
- rulers controlled the political
- there were state officials,state ministers,the king ,queen mother,provincial chiefs,traditional historian
- the state was divided into provinces and districts under provincial and district chiefs
- military organisation was important for political administration.
- Religion was important to political life
- succession to the throne was hereditary
- the king had many powers eg distributed land,controlled trade ,chaired ceremonies
- payment of tribute to show loyalty
- king lived on top of hill for privacy and protection
- wars were conducted to get cattle,new territories,tribute
- the Great Zimbabwe Enclosure or Dzimbabwe was the capital of Great Zimbabwe
- the Dzimbabwe was home to spirit mediums who advised the king
- bronze spear head and iron gongs were associated with man and political powers

Did political changes from late Stone Age lead to the growth of Great Zimbabwe?

- to a larger extent they led to the growth of Great Zimbabwe. People developed lineages as they lived in larger communities
 - the superior lineages controlled resources eg land and became powerful and asked the weak to be loyal to them and this led to the growth of Great Zimbabwe
 - the superior lineages were accepted as the ruling class and this led to the growth of Great Zimbabwe
 - the lesser lineages benefited protection from superior lineages and the state grew
 - the king at Great Zimbabwe attracted the poor by giving them cattle through Kuronzera system and the state grew
 - the ruling lineages created a loyal cult to them
- However, external trade created more wealth and the state grew
- good rains promoted agriculture and the state grew
 - population growth for labour led to the state growth
 - availability of salt for the domestication use led to the state growth
 - religion united people through common beliefs and the state grew

How important was the political organisation for the survival of African states?

To what extent did the political organisation of Great Zimbabwe lead to the decline of the state?

Role of political organisation

- there were succession disputes
- rebellious occurred against a ruler
- wars with neighbouring states
- sometimes lesser chiefs to pay tribute
- civil wars
- weak army
- weak leaders

Other factors

- decline of trade at Great Zimbabwe
- exhaustion of soils
- exhaustion of minerals
- shortage of pasture for animals
- shortage of game
- shortage of salt overpopulation

- droughts
- disease outbreak

THE FALL OF GREAT ZIMBABWE

Economic reasons for the fall and collapse of Great Zimbabwe

There were pull factors to the north that include;

- the decline in trade due to the depletion of Ivory and gold for external trade
- depletion of elephants for ivory used for external trade
- shortage of salt to support a big population
- shortage of land for agriculture
- shortage of firewood
- exhaustion of soils for agriculture
- shifting of trade routes to the north
- continuous drought due to rainfall shortages

There were pull factors to the north;

- fertile soils,good soils,good climate,good pastures, trade routes,the Mwari cult had moved to the north

Political reasons

.-succession disputes

- civil wars weakened the state
- wars with the Sotho and Tswana to the South West of Great Zimbabwe disturbed peace
- emergence of ambitious people like Nyatsimba Mutota who wanted to rule
- the oppressive rule of Munembiri Mudadi led to people leaving the state
- the state had become too big –The central government was weak and inefficient
- corruption in the ruling class
- population had grown too big for the area

Social reasons

- overpopulation
- the emergence of diseases
- the Mwari cult had moved to the North
- failure of waste management methods

Did environmental factors lead to the collapse of Great Zimbabwe?

Did economic factors lead to the collapse of Great Zimbabwe?

Did social factors lead the collapse of Great Zimbabwe ?

Were same factors for the rise of Great Zimbabwe the same factors responsible for its decline?

Importance of trade to the late Iron Age people

- People of Southern Africa traded locally using cattle ,grain,iron tools ,ornaments,pottery etc
- External trade items were glass beads,cloth,sea shells,for status
- powerful rulers conquered new areas to control resources for trade
- They fought for the control of the trade routes
- rulers demanded tribute in the form of trade goods ,they became rich and powerful
- trade bought influence to foreigners eg Arabs ,Swahili,Portuguese
- king distributed trade items to reward chiefs and subchiefs
- trade unified people

How far did trade contribute to the state formation in Southern Africa during the Iron Age period?

- To a larger extent other factors were more important
- state formation resulted from the need to control fertile soils and pastures
- iron tools led to high harvest and need to settle at one place
- loaning cattle to other communities led to the spread of influence
- polygamy was a source of labour and power
- permanent settlement
- population growth due to improved diet
- marriage alliances extended political influence
- strong armies helped in the state formation
- Iron weapons led to political power
- ambitious leaders led to the formation of states
- succession disputes led to the formation of states
- mining forced people to settle at one place
- However, trade led to state formation
- communities fought control sources of trade goods eg gold and ivory leading to formation of larger states
- groups fought to control trade routes and expanded states
- rulers demanded tribute in the form of valuables commodities
- wealth and power developed from trade
- trade helped small groups to stay in one place
- people stayed where they were able to trade

How important was agriculture and rearing on state formation?

How important was mining to the formation of the states?

Outline reasons or factors that promoted state formation in Southern Africa [NB-All the above reasons or factors are correct]

THE IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC ORGANISATION TO THE STATES

- mining provided raw materials such as gold for external trade and iron for tool and weapon making
- crop production led to food security
- food security promoted peace and stability
- blacksmithing brought tools for agriculture and weapons for hunting and defence
- raiding strengthened economies
- tribute payment brought wealth to the rulers
- fishing supplemented people's diet
- hunting provided meat for food and raw materials eg ivory, for external trade
- craft work made available goods for home use eg baskets for harvesting, pots for storage
- local trade provided goods which people lacked
- external trade provided a variety of goods eg cloth used to reward loyal chiefs
- cattle rearing made more food available
- gathering supplemented food

THE IMPORTANCE OF MILITARY ORGANISATION TO THE STATES

- the army conquered new territories
- security of the state depended on military organisation
- suppression of rebellions
- defence of the state
- protection of trade routes
- security to the king and other officials
- it kept peace and stability
- it provided a peaceful environment for people to do their businesses
- increased the chances of getting wealth through raids on neighbours

IMPORTANCE OF THE SOCIAL ORGANISATION TO THE STATE S

- polygamy was a source of soldiers
- polygamy was a source of marriage alliances
- polygamy made more labour available
- system of kuronzera promoted unity
- system of kuronzera spread influence of the rulers
- national ceremonies promoted unity eg inxwala
- working parties eg nhimbe made work easier
- speaking of one language promoted unity
- division of labour led to specialisation and high productivity
- lobola was a source of wealth
- the gap between the rulers and the people brought by social stratification gave rulers status
- intermarriages promoted unity
- cultural pollination of ideas eg in the Ndebele state where religion was diverse

THE IMPORTANCE OF RELIGIOUS ORGANISATION TO THE STATES

- the king was chosen by spirit mediums
- king was respected as chosen by God
- the king led at traditional ceremonies
- religion united people
- religion made oppression by the ruling class acceptable
- religion brought a common purpose in the state
- religion was used in difficult times eg people asking for rains in drought years
- the army consulted spirit mediums before going to war
- the king was advised by religious leaders
- religion was used to organise people
- the king was advised by religious leaders
- fertility in crops was associated with religion

IMPORTANCE OF THE POLITICAL ORGANISATION TO THE STATES

- payment of tribute brought loyalty
- an advisory council made the king make popular decisions
- subchiefs helped governance in the provinces
- the division of the state into provinces and districts made administration easier
- peace and stability was due to the orderly government
- the army offered protection
- gave peace so that people will do their business
- unity promoted through religion
- absolute power helped keep law and order
- the king's alleged powers helped keep order
- strong political leadership kept the state going
- central power removed other competing centres of power
- spies detected potential danger in to the state

Craft work practised at Great Zimbabwe

- pottery making, basketry, weaving, blacksmithing, sculpture, iron smelting, jewellery making, wood carving, leather work, building

Items exchanged for foreign goods [exports]

- ostrich feathers, gold, ivory, precious skins, beads, soapstone, dishes, soapstone birds, baskets, cattle

Artefacts that were discovered at Great Zimbabwe

-soapstone bows,bangles,anklets,beads,birds,pots,plates,cups

Items from foreigners [imports]

-beads,glass,sea shells,cloth,necklaces,brassware, chinaware, ironware,soapstone birds

Foreign groups which traded with Great Zimbabwe

-Portuguese,Swahili,Indians,Persians,Muslims,Chinese,Arabs

Resources in short supply at Great Zimbabwe

-land,timber or firewood,ivory,salt,minerals,pastures

Other Madzimbabwe besides Great Zimbabwe

-tsindi,nhunguza,musimbira,dhlodhlo,danamombe,naletale,khami,manakweni

Social groups within Great Zimbabwe

Spirit mediums,drummers,hunters,miners,farmers,rulers,queen mother

Groups who traded with Great Zimbabwe

-Persians,Arabs,Swahili,Chinese,Indians

Evidence that shows there was good life for the ruling elite

-they owned the largest number of cattle

-they had more access to wealth

-they monopolised ownership of foreign goods coming through trade

-rulers were fed on young beef as evidenced by bones escavated

-they lived in well spaced houses

-they had fine pottery

-their houses were surrounded by walls

THE MUTAPA STATE

ORIGINS AND EXPANSION

Describe the origins and expansion of the Mutapa state

-it was born out of the expansion of the Great Zimbabwe

-in 1420,Nyatsimba Mutota was set out for the Dande region in search of salt ,ivory,fertile soils,gold,good pastures

-civil wars at Great Zimbabwe forced people to move to Mutapa State

-shortage of salt forced people to move to Mutapa

-trade routes had shifted from Great Zimbabwe to Zambezi valley leading to the formation of Mutapa

-drought at Great Zimbabwe forced people to move and form Mutapa

-overpopulation at Great Zimbabwe was responsible for the formation of Mutapa

-the Mwari cult had moved to the North and the need to control the Mwari cult led to Mutapa formation

-alliance with the Dzivaguru priest

-weakness of local people

-the rise of ambitious leaders eg Mutota who had an army of conquest led to the formation of Mutapa

-accessibility to trade

-availability of timber

-hunting expedition to the North by Mutapa led to the discovery of good lands to the North and Mutapa was formed

-availability of salt

-good climatic conditions

-military conquest to the North by Mutapa led to the local groups being defeated and Mutapa was formed

-successful agricultural economy

-water in the Zambezi river

- emergence of chieftainships which were brought together led to the formation of Mutapa
- availability of resources in the North ,gold,ivory,fertile soils ,pastures led to the Mutapa formation

Were push factors at Great Zimbabwe responsible for the formation of Mutapa?

EXPANSION OF MUTAPA/Achievements of Nyatsimba Mutota

- moved to the North leading an army in 1420
- Nyatsimba Mutota found the capital of Mutapa at Mount Fura
- Mutota entered into an alliance with the Dzivaguru priest
- Mutota conquered Barwe,Manyika,Uteve ,Sedanda,Korekore
- He got the praise name Munhumutapa
- Mutota expanded the Mutapa boundaries as far as the Kalahari desert in the North of the Zambezi valley,Limpopo to the South
- he got access fertile and hunting lands
- had access to gold reserves
- Mutota appointed chiefs in his empire
- had access to gold
- was in a position to control external trade
- Mutota was succeeded by his son Mutope who extended the Mutapa eastwards by conquering Barwe,Chikanga,Manyika,Sofala
- Mutota was a paramount chief for Northern Mashonaland and much of the present day Mozambique for 200 years
- chiefs of Sedanda ,Chikanga,Uteve,paid tribute to Mutapa

Was Nyatsimba Mutota important to the rise of the Mutapa?

- other factors were important .NB Look at pull and push factors on origins of Mutapa
- However ,Mutota led followers to the North
- organisation of an army of conquest
- conquered people in the Dande

Was the army important for the expansion of Mutapa State?.[8]

To a larger extent it was important

- it conquered new chiefs with the Mutapa as commander
- it collected tribute from sub-chiefs and tributary states to make them loyal to Mutapa
- it suppressed rebellions
- it defended the state
- it protected trade routes

However other factors were important

- alliance with priests of Dzivaguru
- support from local people made expansion possible
- individual Mutapa rulers' qualities eg Mutapa,Matope made expansion possible
- local people's weaknesses of failing to resist occupation made expansion responsible

Did the political reasons lead to Mutota moving to the North?

To a larger extent they led

- succession disputes at Great Zimbabwe
- wanted to run away from the Sotho

Tsvana raids

- Mutota was ambitious as he wanted to conquer ,rule,receive tribute
- the North was inhabited with weaker groups
- he had a strong army
- however **NB** –look at other push factors at Great Zimbabwe and pull factors to the North

Did the people of Mutapa benefit from the expansion during this period ? [explain your answer]

- to a larger extent they benefited
 - they benefited peace and protection from the state
 - they benefited good conditions for trading and farming
 - benefited access to foreign goods through trade
 - ruling class benefited tribute from sub-chiefs
 - benefited access to more resources eg gold,ivory
 - benefited unity through religion eg Dzivaguru cult
- However, on the other hand ,they did not benefit
- rebellion by sub-chiefs led to death and destruction
 - no peace due to succession disputes by royal family members
 - control of Mutapa was difficult due to big size
 - ordinary people fought in the king 's army and died
 - people had to pay tribute to rulers

THE POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF THE MUTAPA STATE

- The king was head of state and was in control of political and economic power
- the state was divided into provinces ,districts for easy administration
- the king was helped by a council of advisors including priest and army commanders
- sub-chiefs administered far away areas on behalf of the king
- religion led to political life
- there were female government officials queen mother ,chief door keeper, musician, chief cook etc
- sub-chief paid tribute to show loyalty
- the offices of the provincial, district chiefs were hereditary
- the king was the commander in chief of the army and his duty was to protect the state
- religion was used to unite people and the king was thought to be God-given
- the king had absolute power and was approached by his subjects
- sub-chiefs got fire from the Mutapa to show loyalty
- the queen mother and other wives were important
- the Nevinga temporarily took over the running of the state after Mutapa is death
- when successor to the Mutapa throne was found ,the Nevinga committed suicide
- the Nengomasha was the second most important person in the state who was sent wherever the king could not go
- the Mutapa committed suicide at the first sign of old age because the Mutapa had to be young
- succession to the throne was hereditary

Did the people of Mutapa ,Rozvi,Great Zimbabwe,Ndebele,Zulu benefit from its political organisation?

- To a lager extent they benefited
- there was peace and stability due to the orderly government
 - they benefited protection by the army
 - people were able to do their business due to peaceful environment
 - the king distributed the tribute wealth during the drought years
 - people were united through religion
- However power was only enjoyed by rulers
- there was exploitation due to tribute payment
 - political power was only put into the hands of the ruling class
 - people were asked to provide labour to the king

Mutapa officials and their duties

Nengomasha

- he was the governor of provinces
- he chose people who could be governors
- he was sent wherever the king could not go

Captain general of armies

- responsible for assessing people who entered the state
- he was a military advisor ,responsible for intelligence information and was based at the Mutapa capital

Steward/Treasurer

- kept Mutapa wives
- took care of Mutapa finances
- he was based at Mutapa capital

Nevinga

- took Mutapa office before a new Mutapa was chosen

Diviners

- they were the Tonga. They were responsible for rainmaking
- they handed the state to the new Mutapa
- they performed rituals at Mutapa's death

Door keeper	Queen mother
Chief cook	Chief wizard
Chief councillor	Chief justice
Chief drummer	Chief musician
King	Sub-chiefs

Economic activities of the Mutapa

Crop cultivation

- was the main activity to get food , use grains for tribute payment , trade

Cattle rearing

- cattle were symbol of wealth .They were used trade , tribute payment

Local/Internal trade

- Mutapas traded among themselves using locally produced goods

External/International trade

- they traded with the Portuguese , Swahili etc
- Mutapa got beads , necklaces , glass etc and gave foreigners gold , ivory , precious skins etc

Did the people of Mutapa ,Great Zimbabwe , Rozvi , Ndebele , Zulu benefit from external trade?

To a larger extent they did not benefit

- some subjects became rich and were no longer loyal to their king
- state weakened when it was no longer a trading centre
- king no longer benefiting when trade was conducted at trading centres
- foreigners for example Portuguese controlling the state through trade
- Africans received poor quality products
- African resources for example gold were depleted
- subjects got guns through trade and used them to fight kings

However they benefited from external trade

- they benefited new crops
- new farming methods

- new mining methods
- new goods for example cloth

Mining

- mined gold for trade , iron for smelting to produce weapons and tools
- gold was used for the payment of tribute

Elephant hunting

- hunted for ivory to be used in trade ,food

Tribute

- was paid to show loyalty to the king .it was a source of wealth to Mutapa kings.It was paid in cattle ,gold,ivory,grains,labour etc

Blacksmithing

- iron was smelted in a blast furnace to produce tools,weapons,jewellery using gold

Craftwork

- they produced pots ,baskets,etc for domestic use and for trade

Gathering

- was done by women to supplement food diet

Fishing

- it was done using hooks and nets to supplement food/diet

Raiding

- they raided weaker groups for food ,cattle ,territories

THE MILITARY ORGANISATION

- the Mutapa was the chief commander of the army
- the king appointed army officials eg Nengomasha
- at its peak ,the state had a standing army
- the army was used to expand the state ,defend it,keep peace
- drums were beaten ,trumpet sounded to assemble Mutapa soldiers
- there was a war council which made military decisions and strategies
- different army regiments had different badges eg some had images of lions ,oxes
- each army battalion had 200-500 soldiers under one commander eg Makota,Nyuni,Matutu,Masika,Pase,Machingo
- the army used the cow horn formation

METHODS USED BY MUTAPA KINGS TO CONTROL MUTAPA PEOPLE

- Tribute payment – paid by sub-chiefs to show loyalty and those who did not pay were punish
- Curva tax –was paid by foreigners to show loyalty in order to be allowed to trade
- Army-used to punish rebellions chiefs and to bring laws and order in the state
- Royal fire-it was a symbol of power and authority .Sub-chiefs got fire from the Mutapa king and ordinary people from chiefs
- Centralised trade- trade was controlled and it means wealth and power
- Rewarding loyal chiefs-these were given for example foreign goods , cloth to be more loyal
- Religion-was used to control people since they believed their king was chosen by God
- System of kuronzera – cattle were given to poor subjects to make them loyal
- Marriage alliances-married from powerful families to cement political powers

Religious organisation

- they used traditional healers
- they believed in God ,ancestors , and National Mhondoros
- between God and people , there were ancestors and people worshipped ancestors through spirit mediums
- they believed in life after death

- National Mhondoros were consulted in wars , drought , diseases , disputes
- ancestors protected people from diseases and witchcraft
- believed that their king will become an ancestor after death and they will ask for everything from him
- the king was a link between his people , ancestors and God
- believed in witchcraft
- Mutapa kings were put in power by spirit mediums
- believed in avenging spirit
- the king chaired religious ceremonies for example rainmaking

How important was religion to the Mutapa and other state?

To a larger extent it was important

- religious leaders and spirit mediums chose the king
- the king was a link between ancestors ,God and people
- the king led in all religious ceremonies
- religion united people through common beliefs
- the king was respected because he had religious powers

However other factors were also important

- the king's political authority , governed the state
- the army defended the state
- the royal fire maintained the king 's authority
- tribute payment helped the king in keeping control
- trade boosted the economic base
- agriculture led to food security
- iron manufacture provided tools and weapons

THE SOCIAL ORGANISATION OR CULTURAL PRACTICES

- polygamy was practiced
- respected spirit mediums
- there was division of labour
- believed in witchcraft
- there was a system of Kuronzera
- consulted ancestors
- there was social stratification based on wealth and status
- brewed beer ,slaughtered livestock on ceremonies
- related homesteads formed lineages
- division of labour based on sex
- people respected their totems and the extended family
- cattle were a symbol of status
- lobola was paid using valuables
- there were rainmaking ceremonies
- believed in life after death
- system of Kuronzera where by the poor were given cattle for use
- believed in avenging spirits
- the state was male dominated
- people celebrated the new moon
- visitors to the state were entertained etc

How important was the social organisation to the survival of African states?

THE MUTAPA STATE AND ITS RELATIONS WITH PORTUGUESE

Reasons for Portuguese penetration in Zimbabwe

- to do agriculture

- they wanted to avenge Goncalo da Silveria's death
- control the land
- spread education
- wanted to control the Mutapa state
- avenge the death of Gancalo
- wanted to establish friendly relations with the Mutapa to Christianity
- wanted to replace Islam
- wanted to remove the Swahili as Mutapa trading partners
- wanted to establish market for their goods
- wanted to make contact with a Christian ruler called Priestor John
- the Portuguese were invited by Gatsi Rusere

Describe the coming of the Portuguese in the Zambezi valley between 16th and 17th centuries

- Portuguese first landed at Sofala and their main aim was to get gold and ivory
- Antonio Fernandez was send by Portuguese to locate the Mutapa and be friendly to them
- Fernandez travelled widely and visited Barwe , Manyika , Dande , Guruuswa , Uteve , Tete
- the Portuguese wanted to build trading centres in Mutapa in order to get more gold and ivory
- The conquering of Mutapa was difficult due to physical barriers in the Zambezi valley,long distances to the Mutapa inland,fighting ability of the Mutapa,weaknesses of the Portugues army,deseases,fighting ability of the Tonga
- When Goncalo da Silveira was killed,Portugues used this as an excuse to invade the Mutapa
- Franco Barreto was chosen to lead the invasion force and failed
- Vasco Homen tried to invade and his group was killed by African s
- Civil wars later affected Mutapa and the Portugues became strong
- Mutapa puppets eg Mamvura,Nogomo,Gatsi Rusere,Kazurukamusapa sought Portuguese help against Mutapa kings and the state was weakened.
- Portuguese were given land,mines -Portuguese
- enslaved the people
- Portuguese established prazos
- military expedition
- use of puppet chiefs
- Prazo system
- set up traditional posts
- Christianity introduced
- slave labour introduced
- control of trade , mines
- credit system introduced
- portugues were involved in succession disputes

Describe the Mutapa Portuguese relations in the plateau

- the Mutapa Portuguese relations were mainly economic
- trade centres for example Manzovo , Ruhanje , Sena , Tete ,Bukuto, Zumbo ,Dambarare , Chitamborwizi were established
- the Portuguese wanted to control gold , ivory ,land and other resources
- Vashambadzi were the middle men
- the Portuguese got gold , ivory from the Mutapa and the Mutapa got cloth , beads ,jewellery
- at first Portuguese did not want to trade using guns
- the Portuguese paid curva tax inform of fabrics in order to be allowed to trade in the Mutapa
- the captain of the gates regulated trade
- the Portuguese and the Mutapa expelled the Moors and Muslims from ,Mutapa

- at first Portuguese paid the curva tax to be allowed to trade
- Portuguese used force because Mutapa people did not want to trade in minerals
- Portuguese became strong and refused to pay the curva tax
- Portuguese used the credit system
- Portuguese intervened in succession disputes and encouraged chiefs not to pay tribute to Mutapa kings
- Mutapa kings were forced to pay tribute to Portuguese
- the death of Goncalo was an excuse to intervene in Mutapa politics
- Mutapa people converted to christianity
- wars to avenge the death of Goncalo
- Portuguese putting into power puppets
- signing of treaties between Portuguese and Mutapa
- took Africa land
- inter marriages
- abuse of Africa women by Portuguese
- creation of Achikunda army
- some Mutapa children sent to India for education
- Portuguese led in Africa religion ceremonies for example rainmaking
- competing Mutapas to the throne sought Portuguese help in order to become kings
- Portuguese were in control of the state and were involved in slave trade

How far did trade lead to the fall of the Mutapa ?

- it was unfair
- led to shortage of resources
- led to conflicts
- guns encouraged civil wars [NB-other factors contributed more for example drought , less , succession disputes and many others

The terms or alliance between the Portuguese and

[1]Mutapa Gatsi Rusere

[2]Mutapa Mamvura

- Portuguese helped Gatsi Rusere to become Mutapa king in 1596
- Portuguese agreed to help Rusere against attacks from Maravi
- Portuguese agreed to suppress rebellions in the Mutapa state
- Rusere agreed to bann Moslems from Mutapa
- Rusere gave the Portuguese the right to mine gold ,take land
- Rusere allowed the Portuguese to trade freely
- Rusere agreed that his sons and followers were to go to India for education
- Portuguese helped Mamvura to power after defeating Kapararidze
- Mamvura gave Portuguese land
- Portuguese agreed to keep Mamvura in power
- Mamvura agreed to allow the Portuguese to trade freely
- Mamvura agreed Portuguese to built missions and preach
- Mamvura gave the Portuguese captain at Massapa power over Portuguese and Africans
- Mamvura allowed Portuguese to open schools and teach
- Mamvura was to pay tribute to Portuguese
- Mamvura was to expel Moslems from Mutapa

Did the alliances benefit the people of the Mutapa?

Benefits

- protection from external enemies
- Mutapa enjoyed temporary peace

- enjoyed Portuguese trade goods
- benefited from the spread of Christianity
- those sent to India for education, were able to read and write
- Portuguese brought new crops to the state

Non –benefits

- loss of resources eg gold
- forced labour and slavery
- Portuguese
- loss of political independence
- Mutapa lost identity
- Portuguese
- unfair trade practices by Portuguese
- loss of land
- forced payment of tribute to Portuguese
- loss of cattle
- sexual abuse of women by Portuguese

Missionary works by Portuguese in Mutapa

- Portuguese introduced Christianity in the Mutapa state
- Goncalo da Silveira was the first missionary
- Mutapa king, the royal family and others were baptised
- Goncalo preached for weeks but refused gifts of wives, gold, food
- Goncalo was murdered by Mutapas who were jealous of his works
- Missionary works stopped briefly before it continued
- Missionaries campaigned for the expulsion of Moslems
- a Missionary called Jados Santos spent 10 years in the Zambezi valley, it shows he was preaching
- it was estimated that Tete had 600 Christians
- Missionary work increased after Portuguese had helped Mamvura become Mutapa king
- Mamvura encouraged missionary works. There were churches in Massapa, Bukuto, where Portuguese preached and built schools
- missionary work increased after Portuguese helped Mamvura to be king
- missionaries claim that they baptised 20000 people in the Zimbabwean country
- sons of Mutapa and those of senior chiefs were sent to Sena and Tete where there were bigger schools
- missionaries introduced carpentry, new crops
- missionaries promoted farming
- some people were sent to Bible schools
- missionaries ran small schools in Mashonaland

Did the Shona people benefit from Portuguese missionary work?

- to a larger extent they benefited
- they were taught to read and write
- some of the people were sent to bigger schools to get more knowledge
- benefited new crops and new farming methods
- Christianity brought salvation
- Portuguese discouraged evil practices eg killing of twins
- however, missionaries encouraged slavery
- Christianity divided Africans
- missionaries prepared the way for colonisation of Mutapa
- missionaries undermined African culture eg polygamy
- some missionaries were not people of good example

Mutapa –Portuguese political activities in the Mutapa state

- Portuguese intervened in the Mutapa politics after Goncalo's death
- Portuguese refused to pay the curva tax to show loyalty
- Barreto and Hormen in the beginning failed to invade the Mutapa

- Portuguese conquered the Mutapa by force
- captain of the gates was too powerful than Mutapa
- supervised the selection of headmen and chiefs
- Portuguese had taken advantage of civil wars in Mutapa to conquer it by putting in power ,Mutapas they wanted
- recruited people into private armies called achikunda
- those put in power by Portuguese became their puppets ,doing what Portuguese wanted
- demanded tribute from the local people
- Portuguese gave sub-chiefs guns to fight Mutapa kings
- put into power sub-chiefs
- Portuguese had private armies of local people which they used to fight Mutapa kings
- creation of the achikunda army
- refused to pay tribute to the king as a sign of loyalty

Did the Portuguese political activities lead to the decline of Portuguese power?

To a larger extent they led

- they demanded tribute from local people and this made them unpopular
 - they participated in civil wars and became unpopular with the local people
 - slave trade made them unpopular
 - prazo holders rebelled against Mutapa and this made them unpopular
- However the decline in gold led to the decline of the Portuguese political power
- Rozvi defeat of Portuguese led to Portuguese decline of their powers
 - revival of Mutapa under Mukombwe led to decline of Portuguese power

Did the people of Mutapa benefit from the Portuguese political activities?

To a larger extent they did not benefit

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| -loss of land to Portuguese | -loss of power |
| -kings made puppets | -forced to pay tribute |
| -disunity due to Christianity | -Constant wars |
| -succession disputes | -civil wars |
| -loss of lives | |

However,

- Mamvura , Gatsi Rusere helped to be rulers
- rulers helped with guns
- helped against enemies
- Got the curva tax

Economic Relations between the Portugues and the Mutapa between the 16th and 17th centuries

Describe the Portuguese economic activities in the Mutapa state

- in the beginning trade was conducted through agents called Vashambadzi
- main trade items from Mutapa included gold , ivory , precious skins in exchange for cloth , beads , seashells from the Portuguese
- trading centres were established at Sena , Tete ,and many others
- trade in the beginning was controlled by Mutapa
- Portuguese mined gold and hunted for ivory
- Portuguese took control of external trade
- Portuguese employed African labour in mining and agriculture
- Portuguese put to an end the Mutapa Swahili trade
- later there was forced labour and Africans had to pay tribute to Portuguese
- long distance trade with the Portuguese disturbed African activities such as farming
- practised shifting cultivation and crop rotation

- Africans exploited since they gave Portuguese valuable goods for example gold ,ivory for second hand for example beads
- cultivated crops for example rapoko ,maize
- Portuguese demanded more gold and ivory from chiefs and people were forced to work
- kept livestock -Hunted for game
- fished
- A new class of rich Africans emerged from the trade with Portuguese
- there was introduction of prazo system
- raided local people using achikunda armies
- there was introduction of new crops like maize, beans ,pumpkins by Portuguese
- Sold Africans into slavery
- Portuguese introduced new farming methods
- Africans were given European goods on credit and later paid using gold and ivory
- those who failed to pay were punished
- trade was later controlled by Portuguese
- refused to pay curva
- Demanded curva from chiefs and ordinary people

Did the Mutapa benefit from the trade relations with the Portuguese?

To a larger extent they did not benefit

- there was exploitation in trade -African resources like gold ,ivory were depleted
 - guns obtained by sub-chiefs through trade made them disloyal to Mutapa kings
 - Portuguese took African land through prazo system
 - Africans were forced to pay tribute to Portuguese -there was forced labour
 - African economic activities like farming were disturbed -African culture was disturbed
 - Portuguese intervened in Mutapa politics -Portuguese abused African women
- However the ,Mutapa people benefited
- new crops were introduced -introduction of new weapons through trade
 - obtained new goods Portuguese like cloth ,beads -new farming methods
 - new mining methods

Did economic activities lead to the growth and expansion of the Mutapa state?

To a larger extent they led to the expansion and growth of Mutapa state

- national wealth was accumulated through tribute payment to the rulers
 - elephant hunting provided ivory for external trade
 - specialisation led to the creation of more wealth
 - farming generated more food as people were settled
 - surplus production was used in external trade
 - control of trade by rulers brought stability to the state
 - smelting led to the reliable supply of iron tools
 - minerals like gold were important in external trade to create more wealth
- However on the other hand people joined the Mutapa voluntarily and the state grew
- the king's alleged powers led to the growth of the state
 - the system of kuronzera united people and the state grew

The Prazo system in the Zambezi valley

Describe the Prazo system in the Zambezi valley

- these were large tracts of land given to Portuguese by Mutapa kings
- the Portuguese got land through force and use of treaties
- they owned gold mines and land along the river
- Portuguese divided the land into prazos [estates]
- Mutapa kings such as Mamvura, Gatsi Rusere gave Portuguese gold mines and land

- the Portuguese government wanted prazos to be Portuguese centres of civilisation
- commercial agriculture took place, they grew crops eg tobacco, maize ,coffee ,beans,rice,cassava,millet,marijuana
- Africans remained with less land
- the government of Portugal gave Portuguese title deeds for the land
- coffee grew widely in the forest and was used by Africans to pay tribute to Portuguese
- gold,iron,copper were mined and exported
- slaves were used to carry out mining and farming activities
- female slaves were used as cultivators and concubines
- some slaves were obtained after signing treaties with Gatsi Rusere
- there were private prisons where Africans were prisoned tortured and killed
- trusted slaves called Achikunda were recruited into the armies of prazo holders
- the army was used to capture the land with minerals
- prazo holders performed ceremonies eg rainmaking
- prazo holders raided and traded with Africans as well
- portuguese raped African woman -Portuguese married African woman
- portuguese refused to pay the curva tax -portuguese forced Africans to pay tribute
- portuguese held religious ceremonies
- portuguese followed the African religion

Did the Prazo system help the Portuguese to control Mutapa ?

- to a larger extent it helped
- large tracks of land taken from Africans helped Portuguese control Africans easily
- Mutapa people living in prazos were loyal to Portuguese than Mutapa kings
- Portuguese control of gold mines in Prazos led to the Portuguese control of Mutapa wealth and power
- The achikunda were used by prazo holders to control Mutapa
- slave trade by prazo holders weakened Mutapa and easily controlled it
- prazo holders put into power puppet chiefs who helped them to control the Mutapa
- the influence of Mutapa kings eg Gatsi Rusere and Mamvura made control easier
- the Swahili had weakened the state and Portuguese found a weakened state
- Portuguese controlled the Mutapa through puppet chiefs

EFFECTS OF THE PRAZO SYSTEM ON THE MUTAPA

Social effects or Mutapa – Portuguese social relations in the prazos

- Christianity divided Africans
- Africans social harmony and understanding was disturbed
- Portuguese slave trade disturbed African social fabric - Portuguese marriage to African women
- Portuguese took over activities such as rain marking -education of some Mutapa in India
- Portuguese abused African women eg rape

Political effects of the prazo system

- following the murder Silveria ,Portuguese sent military expedition under Barreto to avenge his death
- Vasco Homen was also sent and he failed
- Portuguese helped Gatsi Rusere to be king and were given land ,freedom to trade
- Portuguese influenced political decisions in the Mutapa
- they helped Mamvura to became king and he was their puppet
- African chiefs lost political power to Portuguese
- Portuguese created the Achikunda armies
- African chiefs lost political power to Portuguese
- African chiefs were forced to pay tribute to Portuguese

- Portuguese signed damaging treaties eg with Mamvura and Rusere
- African chiefs were forced to give Portuguese fighting men
- Portuguese made the Mutapa ungovernable
- Portuguese made sub-chiefs to disobey the Mutapa king
- Portuguese decided on African judiciary conflicts
- Portuguese private armies, Achikunda were stronger than Mutapa armies
- Portuguese built prisons to torture and kill Africans
- Portuguese created puppet rulers in Mutapa
- Africans living in prazos were loyal to prazo holders not Mutapa rulers
- Prazo holders took part in civil wars
- Portuguese took part in succession disputes

How far did the Portuguese political activities in the Mutapa affect the people of Mutapa?

To a lesser extent they were positively affected

- Gatsi Rusere and Mamvura were helped to be rulers
- African rulers were helped with guns
- rulers helped against enemies eg Maravi
- benefited curva tax

However there were also negative effects

- loss of power
- kings become puppets
- forced to pay tribute
- disunity due to Christianity
- constant wars

Economic Effects of the prazo system

- long distance trade disturbed African economic activities eg farming
- Africans get goods of less value in trade
- Africans become too attracted to foreign goods
- African resources were depleted eg gold
- chiefs became rich with many imported goods
- introduction of new crops
- introduction of new farming methods
- Portuguese benefited from trade
- Portuguese took CONTROL of direct mining of gold
- Portuguese introduced the credit system
- Africans had had to pay tribute to Prazo holders
- Portuguese traded in African slaves
- Portuguese did not fully use the land
- Portuguese hunted to get ivory
- Portuguese plantation agriculture was weak

Benefits due to prazo system

- introduction of new crops-foreign goods
- introduction of new farming methods
- language enrichment through the use of new words
- some Africans became Christians
- Vashambadzi benefited wealth in trade

Non benefits

- forced labour in prazos
- slave trade in prazos
- Africans were tortured
- African chiefs lost power
- Africans lost land
- Africans paid tribute to Portuguese
- Portuguese promoted civil wars
- Portuguese created puppet chiefs

Did the Prazo system lead to the growth of slave trade in the Zambezi valley?

- to a larger extent it contributed
- growth of crops eg tobacco required slave trade
- mining of minerals eg gold required slave trade
- need of slave armies eg Achikunda
- prazo holders superiority complex made them see Africans as slaves
- however other factors contributed to the growth of slave trade
- domestic slavery was already there before the coming of Portuguese in the Mutapa

- those captured in wars were always slaves
- criminals and witches were always slaves
- ivory required slave labour to carry goods to the ports

Reasons for the fall of the prazo system

- prazo system was not supported by Africans
- prazo holders abused the power and become unpopular
- peasants revolted against prazo holders who cheated them by buying their produce on low prices
- the Achikunda no longer supported the prazo system
- peasants migrated from prazos leaving prazo holders with no labour
- Prazo holders started the violence which forced them off the land
- natural disasters like drought, forced prazo holders away
- the Zambezi valley was not suitable for plantation agriculture
- Portuguese were driven away by, Rozvi, Gaza, British
- Portuguese were always in conflict with rulers

Were the Portuguese responsible for the fall of the prazo system?

Describe the trade between the Portuguese and the Mutapa between the 16th and 17th

- the Portuguese traders came into contact with the Mutapa in 1505 at Sofala
- initially trade was conducted through the Swahili or other agents Vashambadzi
- the main trade items from Mutapa were gold, ivory, cattle
- the Portuguese later penetrated into the interior to control the sources of gold, ivory
- the Portuguese established their own trading centres at Sena, Tete in the 1830
- the Portuguese brought cloth, beads, sea shells, ceramics in exchange for gold, ivory
- trade was controlled by the Mutapa in the Mutapa kingdom
- trade bazaars were established where private trade took place without the knowledge of the kings
- at first the Portuguese paid the curva tax to Mutapa to be allowed to trade
- captain of the gates role in trade increasingly became important to Mutapa and Portuguese
- trade brought guns and ammunitions which made sub-chiefs rebel against Mutapa
- trade was in favour of Portuguese and the Mutapa people received second hand goods
- the Mutapa people were reluctant to bring gold in the 17th century and Portuguese got it by force
- Portuguese introduced the credit system where they gave Africans goods on credit and Africa paid back using gold, ivory and punished for failing to do so

Were Portuguese to blame for the decline of the Mutapa state?

To a larger extent they were to blame

- took away large tracks of land
- exploited Mutapa wealth
- refused to pay tribute
- gave guns to sub-chiefs to fight Mutapa kings
- introduced slavery
- controlled mining activities
- controlled hunting of ivory
- encouraged civil wars
- introduced slave trade and many others

However other factors also contributed

- the state was too big
- civil wars
- decline of trade
- Mfecane groups weakened the state
- coming of the BSAC and many others
- lack of unity led to succession disputes
- drought
- exhaustion of gold
- weak leaders

The fall of the Mutapa state

Political reasons

Were external factors responsible for the fall of the mutapa state?

Key = ex- external factors in- internal factors

Ex-Invasion by the Maravi

Ex-Invasion by the ROZVI

Ex-Arab Swahili interference

in-some Mutapa leaders had no experience

in- state was too big to be ruled by one person

Ex-Portuguese involvement in Mutapa politics

Ex-Portuguese gave sub-chiefs guns to fight Mutapa kings

in-Achikunda raids

Ex-Portuguese encouraged sub-chiefs not to pay tribute

Ex-British influence

in-civil wars weakened the state

in-Ambitious sub-chiefs such as Changa and Togwa

in-succession disputes in Mutapa

Ex-the Mfecane wars in the 1830s weakened the Mutapa state

Ex-spread of Christianity divided the state

Ex-Prazo system led to the loss of land

Problems faced by Portuguese armies in their Mutapa invasion

-out numbered by Mutapa

-did not know the area

-diseases

-not used to the climate

-forms part

-communication

-accommodation

-heavy weapons

-fighting ability of the Tonga

-difficult terrain

Were economic factors responsible for the fall of the Mutapa?

Were political factors responsible for the fall of Mutapa?

Were Portuguese responsible for the collapse of Mutapa state

Were external factors responsible for the collapse of Mutapa?

PART A QUESTIONS

Foreign groups which traded with the Mutapa

-Portuguese , moors , Swahili ,Moslems ,Persians ,Arabs

The goods brought by Portuguese to the Mutapa or Imports to the Mutapa State

-guns ,beads ,wines ,tobacco ,cloth ,fruits ,maize ,rice ,beans ,bangles ,mirrors ,knives , candles, alcohol , pumpkins ,gunpowder ,

Mutapa kings

-Nyatsimba Mutota , Matope , Mamvura , Gatsi Rusere ,Chikuyo Chisemarengu , Nogomo Mapunzagutu , Kapararidze , Zindove Gumbo , Nyakunembiri , Nyahuma ,

Importance of trade to the state

-provided foreign goods not available in the state

-guns improved security

-improved the economy like guns used for hunting elephants for ivory
revenue

-improved state

-trade linked and improved relations

-external trade brought the state into international relations

-it improved living standards

Mutapa provinces

-Manyika , Uteve , Tavara , Guruusva , Mbire , Dande , Barwe , Torwa , Chidoma , Sedanda

Disadvantages of trade

-foreign benefited more

-led to the depletion of African resources like gold

- cultural colonialism like foreign religion
- barter trade disadvantaged others
- love for foreign goods became too much
- some activities destroyed African economies as Africans were in search of trade items

Portuguese prazo holders

-Vicente, Riberio , Dias Bayao , Dona Katarina , Kuvheya Sousa ,Loboda Silva , Diego Madeira , Lorrenco Mattos , Depinha

Portuguese trading posts

-Tete , Sena, Dambarare , Massapa , Zumbo , Manyika ,Bukuto , Masekesa ,

Rulers of Mutapa who resisted Portuguese

-Nyambo Kapararidze –Mukombwe –Kapuratsine –Nyakunembiri -Negomo Mapunzagutu - Chioko

Rulers of Mutapa who co-operated with the Portuguese or Portuguese puppets

-Mamvura Mhande -Gatsi Rusere -Negomo Mupunzazita -Chikuyo Chisamarenga

Minerals mined in Mutapa

-gold ,copper ,iron ,silver ,zinc ,salt

Crops grown

-millet ,rapoko ,rice ,potatoes ,dagga ,cotton ,sugarcane ,pumpkins

Mutapa commanders

-Pase,Makota,Nyumo,Matutu,Masika,Machinge

Characteristics of the Prazo system

-growing new crops -Prazenos married African woman -grabbing land -forced labour -war lordism -Achikunda armies
-prostitution -mining -slave trade

Duties of the captain of the gates

-linked Mutapa and the Portuguese

-ensured that the Munhumutapa received all due to him from Portuguese

-was to collect the dues which had to be paid by the merchants to the state

-handed to the Mutapa all the gifts that were due to him from the Portuguese community

-settle all disputes between the Portuguese and the Africans when they came up

-ensured that trade in the interior kept going

-presided over cases involving the Portuguese and the Mutapa people

Mutapa kings who had contact with Portuguese up to 1700

-Chikuyo Chisamarengu,Negomo Mupunzizita,Chivere Nyasoro,Gatsi Rusere,Nyambo Kapararidze,Mamvura,Nyakunembiri,Mukombwe,Nyahuma,Neshangwe

THE ROZVI STATE

Describe the origin and rise of the Rozvi state[11]

Origin

-some say the changamire took the Torwa state and established the Rozvi

-it originated from the military strong group which conquered the plateau

-Changamire was Mutapa cattle herder who rebelled against Mutapa and formed the Rozvi

-it was a continuation of the Torwa under the Changamire dynasty

-it rose due to the weaknesses of Mutapa

-Changamire invaded the Torwa from outside or inside and the Rozvi was formed

-the Rozvi originated from many dynasties of the Shona under changamire

-it originated from confusion caused by the Portuguese in the plateau

-it was formed due to Rozvi's ability to drive the Portuguese out of the plateau

-people of the Moyo totem came together and the Moyo totem was a spiritual bond

-the state grew when the defeated groups were paying tribute and became part of the Rozvi

-Rozvi rule was extended through intermarriages and the state grew

- the Ndau ,Zezuru ,Karanga voluntarily joined the Rozvi for protection against Portuguese and the state grew
- the Rozvi's ability to control wealth made the state to rise and grow
- the Rozvi 's ability to fight enabled them to get many Shona groups and the state rose
- the Rozvi's ability to control trade on the Zambezi valley enabled the state to grow

Political organisation

- mambo/changamire was the head of the state
- kingship was hereditary , when mambo died , his eldest son became mambo
- mambo ruled with the help of a council
- religious leaders put mambo into office
- changamire appointed sub-chiefs who were his relatives
- tribute payment was paid by sub-chiefs to show loyalty
- the state was divided into provinces and districts for easy administration
- there was a political hierarchy king,provincial chiefs,district chief,village heads
- mambo 's powers depended on the army
- sub-chiefs were put into power through ceremonies called kugaraushe
- when mambo died , the Tumbare took power over temporarily until a new mambo was found
- the royal fire represented the mambo's authority and it kept burning

How important was the social organisation in Africa state unity?

To a larger extent it was important

- religion was a unifying factor -the king was put in power by spirit mediums
 - the king led in all religious ceremonies
 - the system of kuronzera helped rulers to keep influence and peace
 - polygamy was used by rulers to keep alliances with important lineages
- However other factors were also important
- the army kept the law and order in the state -a strong economy brought peace and stability
 - a powerful king kept the state going -tribute payment was a sign of loyalty
 - sub-chiefs helped govern provinces and districts

Military organisation

- the Rozvi state had a militaristic structure
- the mambo was commander in chief and the Tumbare was the highest army General
- the army had a duty of making old and new subjects obey the changamire
- there was a war council called dare rehondo
- conscription in the army was done by mambo / changamire where soldiers were trained on how to shoot using bows and arrows and methods were varied
- soldiers protected themselves using shields
- war signals like fire , drums , trumpets , gun shots were used
- the mambo sounded the gun and the Tumbare beat the drums and soldiers gathered
- the cow horn formation was used in wars
- magic , tricks ,spies ,medians ,were used by the army to frighten enemies
- soldiers were treated to make them brave and confident
- changamire had body guards called the ngwanangwana who were not married
- the army collected tribute from sub-chiefs

Social organisation

- there was the system of kuronzera , those with no cattle were given
- rulers lived in a hut called Chitoramano built using stones
- the Rozvi marriages were polygamous

- the Moyo totem was central to the Rozvi state
- the Moyo ndizvo people were the ruling class
- lobola was paid mainly in cattle
- a homestead was important, related homestead formed lineages
- rich lineages employed the poor as their labourers in fields -they built houses of pole and dagga
- a homestead had a head who made sacrifices to ancestors -the Rozvi state was male dominated
- homesteads competed for resources -there was division of labour
- people believed in appeasing avenging spirits -women with many beads were seen as women of high status
- they believed in life after death -people worked in parties / nhimbe
- people believed in witchcraft -they consulted traditional healers
- they believed large pools, forests, mountains contained spirits

Religious organisation

- there were religious shrines at Matojeni and Njelele
- the Rozvi believed in spirit mediums and ancestors
- there were regional and national mhondoros
- ancestors and God were worshipped through spirit mediums
- changamire was a religious leader who communicated with ancestors
- Mwari was believed to express himself through lightning and earthquakes
- the Rozvi believed that the mambo came from God
- mambo was regarded as divine ruler
- people brewed beer and slaughtered cattle at ceremonies called bira
- mambo was connected to God, was respected and feared
- mambo was seen as God's representative
- religion united people through religious beliefs
- spirit mediums put mambo in office
- mambo got advice from spirit mediums

Relations with other people

- the Rozvi forced all the Shona people to pay tribute
- those who came under Rozvi were given land and protection
- Rozvi at times had hostile relations with the Portuguese whom they drove out of the plateau
- Shona groups which were not loyal to the Rozvi were raided
- Shona groups which were loyal to the Rozvi were rewarded
- The Rozvi gave the Mutapa military help against their enemies eg the Portugues
- The Rozvi fought the Ndebele but they were defeated
- the Rozvi traded peacefully with Shona groups and the Portuguese

Were the Rozvi relations with other groups good

Responsibility of African state's leaders or rulers

- Commander in chiefs of the army -protecting the king's court
- appointed a council of advisors-sent the army the army to raid
- had powers to remove officials if necessary -he took care of foreign visitors
- declaring war -controlling hunting activities
- chief administrator -put into power sub-chiefs
- receiving and sharing tribute -controlling mining
- concluding alliances -Chairperson of courts

Outline the uses of cattle in African states

- provided food like milk , meat -used for trade -killed during religious ceremonies
- payment of lobola -a store of wealth -to keep one's social status - used to get loyalty through kuronzera
- used as drought animals -to reward soldiers and loyal chiefs -payment of tribute
- appeasing avenging spirits -inheritance to children -skins provided clothing
- for manure -establishing political influence -payment of fines

How did the Rozvi state contribute to the decline of Portuguese activities in the region?

To a larger extent other factors contributed

- Portuguese lacked military and administration ability to be able to force their authority in the region
 - few Portuguese were prepared to settle in the region because of unfavourable climate
 - criminals like Fernandez only wanted to save their interests not those of all Portuguese
 - missionary work was disturbed because Portuguese priests were immoral
 - few Portuguese women settled in Africa
 - Portuguese were Africanised and lost Portuguese identity
 - slave trade made the work of Portuguese missionaries unpopular
 - Portuguese lost the control of trade to Britain and Holland
- However , the Rozvi forced the Portuguese to trade through Vashambadzi and Portuguese influence declined
- the Rozvi expelled the Portuguese from inland between 1693 and 1695
 - the Rozvi closed Portuguese trading posts and were able to push the Portuguese from Mutapa
 - the Rozvi defeated the Portuguese many times and this weakened the state

The fall of Rozvi state

Economic Reasons

- gold mines had dried up -traders were attacked on their way to trading centres
- disputes on trade with the Portuguese -poor pastures -severe droughts
- exhaustion of ivory used in external trade
- exhaustion of animals for hunting -loss of tribute for economic growth -Ehaustion of gold
- disruption to agriculture and trade by the Hiya people from the Dondo area

Political Reasons

- death of Changamire Dombo , successors were weak and not charismatic
- civil wars disturbed peace and divided the state
- population loss
- the state was too big to be ruled by one person
- poor communication system led to failure to keep the the state as one
- the Rozvi was invaded by Portuguese
- the Rozvi was attacked by Ngoni groups like Ngoni under Maseko
- Ngoni under Zwangendava , Ngoni under Nyamazana who killed chirisamhuru
- some sub-chiefs like Uteve and Madanda broke away and refused to pay tribute
- Chirisamhuru's death led to succession disputes
- the coming of the BSAC led to into final collapse
- attacks from the Hiya people of Dondo area disturbed and trade and agriculture
- weak successors -the Rozvi were defeated by the Ndebele
- Portuguese interference -attacks by the Ngoni under Nxaba
- attacks by Soshongane -Tumbare was weak

-attacks by Maseko

Were economic factors responsible for the fall of the Rozvi state?

Did political factors contribute to the fall of the Rozvi state?

To what extent were external aggressions responsible for the collapse of the Rozvi state?

To a larger extent other factors led. succession disputes

-drought -death of Chirizamhuru -vastness of the state -dried up gold mines

-disturbance of trade -poor pastures -loss of tribute

-disturbance of agriculture -civil wars -population loss -weakness of Tumbare etc

However there were attacks by the Hiya -there were attacks by Zvangendaba -there were attacks by Nyamazana

-there were attacks by Nxaba -there were attacks by Mzilikazi

-there were attacks by Portuguese

-there were attacks by Soshongana

-there were attacks by Maseko

Was the mambo to blame for the decline of the kingdom ?

Mambo blame

-last mambo Chirizamhuru and others were weak

-appointment of weak sub-chiefs

-appointment of officials who were relatives but weak failed to rule the empire

-failed to properly share his powers

-failed to resist Ngoni attacks

-failed to organise a strong army

-failed to control the power of Tumbare

However side should look at the other factors responsible for its decline

For eg gold depletion, exhaustion of the hunting ground etc

Internal factors for the fall of the Rozvi

-gold mines fields had dried up

-civil wars disturbed agriculture

-weak successors

-the state was too big to be ruled by one person

-traders were attacked on their way to trading centres

-population loss

-succession disputes after Chirizamhuru's death

-poor pastures

-the Rozvi lost tributary states like Kalanga

-shortage of ivory

-exhausted of soil

-severe droughts

-exhaustion of hunting grounds

-emergence of drought

-diseases

-spirit mediums became too powerful

-rebellion by sub-chiefs

-Tumbare became too powerful

External factors

-there Rozvi were attacked by various Ngoni groups , zvangendaba , Nyamazana , Nxaba , Maseko

-the state was invaded by the Portuguese

- disputes on trade with the Portuguese
- raids on Rozvi by the Ngwato
- the Rozvi were defeated by the Ndebele
- attacks Portuguese weakened the state
- attacks by the Hiya people from the Dondo area
- attacked by Soshongana
- the coming of the British South Africa company

Why did the Rozvi collapse?

To a larger extent it collapsed due to internal factors eg

- gold mine fields had dried up etc

However, it also collapsed due to external factors eg

- the Rozvi was attacked by various Ngoni groups etc

PART A QUESTIONS

Titles given to Rozvi rulers

- Dondo, Mambo, Dyembeu, Changamire, Chikarawadyambeu,

Rozvi centres /capitalS

- Danangombe, Dhlodhlo, Khami, Nhava yaTumbare, Nalatale, Manyanga

Groups which fought with, the Rozvi state

- Uteve, Manyika, Venda, Duma, Ndebele, Portuguese

Rozvi leaders

- Chirisamhuru 1 and 2, Changamire Dombo 1 and 2, Changa, Chimusoro, Nechasike, Nechangadzike, Tohwechipi, Gumbo reshumba, Rupandamanhanga, Gumbo remvura
- EXPORTS** – gold, ivory, precious skins, ostrich feathers, iron tools, crafts, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, sorghum, finger millet, bulrush millet, pearl millet

- IMPORTS** – cloth, glass beads, guns liquor, maize, fruits, tobacco, mirrors, chinaware, sea shells, ammunition

Chiefdom conquered by Changamire

- Barwe, Manyika, Sedanda, Mutema, Chikanga, Makoni, Marange, Nyashanu, Bocha

Duties of spirit mediums

- choosing of king
- installation of kings
- provided medicines
- officiated at ceremonies
- provided the link between the living and the dead
- consulted during natural disasters
- did cleansing ceremonies
- advised the king
- were part of the council of the king

Problems faced by Rozvi rulers

- drought
- succession disputes
- civil wars
- diseases
- attacks by Mfecane groups like Ndebele, Zvangendaba
- killing of kings like Chirisamhuru
- Portuguese interference
- decline in mineral wealth
- decline in ivory resources
- rebellion like by Changa and Torwa
- soil lost fertility

- shortage of pastures
- attacks by the Hiya from the Dondo area
- decline of the hunting ground
- decline in trade

THE MFECANE

-Mfecane was the time of troubles , time of wars and destruction due to wars for the control of land ,pastures , water , ,trade routes etc

Causes of Mfecane/ problems faced by chiefs in Northern Nguniland in the late 18th century

- Population pressure
- population pressure led to many groups fighting for resources
- Competition to control trade routes
- groups fought to control trade with the Portuguese
- emergence of leaders like Dingisayo
- military skills led to the spreading of destructive wars
- land for pastures
- competition for pastures
- emergence of Dingiswayo who raised Tshaka
- creation of armies for hunting , raiding , farming
- influence of whites like Cohan who gave Dingiswayo military ideas like standing army , barracks
- the need to accumulate wealth led to wars
- emergence of leaders who wanted to dominated like Tshaka led to Mfacane
- the discovery of iron for weapons manufacture led to the rise of strong armies
- demand for labour by Portuguese , Boers led to raids for slaves
- Madlatule famine
- groups fought for food in order to survive
- Competition for natural resources
- groups fought for resources like land , pastures

How far did these problems or causes of Mfecane contribute to the rise of Tshaka?

NB-All the problems above contributed

However –Tshaka 's background which moulded him into a tough character

- Tshaka 's military ability which enabled him to conquer most neighbouring states
- death of Senzangakona Tshaka 's father which enabled Tshaka to assume chieftainship of the Zulu clan
- military training by Dingiswayo
- assistance from Dingiswayo

Effects of Mfecane

- creation of new states like Zulu state under Tshaka , Ndebele under Mzilikazi , Kololo under Sebetwane
- destruction of homes
- population redistribution across Southern Africa
- union of different tribes
- depopulation of Nguniland as people died due to wars , starvation
- ethnic wars
- old chiefdoms were destroyed like Ndwandwe ,Mtetwa
- looting of grains and cattle became common
- some groups engaged in banditry and cannibalism

- reduction of livestock as many cattle were killed for food
- destruction of economic activities like farming leading to famines
- creation of depopulated zones , areas which had no people were used for defence
- cultivation stopped and continued only in those areas where there were powerful states
- depopulated zones were occupied by Boers
- formation of defensive states like Sotho under Moshweshwe
- spread of fighting methods across Southern Africa
- stability in Nguniland after many groups had moved away
- emergence of powerful leaders like Mzilikazi
- spread of Nguni language and culture

Did the people of Southern African benefit from the results of Mfecane?

To a larger extent they did not benefit

- colonisation by Boers running away from the British at cape
- destruction of economic activities
- death of many people
- loss of many cattle and land
- there were ethnic wars
- agriculture was disturbed leading to famines
- destruction of property
- hunger and starvation
- forced migration
- homes were destroyed
- old chiefdoms were destroyed like the Rozvi state
- some groups engaged in banditry and cannibalism
- disturbance of economic activities

However they benefited.- building of defensive states helped African to resist imperialism

- small groups were united to larger ones and were able to defend themselves
- there was stability in Nguniland
- population pressure reduced in Nguniland due to migration

Did the people of Nguniland benefit from Mfecane?

To a larger extent they did not , many people were killed

- destruction of property
- loss of cattle and grains
- loss of grazing and farming land
- hunger and starvation
- forced migration of people
- destruction of homes
- old chiefdoms were destroyed
- banditry and cannibalism
- disturbance of economic activities

However people benefited , they captured , cattle , boys and girls

- captured land for cultivation
- gained control of pastures
- manage to build strong defensive states
- population pressure was reduced in Nguniland due to migration
- Tshaka dominated the Nguniland and Zulu enemies

To what extent did Mfecane lead the formation of other states?

To a larger extent it led to other effects

- many people were killed

- destruction of homes
 - destruction of property
 - loss of cattle and lands
 - introduction of new fighting methods
 - forced migration of people
 - hunger and starvation
 - old chiefdoms were destroyed like the Mtetwa, Ndwandwe
- However, Mfecane led to the formation of other state
- the Zulu state was a major state which came out of Mfecane
 - new states were formed by chiefs who ran away from Tshaka like Ndebele under Mzilikazi, Kololo under Sebetwane, Swazi under Sobhuza, Ngoni under Zwangendava, Shangane under Sashangane

Were whites responsible for Mfecane?

To a larger extent other factors were responsible

- population pressure led to Mfecane
 - the need to control trade routes led to Mfecane
 - emergence of ambitious leaders who wanted to dominate
 - military skills led to Mfecane
 - need to accumulate wealth led to Mfecane
 - Madlatule famine led to Mfecane
 - the discovery of iron for weapon manufacture led to Mfecane
 - competition for national resources like land led to Mfecane
 - British, Boers, Portuguese need for forced labour for plantation from war captives led to Mfecane
 - it was caused by Africans need to defend themselves from European efforts to get forced labour
 - Europeans expanded into African areas and Africans reunited leading to Mfecane
 - Mfecane was used by Europeans as justification for apartheid
 - Cohan, a White man taught Dingiswayo military reforms which were used during the Mfecane
- Was Mfecane caused by ambitions of leaders in Nguniland?

NB – All the causes which do not talk of ambitious leaders are correct. However Tshaka wanted to dominate. - Dingiswayo dominate. - Mzilikazi wanted to dominate

Did Tshaka contribute to the development of Mfecane?

Tshaka's Responsibility

- Tshaka waged many wars which caused people to migrate North of the Limpopo including the Ndebele, Shangane, Ngoni, Kololo
- created strong army which waged a reign of terror
- engaged in endless wars which caused many deaths

Other Factors

- Emergence of power hungry people eg Mzilikazi who engaged in endless wars during the Great Trek
- population growth leading to shortage of resources
- Madlatule famine -influence of Boers etc NB look at other causes of Mfecane

PART A QUESTIONS

Leaders displaced by Mfecane

- Ndebele under Mzilikazi
- Matiwane under Ngwaneni
- Gaza under Soshangana
- Basotho under Moshweshwe

- Ngoni under Nxaba
 - Kololo under Sebetwane
- Groups involved in Mfecane wars
- Zulu under Tshaka
 - Mtetwa under Dingiswayo
 - Ndwandwe under Zwide
 - Ngwane under Sobhuza
- Ethnic groups in Mfecane wars
- Khumalo , Ngwene , Ngwaneni , Hlubi , Ndwandwe , Zulu , Swazi , Mtetwa , Langeni , Zizi , Bhaca , Qwabe

GROUP	LEADER	COUNTRY OF DISTINATION
Ndebele	Mzilikazi	Zimbabwe
Ngwane	Sobhuza	Swaziland
Sotho	Moshweshwe	Lesotho
Kololo	Sebetwane	Zambia
Gaza	Soshongane	Mozambique
Ngoni	Zvangendaba	Malawi
Tlokweni	Manthantis	Botswana

Groups which settled North of Limpopo due to Mfecane

- Ndebele under Mzilikazi , Kololo under Sebetwane , Shangane under Soshongane , Ngoni under Zvangendaba , Ngoni under Mpezeni ,Ngoni under Msena , Ngoni under Maseko

Ambitious leaders in Nguniland

- Tshaka , Dingiswayo , Zwide , Sobhuza , Mzilikazi , Soshongane , Sebetwane

States created due to Mfecane

- Zulu under Tshaka,Swazi under Sobhuza,Gaza under Soshangane,Sotho under Moshweshwe,Tlokwa under Sikonyela,Kololo under Sebetwane,Ndebele under Mzilikazi

Old chiefdoms destroyed by Mfecane

- Mtetwa under Dingiswayo,Ndwandwe under Zwide,Ngwane under Sobhuza

Early chiefdoms in Northern Nguniland in the early 19th Century and their leaders

- Ndwandwe under Zwide
- Ngwane under Sobhuza
- Mthethwa under Dingiswayo
- Zulu under Sigujana,Senzangakona,Tshaka
- Ndebele/Khumalo under Matshobane,Mzilikazi
- Gaza under Soshangane
- Ngoni under Maseko
- Ngoni under Nxaba

THE ZULU STATE

THE RISE AND EXPANSION OF THE ZULU STATE

THE RISE OF TSHAKA

Trace the rise of Tshaka to kingship in Zulu to 1819

Tshaka was the son of Senzangakhona a Zulu clan chief

- Tshaka was mainly influenced by Dingiswayo his uncle of the Mthetwa
- Tshaka learnt a lot of military skills from his uncle Dingiswayo
- Tshaka was appointed one of Dingiswayo's army regiments commander
- Dingiswayo improved military skills and discipline to defeat other groups

- at the age of 16 , Tshaka improved on military skills and bravery
- Tshaka rose through ranks to become regimental commander
- Tshaka advised Dingiswayo on military matters
- when Tshaka's father, Senzangakona died, Tshaka was helped by his uncle Dingiswayo to become Zulu king
- Tshaka was helped by Dingiswayo to overthrow Sigujana and became a Zulu chief
- Tshaka led Zulu regiment but remained part of Dingiswayo
- he was a chief as well as a military commander of the Zulu
- During the Ndwandwe –Mthetwa war , Tshaka did not help Dingiswayo and Dingiswayo was killed by Zwide of the Ndwandwe
- death of Dingiswayo gave him a chance to combine the Zulu and Mthetwa
- after the death of Dingiswayo , Tshaka declared himself the king of both the Zulu and Mthetwa state after conquering the Mthetwa
- Mthetwa people became part of Zulu
- conquered the Ndwandwe
- Tshaka introduced military reforms like short stabbing spear , mock battles
- soldiers fought bare footed

Causes For The Rise Of Tshaka

- population pressure led to many groups fighting for resources and the Zulu emerged as the strong group
- groups competed for the control of the trade with the Portuguese during Mfecane and the Zulu rose out of this competition
- the emergence of leaders like Dingiswayo who helped Tshaka to become the leader of the Zulu led to its rise
- Tshaka benefited from military skills and these led to the rise of the Zulu state
- Madlatule famine led to the rise of the Zulu as a groups fought for survival
- competition for natural resources like land led to the rise of the Zulu state
- demand for pastures led to the rise of the state
- demand for slaves for labour by Boers and Portuguese
- creation of armies for hunting , farming , raiding
- influence of whites such as Cohan who gave Dingiswayo military skills such as standing army barracks led to the rise of the state
- the Zulu rose out of many tribal conflicts
- the Zulu rose out of the need to control trade in cattle which the Portuguese had introduced
- emergence of leaders who wanted to dominate like Tshaka led to the rise of the Zulu state
- the discovery of iron for weapon manufacture led to the rise of the Zulu state

Expansion of the Zulu state

- Tshaka continued to launch military campaigns in areas between the Drakensberg mountains and the Indian Ocean
- the expanding Zulu state absorbed more chiefdoms
- defeated chiefdoms paid tribute and spoke Zulu language , adopted Zulu customs
- others were expelled from the region
- Neighbouring chiefs were raided
- Zulu state extended from Drakensberg mountains to the Indian Ocean and from Pongola River in the North to the Tugela in the South

Did the expansion of the Zulu state benefit the nation?

To a larger extent it benefited

- they got more land for cultivation from defeated groups
- more land for pastures

- more boys for military
 - got women
 - more tribute
 - power for defence from enemies
- However perennial warfare caused deaths
- caused Tshaka to be more strict like late marriage
 - overdependence on raiding than other economic activities
 - wars made Tshaka a dictator

Military Reforms By Tshaka

- he introduced a short stabbing spear called the assegai instead of iron spear
- he introduced the cow horn formation where enemy was surrounded and totally destroyed
- he introduced long shields to protect soldiers
- soldiers fought barefooted for higher speed
- Tshaka made use of spies who studied enemy weapons , strategies location
- Tshaka banned all circumcision ceremonies
- soldiers were organised into age regiments and lived in different areas putting on different dresses
- he introduced a standing army which lived in barracks
- soldiers were not allowed to marry until they reached the age of 40
- he made use of guerrilla attacks like surprise night attacks
- he introduced witch doctors who took care of the injured soldiers
- cowards were punished by death
- he made use of mock battles where soldiers practised skills before actual battles
- young boys were used as baggage carriers so that they get used to war at an early age
- Tshaka used female soldiers and this meant more soldiers

How did military reforms ensure or help Tshaka to rise?

- To a larger extent they ensured or helped Tshaka to rise
- regimental system made more soldiers available for defence
 - reforms were adequate means to punish opponents , enemies
 - reforms helped in the mobilisation of forces
 - reforms ensured loyalty to the state
 - reforms ensured the expansion of the state into neighbouring areas
 - bare footedness ensured high speed
 - cow horn formation ensured total destruction of the enemies
 - assegai ensured that soldiers were always armed in battles
 - reforms enable Tshaka to defeat the Ndwandwe and made them part of the Zulu state
 - reforms made the Zulu to be feared in Nguniland and no group could attack them
- However on the other hand Dingiswayo raised Tshaka to be a great leader
- Mfecane encouraged Tshaka to build a strong army
 - weaknesses of Tshaka's enemies led to his rise
 - Tshaka was a charismatic leader
 - Tshaka had always wanted to rule over a larger area and this enabled the Zulu to rise

How beneficant were these military reforms or innovations to the Zulu?

- To a larger extent they benefited
- Zulu benefited payment of tribute by some groups to avoid attacks
 - raids like cattle brought a lot of wealth to the Zulu
 - Tshaka made the Zulu army the best army in Southern Africa
 - military victories extended political influence of the Zulu
- However,

- his soldiers became tired from ceaseless wars
- many soldiers died from Tshaka's strict discipline

Effects/Impact of Tshaka's Rule

Beneficial Effects Of Tshaka's Rule

- he made the Zulu the biggest kingdom
- he absorbed the people he defeated. - He created and united the Zulu state
- people became loyal to Tshaka not their clans
- he made the Zulu the best fighting army in Southern Africa
- he enjoyed good relations with some whites like trader called Henry Flynn
- he changed fighting methods and made the Zulu methods the fighting methods in Nguniland
- he brought many kingdoms under Zulu control
- many groups paid tribute to the Zulu
- success brought by Tshaka made the Zulu a proud nation

Non Beneficial Effects Of Mfecane

- some Indunas like Mzilikazi resisted Tshaka's rule
- the Ndwandwe threatened Tshaka until his last ten years as king of the Zulu
- he failed to defeat Soshongana before his death
- many people died because of his strict rule

Did the Zulu benefit from the effects or impact of Tshaka's rule?

Political Organisation

- the Zulu was highly centralised
- Tshaka consulted the council but had the final say
- the king was an absolute monarchy , he distributed land, was the legal head , commander in chief , religious leader , allocated land , allocated war captives
- Tshaka set military settlements all over Nguniland
- he formed provinces under senior Indunas
- Zulu kings were dictators
- sub-chiefs , headmen administered areas far away from the Zulu capital on behalf of Tshaka
- the state was divided into provinces for easy administration
- the Zulu language was official for unity
- nationality was encouraged by urging all people to speak Zulu language
- the Inkata head ring was put to show loyalty and unity
- sub-chiefs paid tribute to show loyalty
- Tshaka encouraged defeated groups to fight each other so that they remain weak and divided
- every homestead provided men power for Tshaka's armies
- the council of Indunas advised the king on military issues
- the state was divided into regimental towns
- Tshaka appointed Indunas
- Tshaka controlled sources of wealth like land , trade , in order to control power
- army regiments were under royal female members
- defeated groups were absorbed into the state
- he made use of female relatives who were informers whom he put into regimental towns

Did the expansion of the Zulu state benefit the nation?

Did the Zulu benefit from Tshaka's leadership?

How beneficial was the political organisation to the Zulu?

To a larger extent it was beneficial

- it strengthened the state
- defeated the Ndwandwe

- people benefited booty after wars
 - survival of the state
 - military made raids from neighbours possible
 - strong and superior army
 - it benefited stability under a strong leader
 - had access to trade
 - establishment of a kingdom under a strong leader
 - age set regiments led to unity among those recruited
 - more cattle
 - people were united by religious ceremonies like Inxwala , Zulu language
 - more boys of military age groups
 - rebel chiefs could not rebel against Tshaka
 - control of trade
 - benefited land and pastures from defeated groups
 - political stability
 - benefited wealth from tribute paid from benefited groups
 - wealth to the Zulu nation not tribes
- However on the other hand , they did not benefit
- the Ibutho system delayed marriages and was hated
 - people forced to speak Zulu language
 - organising state on military lines meant continuous wars
 - exploitation of women
 - wars led to many deaths
 - many deaths
 - people lived in fear of Tshaka
 - Tshaka was a dictator
 - over dependence on raiding at the expense of other economic activities
 - the king ignored advice from Indunas because he had the final say
 - defeated groups had to pay tribute

Outline The Methods Used By Tshaka To Consolidate/Control Power In The Zulu State

- use of spies
- idea of total warfare
- standing army
- military settlements were set up all over Nguniland to control power
- the Fasimba army was always at the king's courts
- Tshaka appointed chiefs and head men were loyal to him
- Tshaka used the divide and rule method to his various tribes subjects
- lineages close to the Zulu centre were absorbed into the Zulu state
- lineages on the boundaries were exploited leg payment of tribute
- holding national ceremonies like inxwala
- marriage at the age of 40
- speaking of the Zulu language by all people
- Tshaka made the Zulu state his personal state
- the king led in all religious ceremonies
- rainmaking was brought under Tshaka's control
- maintaining of strict discipline of amabutho
- use of female relatives as spies
- punishment by death
- continuous wars
- control of religion
- use of regimental towns

Did these methods show that Tshaka was cruel?

- punishment by death was cruel
 - strict discipline denied people freedom
 - preventing people to marry until age of 40 years was cruel
 - Tshaka was a dictator who made all decisions
 - forcing all people to speak Zulu was cruel
 - total warfare resulting in the total destruction of everything
- However , on the other hand , methods were not cruel
- Mfecane required constant fighting
 - there was need for unity through language , inkata
 - methods created living space for the Zulu
 - methods created more wealth for the Zulu like through payment of tribute , cattle raiding , grain raiding
 - methods made the state more defensive

Social Organisation Of The Zulu State

- polygamy was practised
- there was a system of Ukulagisa where cattle were given to those who did not have them
- the king led on national ceremonies like Inxwala
- the Zulu settlements were organised into semi-circles
- cattle were important and were found at the middle/centre of settlements
- the king 's spiritual power was renewed through traditional medicines
- marriage to men was allowed at the age of 40 years
- payment of tribute using valuables
- the king was a religious leader and performed rituals
- homesteads were under chiefs
- people worshipped ancestral spirits
- people worshipped uNkulunkulu through amadlozi
- all people were encouraged to speak Zulu language
- the Inkata head ring was put on to show loyalty
- the state was organised into homesteads and lineages

Did the social organisation of the Zulu lead to unity?

Did the Zulu people benefit from their social organisation?

Tshaka's Dictatorship/Tyranny

- Tshaka had all powers in his hands
- Tshaka owned the state army and he alone made appointments of officials
- Tshaka was a chief judge and made the final decisions
- Tshaka was only a high priest
- Tshaka militarised Nguniland and turned it into a military battlefield for his enjoyment and weaker groups were destroyed
- Tshaka sent his army to far away places like Gaza in Mozambique for raiding
- Tshaka did not accept other groups independence
- he kept his soldiers on ceaseless campaigns far away from homes and families
- people could be killed for minor offences
- the whole nation was forced to mourn his mother Nandi for many months
- Tshaka's mother was buried together with 12 beautiful girls
- after the death of Nandi , pregnant women were killed together with their husbands

Did the Zulu benefit from Tshaka's dictatorship?

Outline The Problems Faced By Tshaka As The Ruler Of The Zulu State

- Tshaka was hated by his opponents because of his dictatorship. Expansion policy characterised by raiding and destruction of weaker groups
- after the death of his mother, his sister suspected that Tshaka was responsible for her death
- Tshaka's relatives were jealous of his achievements
- Tshaka was hated by his army because of his killings
- Mzilikazi, Tshaka's army general ran away with the cattle he had raided from the Sotho
- lack of trust by his commanders as Tshaka was a dictator
- the Boers and British expansion was a threat to Tshaka as they wanted to take the Zulu state
- land shortage led to conflicts between the Boers, British and the Zulu
- Tshaka had difficulties in controlling the Delagoa trade routes which were important for the Zulu economy
- the army hated Tshaka for continuous raids

Factors leading To The Decline Of The Zulu

- rulers after Tshaka failed to keep the state united
- the Zulu were defeated by the Boers
- after the defeat the Zulu surrendered areas South of the Tugela River to Boers
- the Zulu lost some areas to Boers
- the Zulu were not united
- Cetshwayo and Mbulazi fought over Mpande throne
- Dingane and Mpande were divided, Mpande worked with the Boers
- civil wars weakened the Zulu
- succession disputes weakened the state
- the coming of the British led to the collapse of the Zulu
- the British ordered for the destruction of age regiments and Zulu political organisations

Why did the Zulu collapse?

- NB**-look at external factors like defeat by the Boers etc
- land of the Zulu taken by Boers- coming of the British etc

How important was Tshaka's military ability in his rise to the Zulu kingship?

To a larger extent military ability led to his rise

- he was brave and strong
- he was an innovative fighter
- he became an affective army commander who advised the king
- he developed new fighting skills
- he defeated and conquered the Mthethwa

However, other factors also contributed to his rise to his power

- Senzangakhona's death
- Dingiswayo's support and influence
- he was a product of Mfecane
- death of Dingiswayo
- weak opposition from local chiefdoms
- he was a charismatic leader
- Tshaka had always wanted to rule over a larger area and this enabled him to rise

PART A QUESTIONS

- Tshaka's general / military Indunas
- Dingane – Mhlangana – Mgobozi – Mdlaka – Mzilikazi

Duties performed by male regiments

- raiding, fighting in wars, hunting, herding cattle

Duties performed by female regiments

-cultivation, dancing at ceremonies ,marrying retired soldiers ,fighting

Reasons why Tshaka was killed

-tired of war

-he was an illegitimate son of Senzangakona

-his autocratic rule

-death of his mother,relatives thought he was responsible

-his endless wars

-ambitious leaders

-increased killings

-ruthless military reforms

-jealous relatives

-absence of the army

-killing people who did not mourn his mother etc

-he was too strict

Plotters against Tshaka or people who killed him

-Dingane ,Mkabayi ,Mhlangane ,Mbompa ,Mfokazana

Weapons used by Tshaka's army

-assegai ,shields ,knobkerries

Military settlements set by Tshaka

-Nobamba ,Mbelebele ,Bulawayo ,Isikhebe ,Dukuza ,Gibixhegu

THE NDEBELE STATE

Origins

-it was found by Mzilikazi of the Khumalo clan

-Mzilikazi was the son of Nombethu the daughter of Zwide of the Ndwandwe

-Mzilikazi stayed with his uncle Zwide who gave him military skills or training

-Zwide helped him became chief of the Khumalo clan when his father Matshobane was killed by Zwide

-the Khumalo refused be part of the Zulu and Ndwandwe as they were raided and also raided

-Mzilikazi voluntarily joined the Khumalo to the Zulu during Mfecane

-Mzilikazi was sent on a raiding mission to the Sotho

-Mzilikazi refused to hand over the cattle to Tshaka

-Tshaka sent on official messenger but Mzilikazi ill-treated the messenger

-Tshaka sent on army regiment against Mzilikazi and Tshaka's regiment was defeated

-the Ndebele were defeated at the battle of Entumbane in 1822

-Mzilikazi was forced to flee northwards across the Drankensburg mountains with 300 Khumalo soldiers, women , children and livestock

Migration To Zimbabwe

-after the defeat ,Mzilikazi of the Khumalo moved Northwards across the Drankensburg mountains with the Khumalo followers of about 300 people

-during the 20years of migration , the Ndebele relied on raiding for cattle , grains because they had no time for agriculture

-Mzilikazi was able to conquer other chiefdoms because of his military ability

-defeated groups were forced to pay tribute

-the Khumalo raided young men and women to increase their number

-the Khumalo first settled at **Ekhuphumuleni** ,meaning the ~~resting~~ place

-at Ekhuphumuleni ,they raided the Sotho for grains ,cattle

-Ekhuphumuleni was abandoned because it was a resting place and they were not safe from Zulu attacks

- the Ndebele moved to Mhlahlandlela and they raided the Sotho and other groups running away from Tshaka
- at Mhlahlandlela they met the Boers , Griquas and some groups who had guns
- the Ndebele moved to Egabeni and Mzilikazi met a white man called Robert Moffat who taught him how to use guns
- from Egabeni , the Ndebele settled at Mosega in Transvaal and they were forced to leave due to attacks from the Boers , Griquas , Kora , Tlokwa , Zulu
- Robert Moffat advised them to move to the North
- Mzilikazi crossed the Limpopo river in 1840
- Mzilikazi divided his group into two ,the main group was led by Gundwane and had children ,old people ,women ,Mzilikazi's sons Nkulumane and Lobengula ,livestock
- Gundwane took the shortest route to South Western Zimbabwe
- the group crossed Macloutsie river ,Shashe river and followed Mzingwane valley
- the group settled near Matopo hills
- the group made Nkulumane king after waiting for Mzilikazi for too long
- the small group was led by Mzilikazi and other Indunas including Sithole and took the longest route
- the group travelled westwards through Ngwato territory
- the group turned northwards to the Zambezi to defeat the Kololo
- the group failed to defeat the Kololo
- Mzilikazi heard that Nkulumane was made king and he took this as a rebellion
- Gundwane , other Indunas , army commanders were killed
- Nkulumane fled to South Africa
- the Ndebele established their capital at Inyati near Bulawayo
- the Ndebele defeated the local Rozvi group who offered less resistance
- Mzilikazi married Nyamazana and Nyamazana was a Ngoni leader who had broken away from Zwangendaba

REASONS WHY SETTLEMENTS SOUTH OF LIMPOPO WERE ABANDONED

- Ekhuphumuleni was abandoned because it was a resting place
- Ekhuphumuleni was abandoned because it was closer to the Zulu and the Pedi
- Ekhuphumuleni was abandoned because the Ndebele were attacked by Tshaka
- Ekuphumuleni was abandoned because it has poor pastures
- Mhlahlandlela was in upper Vaal river in the Kwena area where the Ndebele built towns like Endinani ,Enkuquini
- Mhlahlandlela was abandoned because it was too near to Zululand
- Mhlahlandlela was abandoned because of insecurity
- Mhlahlandlela was abandoned because of Ndebele enemies the Rolong ,Kora ,Griqua who had guns
- the Ndebele's next settlement was Mosega in Transvaal where Mzilikazi met Robert Moffat who became his friend
- Mosega was a good cattle country
- Mosega was abandoned because of attacks by the Rolong ,Griquas ,Zulu ,Tlokwa who had guns and Mzilikazi had to cross the Limpopo river

Did settlements contribute to the building of the Ndebele nation?

To a larger extent other factors led to the building of the Ndebele nation

- the Ndebele adopted religious and cultural practises of the defeated groups like Shona
- Mzilikazi's military ability led to nation building
- Mzilikazi's political wisdom led to nation building
- the role played by amabutho like defence of the state led to nation building

- Mzilikazi's friendship with Robert Moffat who taught him on how to use guns led to nation building
- speaking of Ndebele language by all defeated groups led to nation building
- However, settlements contributed to the building of the Ndebele nation
- around the settlements the Ndebele attacked defeated absorbed local groups like the Sotho, Kwenya, Hurutshe, Tswana, Rolong, Ndzundza to build the Ndebele state
- around the settlements, weaknesses of the groups the Ndebele came across led to nation building
- continuous movement from settlement to settlement led to unity of the state leading to nation building
- around the settlements they raided young men and women for their army to defend the state leading to nation building
- they were given the name Ndebele and continued to use it for unity
- Robert Moffat at Mosega advised Mzilikazi on how to use guns

Were the Khumalo affected by migration.?

- To a larger extent they were affected by migration, the Sotho called them the Ndebele there by leading to unity as they continued to use the name
- the Ndebele married women from other defeated groups on migration
 - in their wars like with the Rolong, Boers, Griquas on migration they learnt the use of guns and continued to use them
 - on migration, they established friendship with a white missionary called Robert Moffat who taught them on how to use guns
 - on migration, the Ndebele adopted the cultural practise of the Shona and paid tribute to Shona spirit mediums
 - when they settled among the Shona they no longer relied on raiding but other economic activities
- However, on the other hand, the Ndebele language was not changed and it continued to be used by all people
- the Zansi were the original Khumalo and they kept their supremacy and created other classes
 - they continued to use the same weapons and tactics when they came to Western Zimbabwe
 - they did not change their leader and Mzilikazi

THE SETTLED NDEBELE STATE

Social Organisation

- the Ndebele had 3 classes, the Zansi, Enhla and Hole
- the Zansi were original Khumalos and their totems included Gumedede, Zikhali, Ndiweni, Sithole, Masuku. –The Enhla were those who willingly or by force joined the Ndebele South of the Limpopo and included the Sotho, Griqua, Kora, Tswana, Pondo. They followed Ndebele language and culture. They were the second superior group
- the Hole were the lowest and the group was made up of people who joined the Ndebele North of Limpopo river. The group included the Leya, Venda, Tonga, Karanga, Kalanga, Zezuru
- in the Ndebele state, the Ndebele language was the official language
- inter marriages between classes was not allowed but individual families violated this
- there was division of labour
- there was polygamy
- Lobola was paid using cattle and other valuables
- the Ndebele was male dominated
- related homesteads formed lineages
- cattle were surrounded by settlements showing their importance
- the amajaha were given Shona captured women as wives after doing well in the army

- religion was diverse, the Sotho worshipped umlimo ,the Khumalo, worshipped uNkulunkulu and Amadlozi ,the Shona worshipped Mwari and Mhondoro
 - cattle were given to all classes in a system called ukulagisa
 - the Ndebele paid tribute to Shona spirit mediums
 - the Inxwala ceremony was held ,thanking amadlozi for the good harvests
 - there was social stratification , division of people into classes
 - the Inxwala was a symbol of soil fertility ,female fertility, cattle fertility ,tribal unity and rain
- At the Inxwala ceremony ,a black cattle was killed representing amadlozi .An army represented protection to the king and people
- The king ate the first fruit and other people were allowed to eat .Chiefs were allowed to hold the Inxwala ceremony in their own areas thanking amadlozi for the harvest
- The Inxwala was chaired by the king . Those who failed to attend were punished
- the king chaired all social gathering

Did the social organisation of the Ndebele state contribute to the unity of the state?

To a larger extent it contributed

- the Ndebele amabutho or amajaya were given wives from captured Shona women and this promoted intermarriages and unity
- there was a cultural pollination of ideas , the Shona brought the worship of Mwari and Mhondoro and this promoted unity
- ceremonies like Inxwala brought all the people together and this promoted unity
- the Ndebele paid tribute to the Shona spirit mediums like Chaminuka thi promoted unity
- speaking of the Ndebele by all promoted unity
- intermarriages between classes promoted unity
- the king chaired all social ceremonies and this promoted unity
- cattle were given to all subjects of all classes in a system called ukulugisa and this promoted unity
- social classes like Zansi ,Enhla ,Hole were only meant to show one's origin . It did not cause disunity

However

- banning of intermarriages to keep the Zansi / Khumalo pure promoted disunity
- other languages disappeared except the Ndebele and this promoted disunity
- the Zansi were superior and they were a standard measure and this promoted disunity

Religious Organisation

- the Khumalo brought the worship of amadlozi and unkulunkulu ,the Shona brought worship of Mwari and Mhondoros,the sotho brought the worship of umlimo
- the king chaired all religious gatherings
- the king was thought to be God given and was respected
- there was the Inxwala ceremony ,where by amadlozi were thanked for the good harvest
- there was a Mwari cult at Matopo hill
- the Ndebele respected Shona rainmakers like Chaminuka

How important was religion to the Ndebele state?

To a larger extent it was important

- religion made exploitation by rulers acceptable
- religion kept the state together
- religion brought a common sense of purpose
- religion was used in difficult times like drought and people asked for rain
- people became loyal to the king whom they believed was God chosen
- religion was important in Chimurenga when leaders like Mkwati used it to organise people for war

- the army consulted spirit mediums before going to war
 - the king chaired religious ceremonies
- However crop cultivation was important since it ensured food security and stability
- cattle gave the state an economic base
 - tribute payment ensured loyalty to the king
 - blacksmithing provided tools for agriculture, weapons for war and hunting
 - trade created more wealth for the state
 - ukulangisa promoted unity since cattle were given to all classes
 - a council of advisors made sure the king made the right decision etc
 - the army defended the state

Political Organisation

- the king was the head of the state
- the state was highly centralised
- the king raised amabutho who supported his power
- the king had wide ranging powers, raised amabutho, allocated land, allocated cattle, was the chief judge etc
- the king avoided coups by giving soldiers cattle and land after victories in wars
- izinduna, izikhulu were the provincial administrators and military governors
- tribute was paid to show loyalty
- ceremonies like Inxwala were used to test the loyalty of chiefs
- the state was controlled by the use of spies and the army
- the king had a council of advisors called the umphakati
- the state was divided into various areas called izigaba for easy administration
- the chiefs reported to Bulawayo for national issues

The umphakati dealt with foreign affairs and other major issues

The Military Organisation

- the king was the commander of the army
- he raised amabutho
- the king put all army soldiers regiments and his female relatives were used as spies
- there were age regiments
- the army was used to protect all those who accepted Ndebele rule
- regiments towns were under Indunas
- the army was used to raid cattle and to push rebellious chiefs
- captured people were included into the army
- soldiers could marry after being successful in battle
- there were army regiments, the Amhlope in the centre of the state, the amakanda was in the east of the state, the Amnyama in the south, igapa was in the west.
- Soldiers were trained when there was need eg the imbizo was trained in the war against the Tswana, Isiziba was trained for the 1893 war
- There were various dresses for different regiments
- there were war cries
- women included into the army as prostitutes and cooks, spies
- warriors were given wives from among captured people like Shona
- Amabutho could marry women who retired from the army regiments
- there were reserve troops
- army had many tactics like total war, surprise attacks

Was the military organisation important to the survival of the Ndebele state

Did the Ndebele settlement in Western Zimbabwe during migration from Nguniland bring security to the Ndebele state? Explain your answer

- To a larger extent it brought security to the Ndebele state
- western Zimbabwe was sparsely populated and this brought security to the Ndebele state
- marriage to Nyamazana a Ngoni leader who had killed Chirisamhuru brought security
- availability of resources like fertile soils, good pastures brought food security
- neighbouring Tswana were weak and this provided security
- the Ndebele were far away from the Zulu, Pedi, Boers, Griquas and this meant security
- However, the Rozvi resisted the Ndebele, some by running away
- Shona groups to the east resisted Ndebele raids
- there were threats from Ngwato
- the Ndebele were raided by the Boers from Transvaal
- the settled area was prone to drought, so they had no food security
- the Ndebele were threatened by hunters, explorers, traders, concession seekers
- the Ndebele state was finally taken over by the BSAC
- there were always threatened by the Kololo

Problems Faced By The Ndebele During Migration To The Present Day Zimbabwe

- the Ndebele were attacked by army groups like the Zulu, Kora, Boers, Griquas
- the Ndebele lost their cattle, goats, sheep to many enemy groups
- the Ndebele had no enough time to grow food leading to hunger and starvation
- some Ndebele people were captured by enemy groups
- migration disturbed the Ndebele's social and economic activities
- crossing of big mountain ranges
- installation of Nkulumane as king led to the killing of Ndebele chiefs and army leaders
- crossing of major rivers which were flooded
- attacks from groups which had guns eg Boers
- difficult weather conditions eg rain, cold
- external threats forced the Ndebele to split into two groups
- continuous attacks from Tshaka and later Dingane
- many deaths especially among the children and the old
- long journeys from Zululand was tiresome
- some captured people ran away from the group

Measures taken by Mzilikazi in the establishment and consolidation of his rule

- he silenced the 1840 rebellion by killing Gundwane and other chiefs who had put in power Nkulumane as king
- he forced Nkulumane as king out of the country
- he welcomed Shona who had accepted Ndebele rule and made them subchiefs
- subchiefs collected tribute for Mzilikazi to show loyalty
- subchiefs were given cattle through ukulagisa so that they remain loyal to Mzilikazi
- Mzilikazi took young men and women from Shona chiefs in order to keep Shona chiefs weak
- Shona rulers who resisted were raided for cattle
- Ndebele influence covered areas like Gwanda and Gweru
- he made use of spies who informed him on enemy movements

Dictatorship /consolidation of power or getting rid of enemies of the opposition by Mzilikazi and later Lobengula in their rule

- Mzilikazi killed Gundwane and other rebel chiefs for putting Nkulumane in power
- he united classes by including them in the army
- Mzilikazi had all powers eg chief judge, recruited soldiers
- Ndebele homes were built close to each other for easy control
- allowed Shona chiefs who accepted Ndebele to remain in their position
- Mzilikazi visited provinces to see things for himself

- Shona chiefs who paid tribute were not raided
- the king controlled sources of wealth eg cattle ,land
- loyal shona chiefs were given cattle
- the state was organised on military lines ,there were military towns under indunas for easy control
- each regiment was allowed a raiding area
- the indunas were the ears and eyes of the king
- Ndebele adopted Rozvi religion eg rain making ceremonies
- the state was divided into provinces under trusted indunas for easy control
- all people were supposed to attend the inxwala ceremony to show loyalty
- Ndebele was made the official language
- intermarriages strengthened relations between the Ndebele and other groups eg Shona
- use of army to make people obey Mzilikazi
- subjects who were not loyal were raided
- subjects who were loyal were rewarded
- people who joined the Ndebele followed the Ndebele way of life and were easy to control
- trade with the shona made good relations
- banned foreigners eg whites from entering the state
- the Ndebele following of shona religion united people
- the king had alleged powers eg rainmaking and people feared him

Did these measures contribute to Mzilikazi and Lobengula able to lead the Ndebele for so long?

- to a larger extent they contributed
- prevent rebellion from the shona since their youngmen and women were in the army
- won the support of the shona whom he gave cattle
- payment of tribute made chiefs loyal to him
- organising the state on military lines protected the state from foreign enemies
- spies kept him informed on enemy activities
- worshipping of Shona religion ,intermarriages promoted unity
- inxwala ceremony made people loyal to the king
- Ndebele language . -- trade promoted unity
- the army was effective in silencing the opposition
- the indunas were reliable ears and eyes of the king
- however ,shona groups were weakened by Ngoni invasions
- Mzilikazi 's leadership qualities enabled him to stay in power for so long
- the Ndebele were united by long distance during the migration and Mzilikazi benefited from this unity

Was Mzilikazi and later Lobengula able to consolidate power?

- NB**-points under consolidation shows that they were able to consolidate power
- However , some Shona groups in Eastern Mashonaland resisted Ndebele rule
 - Shona groups in Gweru did not become part of the Ndebele state
 - some Shona groups refused to pay tribute
 - some shona groups ran away and continued to resist the Ndebele
 - some shona groups resisted raids
 - the herding of cattle by amabutho shows the shona were a threat

Factors which enabled Mzilikazi and Lobengula to create a strong state

Outline reasons why Mzilikazi and later Lobengula were able to lead the Ndebele for so long

- prevented rebellion from shona chiefs by including their young men into the army

- they had good leadership qualities
- good fighting methods by the army
- won the support of subchiefs by giving them cattle in a system called ukulagisa
- strong military set up which emphasised discipline and loyalty
- payment of tribute ensured loyalty by indunas and shona chiefs
- all the people were taught to be loyal to their leader
- people trusted them
- ability by the leader to make people part of the Ndebele to avoid revenge
- organising the state on military lines was to deal with external enemies and raiding
- the Ndebele army had superior weapons
- was well informed of developments in districts and provinces by spies including his wives
- Mzilikazi had too much power and did not accept nonsense
- ~~~~~Shona chiefs had been weakened by Nguni invasions
- Mzilikazi and Lobengula 's indunas were able men
- ~~~~~unity in the Ndebele due to the long migration from Nguniland
- Mzilikazi was respected by people because they had suffered together
- ~~~~~Mzilikazi had migrated beyond the reach of his enemies in Nguniland

Did these measures contribute to Mzilikazi 's long reign ?

Key –show measures were contributed

~~~~~ show role of other factors

## **ECONOMIC ORGANISATION**

### **1.Cattle rearing**

-they were an important source of wealth used for payment of tribute ,lobola etc

### **2.hunting**

-hunted elephants for ivory to be used in external trade to create more wealth

### **3.tribute**

-was a source of national wealth .it was also paid to show loyalty

### **4.raiding**

-raided for grains ,cattle in drought years ,raiding was source of wealth

### **To what extent was the Ndebele economy characterised /dominated by raiding?**

To a larger extent it was dominated by other economic activities

### **NB**-other economic activities

However ,raiding was important to get young men and women to build the Ndebele state

-young men were raided to build a strong army to defend the state

-raiding was done to build cattle herds

-raiding was done to get food

-raiding was done to punish rebellious chiefs

-raiding was done to prove one's manhood

### **5.crop production**

-provided food leading to food security ,stability and peace in the state

### **6.mining**

-mined gold for external trade to create more wealth and iron for production of agriculture tools,weapons

### **7.iron manufacture**

-was done by blacksmiths who produced iron tools eg hoes ,spears ,axes for agriculture

### **8.fishing**

-was done to supplement people's diet

### **9.gathering**

-was done to supplement people's diet

### **10.craftwork**

-goods for home use eg pots,baskets were made available and products for trade to create more wealth

### **11.local trade**

-traded among themselves and people got goods which they were lacking

### **12.international trade**

-was done with foreign groups

-the king controlled trade in gold,ivory,cattle with foreigners

-from external trade the Ndebele got knives,blankets,mirrors,guns,cloth gave foreigners cattle,ivory,gold and precious skins

-guns obtained from external trade were used in the defence of the state

- through foreign trade ,the Ndebele became consumers of foreign goods

### **Did the Ndebele benefit from external or international trade ?**

-to a larger extent they did not benefit

-guns obtained from external trade were largely ineffective

-the Ndebele relied too much on western goods

-Ndebele subjects who got guns refused to pay tribute and resisted Ndebele rule

-foreign traders were a danger to Ndebele power

-Ndebele social life was disturbed by this trade

-Ndebele subjects became rich and difficult to control

-white traders helped in the colonisation of the state

-Ndebele cattle ,ivory ,gold were reduced ordepleted

### **However the Ndebele got guns for the defence of the state**

-the Ndebele benefited European goods eg blankets

-the Ndebele benefited new farming methods and crops

-the Ndebele benefited mining methods

## **NDEBELE RELATIONS WITH THE SHONA**

### **Were the shona Ndebele relations cordial or hostile?**

-in the beginning the relations were bad because the Ndebele wanted to dominate the shona

-the Ndebele were the invaders and the shona resisted them

-there were open conflicts between the shona and the Ndebele

-the shona groups continued to resist the Ndebele and were raided by amabutho

-the shona groups ran away from Ndebele dominance

-some shona groups accepted Ndebele and paid tribute

-shona groups refusing Ndebele rule were raided as punishment

-shona groups in North and Eastern Mashonaland totally refused to be under Ndebele rule

-shona groups raided the Ndebele as revenge

-shona groups far away from Bulawayo valued their independence and resisted Ndebele rule

-some shona groups near Bulawayo eg in Gweru continued to resist the Ndebele

-even shona groups on the boundaries of the Ndebele resisted and were raided

-shona groups in Murove ,Negari,Matibi paid tribute and if they failed they were raided

-the shona in Gokwe were raided until they paid tribute in tobacco

However with time the relations became cordial

-shona groups enjoyed good relationships with the Ndebele and followed the Ndebele culture eg followed the Ndebele dress,changed their totems eg sumba to sibanda,Hove to Siziba

-local shona people were given high positions in the Ndebele state

-shona children joined the Ndebele army

-Ndebele and shona were trading partners

-shona children in the Ndebele state grew up just like other groups

-shona and Ndebele socialised through beer drinking



- the Ndebele did not intervene into shona politics unless invited
- the Ndebele got invited in boundary conflicts between shona groups to protect the state from foreign enemies
- shona groups enjoyed Ndebele protection
- Ndebele respected shona religion and paid tribute to shona spirit mediums
- Mzilikazi asked Tohwechipi who had run away from Ndebele to come back

### **Relation With Other Groups**

- whites were allowed to build a mission stations eg Robert Moffat
- some Ndebele became Christians
- white hunters were given lessons on how to hunt
- Portuguese traded with the Ndebele
- traders were allowed to build trading centres
- whites were given mining concessions or rights
- Mzilikazi had a white friend called Robert moffat
- white visitors eg David livingstone visited the Ndebele
- Ndebele signed peace treaties with Boers to promote peace
- at times relations with the Ngwato were good
- mzilikazi gave some of his cattle to the Ngwato to keep relations good
- whites taught the Ndebele to read and write
- ~~~~~the Boers raided the Ndebele
- ~~~~~the Ndebele and the Tswana raided each other
- ~~~~~the Ngwato helped whites in the 1893 war to occupy Matebeleland by whites
- ~~~~~the Ngwato helped whites to colonise Zimbabwe in 1890
- ~~~~~ Ndebele hated Christianity
- ~~~~~the kololo and the Ndebele fought to control trade route

### **Were the Ndebele relations with other groups good ,cordial ,friendly?**

**NB-** use the key-shows relations were good ,cordial

~~~~~shows that relations were bad ,hostile

Did the Ndebele benefited from relations with other groups ?

Impact Of Ndebele Rule ,Mzilikazi or Lobengula 's Rule

- the Ndebele created a powerful kingdom in western Zimbabwe
- the Ndebele were strong enough to resist the kololo ,Tswana,Ngwato ,Boers , Shona who were enemies
- women were absorbed through marriages and young men become amabutho
- they built a strong state of different tribes Shona ,Sotho,Tonga united them
- rebellng subchiefs were raided as punishment
- many shona chiefdoms accepted Ndebele rule
- they brought law and order to the state
- subchiefs had to pay tribute to show loyalty
- absorbed shona groups followed Ndebele language and culture
- ~~~~~Ndebele influence was reduced as one moved away from the Ndebele capital
- ~~~~~there were divisions due class system Zansi, Enhla ,Hole
- ~~~~~some shona chiefs resisted the Ndebele successfully

Did the Ndebele benefit from the impact of Mzilikazi or Lobengula rule?

NB-Key ~~~~~shows non benefits

-Shows non benefits

Do the effects of the Ndebele rule ,Mzilikazi or Lobengula 's rule Show success by these leaders?

NB-use key –shows success /achievements

`````` shows failures

### **Why The Ndebele Settled In Western Zimbabwe**

**NB**—Look at the pull factors and push factors

Pull factors To Western Zimbabwe

- they lived among shona who were weak
- tsetse free area for their cattle
- availability of resources
- good pastures for their cattle
- they were attracted by trade
- western Zimbabwe was sparsely populated

### **Push Factors**

- far away from their enemies
- there were tired of previous wars in South Africa
- they were advised by Robert Moffat to move North

### **How Important Was The Army In The Political Organisation Of The State?**

- to a larger extent it was important **NB** –all the duties performed by the army are correct
- however ,other factors were also important as well
- religion which united people
  - language which united people
- a strong economy kept the state strong
  - trade strengthened the economy and brought a variety of goods
- intermarriages brought unity
- able leadership of the king
- the Umphakati advised the king
- Ukulagisa system strengthened unity and loyalty from the poor
- iron smelting made available weapons and tools for agriculture
- inxwala ceremony promoted unity and loyalty in the state etc

## **PART A QUESTIONS**

### **Groups the Ndebele fought south of Limpopo**

-Zulu,Pedi ,Boers ,Sotho,Griquas,Hurutshe,Kwena,Kora,Tswana,Rolong

### **Ndebele regiments**

-Insukanini,Imbizo,Ingubo

### **Ethnic groups Mzilikazi met in Zimbabwe**

-Kalanga,Leya,Tonga,Venda,Hlengwe,Karanga,Nhanzwa

### **Major settlements established by the Ndebele between 1822and 1840**

-Ekhuphumuleni,Mhlahlandlela,Tshengane,Gabeni,Mosega,Inyati,Gubixhegu

### **Duties performed by the Amabutho of the Ndebele state**

- collection of tribute
- to protect people
- to protect property
- defended the state
- protected trade routes
- herded cattle during peace time
- worked on the king 's fields during peace time
- were raiders
- helped during harvests
- hunted elephants
- could punish offenders upon kings's commander

- protected the king
- were miners

## **THE SCRAMBLE AND COLONISATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA**

### **Factors Which Made Britain The First Country In The World To Industrialise**

- international trade with America ,India brought more profit
- the enclosure system led to high production in agriculture providing fod ,raw materials
- fortunate factors or availability ,of raw material
- improvements in transport ,construction of roads,cannals
- population increase meant more labourers for industries
- there was emergence of a middle class
- a stable government
- availability of coal and iron which were raw materials of British industries leading to industrialisation
- Britain had more colonies which supplied her with raw materials and this promoted industrialisation
- a peaceful environment ,Britain enjoyed
- Britain had developed an effective banking system which supplied loans to buy machines and raw materials
- important technological inventions led to the discovery of machines and transport

### **NB-How important were these factors in Britain 's participation in the scramble for southern Africa**

- other factors contributed more --look at strategic reasons ,humanitarian reasons ,social factors contributed
- However ,improvements in transport made travelling easier
- middle class which invested in southern Africa where there was cheap labour
- government support to protect sources of raw materials .---southern Africa had markets

### **Did the economic effects of industrialisation in Britain and Europe lead to the scramble of southern Africa?**

- To a larger extent they led .-The need for raw materials like coal and iron for their industries led to the colonisation of southern Africa
  - the need for markets to sell finished goods led to the colonisation of southern Africa
  - the need to trade with Africans led to the colonisation of southern Africa
  - the need for colonies to invest surplus capital eg in mines ,farms led to the colonisation of southern Africa .
  - technological advancement in transport led to colonisation of southern Africa
  - the need for cheap labour for their industries led to colonisation of southern Africa
  - discovery of medical advances eg the the discovery of quinine to treat malaria led to colonisation
- However ,look at social ,strategic reasons for the colonisation of southern Africa as shall be seen later.

## **Results /Effects Of Industrial In Britain And Europe**

### **ECONOMIC**

#### **Effects In Textile And Other Industries**

#### **Positive /Beneficial Effects /Results**

- mass production of goods made them cheap
- growing of towns and factories
- increase in the middle class workers
- growth of banks which gave loans to businesses

- development of infrastructure
- govt got more profits for investment
- got new skills
- improvement in transport and communication
- need for raw materials
- trade unions formed to improve working conditions
- rise in living standards
- improved agriculture due to improved methods of production
- emancipation of women
- many machines were invented
- increase in the international trade

### **Negative /Non Beneficial Effects /Results/Poor Working Conditions**

- exploitation of workers
- low wages
- strikes by workers
- employment of children and woman as cheap labour
- collapse of backyard industries
- unemployment
- harsh working conditions
- shortage of market
- long working hours and low wages

### **Did people benefit from the economic effects of the industrial revolution in Britain ,Europe,and America?**

#### **Positive Social Effects Of Industrialisation**

- population growth due to food availability
- emancipation or freedom given to women

#### **Negative Social Effects Of Industrialisation**

- class struggle between the rich and the poor
- wide gap between the rich and the poor
- lack of educational and health facilities
- people overcrowded with poor sanitation in clinics ,schools
- people of Britain thought they were superior to other people of the world
- population growth in towns due to rural –urban migration
- overcrowded conditions promoted diseases ,crimes and prostitution
- pollution was high
- lack of piped water
- use of common toilets

### **Did people benefit from social effects of industrialisation in Britain ,Europe and America?**

#### **THE BERLIN CONFERENCE [What Was Agreed]**

- a country should tell others its sphere of influence
- the Congo ,Nile and Niger were made international rivers
- freedom of navigation in major rivers eg Niger ,Congo,Zambezi
- the Congo free state was given to Leopold king of Belgium
- territories which European countries had already were recognised
- Africa was divided into 20 territorial units
- France was given the French Congo
- signing of treaties among European powers to preserve peace

- signing of treaties with Africans to make colonisation legitimate
- Germany was allowed to have Tanganyika
- independent witnesses were required when signing treaties with Africans
- a country had to effectively occupy a territory in order to claim it
- agreed to ban slavery and slave trade
- agreed to develop territories occupied

### **To what extent did the Berlin conference contribute to the scramble of southern Africa ?**

- to a larger extent other factors contributed to the scramble of southern Africa
- NB**-give economic ,political, social and strategic reasons for the scramble of southern Africa
- However ,the Berlin conference was a catalyst to the scramble
- European countries competed for unoccupied areas of southern Africa after the Berlin conference
- the conference legitimised the occupation of southern Africa
- after the Berlin conference ,there was scramble to extend boundaries of occupied territories by the British ,Boers ,Portuguese
- divided Africa into spheres of influence
- quicker colonialisation

### **REASONS FOR THE SCRAMBLE AND PARTITION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA**

#### **Political Reasons**

- local agents like Rhodes helped in the colonisation ,he had a Cape to Cairo dream
- influence of European agents
- African military weaknesses led to colonisation
- Berlin conference encouraged colonisation
- European countries eg Germany wanted prestige
- European countries wanted to increase their spheres of influence
- European countries occupied some territories to protect themselves from enemy attacks
- Boers wanted to avoid encirclement by the British hence the expansion beyond the Limpopo
- European countries wanted to divert each other 's attention from territories left back home
- Portuguese wanted to expand to the west

#### **Economic Reasons**

- need for land to carry out business
- need for cheap labour
- need for wild animals eg elephants for ivory
- need for raw materials for industries
- need for markets for their finished goods
- need for favourable climate
- south Africa was seen as a potential market
- need for new areas for investment eg mines, farms
- wanted mines eg gold ,diamonds from south Africa
- wanted to trade with South Africa

### **To what extent were economic factors responsible for the colonisation of southern Africa?**

### **To what extent were political factors responsible for the colonisation of southern Africa ?**

### **SOCIAL OR HUMANITARIAN REASONS**

- Europeans wanted to settle social misfits eg robbers ,prostitutes
- to spread western civilisation which will discourage evil practises such as raiding

- to stop evil practises eg witchcraft ,killing of twins
- wanted to have commerce ,civilisation and Christianity
- to stop slavery and slave trade.
- Discovery of quinine to treat malaria
- better communication ,medicines
- some Christian missionaries became agents of European colonisation eg Charles Helm ,John Moffat
- European countries wanted to settle excess population in southern Africa
- to end slavery
- to educate Africans
- Europeans wanted good climate for their health eg Rhodes
- racism as Europeans thought they were superior.

**To what extent were social factors important in the colonisation of Southern Africa ?**

**Did Africans benefit socially from colonialism ?**

-They largely benefited. -education,end to evil practises ,new culture ,health facilities ,civilisation,Christianity ,etc.However, cultural erosion ,Christianity divided Africans ,loss of African religion

### **STRATEGIC REASONS**

- Portugal wanted to link Portuguese east Africa [Mozambique] with Angola ,Germany wanted to link Namibia with Tanzania
- need to protect military bases by Europeans
- need to keep naval ships for defence eg Europe
- need to protect strategic routes eg missionary roads by Rhodes and Britain
- control by Britain of the Cape of Good Hope

**Is it true that Europeans wanted to colonise southern Africa for strategic reasons? [8]**

### **METHODS USED BY VARIOUS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO COLONISE ZIMBABWE OR SOUTHERN AFRICA**

- they used treaties eg the Rudd concession
  - they used force and wars eg the Anglo- Zulu war
  - they used traders eg Germans in the colonisation of Namibia
  - they used missionaries eg in the colonisation of Lesotho and Zimbabwe
  - they used the prazo system eg in Mutapa 's Zambezi valley
  - they influenced African leaders to enter into treaties of protection eg Botswana , Lesotho,Swaziland
  - they used tricks eg lobengula in the rudd concession was given verbal promises which were never fulfilled
  - they used ambitious leaders eg Britain used Rhodes in the colonisation of Lesotho ,Botswana ,Swaziland ,Malawi ,Zimbabwe ,south Africa
  - granting of a charter eg a charter given to Rhodes to colonise Zimbabwe ,Malawi ,Zambia
  - they used conference eg the Berlin conference
  - they used bribery eg Rhodes 's agents bribed lobengula 's indunas to influence lobengula to sign the Rudd concession
  - they used hunters eg F.C Selous gave the pioneer column direction into Zimbabwe
- How effective were these methods in the colonisation of southern Africa
- To a larger extent they were effective .The lonchner treaty was used in the colonisation of Zambia
  - the Anglo- Zulu war led to the colonisation of southern Africa
  - the 1896 war in Zimbabwe led to the colonisation of Zimbabwe
  - treaties of protection led to the colonisation of Botswana ,Swaziland ,Lesotho

- hunters eg F.C Selous effectively guided the pioneer column into Mashonaland
- success seen in that Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho etc were all colonised
- However, on the other hand, the Rudd concession did not lead to the colonisation of Zimbabwe but the 1896 war
- protection status given to Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho in order to colonise these countries left them with some form of independence

### **The Scramble For Territories By European Countries**

**To scramble was to compete for or to fight for territories by European countries in southern Africa**

#### **Political Aims By Britain**

- to stop Portuguese infiltration
- to fulfil the Cape to Cairo dream
- to encircle the Boers
- to get a colony in Zimbabwe
- civilise Africans

#### **Economic Aims By Britain**

- to protect missionary road
- to civilise Africans
- markets, raw materials, cheap labour, investment opportunities, land, ivory, grazing pastures, second hand, good rains

#### **To what extent did Britain achieve her aims in southern Africa by 1900?**

- to a larger extent she achieved them. She got fertile soils
  - she got hunting areas
  - she got raw materials
  - got good rains
  - got Botswana and this frustrated Germany and the Boers
  - got Zimbabwe and this frustrated the Germans and the Boers
  - missionary road kept open
  - took gold and diamonds producing areas
- However the Boers were not removed from south Africa
- failed to give Zimbabwe access to the sea
  - failed to create a federation of whites in South Africa
  - the Cape to Cairo dream failed

### **THE SCRAMBLE FOR COLONIES BY BRITAIN**

- the British local representative was Cecil John Rhodes
- the Cape Colony was briefly taken by Britain during the French revolution for strategic reasons
- Rhodes, a British agent had a Cape to Cairo dream
- Britain competed for territories south of the Limpopo with the Boers
- Britain occupied Natal and Orange Free state after the discovery of gold and diamonds
- Britain colonised Botswana to keep the missionary road open and block Boer and Germany expansion westwards
- Britain wanted to push the Rhodesian border to the Indian ocean
- Britain occupied Zimbabwe in order to encircle the Boers and this occupation was justified by the Rudd concession and the Lippert concessions
- Britain through the use of missionaries got Swaziland ahead of other competitors and it became a British protectorate
- Lesotho also became a British protectorate through the use of missionaries

## **HOW GERMANY SCRAMBLED FOR COLONIES**

- The Germany local agent /representative was Hetz Luderitz
- the Germans expanded northwards from Angra bay in Namibia
- Germany wanted to link Namibia with Tanzania
- the Germany agent at Lobengula 's court was Lippert who sold the land to Rhodes
- Germany competed for Namibia with Afrikaners and Germans got it with the help of traders and missionaries

## **HOW PORTUGAL SCRAMBLED FOR COLONIES**

- the Portuguese representatives were Paira Addriada and De Sousa who were arrested by Forbes at chief Mutasa and imprisoned at Cape town
- the two were released after Manicaland had fallen to Britain
- Portuguese wanted to join Mozambique to Angola

## **HOW THE BOERS SCRAMBLED FOR COLONIES**

- the Boers representative or agent was Grobler
- the Boers wanted to expand westwards from the Transvaal to avoid encirclement by Britain
- the Boers created the Boer Republic of Transvaal
- they competed for Zimbabwe and Botswana with the British although they lost it
- Germans helped to arrest Jameson ,Rhodes 's friend who wanted to raid Boer territories with minerals
- a Boer representative Grobler signed a treaty with Lobengula was for friendship to get concessions

## **THE SCRAMBLE FOR BOTSWANA OR BECHUANALAND BY EUROPEAN COUNTRIES**

- there was a cancelation of British connection of Transvaal in 1850
- Transvaal Boer missionaries helped Tswana and Korana chiefs in their politics with one another
- the Boers were rewarded by these chiefs with land in Stella and Goshen and the land become Boer Republic
- the Boer public disturbed the British missionary road to the north
- in 1883 the Germans raised their flag in Botswana
- in response to the threats to the missionary road by the Germans and the boers ,Britain sent soldiers to the Boer republic
- the people of Stella and Goshen surrendered without fighting
- Tswana chiefs accepted British protectorate status
- in Northern Botswana ,chiefs ,Sechele ,Khama,Kwena received British protection status against Boers and the Ndebele

## **How Basuthu or Lesotho Sought British Protection**

- Boers who settled in Transvaal and the Orange free state became a threat to the Basuthu under Moshweshwe
- Moshweshwe applied for British protection in 1842
- a quarrel between the Boers and Basuthu forced Moshweshwe again to seek British protection status
- in 1861 ,wood House announced that Lesotho was a British protectorate

## **How Swaziland Sought British Protection**

- Boers had been allowed by Mswati to settle in Swaziland
- after the death of Mswati in 1868 the Boers started interfering into politics of Swaziland
- the Boers supported Mbadzeni as Mswati 's successor
- the Swazi asked for British protection status at the end of 1899-1902
- Britain agreed to give Swaziland protection status



### **Did Africans benefit from British protection?**

- they gained protection from Boers who used to take their land and raided them
- they benefited trade with the British eg cloth
- they benefited railway lines introduced by the British eg in Botswana
- Western education gave the Tswana skills . ---- They benefited Western medicine

### **Non Benefits**

- they lost their independence
- trade was in favour of whites
- christianity which was introduced undermined African culture

### **Why were Europeans successful in colonising southern Africa?**

To a larger extent it was due to white strengths or advantages

White strength or white advantages

- whites had superior weapons eg guns
  - whites had good communication eg telegrams
  - whites had good transport eg fighting on horses
  - whites had resources to support long wars
  - whites were united
  - whites had effective strategies
  - whites easily divided Africans
- However,African weaknesses or disadvantages also contributed

### **African weaknesses or disadvantages**

- Africans had no trained armies
- poor weapons eg bows and arrows
- poor strategies eg cowhorn formation instead of guerrilla warfare
- lack of unity eg the Ngwato helped whites
- Africans were internally divided
- Africans had no standing army
- Africans had no resources to fight long wars
- Africans fought as separate kingdoms
- Africans were misled by traditional leaders

### **Problems Faced By Africans During And After The Colonisation Of Southern Africa**

- shortage of food as production was affected by wars
- disturbance of trade due to wars fought
- wars destroyed homes and property
- wars resulted in death of many people
- loss of political power by chiefs eg in Zimbabwe and south Africa
- people were displaced by wars
- loss of land due to land expropriation eg in Zimbabwe
- loss of cattle eg in the 1893 Anglo – Ndebele wars
- Africans were humiliated when they were defeated
- Africans forced to provide labour in what was called Chibharo
- eg Mozambique and Zambia
- Africans were forced to pay taxes eg hut tax in Zimbabwe
- Africans spent most of their time working for colonialists and this caused poverty
- Africans lost minerals eg gold and diamonds in south Africa
- timber and animal products eg skins ,ivory were lost

### **The Role Played By John Rhodes In The Colonisation Of Southern Africa**

- he led the British intentions in Southern Africa
- Rhodes used his own wealth from gold and diamonds in Southern Africa to support the colonisation of Southern Africa
- he wanted the Cape under Britain to dominate a united South Africa against the Boers in the Orange free state ,Natal ,Transvaal
- in 1881 ,Rhodes entered the Cape parliament
- when he was in parliament ,he used this time to call for British expansion
- Rhodes realised the barrier caused by the Boers against British expansion northwards
- in 1886 ,Botswana became a British protectorate with the help of Rhodes
- Rhodes advanced the Cape to Cairo dream ,he led the British expansion northwards
- Rhodes sent agents to negotiate the Rudd concession with Lobengula and got it
- in 1889 Rhodes got a charter from the Queen allowing him to colonise Zimbabwe
- in 1890 ,Rhodes sent the pioneer column from Botswana and ,Zimbabwe was occupied
- Rhodes 's occupation of Zimbabwe stopped the Portuguese expanding westwards from Mozambique ,Germany expanding eastwards from Namibia ,Boers expanding northwards from Transvaal
- in 1910 there was a union of South Africa ,Boers and the British governing South Africa together ,this is what Rhodes always wanted
- he used the Lochner treaty to get Zimbabwe

### **How successful was Rhodes in getting territories in Southern Africa?**

- to a larger extent he was successful
  - he increased British territories in Southern Africa
  - he got Zimbabwe ahead of the Portuguese
  - he frustrated the Boers effort to get Zimbabwe by signing the Moffat treaty which replaced the Grobler treaty
  - Rhodes 's efforts resulted in Britain gaining in the north including Zambia and Malawi
  - his efforts resulted in Germans gaining Namibia only
- However, Portugal got large areas in Mozambique and Angola although Rhodes wanted to frustrate them
- Rhodes failed to give Rhodesia access to the sea
  - Rhodes failed in his Cape to Cairo dream ,he did not reach the maximum expectations
  - Rhodes 's friends eg Rudd who signed the Rudd concession helped him to colonise Zimbabwe
  - he did not get territories alone ,the British government helped him in the 1896 war against the Shona and Ndebele
  - the Queen also helped him by giving a charter which was used to colonise Zimbabwe
  - missionaries eg Charles Helm helped him to colonise Zimbabwe
  - African weaknesses eg lack of unity helped Rhodes to colonise southern Africa
- Outline Reasons Why Britain Was Able To Get More Colonies In Southern Africa

### **Reasons can classified into two ,British 's strengths and other factors**

#### **British Strengths**

- the role of Lord Salisbury ,Lord Grey and others who supported the acquiring of colonies
  - the British South Africa Company got support from rich British people
  - Britain was fully prepared for war to get colonies
  - Rhodes and Britain used his personal wealth to get colonies for Britain
- However ,other factors helped Britain to get more colonies
- Germany competed for colonies late
  - Boers were military weak
  - the Portuguese were weak
  - weaknesses of Africans who worked with the British

## **Describe The Changes That Took Place In The Transport Sector During The Industrial Revolution In Britain**

- improvements of roads
- london suspended bridge built
- bigger and stronger ships built
- new ships driven by steam engines which were faster discovered
- toll gates
- more roads constructed
- in 1830 people transported by railways.- Motor cars were built
- profits used to pay road engineers
- canals constructed
- more railways constructed
- development of air transport
- steam driven locomotives were built
- fashionable road surfaces introduced

## **Measures Taken By Africans To Resist Colonisation**

- war eg Anglo – Ndebele war ,Nama Herero war ,Ndebele Shona uprisings
- seeking protection eg Khama. Moshoeshoe
- diplomacy eg Dingane tricked Boers ,Lobengula signed the lipperty treaty
- killed collaborators –non cooperation with whites
- sending representatives to complain in Europe eg Lobengula
- refused to sign treaties –sought advice from influential people eg Lobengula

## **Why did Britain got more colonies in southern Africa?**

- look at British strengths to a “larger extent “side and other factors on the “however side”
  - ta a larger extent other factors contributed
  - Rhodes ‘s personal ambitions
  - competition for land by Europeans
  - contribution of missionaries ,explores ,hunters ,agents
  - need for raw materials
  - need for prestige
  - need for labour
  - need to spread commerce ,Christianity and civilisation
  - need for markets
  - strategic reasons
  - need for livestock and game
  - disunity among Africans etc
- However ,ships ,railways transported large quantities of goods to ports
- tarred roads enabled faster movements
  - communication was easier and faster due to more roads and air transport

## **To what extent were the Africans to blame for the colonisation of southern Africa?**

- to a larger extent they were to blame
- Africans lacked unity
- poor strategy
- signed treaties they did not understand
- invited foreigners
- Africans lacked effective resistance
- too many leaders involed
- poor weapons

However ,other factors also contributed  
-better strategies by whites  
-role of missionaries who appeared to be friendly  
-the Berlin conference speeded colonisation  
-whites had better technology etc

## **PART A QUESTIONS**

### **Sources of power during the industrialisation**

-wind power,water power,animal power,steam power

**Types of fabrics**-silk,cotton,wool,linen,fustian

### **Whites who helped in the colonisation of southern Africa**

-Piet Grobller ,Francis Thompson,Charles Rudd,Rotchford Maguire,Robnson Luderitz,Cecil John Rhodes,Robert Moffart,Charles Helm,Thomas Baines,John Moffat,Sydney Sheppard,Lippert

### **Raw materials needed by Europeans in Southern Africa**

-cotton,beef,chrome,tobacco,iron,sugarcane  
,ivory,gold,timber,nickel,tea,asbestos,tin,zinc,copper ,coal

### **Chiefdoms colonised in Southern Africa -**

Ndebele,Gaza,Pedi,Ngwato,Swazi,Xhosa,Zulu,Sotho>Nama,Chihozi,Mashayamombe,Chinhamhora,Mangwende,Zvimba,,Bere,Chirimhanzu

### **Inventions made during the industrial revolution in Britain**

-seed drill,radio,gramophone ,railways,cars,telegram,pearing machine,spinning machine,quinine,flying shuttle,tar,canal,mule machine,spinning jean,plough

### **Sources of power use by Britain up to 1800**

-wind power,water power,animal power,steam power

### **Types of fabrics produced in textile industries**

-silk,cotton,wool,linen,fustian

### **Classes and their duties during the industrial revolution in Britain and Europe**

Peasants –work in fields

Landlords-owners of farms

Capitalists-owners of factories

Aristocracy-ruling class

Workers-working in factories

### **Wars of resistance fought before colonisation between 1870-1900**

-Anglo –Zulu war

-Bambate rebellion

-Nama uprising

-Herero uprising

-British and Pedi war

-Anglo – Ndebele war 1893

-Ndebele and Shona uprising 1896

-Sotho resistance

-Gun war

-Portuguese and Gaza war

### **Inventors of machinery in Britain during the industrial revolution**

-John Kay,Jethro Tull,Richard Archwright,Edmund Cartwright,Abraham Darbey,Henry Bessemer,George Stephenson,Samuel Corrupton ,Thomas Newcomane,James Hargreaves

### **African leaders who resisted colonisation in southern Africa**

-Lobengula ,Ngungunyana ,Moshoe shoe,Dingizulu,Cetshwayo,Witbooi,NB-all shona leaders eg Nehanda,Kaguvi,Mapondera,Mkwati,Mashayamombe etc

### **Professional hunters who came to Zimbabwe before 1890**

-John Lee,FC Selous, Henry Hartecy,Martinus Swartz,Piet Jacobs ,Jan Viljoen  
**Problems faced British industrialists in the early years of industrial revolution**

- strikes
- demonstration
- lack of skilled labour
- shortage of raw materials
- shortage of capital
- accidents
- poor transport
- lack of markets
- competition
- shortage of machinery
- theft of property by workers
- unreliable source of energy
- poor communication network

## **THE COLONISATION OF ZIMBABWE**

### **REASONS FOR THE COLONISATION OF ZIMBABWE**

#### **ECONOMIC REASONS**

- existence of minerals eg copper ,gold,coal etc
- the well watered Savanna soils for agriculture
- need to invest excess capital
- belief in the second rand
- need for raw materials
- need for market
- need for cheap labour

**Were economic factors responsible for the colonisation of Zimbabwe?**

#### **POLITICAL REASONS**

- African military weaknesses
- Africans were internally divided
- Africans did not have adequate resources to support long wars
- Africans used traditional military tactics
- Portuguese wanted to expand to the west

**Were political factors responsible for the colonisation of Zimbabwe ?**

#### **SOCIAL REASONS**

- the cool climate for people 's health eg Rhodes
- need to spread Christianity
- need by whites to show racial supremacy
- whites had better communication skills
- some Christian missionaries became agents of colonialism eg C.D Helm
- need to settle excess population

Were social reasons responsible for the colonisation of Zimbabwe

#### **STRATEGIC REASONS**

- Britain wanted to encircle the Boers
- the Cape to Cairo dream by Rhodes
- protection of missionary roads linking the Cape to Cairo Africa
- Need by whites to get many colonies

**Did strategic reasons lead to the colonisation of Zimbabwe**

## **THE BERLIN CONFERENCE**

### **AIMS /PURPOSE OF THE CONFERENCE**

- To settle conflicts due to fight for colonies
- to stop the fight for colonies
- to give rules to follow in the colonisation process

### **TERMS OF THE BERLIN CONFERENCE [ what was agreed ]**

- the Congo ,Nile,Niger were made international rivers
- a country should tell others its sphere of influence
- freedom of navigation in major rivers eg Nile,Congo,Zambezi
- the Congo free state was given to Leopold king of Belgium
- France was given the French Congo
- territories which European countries had already were recognised
- Germany was allowed to have Tanganyika
- Africa was divided into 20 territorial units
- signing of treaties with Africans to make colonisation legitimate
- independent witnesses needed when signing treaties with Africans
- a country had to occupy a territory effectively in order to claim it
- agreed to ban slavery and slave trade
- agreed to develop territories occupied
- agreed to define boundaries of territories occupied

### **To what extent did the Berlin conference contributed to the scramble of southern Africa or Zimbabwe?**

- NB-** Other factors contributed to a larger extent NB ,Give economic ,social,economic,strategic reasons for the scramble of southern Africa or Zimbabwe
- However the Berlin conference was acatalyst to the scramble
  - the Berlin conference made European countries to complete for occupied areas of southern Africa/Zimbabwe
  - the Berlin conference legitimized the occupation of southern Africa
  - the Berlin conference led to the scramble of external boundaries of occupied territories by British,Portuguese ,Boers ,and Germans

## **THE ACTIVITIES OF THE EARLY EUROPEAN HUNTERS ,TRADERS,CONCESSION SEEKERS IN ZIMBABWE BETWEEN 1850 AND1880**

### **HUNTERS**

- they hunted mainly elephants for ivory on horse back
- when elephants became limited they hunted on foot
- hunters had good relations with Lobengula eg John Lee he had later became Lobengula 's advisor and was given land
- F.C Selous collected skins of local animals to sell to museums in Europe and South Africa
- F.C Selous visited many places and wrote on his experiences
- hunters informed other Europeans back home of the gold in Zimbabwe and brought miners like Karl Mauch

### **TRADERS**

- traders brought guns ,beads,ammunition ,alcohol in exchange for gold and ivory
- traders became friends to members of the royal family eg George Philips was Lobengula 's trading partner
- Lobengula trusted traders like Philips to the extent that he made him responsible for his ivory
- traders wrote books ,visited places of interest and reported back home

### **CONCESSION SEEKERS**

- Concession seekers scrambled for gold around the Tati areas and Lobengula gave the concession to the London and Limpopo company to mine gold
- Thomas Baines ,a concession seeker was given permission to mine gold in the Midlands province

### **Did Africans benefit from the activities of hunters ,traders ,and concession seekers?**

#### **NON-BENEFITS**

To a larger extent they did not benefit

- large number of wild animals were killed
  - ivory was taken anywhere to foreign lands
  - in trade ,Africans got old guns which ran out of ammunition
  - Europeans caused divisions ,some supported Lobengula and others Nkulumane after Mzilikazi 's death
  - they gave reports on Zimbabwe which led to colonisation
  - goods of poor value were exchanged for gold and ivory
- However,they benefited
- Africans got European goods such as cloth and beads
  - Africans got guns and ammunition
  - ivory trade made Ndebele kings rich
  - Europeans bought local products such as grain and meat

### **TREATIES AND THE COLONISATION OF ZIMBABWE**

#### **TREATIES SIGNED BEFORE THE COLONISATION OF ZIMBABWE**

- 1.The Moffart treaty of 1836,signed between Robert Moffat and Mzilikazi ,it was a treaty of friendship
- 2.the Tati treaty of 1870,signed between Lobengula and the Limpopo mining Company ,it was a mining agreement
- 3.the Baines treaty of 1887 ,signed between Thomas Baines and Lobengula .It was a mining agreement
- 4.the Grobler treaty of 1887 ,signed between Grobler and Lobengula , It was of friendship
- 5.the Moffat treaty of 1888 ,signed John Moffart and Lobengula.It was signed to replace the Grobler treaty
- 6.the Tati concession was signed between Liperty and Lobengula.It was a mining concession
- 7.the Liperty treaty ,signed between Liperty and Lobengula
- 8.the Rudd concession of October 1888,signed between Rudd and Lobengula
- 9.the Austral treaty of 1888 signed between Lobengula and the Exploration

### **THE GROBLER TREATY**

#### **EVENTS LEADING TO THE SIGNING OF THE GROBLER TREATY**

- the discovery of gold in the Rand led to belief that there was a second rand in Zimbabwe
- Boers wanted to expand their territories to outcomplete Britain
- Paul Kruger persuaded the Germans to work with him to frustrate Britain
- the Boers wanted to avoid being encircled by Britain which already had Botswana as a protectorate
- Paul Kruger sent Grobler to sign a treaty with Lobengula
- this was a follow up treaty to the one the Boers had signed with Mzilikazi

#### **TERMS OF THE GROBLER TREATY**

- it was a treaty of friendship between Lobengula and Grobler representing the Boers
- it was signed to ensure that there will be peace between the Ndebele and the Boers
- Lobengula to be an ally or friend of the Boers and will give them military aid when required
- Lobengula to allow the Boers to enter the country
- Lobengula to send back Boer criminals to Matebeleland

- Lobengula to allow Boer hunter ,traders into Matebeleland
- Lobengula to allow a Boer representative into Matebeleland to administer justice and monitor Boers
- Lobengula to allow Boer council in Matebeleland

### **Did the Ndebele benefit from the Grobler treaty?**

#### **BENEFITS**

- the Ndebele people became friend of the Boers and they were no longer raided
- Boers temporarily moved out of Matebeleland
- friendship with the Boers temporarily helped Lobengula against his internal enemies

#### **NON BENEFITS**

- terms of the treaty favoured Boers
- signing the treaty encouraged the scramble for the Ndebele state Lobengula was not allowed to administer justice to Boers in Matebeleland
- Lobengula expected to give military aid to Boers but Boers not doing the same
- Lobengula was reduced to a Boer police who had to send Boer criminals back home to South Africa but Boers were not doing the same

### **Did the Grobler treaty protect the Ndebele from colonisation?**

#### **To a larger extent it did not protect the Ndebele from colonisation**

- there was still danger from Portuguese and the British
  - there was still internal danger for Lobengula who still had to fight a civil war
  - some people did not want the Boers as friends since they fought the Ndebele on their way from South Africa
  - the Grobler treaty was easily cancelled by the Moffart treaty
  - the Grobler treaty speeded the scramble for Lobengula 's areas
- However ,it protected the Ndebele temporarily from their enemies
- the treaty delayed the occupation of Zimbabwe
  - Lobengula got security from Boer attacks
  - Lobengula entered into an alliance with the Boers against his internal enemies

### **THE MOFFART TREATY**

#### **TERMS OF THE TREATY**

- it was signed between Lobengula and John Moffat
- there was to be friendship between the Ndebele and Britain
- there was to be peace between the Queen of Britain and the Ndebele
- Lobengula not to sign any treaty with any power without Britain 's agreement
- Lobengula to cancel the Grobler treaty with the Boers

### **Did the Moffat treaty lead to the colonisation of Zimbabwe?**

To a larger extent other factors contributed

- the Rudd concession gave mineral rights to Britain and was used to colonise Zimbabwe
- the Queen gave Rhodes a charter used to colonise Zimbabwe
- Pioneers were an effective team to occupy Zimbabwe
- F.C Selous guided the pioneer column as it occupied Zimbabwe
- the Lippert concession which Rhodes bought gave him more land in Zimbabwe
- prominent people like Lord Grey who supported Rhodes financially led to the colonisation of Zimbabwe
- the Berlin conference encouraged the scramble even of Zimbabwe
- the local people who did not resist led to colonisation
- the Anglo- Ndebele war of 1893 gave Britain Matebeleland



However, the Moffat treaty prepared the way for the coming of Britain by removing the Grobler treaty

-the Moffat treaty removed other powers in Matebeleland as competitors to Britain preparing way for colonisation

-the Moffat treaty created a friendly environment between Britain and the Ndebele leading to colonisation

### **STEPS TAKEN BY CECIL JOHN RHODES WHICH LED TO THE SIGNING OF THE RUDD CONCESSION OF 1888**

-sent J.S Moffat to cancel the Grobler treaty of 1887 and sign the Moffat treaty in February 1888

-selected Rudd, Maguire and Thompson to approach King Lobengula

-involved Rev. Helm who had worked in Matebeleland as a missionary

-consulted Shippard [Deputy Commissioner in Botswana] before the signing process

-provided money that was used to bribe Lotshe and Sikombo

-he upheld the terms of the Berlin Conference [1884-5]-signing treaties with local chiefs

-prevented the Portuguese from signing treaties with local chiefs

-sought support of other British business people

-he frustrated the efforts of Germans who also had interests in the area lying north of the Limpopo

### **THE RUDD CONCESSION**

#### **VERBAL TERMS OF THE CONCESSION OR NON WRITTEN TERMS**

-Rhodes would protect Matebeleland from European imperialisation

- Rhodes would put notices in international newspapers telling other countries to keep away from Zimbabwe so that Lobengula will not be troubled

-not more than 10 whites will be allowed in Matebeleland for hunting and mining at any one given time

-whites coming to Matebeleland will surrender their guns to Lobengula

-whites will not dig gold near Ndebele towns

-white farmers to dig one hole only

#### **NON –VERBAL TERMS OF THE CONCESSION OR WRITTEN TERMS**

-Lobengula to be paid 100 pounds monthly for his use

-Lobengula to be given 1000 rifles and 100000 ammunitions

-Lobengula to be given a gun boat to be put on the Zambezi river

In return Lobengula promised to give Rhodes;

-complete charge of minerals and metals in Matabeleland

-all powers to do everything he saw necessary to achieve what he wanted

-that he will not give any concession to any country without consulting Rhodes

#### **Did the Ndebele benefit from the Rudd concession?**

To a larger extent they did not benefit

#### **NON –BENEFITS**

-the Rudd concession was used to get the charter which was used to colonise Zimbabwe

-Lobengula lost power to control his kingdom

-the Rudd concession led to the formation of the Pioneer column and the occupation of Mashonaland

-the Rudd concession led to clashes between the Ndebele and whites leading to the 1893 war

-the Rudd concession led to the killing of Lotshe, Sikombo and their families

However they benefited

-the Rudd concession led to temporary peace between whites and Ndebele

- Matebeleland was avoided for a moment
- Lobengula benefited money in the first days
- the Rudd concession removed the threat from Portuguese and Boers
- the Rudd concession silenced the young warriors for a moment

### **LOBENGULA 'S REACTION AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE RUDD CONCESSION**

- Maud told Lobengula that he had sold the country to Britain
- an article appeared in Bechualand newspapers that Lobengula had sold the country
- Lobengula wrote a letter to Rhodes complaining about the Rudd concession
- he wrote a letter to the British commissioner in Botswana
- Lobengula made an attempt to cancel the Rudd concession
- he invited a few explores to explain the Rudd concession to him
- killed Lotshe and Skombo
- continued to emphasise verbal terms at the court
- wrote a letter to the British high commissioner in Botswana
- sent Bebenjani and Mshwete to the queen of England
- sent a party in search of Muguire
- he sent his indunas Babenjani and Mshwete to the queen of Britain to complain on how he was cheated
- Lobengula killed his indunas Lotshe and and Sikombo who had persuaded him to sign the Rudd concession
- he signed the Lippert concession

### **Was Lobengula responsible for the colonisation of Zimbabwe**

- to a larger extent he was not responsible
- the Rudd concession was written in English but Lobengula could not read and write
- most of what was written in the Rudd concession he was not told
- Lobengula made an attempt to cancel the Rudd concession ,it shows he knew he was cheated
- Rhodes was determined to colonise Zimbabwe in his Cape to Cairo dream and there was nothing Lobengula could do
- Lobengula did not know that by putting an "X"he was signing away his political powers
- Lobengula did not that his trusted indunas Lotshe and Sikombo who persuaded him to sign were bribed
- A British agent ,C.D Helm pretended to be friendly to Lobengula yet he was a British agent of colonialism working with Rhodes
- European diplomacy was ahead of that of Lobengula
- Lobengula sent his indunas Babenjani and Mshete to the Queen to disown the Rudd concession
- However ,Lobengula did not take time to understand the people he was dealing with
- Lobengula was greedy for luxuries and materials eg 100 pounds ,guns
- Lobengula stopped amabutho from using force against whites and this weakened his negotiating powers
- Lobengula wanted guns to fight his many enemies eg Kololo ,Ngwato,Boers,Portuguese who threatened him

Why did Lobengula 's efforts fail to stop the colonisation of Zimbabwe?

- to a larger extent they failed due to other factors
- He gave the Rudd concession in an effort to keep many whites from his state
- Rhodes had money to bribe many people
- Lippert cheated him when he was bought by Rhodes
- influence of British imperialists
- Boers unable to help Lobengula militarily

- Shona and British worked against Ndebele
  - Rhodes had a Cape to Cairo dream
- However, Lobengula 's weaknesses also contributed
- he was greedy for material things
  - he had a weak army
  - he depended on white interpreters who cheated him
  - he was illiterate
  - he did not have direct access to the Queen or Rhodes
  - he had too much trust in missionaries
  - too much trust in Lotshe and Sikombo
  - cancellation of Grobler treaty exposed him to British colonisation

### **PROBLEMS FACED BY LOBENGULA WHEN DEALING WITH CONCESSION SEEKERS**

- he faced opposition from amabutho who did not want whites in the kingdom
- imperialist or colonialists used bribes to persuade Lobengula to sign the Rudd concession
- he was not able to speak directly with concession seekers due to language problems
- concession seekers were so determined and could not take "no" for an answer
- he got dishonest advice from hunters and missionaries eg Rev C.D Helm
- he had problems judging the best group to deal with
- poor education prevented him from understanding what he was required to sign
- Lobengula had weaknesses for luxuries and was easily influenced by the promises of goods which were valueless
- in the Rudd concession ,Rhodes agents fooled Lobengula by emphasising what they said and wrote different things
- Lobengula was afraid to be harmed together with his people although some people advised him not to sign
- he failed to remove concession seekers from his capital and they pushed him to give more

### **How effective was Lobengula 's reaction in delaying the colonisation?**

- to a larger extent it was not
  - the country was colonised
  - sent agents were delayed
  - Rhodes bought the Lippert concession
- However ,he delayed colonisation
- Agents sent to the Queen were able to meet her
  - killed Lotshe and Sikombo

Was Lobengula successful in solving problems he faced when dealing with concession seekers

- to a larger extent he failed to deal with the problems
  - concession seekers bribed his indunas eg Lotshe and Sikombo to persuade Lobengula to sign
  - Lobengula was afraid that he will be harmed together with his people
  - concession seekers could not take "no" for an answer
  - although Lobengula was advised not to sign ,he always faced concession seekers who put pressure on him
  - he failed to remove concession seekers from the capital
  - he gave the concessions in the hope that they will go away but they did not
  - concession seekers made him feel insecure if he failed to give them concessions
  - imperialism was unstoppable ,it could come whether Lobengula wanted it or not
- However ,Lobengula made concession seekers wait for long before signing concessions

-he made concession seekers perform tasks for him before signing concessions

## **THE ROYAL CHARTER**

### **TERMS OF THE ROYAL CHARTER**

- the charter confirmed that the Rudd concessions belonged to Rhodes
- the Charter document allowed Rhodes to colonise Zimbabwe
- Rhodes to build railway lines
- Rhodes to establish banks
- to promote good governance
- Rhodes to build a police force to keep law and order
- to monetarise the economy
- Rhodes to give mining concessions and land to settlers
- to give plots of land
- Rhodes to put advertisements in international newspapers informing other concession seekers to keep off Zimbabwe
- to promote civilisation
- Rhodes to encourage immigration
- to respect local customs ,laws and religion
- Rhodes to promote trade and commerce to Zimbabwe
- to abolish slave trade
- to promote development of mines in Zimbabwe
- Rhodes to have authority over the region North of the Cape colony and Transvaal and West of the Portuguese territory in east Africa
- to build public infrastructure in Zimbabwe
- to administer Zimbabwe for 25 years
- ban sale of liquor to locals
- to act upon the advice of the colonial secretary

### **How Important Was The Royal Charter In The Colonisation Of Zimbabwe?**

#### **Importance of the royal charter to colonisation**

- it gave Rhodes authority to colonise Zimbabwe
- it gave Rhodes power to form a strong police force to protect settlers maintain law and order and to crush any resistance
- it acted as a temporary constitution for the BSAC to govern the country
- it allowed Rhodes to fulfil his Cape to Cairo dream

#### **Role /importance of other factors to colonisation**

- the role played by Rhodes eg sent agents to negotiate the Rudd concession
  - Rhodes sponsored the colonisation process
  - hunter F.C Selous guided the Pioneer column
  - Lotshe and Sikombo helped by persuading Lobengula to sign the Rudd concession which was used to colonise Zimbabwe
  - Britain helped by providing support in 1893 and 1896 wars
  - local people who did not resist helped in the colonisation
- Describe the course of colonisation of Zimbabwe by Rhodes

### **MEASURES ,STEPS TAKEN BY RHODES TO COLONISE ZIMBABWE AFTER SIGNING THE RUDD CONCESSION OF 1897**

- withdrawal of the Goble treaty by Lobengula under pressure from Rhodes 's agent John Moffat
- Rhodes acted as a local agent of British imperialism
- Rhodes got the Rudd concession in 1888 to strengthen Moffat treaty which had cancelled the Goble treaty

- the Rudd concession gave Rhodes mineral rights with the right to colonise Zimbabwe and the power to work as he saw necessary
- Rhodes had a meeting with the British members of parliament
- Rhodes formed the British South Africa Company and got money from rich Britain people to help colonise Zimbabwe
- Rhodes got the royal charter from the Queen
- Rhodes delayed the indunas who were sent by Lobengula cancel the Rudd concession
- Rhodes advertised for the Pioneers column to colonise Zimbabwe
- recruitment of members of the pioneer column
- Rhodes bought out the Lippert and Banes concessions
- Rhodes brought extra men from Khama
- He made use of Botswana which had become a British protectorate
- Rhodes sent Star Jameson to cure Lobengula so as to get his support for the pioneer column to enter Mashonaland
- he established forts e.g Tuli, Victoria, Salisbury to help in the colonisation
- Raising of the Union Jack in Mashonaland
- He crushed the 1896-97 rebellion by the Shona and Ndebele and whole country came under his control

### **Were these measures effective in the colonisation of Zimbabwe?**

- To a larger extent they were effective. The charter gave Rhodes permission to occupy Zimbabwe
  - The charter assured him of the British protection
  - Got financial support from Rothschild, BSAC, DE Beers
  - Anglo-Ndebele war brought total control of the country
  - Advertising protected him from potential competition
  - Forts helped in the defence of pioneers
  - Extra men from Khama helped in the effective occupation
  - Pioneers were people of different skills to effectively occupy Zimbabwe
  - Money he got from rich people helped to finance the occupation of Zimbabwe
  - when he bought the Lippert and Banes, they no longer challenged him
  - Delayed indunas could no longer cancel the Rudd Concession
- However other factors were also important
- Missionaries like Charles Helm helped in the colonisation
  - traders who gave information about Zimbabwe helped in the colonisation
  - Hunter F.C Selous gave directions to pioneers
  - Concession seekers eg Rudd helped by signing the Rudd concession
  - Weaknesses of the Shona people who did not resist occupation

### **DID RHODES CONTRIBUTE MOST TO THE COLONISATION OF ZIMBABWE**

- to a larger extent he contributed
- he financed the signing of the Moffat Treaty to cancel the Goble Treaty
- He financed the signing of the Rudd concession
- he delayed indunas who wanted to cancel the Rudd concession
- he worked hard to get a charter from Britain
- He created Pioneers to occupy Zimbabwe
- However on the other hand he was helped by Britain when he was given the royal charter
- Britain gave Rhodes fighting men eg in the 1896 war
- missionaries eg C.D Helm, John Moffat, helped to sign treaties
- Individuals eg Rotchford Maguire, Rudd concession, Francis Thompson helped
- Lotshe and Sikombo who persuaded Lobengula to sign helped

## **How important was the role played by Britain in the colonisation of Zimbabwe?**

- to a larger extent it was important
- Britain financed wars of occupation eg 1893 war
- Britain protectorate in Botswana helped to open the way for colonisation
- Britain was a strong military power which supported local agents eg Rhodes against other European agents
- Britain competed for Zimbabwe with Portugal ,Boers ,Germany
- however ,Rhodes financed the colonisation of Zimbabwe
- Rhodes put together the pioneer column to colonise Zimbabwe
- missionaries eg C.D Helm ,Robert Moffart helped
- illetaracy of Lobengula led to colonisation
- Disunity of Africans led to colonisation
- White traders and hunters helped in the colonisation

## **Problems Faced By Rhodes Over The Occupation Of Zimbabwe And How They Were Solved Between 1887 AND 1890**

- The Boers signed the Grobler treaty with lobengula and Rhodes and his dream of Cape to Cairo and the second Rand.Rhodes solved the problem by sending John Moffat who was friendly to Rhodes and cancelled the Grobler treaty
- Rhodes efforts to sign the Rudd concession to get land were frustrated 's delaying tactics.The problem was solved when Rhodes 's agents bribed Lotse,Sikombo,Rhodes used CD Helm,Shippard.Thus Rhodes signed the Rudd concession in 1888.
- Lobengula wanted to cancel the Rudd Concession by sending Babenjani and Mshwete.They were arrested until Rhodes left London.They also delayed them in England before they talked to the queen.
- Rhodes had problems in getting the charter as he was opposed by humanitarian groups in London.Rhodes solved the problem by bribing influential people such as the Duke of Fife,Duke of Abercon, Lord Grey,Baroness Burdette.He also got support from Lord Salisbury.The Queen gave him the charter.Rhodes also bought Maud's company and there was nomore opposition.
- The pioneers faced possible attacks from the amabutho.They solved this by avoiding Matebeleland

## **HOW IMPORTANT WAS RHODES'S WEALTH IN SOLVING THESE PROBLEMS?**

To a larger extent other factors were more important.

- He got support from Sydney Shippard
  - He got the support from CD Helm
  - He got support from Lord Salisbury
  - Got support from John Moffat
  - Lobengula stopped the amabutho from attacking the pioneer column
  - FC Selous guided the pioneer column etc
- However,Rhodes financed the signing of the Moffat treaty
- Rhodes financed the signing of the Rudd concession
  - Rhodes financed the bribing of indunas Lotse and Sikombo
  - Rhodes financed the bribing of influential people in England to get the charter
  - Rhodes bought Mudi's company to stop him from supporting Lobengula
  - Rhodes financed the pioneers

## **THE PIONEER COLUMN RECRUITMENT**

- this was the first group to enter Zimbabwe
- advertisement were put in international newspapers by Frank Johnson ,Heany and Barrow

- Rhodes wanted people with South African experience ,English speakers or Africaaners
- Rhodes accepted 2000 applications and he accepted 200 young people
- Pioneer swere people of different skills and professions eg printers ,engineers ,doctors ,carpenters ,builders ,farmers ,miners
- another 500 men were recruited into the BSAC
- Khama provided 100 auxillaries
- 400-500 mounted men were also included

### **COMPOSITION OF PIONEERS**

- it was made up of Africaaners and English speakers ,people with South African experience
- there were 200 pioneers supported by 500 policeman
- there were 100 Ngwato auxillaries raised by Khama
- there were people with different skills for example miners ,traders,farmers ,
- there were also a number of African servants
- there were also 400-500 mounted men inscripted in the group
- the Ngwato were also part of the group

### **ORGANISATION OF PIONEERS**

- supplies of the pioneers were carried by 117 wagons
- the pioneers were promised 3000 acres of land ,15 golg claims ,cash
- goods were carried by ox drawn wagons
- each troop in the BSAC to be given 7 shillings and 6 pence per each day spent by the pioneer police
- each pioneer was given military training
- the pioneer column was led by Major Frank Johnson and his 2 deputies Heany and Barrow
- each of the 12 officers of the puioneer column was promised 12 gold claims and 3000 acres

### **SECURITY MEASURES BY THE PIONEER COLUMN MARCHING TO MASHONALAND**

- obtaining the royal charter
- recruitment of the pioneers
- sendig of the royal guard to Lobengula
- military disipline was enforced on all pioneers
- pioneers were given military training
- each pioneer was armed
- 500 policemen were part of the column
- 100 auxillaries from Khama
- a lot of ammuniton was given
- avoided travelling through Matebeleland
- establishment forts eg Tuli ,Victoria ,Salisbury ,Rixon,Martin ,Usher ,Charter
- sending of the royal guard to Lobengula to Lobengula
- they maintained patrols on horse backs
- they had heavy guns eg maxim guns ,two seven pounders
- the march took place in the dry season
- travelled during the day
- movement was slow to avoid being tired
- use of search lights to scare away attackers and wild animals
- kept the big lamp burning when they camped at night
- an advance group was sent to spot possible danger
- avoided Matebeleland for security reasons
- were adviced not to attack anyone
- they were accompanied by Ngwato auxillaries
- scouts were sent ahead

### **How successful were these measures?**

They were largely successful

- big rivers crossed in dry season
- no threats from the Ndebele
- Shona did not resist
- forts protected them
- laagers protected them
- doctors treated the sick
- promises motivated them
- hoisted the union Jack

However, wagons broke down

- some died
- loss of livestock
- difficult terrain

### **THE JOURNEY OR MOVEMENT OF PIONEERS INTO MASHONALAND**

-Rhodes sent Starr Johnson ,Maxwell Deyle to ask Lobengula to allow the pioneer column to march into Mashonaland

- the journey started at Macloutsie river in Botswana to Mashonaland
- scouts patrolled the area ahead
- the pioneer column was under Frank Johnson, Heany, Barrow
- the first stop was at Shashe river where they built Fort Tuli
- they had 117 wagons for protection ,200 oxen ,maxim guns ,artillery and search lights
- they avoided Matebeleland to prevent conflicts with Lobengula
- other people who were part of the journey included Starr Johnson ,Colquoun ,Maxwell Deyle
- the Ndebele amabutho wanted to attack but they were stopped by Lobengula
- the pioneers were given directions by F.C Selous
- they covered a distance of 12km per day
- the process of road clearing was slow and some died of diseases
- the establishment laagers at night for police to spot possible danger
- lights were used at night for security
- they passed through Tuli, Fort Victoria, Fort Charter and finally fort Salisbury
- police guarded established forts
- the journey took 2 and half months to complete
- on 12 September 1890 they arrived at fort Salisbury and hoisted their flag, the union Jack
- signed treaties with chief Mutasa against Portuguese

Problem Faced By The Pioneers During Their Journey To Mashona land

- crossing many streams
- terrain they passed was rough
- moving large numbers of wagons
- process of clearing of the road
- pioneers were attacked by diseases such as black water fever
- some lost their lives
- threats from wild animals especially during the night when they laagered
- fear of Ndebele amajaha
- also felt insecure as they could experience resistance from the local Shona people
- lacked adequate medication
- suffered from fatigue loss of livestock
- shortage of fresh food

### **Were the pioneers able to overcome these problems?**



To a larger extent they were able

### **Successes**

- use of search lights beams to scare off enemies and wild animals was effective
- advance parties were sent ahead to survey the route and spot possible dangers
- travelled during the dry season in order to avoid floods
- established forts for defence purposes
- avoided passing through Matebeleland
- had medical supplies for sick people [pioneers]
- were equipped with modern firearms
- pioneers had received military training prior to their departure

### **Failures**

- some wagons got stuck in the mud and broke beyond repair
- some died of tropical diseases
- some of their livestock also died
- some pioneers were attacked by wild animals
- inadequate medical facilities
- took too long to reach Harare because they had no modern modes of transport

### **ACTIVITIES OF THE PIONEERS IN MASHONALAND BETWEEN 1890-1893**

- no war fought with the Shona and Ndebele ,so the occupation was peaceful
- hoisting of the union Jack
- Starr Jameson made treaties with chiefs of Manicaland to frustrate Portuguese and started pegging land and making mining claims
- Mashonaland divided into districts
- selling land
- hunting
- building houses
- setting towns
- constructing roads
- police force
- building churches
- farming
- building schools
- building hospitals
- mining
- forced labour
- monetarising the economy
- set up boundaries
- stopped Portuguese Shona trade

How far were Africans affected by these activities ?

- to a larger extent they were positively affected
- roads gave easy transport
- protection from the Ndebele
- bought manufactured goods
- market for their grains
- got new skills
- got employment
- got education
- improved health

However ,Africans lost land

- Africans lost livestock
- Africans were illtreated

- Africans lost cattle
- abuse of African woman.
- loss of power by African chiefs
- African culture disturbed
- forced labour

### **Did the Pioneer column contribute to the successful occupation of Mashonaland?**

- to a larger extent other factors contributed
  - lack of Shona resistance made occupation easier
  - presence of missionaries in Mashonaland created a false sense of security
  - some Shona people welcomed pioneers as protectors against the Ndebele
  - Shona regarded pioneers as trading partners
  - lack of unity among the Shona made occupation easier in Mashonaland
  - Shonas expected the pioneers to go back as the Portuguese who had come first
  - Rhodes financed the occupation
  - the royal charter allowed Rhodes to colonise Zimbabwe
  - BSAC police offered protection
  - South African auxiliaries armed with axes and spears helped in the occupation
  - Khami's auxiliaries helped herd cattle ,horses and clear roads
- However, pioneers were a chosen group chosen to meet basic requirements of a new county eg builders ,traders etc
- pioneers were well equiped and self sufficient
  - pioneers had enough labour
  - pioneers were able bodied men of 30 years average
  - pioneers were trained for they participated in the 1893 war and they were successful
  - economic activities were promoted by the presence of miners ,bankers ,farmers etc who were skilled

### **ACTIVITIES OF PIONEERS IN MASHONALAND BETWEEN 1890-1893**

- hoisted the Union Jack
- pegged mines
- pegged mines
- signed a treaty with chief Mutasa
- dividing Mashonaland into districts under magistrates
- selling land
- building houses
- setting towns
- setting post offices
- setting newspapers
- setting bakeries
- making roads and streets
- employing Africans
- establishing police force
- building schools
- hunting
- monitary economy
- set up boundaries
- mining
- farming
- building churches
- woman abused

### **Were Africans affected by those activities?**

- to a larger extent they were affected
- loss the land
- loss of cattle
- woman abused
- culture disturbed
- illtreatment
- loss of trade with Portuguese

However, got jobs

- new skills
- got education
- market for their goods
- protection from Ndebele
- got roads
- got manufactured goods

### **Did the pioneers find it easier to reach their destiny?**

- to a larger extent they did not find it easier
- they were attacked by diseases
- they forced Ndebele resistance
- they crossed large difficult rivers
- they had to take a long route to avoid Matebeleland
- clearing of of the road was not easy
- unfavourable weather conditions eg high temperatures
- fear of danger as shown by patrols
- slow movement due to mode of transport ,dense forests
- they were not sure how the people of Mashonaland were going to receive them
- a lot of time spent moving made days and nights uncomfortable
- livestock lost due to movement ,distance and diseases
- the journey took too long to complete [two and half]years
- coordinating such a big group with different people was difficult
- there was less time to rest because they had a distination

However,they found it easy to reach their destination

- they were led by F.C Selous who knew the country
- they were equiped
- they were accompanied by the police
- they had reliable transport
- no resistance from the Shona and Ndebele
- Shona were not limitad
- Shona were weakened by many years of Ndebele raids

### **Describe The Role Played By Africans In Bringing About The Colonisation Of Zimbabwe**

- some officials eg Lotshe and Sikombo persuaded Lobengula to sign the Rudd concession
- Lobengula signed the Rudd concession , Moffart treaty ,Lippert used to colonise Zimbabwe
- Lobengula claimed to be chief of Mashonaland ,it helped colonisation of Zimbabwe
- weaknesses of the Ndebele exploited by whites who had maxim guns
- the Shona did not resist the pioneer in 1890
- rivalry between the Shona and Ndebele undermined united resistance
- some Shona people collaborated with whites in the Anglo-Ndebele war of 1893-1894
- Khama provided the auxillary forces to help the BSAC company
- some Africans eg Khama advised Lobengula to seek British protection

- some Africans accompanied the pioneer column from South Africa
- the Fingo people from south Africa were part of the pioneer column
- they hosted colonial agents
- African leaders were greatly for European goods
- some shona chiefs signed treaties with whites

### **How important was the role played by Africans in the colonisation of Zimbabwe?**

- to a larger extent it was important
- influence of officials led to the signing of treaties
- they cleared roads to facilitate the movement of the pioneer column
- hosted agents of colonialism

**NB**-see the above points on the role played by Africans,they are all correct  
However, Rhodes financed the colonisation of Zimbabwe

- Rhodes got the treaties
- Rhodes got the charter etc
- Selous guided the pioneer column
- colonial agents got treaties eg the Rudd ,John Moffart

**NB** ALL the causes for scramble are correct here

### **Did the Rudd concession lead to the colonisation of Zimbabwe?**

- to a larger extent other factors contributed
- the Charter was a written permission for the colonisation of Zimbabwe
- Rhodes sponsored the colonisation together with British people
- other treaties eg Grobler Moffat paved way for colonisation
- assistance by collaborators NB include reasons for colonisation of Zimbabwe

However, the Rudd concession was used to get the charter  
-the Rudd concession excluded competing European powers  
-it met the requirements of the Berlin conference  
-it gave the unlimited powers to BSAC  
-It led to the creation of the pioneer column

### **Did pioneers want war with the Ndebele ?**

To a larger extent they did not want war

- the pioneers avoided Matebeleland
- pioneers asked for permission from Lobengula to march into Mashonaland

However, the large weapons they had show they wanted war

- Matebeleland was covered by a charter they wanted it even by war

Name any whites given duties by Rhodes –Colonel Pennfather,Captain John, Frank John,Barrow,Heany,Maurice,FC Selous,Colquon,Francis Thompson

## **THE ANGLO –NDEBELE WAR OF 1893**

### **CAUSES**

#### **ECONOMIC**

- white settlers had failed to find the second rand in Mashonaland and thought it was in Matebeleland
- whites wanted large herds of Ndebele cattle
- Matebeleland was a good cattle country
- whites wanted Ndebele land
- the BSAC was performing badly so whites wanted to take Matebeleland to raise the value of shares
- whites wanted the railway line to pass through Matebeleland to South Africa
- the Ndebele punished Shona chiefs who refused to pay tribute

- the Victoria incident disturbed white settlers economic activities
- need for long cheap labour from Matebeleland by whites
- Ndebele raids into Mashonaland occupied by whites and disturbed farming and mining

## **POLITICAL REASONS**

- a victorious war would make Rhodes a hero
- whites wanted to control the whole of Zimbabwe including Matebeleland
- the Victoria incidents ,chief Nemaikonde and Chivi killed for not paying tribute
- whites wanted Matebeleland for strategic reasons
- chief Gomala stole telegraph wire
- whites continued to change the boundary between Mashonaland and Matebeleland
- Umgandani-Lendy clashes led to war
- Rhode's imperialism ,the Cape to Cairo dream
- Jameson 's war like attitude
- the white settlers and the Ndebele regarded the Shona as their subjects
- The killing of Lobengula 's agents
- whites hated the Ndebele because they saw them as a symbol of African independence
- Starr Jameson wanted to destroy the Ndebele state

## **THE VICTORIA INCIDENT**

- After the killing of Lomagondi and Chivi in 1891 Jameson asked Lobengula to control his army but Lobengula refused and raids continued
- 500 yards of telegraph wire was stolen by chief Gomala 's people and they paid the fine to whites using cattle from Lobengula
- another chief in Victoria ,chief Bere stole Lobengula 's cattle
- Lobengula sent amabutho under the indunas Manyao and Mgandani to teach Gomala and Bere a lesson in June 1893
- Lobengula had instructed them to avoid clashes with the whites
- homes were burnt ,men killed ,and children in Bere ,Zimuto were driven away
- The Ndebele raids disturbed mines ,farms of whites as their workers were attacked
- white farm workers were attacked ,white cattle were driven away
- The economic activities at Victoria were brought to a stand still
- The Ndebele demanded that all Shona who had taken refuge on white farms be handed over to them but Lendy refused
- a meeting was held between Manyao and Mgandani on one hand and Lendy and Starr Jameson on the other hand
- Starr Jameson gave the Ndebele an order to leave Victoria but as the Ndebele were leaving ,there were clashes with the whites
- Mgandani and the others were shot dead
- the incident caused mistrust between whites and Ndebele leading to the 1893 war

## **Did the Victoria Incident lead to the 1893 war?**

To a larger extent other factors contributed more

- whites needs to find the second rand led to the war
- whites wanted Ndebele cattle
- whites wanted Ndebele land
- whites wanted to end the Ndebele militarism
- Rhode's imperialism,the Cape to Cairo dream
- the boundary continued to change
- reduced shares of the BSAC
- whites wanted to control the whole of Zimbabwe etc

However, the Victoria incident was the immediate cause of the war

- Rhodes always wanted an excuse for war and the Victoria incident was an excuse for war
- the Victoria Incident caused mistrust between the whites and Ndebele
- Manyao and Mgandani ignored Starr Jameson 's order to leave Victoria this was provocative hence the war
- Disturbance by the Ndebele of white farms and mines in Fort Victoria was provocative hence the war
- the stealing of Ndebele cattle by Shona chiefs provoked a chain of events which caused the war
- the burning of Shona villages by the Ndebele after the meeting was provocative hence the war

### **Does the Victoria Incident show that whites wanted war with the Ndebele?**

To a larger extent it shows that the whites wanted war

- Rhodes who wanted war used the Victoria Incident as an excuse for war
- Allegations that economic activities were disturbed was just an excuse for war
- The whites attacked the Ndebele although they were leaving Victoria
- However, Manyao and Mgandani ignored Starr Jameson 's order to leave Victoria
- Disturbance by the Ndebele of white farms and mines provoked the war
- There was already mistrust between the whites and the Ndebele

### **THE WHITE PREPARATIONS FOR THE 1893 WAR**

- Rhodes to provide money to buy 1000 horses ,wagons and other equipments
- Commander Raaf sent secretly to South Africa to recruit soldiers for the Matebeleland attack
- Each recruited soldier was promised 6000 arces of land ,15 gold claims and a loot after the defeat of Lobengula and the Ndebele which was to be shared between the BSAC and fighters
- Jameson held meetings to encourage the support for the Matebeleland invasion accusing the Ndebele of chaos at at fort Victoria mines , ,farms ,homes , disturbing the security for whites
- Jameson had made a war plan on 19 July which he made known to High Commissioners Henry Lock
- The South African High Commissioner Henry Lock instructed Goold Adams to move troops to **Macloutsie and later to be joined by Raaf 's forces**
- The other troops were to be attacked from Salisbury ,Fort Victoria and Macloutsie
- Lobengula knew Jameson 's war plan but still wanted peace with the whites
- Lobengula called back the amabutho from Fort Victoria and Macloutsie for defence not war
- Lobengula sent Mshwete and others to the Queen with a letter of peace but Henry Lock wanted the boundary line recognised and Mshwete refused
- Mshwete never reached England and neither did he came back to Matebeleland
- Lobengula sent in October 1893 ,Ingubungubu,Inguba and Mantusa accompanied by Dawson to seek peace with Henry Lock
- Two were arrested for spying ,one was shot dead

### **COURSEOF THE 1893 WAR OR HOW THE WAR WAS FOUGHT**

- white forces advanced westwards through Somabhula undected
- there were 18000 Ndebele soldiers against 3500 whites
- The Ndebele force was made up of Insukamini ,Inhati ,Amaweni ,Sijebo regiments
- BSAC troops were organised into Victoria column under captain Allan Wilson ,Salisbury column under Major Farbes ,Tuli column under Captain Raaf and the overall commander was Goold Adams
- Company forces under Major Forbes marched to Bulawayo
- The three columns met at Iron Hill mine

- Nyenyenzi of Umhlaba house guided the company forces
- There was the Lalapanzi battle of September 1893
- The Ndebele force of 6000 had contracted small pox in Zambia
- The Shangaani battle was the first major battle and the Company suffered few deaths and the Ndebele lost 500 men
- White forces used Maxim guns, 7 pounders forcing the Ndebele to retreat
- The battle of Mbembezi river was fought on October 31 1893 and the whites used heavy guns leading to the death of many Amabutho
- On 3 November 1893, the Southern column laagered at Songuezi river
- On 4 November white forces arrived in Bulawayo and found the capital on fire
- Goold Adams arrived in Bulawayo on 15 November
- They were attacked by Induna Gampo near Empandeni and were defeated and retreated to Matopo hills
- Major Forbes and Captain Barrow pursued Lobengula but could not get him
- Lobengula sent a bag of gold as a sign of peace but gold was stolen
- Khama's troops who were helping whites returned home due to the outbreak of small pox
- Lobengula burnt his capital after reports of Ndebele defeat at Mbembezi
- Ndebele army killed Wilson and his men at Shangani as they were following Lobengula
- Major Forbes died soon after arriving in Bulawayo
- Ndebele surrendered and Rhodes came to Bulawayo in victory

### **THE PURSUIT OF LOBENGULA BY THE BSAC FORCES**

- On 3 November 1893 Bulawayo fell to company forces and Lobengula fled Northwards
- Starr Jameson asked Major Forbes and Captain Raaf to pursue and capture Lobengula
- Forbes and his forces reached Lobengula's Shangani camp on 3 December
- At the Shangani camp, they found signs that Lobengula had recently abandoned the camp
- Lobengula realised that the British forces might catch him and he sent his 2 indunas with the message of peace and a bag of gold to the BSAC forces pursuing him
- Lobengula's surrender message of peace and a bag of gold did not reach Forbes and the BSAC forces continued to search for him
- Forbes and his forces camped at Shangani
- Forbes asked Wilson and his team of 21 forces to find Lobengula
- Wilson's group saw part of Lobengula's group on the Western side of the river
- Wilson asked Forbes to give him more men but Forbes did not give him
- Forbes sent Captain Barrow with 20 men
- Barrow's men joined Wilson's group on 4 December
- Barrow's group and that of Wilson attacked Lobengula's group
- Barrow and Wilson were defeated
- Barrow and Wilson's men were killed except for 3 scouts who escaped
- Forbes's group could not assist them because the Shangani river was flooded
- They never caught Lobengula and gave up
- On 5 December, Forbes and the rest of the group retreated

### **How far did the loss of the Mbembezi battle lead to Ndebele defeat?**

To a larger extent it led to Ndebele defeat

- Many Ndebele amabutho were killed
- Many Ndebele committed suicide that return home defeated
- news of Ndebele defeat caused panic in Bulawayo
- troops sent to protect the route to Botswana were killed and the king's capital was set on fire

However, on the other hand, the Shangani battle led to Ndebele defeat

- use of traditional weapons eg spears led to the Ndebele defeat

- whites 's strength eg use of guns led to Ndebele defeat
- whites got support outside the country
- whites had strong military strategies

### **Did the pursuit of Lobengula benefit the BSAC?**

To a larger extent it benefited the BSAC

#### **BENEFITS**

- it removed the threat of Lobengula and were now able to build a railway line passing through Matebeleland
- Matebeleland was completely conquered
- the whole of Zimbabwe was occupied
- Lobengula 's death weakened Ndebele resistance
- they gained Lobengula 's cattle
- settlers became united like never before
- they gained mineral wealth

However, they did not benefit

- the pursuit of Lobengula was costly
- the BSAC lost men
- the BSAC was criticised in Britain
- company horses and cattle were killed

### **Did the use of external support by the whites lead to their victory?**

To a larger extent other factors contributed to their victory?

- Use of laagers by whites
- whites had better communication
- Whites had better fighting methods
- Better mobility by white forces
- Disunity among Ndebele
- Ndebele army had inferior weapons
- Betrayal by Nyenyezi
- 6000 warriors were absent

However, Khama provided a force that fought along side the whites

- Britain gave 200 soldiers under Goold Adams
- Bullets and horses came from South Africa
- Captain Raaf led South African forces

### **WHO WAS TO BLAME FOR THE 1893 WAR?**

To a larger extent whites were to blame

- Whites thought the second rand was in Matebeleland
- Whites wanted the Ndebele cattle
- Whites wanted to control the whole of Zimbabwe
- Whites wanted Ndebele land
- Whites wanted Matebeleland for strategic reasons
- The Victoria incident shows that whites took it as an excuse for war
- Whites hated the Ndebele militarism
- Whites continued to change the boundary line for more land
- whites wanted to raise the value of shares of the BSAC
- whites wanted a railway line to pass through Bulawayo to South Africa
- whites ignored Lobengula when he called for peace
- Rhodes 's imperialism ,the Cape to Cairo dream
- Need for cheap labour from Matebeleland



- Starr Jameson wanted to destroy the Ndebele state
- Whites regarded the Shona as their subjects
- However ,the Ndebele were also to blame
- Ndebele punishing of Shona chiefs who refused to pay tribute was provocative to the whites
- Ndebele regarded the Shona chiefs who refused to pay tribute as their subjects
- When the Ndebele attacked Shona workers at Victoria ,this was provocative
- Ndebele raids into Mashonaland occupied by whites was provocative

### **WHY DID THE NDEBELE LOSE THE 1893 WAR?**

To a larger extent they lost the war due to white strengths

- whites were mobile eg on horses ,wagons
  - whites had superior weapons
  - whites had better fighting methods
  - whites had external support from South Africa and the Ngwato
  - Better means of communication
  - Continuous supply of resources by rail transport from South Africa
  - Disunity among African states
  - Whites used laager defences that were difficult to penetrate
  - British people eg Duke of Abercon supported Rhodes with money
  - The divided Shona and Ndebele made the war easier for whites
- On the other hand ,the Ndebele lost the war due to their weaknesses
- They had inferior weapons
  - Disunity among Ndebele chiefs
  - The Imbizo coming from raiding was tired and suffering from small pox
  - Most Ndebele amabutho were raiding across the Zambezi
  - Ndebele amabutho ran directly towards the gun fire leading to many deaths
  - poor communication networks
  - Lobengula 's running away and his death discouraged Ndebele fighters

### **Results Of The 1893 War OR UMVUKELA**

- many Ndebele died
- Ndebele surrendered
- Ndebele agreed to peace negotiations
- Death of Lobengula
- Matabeleland to be administered by Jameson
- Ndebele many to provide labour to whites
- the 1814 Matabeleland order in council led to the formation of the Gwai and Shangani reserves
- Ndebele cattle were taken away by whites
- Ndebele land was taken and Ndebele driven into reserves
- Attempts made to destroy the Ndebele social system eg Zansi to be equal to Hole
- The whole of Zimbabwe was occupied since only Matabeleland had remained
- The country became known as Rhodesia in honour of Rhodes
- The Ndebele lost their independence
- The country was divided into Mashonaland and Matabeleland

### **PART A QUESTIONS**

#### **What the Ndebele lost in the 1893 war**

-land,cattle ,independence ,leadership ,power,minerals

#### **Ndebele targets in the 1893 war**

-settler farms ,stores,traitors,whites,mission stations,main white settlements ,non Zimbabweans

## **Aim of Rhodes in Africa**

- to paint red Africa,the Cape to Cairo dream
- to build a railway line from Cape to Cairo
- search for the second rand
- want Britain to occupy territory from the Orange river to the Great lakes area
- keep the missionary road open

### **leaders of company forces and their respective forces**

- Major Forbes –Salisbury force
- Allan Wilson –Fort Victoria force
- Captain Raaf –South African force
- Goold Adams -Bechuanaland force

### **whitemen given duties by C.J Rhodes**

- Colonnell Pennefather,Captain John, Frank Johnson ,Barrow,Heany,Maurice ,F.C Selous ,Coquhoun,Francis Thomson

### **White officials who were involved in planning the 1893-1894 war**

- Starr Lander Jameson ,Captain Lendy ,Sir Henry lock,Captain Allan Wilson ,Captain Raaf,Goold Adams, Lord Ripon,C.J Rhodes

## **THE 1896 WAR OR UMVUKELA 1**

### **CAUSES**

#### 1.Company administration

- Both the Shona and the Ndebele hated company rule

#### 2.Shona police

- The Ndebele hated the Shona police who harshly treated them

#### 3.land expropriation

- Both the Shona and Ndebele lost fertile soils to whites and land was a major grievance

#### 4.Abuse of women

- Ndebele women were abused by Shona police

#### 5. loss of cattle

- In Matebeleland the Ndebele lost about half of their cattle to whites after the 1893 war and the Shona who failed to pay tax lost their cattle

#### 6.Forced labour

- The Ndebele and Shona were forced to work on white farms ,mines for little payment

#### 7.Taxes

- Both the Shona and the Ndebele were forced to pay many taxes eg hut tax,poll tax,dog tax,cattle tax,dip tax using money and those who failed to pay lost cattle and goats

#### 8.Influence of spirit mediums

- These include Nehanda and Mkwati

- They encouraged Africans to expel whites in order to bring to an end all the problems

#### 9.loss of power

- The Shona and Ndebele chiefs lost power to district commissioners

#### 10. Natural disasters

- these included locusts which destroyed crops and rinderpest which killed cattle and people thought they were caused by whites

#### 11.The Jameson raid

- Jameson led many police against the Boers to take gold and diamond mines in Transvaal

- the country was left with few police and the Ndebele took this opportunity to attack the whites

#### 12.The Shona lost barter trade with the Portuguese

- This was replaced by trade using money

#### 13.The Ndebele were not allowed to choose a new king after Lobengula 's death

## **CHIMURENGA OR UMVUKELA IN MATEBELELAND [March 1896]**

- Jamason 's defeat in Transvaal provided the Ndebele with an opportunity to attack because there were less policemen in the country
- The war began in March 1896 with the indunas acting as leaders
- The Ndebele killed whites in isolated farms ,seellouts,main European settlers,police stations ,missions stations,stores
- In 2 weeks ,about 144 whites were killed and the majority fled to protectected areas where laagers were in place Belingwe ,Bulawayo,Gwelo
- Able bodied whites quickly recruited into the reserve force to defend the laagers from the Ndebele amabutho
- Police were sent to isolated areas to help white survivors to bury white bodies
- 150 of Rhodesian horses under Beal left Salisbury to rescue Bulawayo
- In South Africa ,500 European fighters were assembled at Mafeking to march into Rhodesia
- Another 60 white fighters sailed to Natal to Beira on their route to Rhodesia
- The British government chose Fredrick Carrington to be the commander of all armed forces
- When Carrington arrived, the whites started to attack the Ndebele rather than defending
- The Ndebele were told by Umlimo priests to leave the rule to South Africa open so that the whites will use it to escape
- The route was used by Major Plummers and his forces for bringing reinforcements to Rhodesia
- The Ndebele large army was defeated at Umguzu river
- The remaining Ndebele forces retreated into the Matopos hills and used the guerilla warfare
- The whites started using scorched earth policy to starve the Ndebele
- The whites started winning battles
- The Ndebele were defeated and made peace on October 1896
- They wanted to start farming
- Rhodes arranged for an Indaba [meeting] at Matopo hills

## **THE MATOPOS INDABA ,13 OCTOBER 1896**

### **TERMS OF THE MATOPS INDABA**

- Ndebele officials and other people who committed murder and other crimes to be tried
- The Ndebele who committed crimes to be punished
- Spirit mediums to be punished for spreading the war
- The Ndebele assegais and guns to be surrendered to the government
- In return Rhodes promised a permanent police force to be put in place
- He promised supplies of food and seeds to the people
- The British South Africa Police will be deployed in Matebeleland to keep law and order after the uprising
- He promised that Shona police will work in Matebeleland only with the agreement of Shona chiefs
- Settler government to recognise chiefs and headmen
- Rhodes promised to pay Ndebele officials

**Did the Matopos Indaba benefit the Ndebele? ,explain your answer**

### **WERE TERMS OF THE MATOPOS INDABA FAIR TO THE NDEBELE?**

To a larger extent they were unfair

- The Ndebele lost land to settlers
- Introduction of taxes
- Introduction of forced labour
- The Ndebele lost their state
- lost a lot of of their spears ,assegais,guns
- The Ndebele lost their independence

- Some of their leaders were sentenced to death and executed
- Only the Ndebele who had committed crimes were punished not whites
- However,the Ndebele indunas were paid by the government
- Shona police will only work in Matebeleland with the agreement of Indunas
- Re-establishment of peace
- Received grain ,food and planting seeds
- Ndebele chiefs and headmen were recognised
- People promised food aid and distribution of seeds

### **WHY DID RHODES NEGOTIATE WITH THE NDEBELE AT MATOPOS?**

- To a larger extent Rhodes negotiated due to internal factors
- The war was costly
- The Ndebele were known to be good fighters
- The British government wanted the Charter to be withdrawn from Rhodes
- White mines and farms were not operating due to the war
- The Ndebele used the guerilla tactics and were difficult to deal with
- The whites were losing the war
- The uprising had started in Mashonaland and Rhodes could not fight on both sides
- However ,there were also external factors ,the British government did not want to send soldiers to fight in Matebeleland
- The British parliament wanted the government to withdraw the charter from Rhodes
- The British government wanted the BSAC to talk to the Ndebele

### **CHIMURENGA IN MASHONALAND**

- The uprising came as a surprise to whites because they thought the Shona were happy with white presence
- Whites thought the Shona were happy that the whites were protecting them from Ndebele raids
- In June 1896 the Shona rebelled by killing 2 Indian traders ,whites in Mashayamombe area
- The Shona had been encouraged by Umlimo prophets eg Mkwati to finish whites
- The Shona used guerilla tactics
- The war was spread to Harare ,Marondera ,Mazowe,Charter ,Makombe,Eastern Zimbabwe
- Chiefdoms in Masvingo ,Chikomba ,Buhera ,extreme East,and North stayed out of war
- In the first week 120 whites were killed in Mashonaland
- White police patrols were sent to protect whites in scattered areas
- White survivors were taken to safer areas with laagers like Fort Victoria,Fort Charter,Fort Salisbury,Umtali,Gwelo
- The Shona fighters blocked roads using trees
- The message of the war was spread using fire set on hilltop
- The Shona fought as seperate kingdoms ,some did not join ,some fought on the side of whites
- Rumours that the Ndebele were winning the war encouraged the Shona to continue fighting
- Religious leaders eg Nehanda united paramount chiefs eg Zvimba ,Mangwende ,Mashayamombe
- Reserve forces from South Africa reached Mashonaland in August and whites started to win the war
- The whites used the dynamites to force Africans out of caves
- Nehanda ordered people to capture and kill a district Commissioner called Polland
- Kaguvi was active in the Harare area
- Whites used the scorched earth policy to destroy granaries,water sources, crops,homes to starve the Shona
- The Shona continued to resist the whites using caves for hiding

- Whites using dynamites to blow the caves in order to force the Shona out so that they will surrender eg Chief Mashayamombe ,in July 1897
- Whites attacked and defeated the Shona chiefdoms
- Chief Makoni was defeated by BSAC forces at Gwindingwi
- Defeated Shona chiefs were executed eg chief Makoni
- Nehanda and Kaguvi were captured and killed and the rebellion came to an end
- Chief Mapondera continued to resist up to 1903

### **Did the Umlimo priests lead to the defeat of the Ndebele?**

To a larger extent they did not

- They influenced the Ndebele to rise against whites in unity
  - They gave spiritual interpretation to natural disasters and this encouraged people to fight
  - They boosted the morale of fighters
  - They even encouraged the Shona to fight the whites eg Mkwati
  - They encouraged the Ndebele to use guerrilla warfare using Matopo hills for hiding
  - They encouraged people to continue fighting arguing that bullets will not harm them
- However ,Umlimo priests gave the Ndebele wrong advice to keep the South African route open ,the route was used by whites to bring troops and weapons
- All the Ndebele areas were reached easily using the route which was left open
  - They suggested poor strategies
  - They gave the Ndebele a false sense of security eg that bullets will not harm them
  - They could not give ready solutions to problems
  - Their prophecy that white men were doomed proved to be untrue
  - Caused divisions in Matabeleland by supporting young generation instead of old generation
  - Whites had better communication
  - Whites got support from Britain and South Africa
  - Whites had better transport
  - Whites had trained soldiers
  - Whites had superior weapons eg maxim guns
  - Africans were not united

### **How important were spirit mediums OR prophets OR umlimo priests in the 1896 war?**

To a larger extent were important

- They gave spiritual leadership to both the Shona and the Ndebele
- They motivated fighters
- They gave spiritual interpretation to natural disasters like rinder pest and locusts telling people whites were responsible
- They prophesied that whites will be driven out of the country
- Mkwati and other prophets spread the war to Mashonaland
- They influenced fighters to expect super natural powers from God
- They encouraged fighters to fight harder telling them bullets will not harm them
- They planned the timing of the Ndebele uprising when there was a full moon
- They communicated with ancestral spirits
- They treated the wounded
- They influenced people to leave the Mangwe pass open
- Nehanda ordered for the capture and killing of a District Commissioner called Pollard
- They gave medicines to fighters
- They played an organising role especially Umlugulu
- Gave propaganda and political education to people
- They commanded the army
- They mobilised people to fight
- They played a commanding role especially in Matabeleland where there was no king

- Mkwati and Kaguvi worked to revive the Rozvi empire and this frightened the whites
  - Encouraged fighters to use the guerilla warfare
- However, chiefs eg Zvimba organised people for war
- Areas covered by spirit mediums were too small and the influence was too limited
  - Indunas led people in the absence of a king
  - Shona and Ndebele fighters fought hard in this war
  - People knew the medicines given by spirit mediums will not protect them from bullets ,so they sought cover

### **Were Shona strategies important in delaying white victory?**

To a larger extent they were important

- Guerilla warfare was difficult to predict
  - Fought separately and became difficult to defeat
  - Targeted isolated places making it difficult for whites to predict Shona movements
  - Blocking roads disturbed whites movement
  - Disturbing whites movement slowed their war effort
- However, whites were weakened by the war in Matebeleland
- Whites wanted to first defeat the Ndebele once and for all
  - At first whites did not take the Shona seriously

### **ROLES PLAYED BY CHIEFS AND INDUNAS IN THE 1896 WAR**

- They recruited young men for the war
- They gave war signals eg fire on hill tops
- Mashayamombe 's area became a command centre for war in Mashonaland
- Chiefs and Indunas worked together in unity
- They spread the war message by pretending to be looking for a locust medicine
- They talked of the revival of the Rozvi and whites panicked
- They co-ordinated fighting strategies
- They worked in unity ,with spirit mediums in the war
- They urged people to continue fighting
- They played a commanding role
- They motivated fighters
- They planned the beginning of the war

### **Why were Africans defeated in the 1896 war?**

To a larger extent they were defeated due to white strengths

- whites moved on horse backs
- whites had superior weapons eg maxim guns ,rifles ,dynamites against spears,axes,old guns by Africans
- Many whites took part in this war
- Whites had good communication eg telegram
- Use of dynamites forced Africans out of caves to surrender
- Use of scorched earth policy destroyed water sources
- Whites got support from Britain and South Africa
- Whites use of torture forced Africans to tell where their leaders were

On the other hand ,they were defeated due to their weaknesses

- The killing of Nehanda and Kaguvi killed the fighting African spirit
- Africans had no standing army
- Poor training as Africans had no standing army
- Food shortages forced Africans to surrender
- Africans were not united ,some fought on the side of whites
- Ndebele negotiated for peace with Rhodes and left the Shona fighting alone

- Africans were wrongly advised when they left the South African route open

### **Did the lack of unity contribute to the defeat of the shona?**

To a larger extent other factors contributed more

- Inferior weapons of the Shona
- Superior weapons of the whites
- Whites were better organised
- Whites had better transport
- Whites received help from outside the country
- Surrender of the Ndebele left the shona fighting alone

However, lack of unity contributed

- Some chiefs were neutral eg Mutasa
- Some chiefs assisted the whites
- No common military strategy by Shona chiefs
- Shona chiefs were not co-ordinated
- Shona chiefs fought kingdom by kingdom

### **RESULTS OF UMVUKELA OR CHIMURENGA**

- The Shona and Ndebele were defeated
- loss of life
- The company introduced a formal government
- Mapondera and chief Nyandoro continued to resist
- loss of lives but Africans suffered many deaths
- Mashonaland and Matebeleland united to become Rhodesia
- Mafeking railway line was established
- Railways made it easier for transportation of goods from South Africa
- The Ndebele to be given food, seeds for the farming season
- Rhodes to stop the ill treatment of the Ndebele
- Rhodes agreed to give the indunas their powers
- No induna was going to be punished for taking part in the war
- The killing of Nehanda and Kaguvi
- Indunas to get salaries from government
- Indunas to be given their traditional land
- Forced labour
- Africans lost political powers to government
- Southern Africa became a British colony
- Many Africans turned to Christianity
- Reserves were extended throughout the country
- The introduction of the first parliament with power being shared between the company and settlers
- The police to maintain Law and order in districts
- loss of trust in traditional leaders as people thought they were responsible for African defeat
- The use of shona police in Matebeleland was stopped
- Emergence of heroes and heroines
- Destruction of property

### **How were settlers affected by these results?**

To a larger extent they were affected positively

- They got cheap labour
- Got more land
- Got more cattle
- Got more sources of money

- Got security
  - Became united
- However, there was bad image for whites
- Britain condemned whites
  - More hatred between whites and blacks
  - There was spirit of revenge by blacks
  - led to the rise of African nationalism

### **BENEFITS DUE TO COLONISATION**

- Improved medicine leading to high life expectancy
- Improved communication eg telegraph,roads,railway lines
- Formal education helping people to read and write
- Introduction of cash crops eg tobacco ,maize ,cotton
- Improved diet due to foreign crops eg wheat
- Improved cultivation eg use of the modern plough leading to high yields
- Technology led to better performance of tasks
- Improved sanitation eg use of toilets,borehole water
- Modern government
- Better shelter
- Suppression of witchcraft which caused confusion in families
- Suppression of slavery and replacing it with paid labour
- Christianity stopped bad practises eg killing of albinos
- Mining methods improved

### **NON-BENEFITS**

- loss of fertile lands to whites through land exploitation
- loss of African culture
- Racism by whites eg Africans not allowed in towns
- Whites took African resources to their mother countries
- Taxation eg dog tax ,dip tax
- Foreign diseases eg small pox brought by whites
- African lost independence
- loss of power by chiefs
- Africans were exploited eg paid low wages
- African religion was undermined ,it was replaced by Christianity
- New boundaries created ,this divided people
- Creation of a new race ,the coloured who suffered from identity crisis
- Industrialisation led to pollution

### **PART A QUESTIONS**

#### **African leaders involved in the 1896-97 war**

- Kaguvi ,Nehanda,Zvimba,Mangwende ,Seke ,Chinamhora,Hwata,Mashayamombe,Chiweshe,Makoni,Nyandoro,Mapondera ,Gumboreshumba,Zhanda,Karizivi

#### **Companies which supported Rhodes colonise Zimbabwe**

- Rothchilds,De Beers,Consolidated Gold Fields ,BSAC

#### **Religious leaders in the 1896-97 Matabeleland uprisings**

- Mkwati,Umlugulu,Mwabani,Siginyamatshe,Tenkela,Kaguvi,Nehanda

#### **Concession seekers in Matabeleland between 1800-1900**

- Thomas Baines,Piet Grobler,John Moffart,Charles Rudd,Francis Thompson Rotchford Maguire, Lippert,E.S Maud,Swim Ben ,C Dreyer,W Graham ,C D Helm,Von Wyk

#### **British nationalists who influenced Britain to give Rhodes the charter**



-Baronnes Bandette, Prince of Wales, Duke of Abercon , Lord Grey, Lord Salisbury , Sydney Shepard, Header, Duke of Five, Queen Victoria

**Areas where protected laagers were constructed in the 1896 war**

-Gwelo, Bulawayp, Belingwe, Mutare, Harare, Charter

**Chiefs who took part in the 1896 war**

-Mangwende, Mashayamombe, Mutasa, Mapondera, Zvimba, Chinamhora, Chihota etc

**White hunters who came to Zimbabwe between 1850- 1888**

-Henry Hartely, John Lee, F.C Selous, Piet Jacobs, Jan Vil Joen , Martin Swatz

**White traders who came to Zimbabwe between 1850-1888**

-Sam Edwards, Joseph Maccabe, George Westbeeche, Karl Mauch

**Weapons used in the 1896 war**

-gun, dynamites, axes, artillery, bows and arrows, spears, clubs etc

**Spirit mediums who took part in the 1896 war**

-Mkwati, Mwaboni, Siginyamatshe, Umlugulu, Kaguvi, Nehanda , Tenkela, Bonda, Gumboreshumba

**Forts built by Rhodes between 1890 and 1896**

-Fort Tuli, Fort Victoria, Fort Charter, Fort Salisbury , Fort Rixon, Fort Usher

**Members of the Pioneer column**

-Starr Jameson, Maxwell Degle, F.C Selous, Henry , Barrow, Colquon , Frank Jameson etc

**Whites who helped in the colonisation of Zimbabwe**

-Rhodes, Starr Jameson , Charles Rudd, Francis Thompson , Rotchford Maguire, F.C Selous , Queen Victoria, Henry , Barrow etc

**Countries which competed to colonise Zimbabwe**

-Britain, Germany , Portugal, Boer Republic

**Rhodes's agents who signed the Rudd concession**

-Charles Rudd, Rotchford Maguire, Francis Thompson

**People who witnessed the signing of the Rudd concession**

-C.D Helm, Rotchford Maguire, Francis Thompson, Charles Rudd, Lotshe, Sikombo

**Countries which were colonised by Rhodes in Southern Africa**

-Zimbabwe, Malawi, Lesotho , Swaziland , Botswana , South Africa , Zambia

**Countries colonised by Portugal in South Africa**

-Mozambique, Angola

**Countries colonised by Boers in Southern Africa**

-Boer Republic

**Countries colonised by Germany in Southern Africa**

-Namibia

**Military leaders of the BSAC in the Anglo –Ndebele war of 1893**

-Major Forbes, Captain Allan, Goold Adams, Captain Barrow, Captain Raaf, Major Heany , Captain Lendy

**Chiefs or indunas in Matebeleland in the 1896 war**

-Sikombo, Mguni, Gumpo, Mahlahleni, Ndiweni, Nyamande, Somab hulana , Dhlohlo, Mathafeni

**Indunas who took part in the 1896 war**

-Somab hulana, Dhlohlo, Sikombo Mguni, Nyamande, Dhliiso, Mathafeni, Gumpo, Ndiweni

**Whites who attended the Matopos Indaba**

-Cecil John Rhodes, V- Stent, Dr Sauer, Johan , Collenbrander

**Ndebele leaders who attended the Matopos Indaba**

-Umlugulu, Sikombo Mguni

**Areas where the first Chimurenga was fought in the 1896-1897 in Mashonaland**

-Chinamhora

, Makoni, Mashayamombe, Chihota, Zvimba, Mangwende, Mazowe, Seke, Chinhoyi, Chiweshe, Sv osve, Salisbury, Masvingo, Hwata

**Shona strategies or Ndebele strategies in the 1896 war**

-used guerrilla warfare,fought separately,targeted isolated areas,blocked roads,hindered fast movements

### **Europeans who were involved In the signing of the Rudd Concession**

- Charles D Rudd
- Rotchford Maguire
- Francis Thompson
- Sydney Shippard
- Rev Charles Helm
- C.D Dreyer

### **Africans who were involved in the signing of the Rudd Concession**

- Lobengula
- Lotshe
- Sikombo
- Babeyane

### **Rivers crossed by the pioneer column on its way to Mashonaland**

Mcloutsie,Tuli,Mzingwane,Bubi,Runde,Tokwe,Manyame,Mupfure,Mwenezi,Mucheke,Zebakwe,Save,Munyati

## **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS FROM 1890-1923**

- land exploitation continued and reserves were continually created
  - Whites continued to mine especially gold before other minerals
  - The BSAC built many railway lines,the Mafeking to Bulawayo which was completed in 1902,the Beira to Mutare to Salisbury railway line which completed was in 1897
  - By 1914 ,white settlers agriculture was on a full scale ,tobacco ,maize,beef,were produced and the country was self sufficient
  - By 1900,the company took more land from Africans in order to create more labourers
  - By 1912 the company created the Land Bank to give loans to farmers
  - The company introduced experts in many areas to help farmers
  - Forced labour was introduced to work on mines
  - There was the introduction of the migrant labour since local people did not want to work
  - Coal mining began in Hwange in 1903
  - Markets were expanded for the sale of agriculture produce ,markets were near white farms
  - Chrome mining started at Selukwe peak mine in 1906
  - There was the beginning of plantation agriculture supported by the company
  - Asbestors mining began at Shabani in 1902
  - The economy was monetarised ,money was the medium of exchange
- Did the economic developments from 1890-1923 benefit Africans  
To a larger extent Africans did not benefit
- Africans cultivated on poor soils and produced low yields
  - African workers were given low wages
  - Africans did not benefit from the introduction of cash crops
  - Africans were settled far way from railway lines ,roads
  - Africans not given money by the Land Bank to develop agriculture
  - However ,Africans benefited employment on farms and mines
  - New farming methods to produce high yields
  - A variety of crops were introduced
  - Improvement in mining leading to high produce
  - livestocks were vaccinated against many diseases
  - African farming was profitable between 1898 and 1915
  - There was improved transport

## **POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS FROM 1890-1923**

- The 1898 Matabeleland Order In Council gave the constitution to the country
- There was the introduction of the Executive council and Legislation council
- No votes for Africans,Africans not allowed to vote
- there was a British Resident Commissioner to monitor the company activities
- Native commissioners took over from chiefs
- Power was given to the company and settlers but the company had more powers
- Chiefs now appointed by white administrators
- Colonial rulers extended their rule over the whole country using commissioners and the police
- In 1900,settlers got more representatives in parliament
- In order to be allowed to vote one had to be male with property worth 150 pounds and in 1919 women were allowed to vote
- In 1914 company rule was extended to 1923
- In 1917 settlers formed the Responsible Government Association to fight for Responsible government Status
- Unionists wanted the country to be united with South Africa
- In 1923,company rule ended and settlers were granted the Responsible Government Status

### **Did Africans Benefit From Political Developments To 1923?**

To a larger extent they did not benefit Africans.

- Africans lost the country
  - Africans lost political independence to whites
  - Africans were not allowed to vote
  - African chiefs lost power to Native commissioners
  - Africans did not contribute meaningfully to government
- However, they benefited modern government which was introduced
- End of tribal wars
  - No more raids from the Ndebele

### **PART "A" QUESTIONS**

#### **African grievances from 1893-1923**

- forced labour ,low wages,loss of land,loss of independence,agriculture goods bought at low prices ,many taxes ,loss of cattle

#### **BSAC Administrators**

- Starr Jameson, Lord Grey, Sir Drummond ,Chaplin ,William, Ross Gogham ,Colquhoun

#### **Problems faced by settlers**

- strikes ,shortage of machinery ,livestock diseases ,food shortage,gold mining was not productive,competition from African farmers ,land disputes with company officials ,heavy taxes,transport problems, Africans did not want to sell their goods

#### **Methods used to control Africans by the BSAC up to 1923**

- use of force eg police and army
- use of laws
- used local chiefs whom they paid
- farmers, traders used to control people
- missionaries controlled people in their districts
- compound system controlled people in mines and farms
- use of spies
- low wages
- imprisonment of people
- people forced to carry passes
- payment of taxes

- racial discrimination
- use of magistrates
- abuse of African women
- use of death penalty
- low wages for African produce
- taking of land

### **How far were Africans affected by these methods?**

To a larger extent ,they were negatively affected

- less freedom
- Africans divided
- Forced employment
- Respect of chiefs now less
- Humiliated by beating and arresting
- loss of dignity due to forced labour
- low wages
- lost the land ,their heritage
- Carrying passes led to loss of dignity
- Africans lost independence
- Abuse of women to humiliate Africans
- Africans lost their valuables eg cattle
- loss of wealth as Africans paid taxes
- Africans lived in fear due to the use of police and spies

However, they were positively affected.

- Employment gave them money
- There was law and order
- Unfair methods led to Africans uniting against unfair

### **LABOUR ISSUES IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA**

#### **METHODS USED TO GET LABOURERS IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA**

- land expropriation since 1890 forced Africans to work in farms and mines
- Africans lived on white farms in order to make them work
- Africans not allowed to mine
- Taxes in various forms ,hut tax,poll tax,dog tax,dip tax,cattle tax to be paid in money forced Africans to work
- Creation of Rhodesian Native Labour Bureau to recruit labour outside Rhodesia from Malawi,Zambia,Mozambique
- Those who committed crimes were put into forced labour
- Introduced labour recruitment agents
- Use of passes to see those who did not give labour
- Creation of reserves eg Gwai ,Shangani for Africans to provide labour
- Credit system where Africans got European goods on credit and to pay for them
- Africans were rounded by police and forced to work
- Reduced prices for Africans produce eg cattle ,grains forced Africans to work in order to survive
- Government entered into contracts with chiefs to provide labour

### **Did these methods affect African lives?**

- To a larger extent Africans were negatively affected
- Africans forced to work for low wages on white farms and mines
- Africans lost their land
- Africans lost their lives

- Africans were separated from their families
- There was exploitation
- There was discrimination
- Forced labour was humiliating
- Taxation was a burden
- low production in agriculture since Africans now worked for whites
- loss of domestic animals for those who refused to work
- Hunger and starvation at working places
- Diseases in compounds where Africans worked
- However ,Africans were also positively affected.
- They gained employment
- Problems united Africans leading to the growth of African nationalism
- Tribalism was ended as different tribes mixed
- Improved social services
- Development of the transport system
- Growing labour centres became markets for African produce
- Money obtained was used to buy European goods eg clothes
- New skills were acquired
- Africans were united in compounds

### **THE COMPOUND SYSTEM IN THE MINING INDUSTRY IN COLONIAL ZIMBABWE UP TO 1932**

- The inner compound was fenced and had one entrance to avoid the running away of workers
- Workers who had worked for long lived outside the inner compound
- Married workers lived further because they did not usually run away
- Workers were closely watched by the compound police who reported to the compound managers
- Letters to and from workers were first read by managers
- Workers were beaten for not working hard or for resistance
- Workers got food rations which were usually inadequate
- Workers got goods from mine shops on credit
- Most workers were separated from their families
- Workers could be beaten to death
- Compounds had poor ventilation ,poor lights,were overcrowded ,there was poor sanitation

#### **Did mine owners benefit from the compound system?**

To a larger extent they benefited.

- Workers were always available
  - High profits due to cheap labour
  - Workers could not strike because they were closely monitored
  - Production increased
  - Theft was reduced due to monitoring
  - Cheaper accommodation reduced employment costs
- On the other hand ,they did not not benefit
- Property destroyed as workers were forced to stay
  - At times profits were reduced as workers worked slowly
  - Overcrowding caused diseases and workers were absent from work
  - Workers wasted resources eg raw materials

#### **FORMS OF ILLTREATMENT OF AFRICAN MINE WORKERS**

- Africans were paid low wages since whites wanted more profits

- Poor accommodation ,Africans slept on floors ,houses had no roofs were overcrowded
- Africans suffered malnutrition due to lack of a balanced diet and diseases like scavy were common
- Poor medical facilities given to Africans because employees wanted to reduce costs
- Africans worked under the control of police to monitor their movements
- Africans were not allowed to form trade unions in order to improve their working conditions
- Delayed payment of wages and employers made excuses for that
- Poor ventilation when working underground exposed workers to diseases like bronchitis
- Poor sanitary conditions caused diseases like dysentery eg at Hwange and Mvuma
- Workers given tickets and those who did not finish tasks were punished
- Africans given inadequate food
- long working hours and less time of rest
- Workers beaten at the workplace
- Workers given low wages
- Workers not given protective clothing

### **WAYS USED BY AFRICANS TO RESIST EXPLOITATION AT THE WORKING PLACES**

- They deliberately worked slowly to reduce production
- They refused to take orders from whites
- They damaged expensive machinery
- They refused to carry passes
- They faked illnesses to avoid working
- There was absentism
- They ran away because they were few police
- Mines where Africans were illtreated were given bad names eg Sigebenga to discourage others from working there
- Workers caused accidents for whites
- Africans forged signatures on passes although they had not provided labour
- Formation of trade unions
- people avoided working eg by selling cattle in order to pay taxes
- Refused to pay taxes
- Those who were sent to collect labourers were killed
- Formation of burial societies
- Formation of African independent churches for freedom and independence
- Strikes eg the Shamwa mine strike

### **Were Africans successful in resisting oppression at working places?**

To a larger extent they failed.

- Africans were forced to pay many taxes and this forced them to work
- Whites used much force against Africans
- Mine owners got support from police against Africans
- Poor conditions continued
- Use of passes forced Africans to work
- Use of tickets forced Africans to work
- Mine workers were not united
- Africans had lost land and had no option but to work
- However, they were successful.
- They burnt passes
- Their resistance led to shortage of labour in mines and farms
- African workers were able to make known their problems through protest movements
- Workers encouraged one another not to work for oppressive mines
- African workers ran away to better paying South Africa mines

- African workers were able to make known their problems through protest movements
- Workers forced employers to improve some working conditions
- Burial societies and independent churches united Africans

## **PROBLEMS FACED BY WORKERS DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD 1903-1923**

### **SOCIAL PROBLEMS**

- Africans harshly treated ,beaten at work places
- There was poor accommodation
- Workers were overcrowded
- Poor sanitary conditions leading to diseases eg dysentery
- Poor ventilation caused diseases such as bronchitis
- Workers given inadequate food leading to starvation
- Poor medical assistance due to poor medical facilities

### **ECONOMIC**

- long working hours
  - Poor lighting system in mines
  - Poor safety since workers were not given protective clothing
  - Poor wages which could not support miner's families
  - Workers were at times not given wages
  - Workers were not allowed to form trade unions
- Were workers able to solve these problems during the period

### **THE SYSTEM OF FORCED LABOUR**

- Whites wanted labour but Africans were unwilling to work
- Government entered into contracts with chiefs to provide labour and those who failed were punished
- Land,cattle were away from Africans to force them to work
- Women and children were captured to force men to work
- Workers were forced to sign contracts for 12 months
- Taxes were introduced to force Africans to produce labour
- They sought migrant labour
- Introduced pass laws in order to force Africans to work
- Africans given goods on credit and worked in order to pay for the goods
- The Rhodesian Native Labour Bureau in 1903 had a duty to get Chibharo workers mainly from Malawi , Zambia and Mozambique
- workers in mines were mainly Chibharo workers and even unpopular mines got labour through the system
- Chibharo workers were forced to accept low wages and mines owners made a lot of profits
- Mine owners got reliable workers through Chibharo system and half of them were Chibharo workers
- Chibharo workers were badly looked after and they had to built their own homes ,beaten while at work ,long working hours ,no food rations
- Other Chibharo workers lived in barracks which were overcrowded and unhealthy
- Black Chibharo workers were given targets to complete when working

How effective was the system of forced labour in providing enough labour for white settlers?  
To a larger extent it was not effective.

- Chibharo workers only made half the total number of workers and other half had come from elsewhere

-land expropriation had failed to force Africans to work or provide labour since they continued to farm as squatters in order to sell their produce to get money to pay taxes and avoid working

- Other methods besides Chibharo had to be used to get labour eg land exploitation
  - Taxes were introduced which people paid in cash
  - Another group which provided labour were those who wanted money to buy European goods
  - Many Africans sold agriculture produce for money for taxes
- However, on the other hand ,Chibharo workers provided labour for a long period eg 12 months
- Chibharo workers were paid low wages
  - Chibharo workers helped a lot because taxation ,land expropriation were not producing required labour
  - Mine workers guaranteed at least half their labour needs
  - miners maximized profits because they did not give more food ,accommodation was poor

### **How effective was the system of forced labour to the development of the country**

To a larger extent it was not effective

- Workers pretended to be ill and this reduced production
- Sabotage eg damage of machines to reduce profits
- Chibharo workers wasted resources
- Chibharo encouraged resistance
- Forced labour encouraged racial discrimination and hatred
- Chibharo workers deserted
- Some Chibharo workers attacked employers
- Chibharo workers gave nicknames to employers to warn other Africans to stay away
- Workers were usually absent from work
- Workers forged signatures to avoid working

However ,forced labour was effective

- Half of mine and farm workers were Chibharo workers
- Forced labour was used to develop roads,railway lines
- Cheap labour gave mine and farm owners huge profits

## **PART A QUESTIONS**

### **GRIEVANCES BY WORKERS IN COLONIAL ZIMBABWE**

- forced labour
- long working hours
- low wages
- poor accommodation
- no promotion
- poor health facilities
- no safety at work
- no job security
- poor diet
- strict punishment

### **a] Laws passed by the Rhodesian government which disadvantaged African labourers**

- The Industrial Conciliation Act of 1934
- The Native Registration Act of 1936
- The Urban Areas Accommodation Act of 1946
- The Industrial Conciliation Act of 1959
- The Law and Order Maintenance Act of 1960
- The Maize Control Act of 1960
- The Cattle Levy Act of 1934

## **PEASANT AGRICULTURE**



## **REASONS FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE PEASANT AGRICULTURE**

- Peasants had better tools and modern methods of production
- Men joined their wives and children in agriculture
- Wild animals were controlled through better hunting
- Africans engaged in cash crop farming eg tobacco ,cotton
- Men chose to work in their farms rather than work for whites
- Reduced tribal rivalry
- Economy based on money encouraged peasants to work hard
- Increase in demand for food in towns led to peasants increasing production
- Europeans were still intrested in the second rand than farming
- Few whites were involved in farming and they did not meet the demand
- Mining compounds were growing and it meant more customers ,peasants increased production
- Some whites did not know how good Zmbabwe was for agriculture as peasants took advantage
- Peasants did not face competition from whites because white agriculture had not been promoted
- Whites bought peasant produce at high prices
- Taxation forced peasants to produce more for sell in order to avoid wage labour
- Agriculture demonstrators gave Africans ideas on how to farm
- Introduction of the modern plough boosted production
- Crop rotation boosted crop output
- People lived in organised settlements ,it was easier for peasants to travel and sell their produce
- Poor wages made Africans to avoid wage labour and they grew many crops for sale

## **Did settlers contribute to the expansion of African or peasant agriculture**

To a larger extent they contributed

- They provided modern tools and methods of agriculture
- Crop rotation was introduced and it boosted production
- Banning of raiding by settlers led to peasants concentrating on agriculture
- Settlers 'hunting controlled wild animals
- White settlers were a reliable market for Africans
- Settlers bought African produce at high prices
- Taxation by settlers forced Africans to produce more crops
- Introduction by settlers of the modern plough boosted production
- Economy based on money made peasants to work harder
- Settlers bought peasant produce at high prices
- Crop rotation introduced

However, other factors also contributed

- Africans preferred to work in farms than provide wage labour
- Adequate rainfall promoted agriculture
- Competition among Africans encouraged production
- Availability of land
- Africans had cattle to use as draught power and trade with settlers
- African men were now more involved in agriculture

## **DESTRUCTION OF PEASANT AGRICULTIURE**

How The Whites Destroyed Peasant Agriculture

- African land was taken and Africans were driven into reserves
- The Land Apportiment Act left peasants landless
- African cattle were looted eg BSAC after the 1893 war

- African farms were not given assistance eg chemicals, seeds etc
- Burnt African grain stores during wars of occupation
- Peasant farmers were not allowed to sell their produce outside the country for higher profits
- Passed laws to take African land eg Matebeleland order in council of 1894
- Peasant farmers were not allowed to sell directly to Agricultural Boards but had to sell through white middlemen
- Peasant produce were brought at lower prices compared to whites
- Peasant farmers were forced to produce collateral security by banks in order to be given loans but whites were not forced
- Introduced various taxes ,fines ,rents on Africans
- Government ignored African agriculture
- Africans had few agricultural demonstrators and this affected production
- Native Reserves Commission reduced reserves in the period 1911-14
- Peasant farmers were moved to farms and mines to work as chibharo workers
- Encouraged whites to grow same crops grown by Africans
- Peasant farmers produced poor quality beef due to overcrowding in reserves
- The Morris Carter commission in 1925 recommended the land Apportionment Act

### **Were these methods successful in destroying peasant agriculture**

### **THE DEVELOPMENT OF WHITE SETTLER AGRICULTURE MEASURES TO PROTECT EUROPEAN WHITE AGRICULTURE IN ZIMBABWE REASONS FOR THE SUCCESS OF WHITE SETTLER AGRICULTURE OR MEASURES TO PROMOTE WHITE SETTLER AGRICULTURE**

- Estate Department was established in 1908 to promote white settler agriculture
- land was given to white farmers at low prices
- The Estate Department set up information centres in Britain ,South Africa ,Scotland to promote white settlement in Rhodesia for agriculture
- Forced labour benefited white farmers
- Migrant labour was meant to benefit the whites
- Experimental farms were set up in Umtali,Bulawayo ,Australia ,Marendellas to help new farmers from Canada,South Africa ,Britain ,Australia ,
- Good climate of the country
- laws were put in place to discourage Africans to compete with whites eg The Maize Control Act
- The Land Bank gave cheap loans to white farmers to buy seeds ,chemicals ,fence,pay labourers ,fertilizers
- Destruction of peasant agriculture promoted white farmers
- They were irrigation schemes for whites only
- The government subsidised inputs eg seeds ,fertilizers so that farmers will buy them cheaply
- Roads ,railway lines ,markets were brought closer to white farms
- Marketing Boards eg Grain Marketing Board ,Cotton Marketing Board,TobaccoMarketing Board,promoted white agriculture
- In cattle ranching experts from Texas were brought ,there was cross breeding of cattle and the quality improved
- Meat was exported to South Africa ,Congo, Zambia , Britain ,with government help
- White farmers had representatives in government who helped make decisions in favour of white farmers
- Experts were brought from Greece ,Turkey to boost tobacco production
- More good land was taken from Africans and given at low prices

Did these methods affect Africans?

- To a larger extent Africans were affected negatively
- Africans were given in fertile land
- Africans taxed heavily so that they will look for jobs in farms
- low wages and poor working conditions on white farms
- loss of land to whites by Africans
- low prices for African produce
- High poverty among African farmers
- Poor African agriculture led to separation of African families due to rural urban migration
- Africans discriminated against eg in giving loans
- African not fully rewarded as they were not allowed to sell directly to agriculture boards
- laws stood in the way of African prosperity eg maize control act ,Africans were not allowed to export maize etc

However, Africans were allowed to buy land in the African Purchase area

- Not all land was taken away from Africans
- The Land Apportionment Act of 1931 left land for Africans
- Creation of employment for Africans on white farms
- White agriculture produced enough food for Africans who stayed in towns
- Africans were given extension services

### **Did the measures to promote white agriculture succeed in promoting it?**

To a larger extent measures were successful

- Agriculture was taken seriously by white farmers and they came from all over the world to farm
- Provision of inputs eg seeds gave white farmers advantage over peasants
- More land was brought under crop cultivation
- White farmers were able to meet domestic food demand
- White farmers produced surplus maize which they exported
- Whites 's ranching was improved and for the first time ,white cattle exceed those of Africans
- Meat ,tobacco,maize were exported and this shows success
- Tobacco became the high foreign currency earner for the country
- White farmers were able to buy many assets from farming
- However a lot of white land remained unused while Africans had no land
- White farmers were overprotected eg the Maize Control Act
- White farmers did not make full use of roads ,railway lines because they had little to carry
- Tobacco produced by whites was later of poor quality due to unmonitored production
- In cattle ranching ,success was due to African cattle stolen from Lobengula
- Overproduction brought chaos to the tobacco industry
- Success only achieved through the destruction of peasant agriculture
- White farmers in the 1930s concentrated on politics than farming?

### **Did the advantages which white farmers enjoyed help them to succeed?**

To a larger extent they helped white farmers to succeed

- White farmers had access to markets
- There was less competition from Africans
- Whites made profits
- Whites easily transported their goods to markets due to good roads
- Whites had access to productive land
- Whites had access to loans
- Beef,maize production rose
- Cheap labour helped them to increase production and profits
- The government policy was in favour of white farmers
- Whites got advice etc
- However, farming depended on individual ability

- Whites did not at times take advantage of full benefits
- Africans at times sabotage production
- White farming depended on natural environment
- Co-operation of surrounding communities was important
- Suitability of cultivated land helped white farmers

Outline The Effects Of The Settler Farming Activities On The Africans up to 1950

- Shortage of land
- Decline of crop production after the introduction of Land Apportionment Act and Native Land Husbandry Act
- Abject poverty in the reserves
- Creation of a destitute peasant class in the reserves
- Overcrowding and overstocking in the Tribal Trust Lands
- Soil erosion in the reserves
- Creation of peasant squatters farms
- Exorbitant rentals for squatters on European farms
- Evictions for blacks who failed to pay rentals
- African farm produce was given low prices at the market
- African producers were charged transport and handling costs above the 10 per cent charged on their products
- cattle levy forced Africans to sell their surplus cattle
- African reserves were located away from roads and railway lines to remove competition with whites
- Use of cheap labour
- Some Africans were forced to migrate to towns in search of employment where the environment was equally hostile
- Jobs were difficult to get and wages were low
- Unemployed Africans in towns were labelled illegal immigrants and were arrested
- Exploitation of blacks by whites

### **Did the Africans benefit from the settler farming activities upto 1950?**

To a larger extent they did not benefit

- Exploitation became the order of the day
- Families broke down
- loss of land
- loss of livestock
- some Africans turned to anti social vice like theft
- Declining of crop production for Africans
- Creation of a destitute peasant class

However, there was the rise of African nationalism

- They gained money to pay rents
- Gained farming skills
- Organised themselves into trade unions

### **How far did the country benefit from the development of European agriculture?**

To a larger extent it benefited

- The country started exporting to South Africa ,Zambia ,Congo ,Germany and got foreign currency
- The country enjoyed self sufficiency in food, feeding towns ,compounds
- During the Great Depression ,the country was not affected because production on white farms increased
- The country had increased revenue from white agriculture
- The country had a modern agriculture and the country became agro -based

- The country now had international varieties of cattle ,Brahman ,Jersey ,Hereford
- Employment was created on white farms
- Africans got farming skills
- Improved transport and communication ag roads railway lines
- Introduction of a variety of crops
- Development of infrastructure ect
- However, Africans were employed as cheap labour
- Africans lost land to white farmers
- Africans were driven out of agriculture to promote whites
- African cattle were taken to force them to work for white farmers
- Africans were driven out of agriculture to promote whites
- Africans became poor due to destruction of peasant agriculture
- Africans were discriminated against eg on farms
- Profits made on farms by whites were enjoyed in Europeans ,the mother countries of white farmers
- Whites exported more and left less food for the home market
- The country got less because it exported raw materials
- Migrant labour to white farms destroyed African families

**.Were the measures introduced by the settler governments to control African agriculture in colonial Zimbabwe successful?**

- To a larger extent they were successful
  - Whites took large tracks of African land
  - Africans were marginalised in reserves
  - The livestock of Africans was greatly reduced
  - Africans became squatters
  - Many Africans became whites labourers
  - White settlement expanded
  - Competition between settlers and Africans in agriculture was reduced
- However Africans resisted eviction eg the people of Makoni
- Wealthy Africans were able to buy land in the Native purchase Areas
  - Africans avoided forced labour by running and staying in mountains and forests
  - Africans falsified stock records
  - Africans diversified their agriculture ,grew marketable crops to pay tax

**PART A QUESTIONS**

**Laws Passed By the colonial government in Rhodesia to control African exploitation before 1950**

- Matebeleland order in council of 1884
  - Order in council of 1898
  - The Industrial Conciliation Act of 1934
  - The Land Apportionment Act of 1930
  - Native Registration Act of 1936
  - Maize Control Act of 1931
  - Cattle Levy Act of 1934
  - Land Commission Act
- Land acts signed in Rhodesia between 1912and 1970
- The Land Act of 1914
  - The Land Apportionment Act of 1930
  - The Land Husbandry Act of 1951
  - The Land Tenure of 1969

## **FORMATION OF NATIONALISTS PARTIES AND ACTIVITIES AGAINST THE COLONIALISM**

### **1. THE CITY YOUTH LEAGUE**

- Was formed in 1955 and its leaders were James Chikerema ,George Nyandoro,Edson Sithole,Chisiza
- In 1956 the City Youth League organised a bus boycott in urban and rural areas of bus high prices
- Africans opposed colonisation and demanded reforms
- The city youth league was banned

### **2. THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS [ANC]**

- It was formed in 1957 and Nkomo was the leader
- Other leaders were George Chikerema ,George Nyandoro,Edson Sithole ,Michael Mawema
- The ANC opposed colonialism through activities such as organising people to demonstrate against the Land Husbandry Act in 1951
- It encouraged people to resist being removed from white land
- The ANC attacked chiefs who worked with colonial government
- The ANC sought British support against colonialism
- Failures or Problems of the ANC in its activities against colonialism
- The ANC was banned and its leaders were arrested
- The government introduced the state of emergency in 1959 against nationalists
- The banning of ANC meant that nationalism had to start again

### **3. THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY [NDP]**

- Was formed in 1960 ,its leader was Michael Mawema before Joshua Nkomo took over
- Other leaders included Robert Mugabe,Kumbirai Kangai,Leopold Takawira ,George Nyandoro,Edson Zvobgo,Simon Muzenda etc

#### **NDP's ACTIVITIES AGAINST COLONIALISM**

- They resisted colonialism ,encouraged by Ghana ,Nigeria's independence
- NDP called for freedom ,one man one vote
- In 1960 ,2000 people demonstrated in Salisbury against arrest of NDP leaders ,the demonstrations spread to Bulawayo ,people destroyed buildings
- Many factories were destroyed as many workers took part in demonstration
- The strike took about a week ,some people died ,some were injured
- The NDP strikes forced the government to give a new constitution which allowed some Africans into parliament
- Africans refused the constitution because they wanted a government chosen by Africans

#### **FAILURES OR PROBLEMS BY THE NDP AGAINST COLONIALISM**

- There was division over a new constitution ,Nkomo wanted it but others did not
- Some leaders wanted a negotiated independence but others wanted war
- NDP was banned in 1961 and this slowed activities against colonialism

### **4. ZAPU [ZIMBABWE AFRICAN PEOPLE 'S UNION ]**

- It was formed in 1962 and Joshua Nkomo was the president
- NDP leaders like Joshua Nkomo,Edson Zvobgo,Ndabaningi Sithole,Simon Muzenda, Mugabe ,Tekere ,Jason Moyo etc were some of the leaders

#### **ZAPU ACTIVITIES AGAINST COLONIALISM**

- It encouraged people to burn fields of harsh white farmers
- It encouraged people to destroy schools ,dip tanks,railway lines

- It encouraged people to settle on white unused land
- It was against the 1931 Land Apportionment Act and the 1951 Land Husbandry Act
- It campaigned against the federation Of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

### **FAILURES OR PROBLEMS FACED BY ZAPU IN OPPOSING COLONIALISM**

- leaders were divided on whether to negotiate a fight for independence
- ZAPU was banned
- Mugabe,Zvobgo,Mzenda,Takawira,Chitepo,Ndabaningi Sithole opposed Nkomo and wanted war for independence

### **5.ZANU[Zimbabwe African National Union ]**

- It was formed in 1963 with Ndabaningi as the President
- Other leaders were Mugabe ,Tekere,Chitepo,Takawira ,Kangai,Morris,Nyagumbo
- ZAPU leaders sent people outside the country for training
- ZANU and ZAPU fought each other for support in the townships
- In 1964 ,ZANU was banned

### **THE FIRST SETTLERS [1966 and 1967]**

#### **THE CHINHOYI BATTLE**

- On 28 April 1966 ,7 guerillas ,Simon Chimbodza ,Christopher Chatambudza ,Nathan Charumuka ,Godwin Manyerenyere,Athur Maramba,David Guzuzu ,Ephraim Shenjere fought the Rhodesia forces for the whole day at Chinhoyi
- This was the first time the guerillas were able to enter deeper into the country
- The Rhodesian forces were supported by the airforce
- They attacked the Nevado farm to free leaders in Zhombe and killed VilJeen a white farmer
- The Chinhoyi battle marked the beginning of the armed struggle
- The guerrillas were defeated ,6 killed, only Shenjere was captured and sent to prison

#### **THE HWANGE BATTLE OF 1967**

- The combined ZAPU and ANC of South Africa guerillas fought the Rhodesian forces in July 1967 and killed 7 white soldiers
- Some white soldiers were injured as they were swimming in the Zambezi river
- The Rhodesian forces claim that they killed 31 guerillas ,wounded and captured some

### **LESSONS LEARNT FROM THE 1966 and 1967 FAILURES**

- Good organisation was necessary in order to win the war
- They learnt that they needed a big army to defeat the whites
- Need to educate the people who the guerillas were and their aims
- Need to teach guerillas to respect people 's grievances
- To make the Rhodesian problem known internationally for support
- Need to tell people on their grievances eg land question ,taxation,discrimination and the need for civilian support
- Need to get military bases outside the country and more weapons
- Need to train more people for war
- Need for guerilla warfare as opposed to face to face fighting
- Need to be prepared for a long war

However ,although the lessons after the 1966 and 1967 failures were important in bringing independence

- Negotiations between Smith and Nationalists during the war were important
- Support given to nationalists by the civilian population were important
- The war efforts after the 1966 and 1967 failure were important

## **OUTLINE THE AIMS AND ACTIVITIES OF AFRICAN NATIONALISTS BETWEEN 1960 AND 1967**

### **AIMS**

- To get better health ,education ,wages
- Change of the 1961 constitution –one man one vote
- To get back lost land
- To carry out the armed struggle
- Equal distribution of land and equality
- To achieve majority rule
- Better living conditions
- To resist the 1951 Land Apportionment Act
- To remove all discriminating laws
- To do away with the federation Of Rhodesia and Nyasaland
- To tell the world how bad the federation was and racism in the federation

### **ACTIVITIES OR METHODS BY NATIONALISTS AGAINST COLONIALISM**

- Attended conferences
- Organised strikes ,boycotts,demonstrations
- Nationalists were involved in organisations like trade unions and strikes
- Nationalists held rallies ,meetings against the colonial government
- They mobilised rural people for military training
- They carried wide spread campaigns against the government
- They set military bases in Russia ,Tanzania ,China
- They appealed to the government to remove the 1961 constitution
- They asked Britain ,O.A.U ,UN, to help them
- They negotiated with the government
- They sought help from neighbouring countries
- Sent a delegation to Britain for talks with the government
- They called for independence not reforms
- Organisation of sabotage eg use of petrol bombs ,burning crops
- They bought to the government petitions demand of one man one vote
- Formation of political parties eg ZANU
- Other nationalists left the country to organise for the war
- They protested against Smith 's independence for whites only in 1965
- They organised the 1966 battles at Chinhoyi
- Organised the Hwange battles of 1967

### **How successful were the nationalists in achieving their aims up to 1967?**

To a larger extent they were not successful

- They were banned when they clashed with the colonial government
- They were less effective as they fought each other
- Africans were divided over the methods to use
- Other nationalists were opposed to Nkomo 's leadership
- Nationalist leaders eg Mugabe ,Nkomo were arrested
- Repressive laws were put in place eg the law and Order Maintenance Act etc
- The government used police and security agents
- The government did not allow gatherings and rallies
- Protests were not effective
- Death sentences were used as punishment for political activities
- .Banned political parties
- No media coverage on African political activities
- Smith Declaration of Independence of whites only confused Africans



- Government controlled the movement of African churches or leaders
  - Used puppet chiefs
  - The government media criticised African leaders
  - Nationalists were too weak to protests when Smith announced independence for whites only
  - Some Africans were not involved and Britain did not want to give independence
  - They had no external support
  - lawful and peaceful means to solve problems were blocked by the government
- However, nationalists burnt government buildings ,destroyed dip tanks ,roads
- The federation was brought to an end in 1963
  - New parties were formed after others were banned
  - People of the world now knew of Rhodesia 's problem
  - Rallies were held illegally
  - University education open to all races in principle
  - Meetings were held in houses
  - Some discriminatory practices were reduced
  - Nationalists carried out sabotage
  - launched the armed struggle
  - Underground activities by the leaders
  - Wages were revised upwards
  - Leaders continued to go outside the country
- Outline The Reasons Why Nationalists Failed Up to 1967

### **NB-SEE THE ABOVE POINTS BEFORE THE HOWEVER SIDE**

#### **Measures by the settler government against political activities between 1957 and 1965**

- Banned political parties
- Arrested leaders
- Unlawful Organisation Act of 1959 was used against the Nationalists
- leaders kept in restriction camps by the Preventive Detention Act of 1959
- The Law and Order maintenance Act banned meetings
- Law and order maintenance banned African possession of weapons of war ,guns ,bombs,grenades ,land mines
- Many nationalists were hanged under the law and order maintenance Act ,some were forced to leave the country.
- Political organisations were forced to go underground
- Certain books,margazines ,news papers were banned
- The Rhodesian Broadcasting Co-operation was put under government control
- Government propaganda described nationalists as trouble makers
- Rhodesian forces given modern weapons
- After 1962 violence ,ZANU leaders were imprisoned at Sikombela ,ZAPU at Gonakudzingwa
- Introduced censorship
- Introduced UDI in 1965 to strengthen white rule

#### **Outline The Aims and activities of the freedom fighters between 1965 -71**

##### **Aims**

- To take back their land.
- Wanted one man one vote
- To regain independence
- To remove racism
- To remove oppressive laws.
- To end oppression on mines , farms industrie
- to bring human rights
- Equal distribution of land

- To bring equal rights
- To oppose the Land Husbandry Act of 1951
- To oppose the federation
- To have representatives in government

### **ACTIVITIES OF THE FREEDOM FIGHTERS BETWEEN 1965 AND 1971**

- In 1965 there was the recruitment of people for war
- Sending people for military training to friendly countries
- April 1966 there was the Chinhoyi battle between Rhodesian forces and the ZANLA guerillas ,the battle lasted the whole day ,6 guerillas were killed and one was captured

#### **Some Rhodesian forces were killed ,guerillas killed**

- More people were recruited for the long war
- In 1967 the Hwange battle between ZIPRA and ANC of South Africa guerillas against the Rhodesian forces
- More weapons were brought into the army
- lessons were learnt from the 1966 and 1967
- Mujibhas and Zvimbwidos trained to help in the war
- The guerillas used the hit and run method
- There were demonstrators in major towns

### **Were freedom fighters to blame for the ineffective armed struggle during this period?**

To a larger extent they were to blame

- They trained few people for the war
  - They did not source enough weapons
  - ZANU and ZAPU were not co-ordinated
  - Political division between ZANU and ZAPU
  - Guerillas were not adequately trained
  - ZAPU wanted negotiations not war
- However, oppressive laws were used by the government
- The Rhodesian force was well equipped
  - The Rhodesian army was too big
  - Rhodesia was helped by eg South Africa to escape sanctions
  - Smith used puppet chiefs
  - Guerillas had no bases in Mozambique
  - Zambezi river was difficult to be crossed by guerillas

### **Did these measures succeed in destroying African nationalism?**

#### **Successes**

- African political parties could not operate legally
  - Could not hold meetings to get support
  - Nationalists forced to go to war
  - Killings by the colonial government caused fear
  - Propaganda by Smith misled some people
- However ,ZANU And ZAPU were simply driven underground
- Secret house meetings were held
  - Some leaders campaigned for majority rule from outside the country
  - Led to the effective liberation struggle
  - Some people did not believe Smith 's propaganda

### **AFRICAN GRIEVANCES LEADING TO CHIMURENGA 2 ECONOMIC**

- Jobs were put aside for whites

- Unequal distribution of land
- They were against the land Husbandry Act of 1951
- Illtreatment at work
- Poor wages
- Undeveloped rural areas
- Payment of many taxes
- low prices forfor African agriculture produce
- lack of economic opportunities
- Taxation

### **POLITICAL**

- Unfair justice system
- Wanted one man one vote
- Police cruelty
- Were against Pass laws
- loss of power by chiefs
- lack of independence by Africans
- Spirit mediums not recognised
- Wanted to remove oppressive laws
- Wanted to end police brutality

### **Aims of peasants in the struggle against colonialism before 1960**

- To be free peasant farmers
- To have fertile land
- To have good pastures
- To grow their own crops
- To keep cattle on their own land
- To get good prices for their crops
- To keep their culture
- To avoid migrant work.
- To get more land

### **Methods used by peasant to fight colonialism in Zimbabwe before 1960**

- Refused to make contour ridges
- Did not pay tax
- Chiefs encouraged peasants to break laws eg Land Husbandry Act
- Formed independent churches to oppose the government eg zion ,postori
- Refused to pay rent to white farmers who took their land
- Refused to work for white farmers
- Refused to move from the land occupied by whites
- Rich peasants bought land in African Purchase Areas
- Refused to pay high cattle dipping fees

### **How effective were peasants in their struggle against the colonial government?**

To a larger extent they were successful

- They continued as peasant farmers
  - They harassed white farmers
  - Rent was difficult to collect etc NB-ALL the above points are correct
- However they were forced to move from land
- lost livestock
  - Some Africans became squatters.- Reserves made their lives difficult

## **PREPARATION OF SECOND CHIMURENGA**

- Mozambique gave bases initially to ZAPU but it failed to take them.
- ZANU requested bases in Mozambique and was given
- People were recruited to join the war as guerillas
- Guerillas entered into the country in small numbers teaching people about war and discussing people's grievances
- More boys and girls left the country for military operation
- People were invited to night meetings called Pungwes
- Political commissioners took advantage of people's grievances eg loss of land, racial discrimination etc to urge people to support the war
- ZANU formed the war council called Dare reHondo which was chaired by Herbet Chitepo ,its duties were to source weapons ,war materials ,supervise the war
- ZAPU put in place secret committees which were taught on how to look after guerillas if they came into the country
- Training of Mujibhas and Zvimbwidos who supported guerillas
- Mujibhas and Zvimbwidos were to provide information ,carry weapons

## **Strategies Used By Guerillas To Win Mass Support In Rhodesia**

- Use of night meetings called "Pungwes " to summon support for the war
- Giving political education to the masses
- Use of radio messages eg Radio Zimbabwe from Mozambique by ZANU and Radio Moscow from Russia by ZAPU
- Killing of sellouts as a lesson to others
- Use of Mujibhas and Zvimbwidos to mobilise people
- Use of pamphlets giving information about war
- Killing unpopular whites to get mass support
- Destruction of whites to get mass support
- Intimidating people to get support

## **How Successful Were These Strategies In Mobilising The Masses During The War?**

To a larger extent they were successful

- People gave them food
  - People gave them clothes
  - People gave medicines
  - Mujibhas and Zvimbwidos joined the war.
  - fighters entered towns
  - It became difficult for Rhodesian fighters to find guerillas
  - Young boys and girls were trained as guerillas
  - Guerillas were able to create semi liberated zones with people 's support
  - People destroyed white property
  - War spread to all zones or areas by 1975
  - Rhodesian economy was destroyed
  - Use of protected villages by whites shows desperation
- However, some Africans continued to be sell outs
- Some Africans refused to train for the war
  - Smith divided Africans
  - Some Africans relocated to urban areas
  - Some Africans trained as Rhodesian forces
  - Creation of protected villages was working
  - Whites intimidated people
  - Whites burnt food storage

## **EVENTS OF THE LIBERATION WAR FROM 1966 TO 1979**

- 28 April 1966 ZANLA forces fought the Rhodesian forces and were defeated at Chinhoyi
- In July 1967 ZIPRA and the ANC of South Africa guerillas crossed Zambezi river and fought the Rhodesian forces at Hwange and were defeated
- From 1967 -71 ZAPU and ZANU were preparing for a long war preparing the people ,sourcing weapons ,training more people
- In May 1970 ,ZANU, and FRELIMO of Mozambique forces worked together
- ZANLA forces were given bases in Mozambique and ZIPRA in Zambia
- ZANLA forces crossed into Zimbabwe from Mozambique avoiding Portuguese who were fighting FRELIMO guerillas
- The liberation struggle began with the attack of Altena farm in 1972
- In December 1972 people rejected a new constitution given by smith in the presence of the Commission from Britain
- Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia ,John Vorster of South Africa organised for the Détente to settle the differences through negotiations between Smith and nationalists
- The détente talks of 1974 failed and war continued with massive attacks on the white government
- In 1974 there was ceasefire in Mozambique and FRELIMO gave more military bases to ZANLA
- In 1974 nationalists leaders who were arrested since 1965 were released after the intervention of Kenneth Kaunda ,Samora Machel of Mozambique in order to enter into talks with Smith
- After the release of the nationalists ,there was the Victoria Falls talks organised by common wealth to try and solve the Rhodesian problem
- In 1975 Hebert Chitepo was killed by a bomb placed in his car in Zambia  
He had been important to the war effort
- In 1976 there was the formation of the Patriotic Front was made up of ZANU and ZAPU united to avoid being divided by smith
- There was the Geneva Conference of 1976 to try to end the war and ZANU and ZAPU negotiated as Patriotic Front[PF]
- The Geneva conference failed to end the war since Smith refused majority rule ,one man one vote
- In 1976 ZANLA and ZIPRA forces formed the Zimbabwe People's Army and fought together
- In 1978 and 1979 ,Smith bombed neighbouring countries which supported the liberation struggle ,victory camp,Chimio ,Nyadzonya,Mukushi were attacked and many people died
- Smith introduced protected villages, burnt people's homes ,fields ,poisoned water sources to discourage civilian support and the war
- In 1978 ,there was the Internal Settlement by Smith ,chief Chirau ,Muzorewa,Ndabaningi Sithole to try to end the war
- The Internal Government was not recognised by ZANU and ZAPU and many African countries
- ZANU and ZAPU leaders continued with the war
- The Lancaster House Conference of 1979 was negotiated and signed and therefore marked the end of war
- Elections were held in 1980 and ZANU PF won

## **METHODS /TACTICS USED BY GUERILLAS TO FIGHT THE RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT 1972 TO 1979**

- They educated people on the need to support them by using Mao ideas that the people are the sea and the guerillas are the fish
- Educated people on the need for equality ,justice,land and independence
- Young people trained in Mozambique ,Tanzania etc

- Mujibhas and Zvimbwidos trained on how to look after guerillas on arrival in the country
- Use of radio stations eg Radio Zimbabwe from Mozambique by ZANLA and Radio Moscow by ZIPRA
- Pamphlets provided information on the war
- ZAPU and ZANU sought support from OAU,NAM,UN,Front line states
- Sabotage eg roads destroyed
- Penetrated protected villages
- Bomb attacks eg petrol tanks attacked in Harare ,Mutare reduced to a ghost town “come to Mutare and get bombed”
- Land mines were used to make white movement difficult
- The hit and run guerrilla warfare was used
- They made negotiation eg Melta talks,Vic falls talks
- Killing of sellouts in public as lesson to others

### **How Effective Were These Tactics?**

#### **How important were these methods used by nationalists leaders in bringing independence?**

To a larger extent they were effective

- Put pressure on Britain to give reforms
  - Brought in guns and ammunition into the country
  - Gained support from the OAU,UN
  - Strikes made foreigners aware of the Zimbabwe problem
  - Africans became united for independence
  - The idea of armed struggle was important ,it later brought independence
- However, other factors were also important.
- Sanctions imposed on the government for UDI weakened it
  - The winds of change were sweeping across Africa

### **THE LUSAKA AGREEMENT OF 1974**

-It was attended by Joshua Nkomo ,Ndabaningi Sithole ,James Chikerema, Kenneth Kaunda ,John Vorster ,Muzorewa etc

#### **TERMS OR RESULTS OF THE LUSAKA AGREEMENT**

- Nationalists agreed to work together under Abel Muzorewa
- Nationalists armies to be united under the Zimbabwe Liberation Army
- Nationalists agreed to work together in Liberation struggle

#### **Immediate Results Of The Lusaka Agreement**

- Replacement of Sithole as a leader of ZANU by Mugabe
- There was the Nhari rebellion which had support of Smith and the rebellion was involved in the killing of top ZANLA guerillas
- There was the killing of Herbert Chitepo by Rhodesian Secret Police
- The armed struggle was brought to a stand still
- There was the rejection of Ndabaningi Sithole by guerillas

### **HOW IMPORTANT WAS THE LUSAKA AGREEMENT TO THE ARMED STRUGGLE IN COLONIAL ZIMBABWE?**

To a larger extent it was important .

- It led to the release of nationalists leaders who were jailed
- Tekere and Mugabe crossed the boarder into Mozambique to lead the war.
- However the agreement was short lived since Muzorewa was rejected by guerrillas
- It led to temporary stoppage for the war

### **THE GENEVA CONFERENCE**

- It was organised by South Africa,USA and chaired by Britain
- ZANU and ZAPU were united by Mugabe and Jason Moyo
- Smith did not agree to majority rule and the talks collapsed after 10 weeks
- War continued with ZANU and ZAPU attacking white installations

### **THE ZIMBABWE PEOPLE 'S ARMY**

- It was formed in 1976 by ZANLA and ZIPRA
- Its leaders were Jason Moyo ,Rex Nhongo ,Nikita Mangena ,Dumiso Dabengwa,John Dube
- There were differences between ZANLA and ZIPRA commanders on methods to use in the fighting
- ZANLA and ZIPRA fought in the camps and in the battle field
- ZIPRA did not fight harder since their leader Nkomo was negotiating with Smith
- ZIPA collapsed due to the differences between ZANLA and ZIPRA

### **ROLES PLAYED BY THE CIVILIAN POPULATION IN THE WAR**

- The civilian population included Mujibhas ,Zvimbwidos ,missionaries ,chiefs ,musicians, peasants ,workers,spirit mediums ,business people headmen
- Guerillas depended on the civilian population or masses ,they were the fish
- They gave guerillas moral support
- Mujibhas and Zvimbwidos were the ears and eyes of the guerillas
- They washed clothes ,watched movements of Rhodesian forces
- They carried weapons ,reported suspicious people to the guerillas
- They cooked ,gathered information
- Parents provided guerillas with food ,blankets,clothes attended night meetings
- They attended night meetings called pungwes
- Workers in towns ,demonstrated against the government
- Spirit mediums gave spiritual leadership.
- They cautioned political leaders where they did wrong.
- Chiefs and headmen received guerillas into their areas
- Business people gave guerillas clothes ,cigarettes,money.-Missionaries eg the Catholic Commision for Peace And Justice criticised the government.
- Musicians such as Mtukudzi and Mapfumo ,songs were critical of the government

### **How important was the civilian population or the masses in the liberation struggle?**

To a larger extent it was important.

#### **NB-ALL THE ABOVE POINTS ARE CORRECT**

Other factors were also important ,look at the role of the OAU ,socialists countries ,UN ,Frontline States ,nationalists leaders,guerillas as shall be seen later.

Methods used by Smith to fight guerillas and nationalists from 1976 -1980

- War was declared on the civilian population by Smith as a way to stop people from supporting guerillas
- Protected villages were put in place to deny guerillas access to people
- Villages suspected to be supporting guerillas were bombed ,crops and cattle destroyed
- Villagers were arrested
- Call up for African males to be trained as Rhodesian forces
- People suspected to be supporting guerillas were arrested and killed as a lesson to others
- Killing of top ZANU and ZAPU leadership ,Chitepo,Jason Moyo ,Nikita Mangena
- Communication system were controlled eg letters opened
- Patrols by security forces
- Press censorship ,no news on the progress of the war
- Civilians in refugee camps in neighbouring countries were bombed and many people died in Chimio ,Nyadzonya ,Victory camp,Mukushi

- Killing of the top leaders by Rhodesian secret agents to discourage civilian support
- Internal support to divide Africans
- People who did not report on the presence of guerillas were imprisoned
- Curfews were introduced to control the movement of people and deny guerrilla support
- Use of propaganda in newspapers ,radio,television against guerillas
- Government forced people to join the Rhodesian forces in what was called the “call up”
- Those who gave information on guerillas were highly rewarded
- Sources of water were poisoned
- Clothes on their way to guerillas were poisoned to kill guerillas
- Government divided Africans for eg during the internal selltment
- Youths sent for national service so that they will be loyal to the government
- Civilians tortured so that they will not support guerillas
- Religious leaders criticised guerillas to mislead people
- Use of road blocks to monitor people.
- Use of sellouts who gave information to Rhodesian forces
- Humiliating body searches
- Sexual abuse ,
- False accusations of Africans.

### **Were These Measures Successful In Discouraging Civilian Support For The War Of Liberation?**

To a larger extent they were not successful. –

- ZANU and ZAPU wrote their own newspapers and operated their own radio stations telling the masses the truth about the war against Smith and his propaganda
- People secretly left protected villages and gave guerillas food
- People ignored curfews and moved at night supporting guerillas
- Although people were killed ,this hardened them against Smith
- Those who were forced into the Rhodesian army ran away and joined guerillas
- Guerillas entered “protected villages”and communicated with people
- Security forces could not be every were ,so people helped guerillas
- Although leaders were killed ,new ones were chosen to lead the war effort.
- People did not believe Smith ‘s propaganda
- Sellouts were severely punished eg killed
- Mujibhas and Zvimbwidos were able to pass information to guerillas
- Guerillas now able to control some areas North East of the country
- Land mines were used against whites
- Guerillas began to hit targets in main towns ,Harare,and Bulawayo
- Villages continued to attend Pungwes
- Roads were destroyed by people to disturb white movements
- Smith forced to speak to ZANU and ZAPU
- Villagers listened to private radio stations
- Independence was achieved
- However, some people believed Smith ‘s Propaganda and joined war against guerillas
- Guerillas lacked supplies
- Some people became sellouts
- Some people after punishments by Rhodesian forces started to support Rhodesian forces
- Rewards given led to some people supporting whites
- Some people migrated from rural areas to towns due to Rhodesian forces brutality and guerrilla support declined
- Curfews were at times effective to control the movement of people
- Many guerillas were captured using sellouts
- There was less food for the guerillas
- Smith ‘s propaganda divided people



- Death of guerillas
- People divided as some fought on the side of whites
- Less information on war was received by people

### **THE INTERNAL SETTLEMENT OF 1978**

- The internal settlement talks began in 1977
- Leaders who attended included Chief Chirau ,Ndabaningi Sithole ,Abel Muzorewa ,Smith
- The settlement was held without help from outside the country and it was Smith 's effort to stop the war
- It was agreed that there will be a temporary government for one year under an Executive council
- It was agreed that the country was going to be called Zimbabwe Rhodesia after holding elections
- It was agreed that temporary government will have 18 ministers ,9 whites and 9 Africans
- Important ministries eg Home Affairs ,Finance ,Foreign Affairs ,Judiciary were given to whites
- Africans had no real power
- ZANU and ZAPU refused to take part in the elections and the fighting continued
- Elections were held in 1979 and Africans were forced to vote for Muzorewa 's UNAC
- Muzorewa won the 1979 elections but had no real power
- Muzorewa became Prime Minister and the country became known as Zimbabwe Rhodesia
- Africans who took part in the Internal settlement government were nick named "the three black Smiths "
- Muzorewa failed to persuade ZANU and ZAPU to stop fighting
- The internal settlement government was not recognised by many countries
- Margaret Thatcher of Britain wanted to recognise the internal settlement government
- At the 1979 Victoria Falls Commonwealth ,African countries put pressure on Margaret Thatcher to call for a conference to solve the Rhodesian problem

### **Did the internal government contribute towards the attainment of independence?**

To a larger extent ,other factors contributed

- The intensification of war by ZANU and ZAPU forced Smith to agree to one man one vote
  - Sanctions imposed on Smith weakened his government and forced him to agree to one man one vote
  - Assistance given to guerillas by foreign countries eg weapons
  - The OAU liberation committee gave weapons
  - Socialist countries eg China ,Russia, Yugoslavia ,Bulgaria ,Cuba,North Korea ,Vietnam gave military training ,weapons
  - The United Nations supported sanctions against Rhodesia
  - Independent African countries encouraged the UN to help Zimbabwe achieve independence
  - International organisations NAM criticised Smith
  - Nationalist leaders eg Nkomo ,Muzenda,Mugabe sacrificed for independence
  - Guerillas themselves fought hard for independence
- However, the internal settlement was a step towards independence
- When Muzorewa became the Prime Minister ,he agreed to attend the Lancaster House Conference leading to independence
  - The British realised the need to hold the Lancaster House Conference and this led to independence

### **THE LANCASTER HOUSE CONFERENCE**

- Margaret Thatcher under pressure from African leaders at Victoria Falls Commonwealth Conference had to call for the Lancaster House Conference to solve the Rhodesian problem

- ZANU and ZAPU negotiated as the Patriotic Front and included Mugabe ,Simon Muzenda ,Edson ,Dumiso Dabengwa,John Nkomo [for ZAPU]
- UANC was represented by Abel Muzorewa,the Rhodesian Front was represented by Ian Smith
- Lord Carrington chaired the Lancaster House Conference
- The land question was discussed because it was central to the liberation struggle
- It was agreed that unoccupied land was to be given to the landless peasants
- It was agreed that Britain and America will compensate the whites for the loss of land
- It was agreed that a new constitution was to be written and last for 10 years
- It was agreed that 20 seats will be reserved for whites
- it was agreed that there will be one man one vote
- Lord Soames will lead the government before elections
- The refugees will come back home
- Political detainees were to be released
- All parties will freely campaign
- A ceasefire will come into effect on 21 December 1979
- It was agreed that South African soldiers were to leave the country
- Rhodesian forces to stay in barracks and guerillas to assemble at Assembly points
- The common Wealth observers were going to monitor elections

### **Did the Lancaster House Conference lead to the attainment of independence in Zimbabwe?**

To a larger extent other factors contributed

- Internal settlement was a step towards independence
- Intensification of war by ZANU and ZAPU
- Sanctions against Rhodesia became effective after 1974
- Assistance of ZANU and ZAPU by other countries
- Powerful people like Kaunda,Samora urged ZANU and ZAPU to talk peace
- Britain realised the need for a peaceful settlement in 1979
- Britain and Africa no longer supported Rhodesian forces
- More guerillas were trained to increase the war effort
- Effectiveness of civilian population
- Competent commanders eg Tongogara ,Nikita Mangena ,Mujuru
- Many whites were dying forcing Smith to talk peace etc.

However,ZANU and ZAPU agreed to talk peace at Lancaster House

- Leaders were Nkomo,Mugabe ,Muzorewa,Smith ,Lord Soames and Carrington for Britain
- The parties concerned were tired of war
- The settlement agreed on the cease fire plan , then the elections
- They drafted a new constitution of Zimbabwe
- Guerillas went to Assembly points and Rhodesian forces had to stay in barracks
- They agreed on the sending of elections observers
- Agreed to deploy monitoring forces from the common wealth
- Independence came on 18 April

### **ROLES PLAYED BY FRONTLINE STATES TO THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE**

- Mozambique ,Zambia , Angola ,Botswana ,Tanzania imposed sanctions to weaken the Rhodesian economy
- Mozambique gave ZANLA forces bases in the Tete province and Zambia and Tanzania also gave military bases
- They were homes to nationalists parties
- FRELIMO of Mozambique fought battles alongside ZANLA forces against Rhodesian forces
- They were homes for refugees eg Botswana ,Angola , Mozambique

- ZIPRA operated from Zambia where it was given bases
  - They gave moral support
  - They gave guerillas food ,weapons ,military training ,diplomatic support,refugee camps ,medicines
  - They encouraged ZANU and ZAPU to negotiate as the Patriotic Front so that Smith will not divide them
  - They gave ZANU and ZAPU diplomatic help when negotiating with Smith
  - They gave medical support
  - They negotiated for peace
  - They gave fighting strategies
  - They provided support
  - They were a home to peace conferences
  - They represented ZANU and ZAPU at national conferences
  - They allowed dead war veterans to be buried in their own countries
  - They allowed guerillas to pass through their countries
  - They allowed liberation movements to operate radio stations in their countries eg Radio Maputo in Mozambique
  - Encouraged organisations eg OAU ,UN,NAM,socialists countries to support Zimbabwe
  - Told the world that the internal settlement did not represent Zimbabwe's interests
  - Forced ZANU and ZAPU to talk peace
- However, the masses gave food
- Imposition of sanctions weakened Smith 's government
  - Gerillas fought hard
  - Nationalists leadership was good
  - Communist countries eg China ,Russia ,supported the war
  - UN imposed sanctions which weakened the Rhodesian economy
  - OAU liberation committee gave weapons to guerrillas
  - The Non –Aligned Movement gave moral support

### **Why it take long for Nationalists OR Guerillas to Achieve Independence?**

1. There was no co-operation between trade unions and political parties
2. At first guerillas were poorly equipped
3. Nationalists leaders wanted quick victory as shown by 1966 and 1967 battles
4. Differences between ZANU and ZAPU led to inter party fighting
5. Internal problems in ZANU and ZAPU showed down war efforts
6. Nkomo wanted negotiations and each time he was negotiating ZIPRA forces were not fighting hard
7. The detente period of 1975 resulted in many guerillas being killed some returning to Mozambique and Zambia ,there was no fighting
8. Ndabaningi Sithole confused people and other countries as he claimed to be the leader of ZANU yet he was rejected by the guerillas
9. The death of Hebert Chitepo ,Jason Moyo was a great loss to the war effort
- 10.ZAPU did not build a strong army as ZANU did
11. By June 1977 ZANU was creating liberated zones but ZAPU was still concentrating on sabotage
- 12.Smith's propaganda led to some people becoming sell outs
- 13.Rhodesian secret police killed leaders eg Chitepo
14. The Rhodesian secret police divided people
15. Use of "protected villages" led to reduced support for guerillas
16. Use of curfews reduced support of guerillas
17. Internal settlement by Smith divided people
18. Killing civilians discouraged the support for the war

19. Sanctions only started working after 1974
20. Smith 's propaganda divided Africans
21. Whites had support from rich countries
22. Whites were determined to be in power and they fought hard
- 23.

### **Why did it took too long to liberate the country?**

NB-Look for nationalists and guerrilla ,civilian weaknesses eg 1-6,8-11 and Smith 's strengths and role of other factors 7,12-22

### **Outline Reasons Why Smith lost the War or was Smith Responsible for The loss of War**

1. The civilian support was critical against his government
2. Nationalists learnt important lessons after the 11966-1967 failures
3. Guerillas were killing many whites forcing Smith to surrender
4. Use of guerrilla warfare which was effective
5. Effective guerrilla leadership eg Tongogara,Nikita Mangena
6. Strong natonalists leaders eg Chitepo,Nkomo,Mugabe
7. ZANU and ZAPU were able to deal with Smith's propaganda
8. More guerrillas were trained
9. Guerillas in the 1970s were well trained and equiped
10. The government 's land policies of 1931,1951,1969 turned Africans against the government
11. Implementation of sanctions by Mozambique ,Zambia
12. In 1976 ,Kissinger of America made it clear he supported majority rule
13. South Africa after the 1976 Soweto massacres no longer actively supported Smith
14. The economy was affected by the war leading to many problems eg shortage of foreign currency
15. Economy affected by high inflation ,industries closing,skilled labourers left the country
16. Smith 's killing of the civilian population made him unpopular
17. Rhodesian forces in the 1970s were outnumbered by guerillas
- 18.

### **Why did Smith or whites lose the war?**

NB-To a larger extent it was due to nationalists ,guerillas,civilian support ,international support and strength as shown by points 1-10 leading to Smith losing the war

However,Smith,Rhodesian forces weaknesses as shown by points 11-17 led to Smith losing the war

### **EXTERNAL SUPPORT RECEIVED BY ZAPU AND ZANU**

- ZAPU and ZANU opened offices in front line states
- Received weapons eg bazookas,land mines,grenades ,from Russia and China
- Got travelling documents from foreign countries
- Got refugee camps eg Freedom camp in Zambia
- Got political advice ,donations from outside countries
- Received clothes and uniform
- Got security and and intelligence from front line states
- Got medical supplies
- Outsiders trained them in administration for civilian work
- Got radio services eg radio Maputo by ZANU,radio Moscow by ZAPU
- Specialists training for commanders given by Rhodesia and China
- Implemented sanctions against the Rhodesian government
- Got moral support from outside countries

- Got food
- Got support at international conference eg UN,Common Wealth

### **Was The External Support Important in the achievement of independence?**

To a larger extent it was important

- Bases outside the country improved guerrilla security
- Effective weapons made the task of fighting the enemy easy
- Medical supplies were important on the battle field for the sick and injured
- Food supplies kept the guerillas strong and healthy
- Sanctions weakened the government of Smith
- Travel documents enabled nationalists leaders to travel across the world
- Political leaders helped them deal with Smith better
- People were taken care of in refugee camps given outside the country
- Nationalists leaders were given security by outsiders and they continued to support the war
- Some people were trained to serve the civilian needs of people
- Radio stations given spread war information

However ,other factors were also important .

- People in Rhodesia gave food ,shelter,information
- Problems for the Rhodesian government weakened it eg fuel shortages
- Rhodesia lost friends eg South Africa ,America
- Conflicts in the Rhodesian Front party
- Rhodesian forces criticised by local organisations eg the Catholic Commission For Justice And Peace

### **Difficulties Faced By Nationalists Movements Or Guerrillas In And Outside Zimbabwe**

- Shortage of clothing
- Food shortages
- Poor transport
- Desertion by guerillas .
- They were spied.
- Rebellion eg -Nhari rebellion
- Conflicts among leaders.
- Death eg Chitepo
- Raids by Rhodesian forces using aeroplanes .
- Abuse of women and men
- Shortage of medicines and weapons due to poor funding
- Diseases eg malaria and cholera
- Cold in winter and extreme hot conditions in summer
- Attacks by wild animals
- Some local people did not co-operate.
- Sellouts made them live in fear
- Food and cloth poisoning by Rhodesian forces
- Disunity
- Tribalism especially between Shona and Ndebele

### **Problems Faced By Political leaders In Front line states**

- They were followed by secret agents
- Fear of bombs
- Separate from their families
- Shortage of man power
- Rebellion eg Nhari
- Spies all over

- Assassination of leaders
- Lack of moral support
- Frontline states wanted war to end
- Limited support from countries

**To what extent were the political leaders able to solve their problems at that time?**

- To a larger extent they were able to solve them
- They sourced food
- They sourced medical supplies
- They got weapons from China and Russia
- Training on the job
- They recruited more for the war
- They lived with their families
- They disciplined troublesome members
- They formed the Patriotic Front
- They used broad casts

However ,it was difficult to avoid infiltration

- It was difficult to avoid spies
- They had no air force to resist the Rhodesian heavy artillery
- No adequate training
- Problem of sellouts

How far did these problems delay the attainment of independence

To a larger extent they delayed

- Shortage of resources disrupted the war effort
- Death of leaders left groups difficult to fill
- Fighters died in large numbers due to diseases ,raids ,war
- Conflicts among leaders confused fighters
- Sellouts led to many fighters dying
- Poor transport delayed the movement of troops and materials
- Spies betrayed guerillas to white soldiers and many were killed
- Lack of co-operation from local people disturbed guerrilla warfare

Other factors also delayed the attainment of independence

- Protected villages denied guerillas contact with the people
- Rhodesian forces were too strong initially
- South African support to Rhodesia
- Sanctions were not effective until 1975
- Détente period disturbed the war effort
- Internal settlement of 1978 confused guerrilla movement
- Call up divided Africans
- Smith 's character ,he did not compromise

**THE PART PLAYED BY ZANU IN THE ARMED STRUGGLE BETWEEN 1966 AND 1979**

- Seven guerillas fought whole day in Chinhoyi .Shenjere captured and imprisoned at Khami Prison
- Sent people outside the country for military training eg China
- In 1966 killed Viljoen and his wife at a farm near Chegutu
- Its first commanders included Mhangagwa ,Ndangana
- Recruitment of young boys and girls for military training
- Political education to the masses during night meetings
- Mujibhas and Zvimbwidos used as spies
- Establishing bases in Mozambique ,Tanzania ,Zambia ,from which they were supported
- Did the actual fighting

- Formation of ZANLA which was ZANU's military wing
- Mobilising the masses
- ZANLA fought alongside Frelimo against Rhodesian forces
- Smuggled weapons into Zimbabwe
- Formation of the Dare reHondo led by Hebert Chitepo to co-ordinate the war
- Attack of Altena farm in 1972 marked the start of the Chimurenga 2
- ZANLA attacked government installations eg schools,bridges,dip tanks ,government offices
- In 1975 Mozambique got independence and government more support to ZANLA by closely working with it
- Punishment of sellouts
- ZANU got international support from OAU,UN,Non –aligned Movement ,Common Wealth ,Frontline States ,Socialists countries
- Attended meetings eg Geneva and Lusaka conferences to try to end problems
- Formed the Patriotic Front with ZAPU to co-ordinate war
- Continued to fight despite détente exercise
- Formed liberated zones ,areas which came under ZANU full control
- planted land mines in rural areas
- Formation of ZIPA with ZAPU
- Leaders sourced funds to buy weapons and support refugees
- Bombed petrol tanks in 1978 in Harare and Harare railway lines
- Mutare reduced to a ghost town "come to Mutare and get bombed"

### **How important was the ZANLA contribution to independence?**

To a larger extent it was important .it attacked enemy targets

- It encouraged people to fight
- It gave the masses political education
- It provided political leadership to the war
- Sourced resources for war
- Attended conferences to resolve the Zimbabwean problem
- Formed liberated zones etc

### **Other factors were also important .Mujibhas and Zvimbwidos as information providers**

- Urban people were engaged in protests against the government
- Missionaries gave medicines
- Missionaries criticised the government
- Frontline states eg gave bases ,advice
- ZIPRA organised war mainly through Jason Moyo
- UN imposed sanctions on Rhodesia etc

### **ZAPU CONTRIBUTION TO INDEPENDENCE**

- Establishing bases in Zambia ,Tanzania
- Formed ZIPRA as a military wing for ZANU
- Organised the war mainly through Jason Moyo
- Recruited people to join the war
- Sourced funds for the war effort
- They made the Zimbabwean problem known to the world
- Negotiated peace on behalf of Zimbabwe
- Attended meetings eg Geneva ,Malto to try and solve the Zimbabwean problem
- Formed the Patriotic Front with ZANU
- Attacked government installations
- Gave political education to the masses
- Formed people 's committees to care for the guerillas

-Formation of Zimbabwe People 's Army with ZANU

### **Did ZAPU Contribute To The Achievement Of Independence?**

To a larger extent it contributed

- Organised war mainly through Jason Moyo
- Recruited people to join the war
- Sourced funds to support the war
- Made public aware of the Zimbabwean problem
- Negotiated for peace on behalf of Zimbabwe
- Attacked government installations etc

**NB-ALL THE ABOVE POINTS ARE CORRECT**

- Other factors were also important
- Civilian civilians support by giving food ,shelter ,information
- Front line states gave military bases
- Common wealth countries put pressure on the Rhodesian government
- UN imposed sanctions on Rhodesia to weaken it
- Russia trained ZAPU commanders and gave weapons
- OAU liberation committee gave weapons
- Scandanavian countries eg Holland ,Norway ,Dernmark gave financial support etc

### **THE CAMPAIGNING PERIOD FOR THE 1980 ELECTIONS**

- During the campaigning period ,whites were running the government
- South African soldiers remained in the country ,this was against the Lancaster House Conference
- Newspapers ,radio,televitions campaigned for Muzorewa against the Lancaster House Conference
- Rhodesian earoplanes dropped papers in rural areas promoting Muzorewa
- ZANU and ZAPU campaigning posters were taken away by Rhodesian forces
- The movements of ZANU and ZAPU were controlled
- Lord Soames was responsible for the day to day government of the country
- There were many assasinations attemps on Mugabe
- Muzorewa's army was used against ZANU and ZAPU
- Nationalists leaders travelled into rural areas encouraging people to vote for ZANU and ZAPU

### **How far was the campaigning period before the 1980 elections**

### **EVENTS BETWEEN THE SIGNING OF THE LANCASTER HOUSE CONFERENCE OF 1979**

- A cease fire was organised ,guerillas moved to assembly points
- Rhodesian forces confined to barracks
- Some forces from both sides remained outside barracks and Assembly points
- Assembly points were monitored by Common Wealth observers
- Lord Soames became the temporoty Governor of Zimbabwe
- Rhodesia was ended
- Nkomo and Mugabe returned home
- ZANU PF and PF ZAPU to participate in the 1980 elections separately
- Tongogara , a ZANLA commander died in a car accident in Mozambique
- Arrival of common wealth obsevers
- Rallies were held
- Whites campaigned to discredit Mugabe



- Elections were held, ZANU PF got 57 seats ,PF ZAPU got 20 seats ,UANC 3 seats ,Rhodesian Front 20 seats and ZANU mwenje 1 seat
- Attempted coup by General Peter Walls
- Mugabe was appointed Prime Minister ,Banana President
- Union Jack lowered on 17 April ,Zimbabwean flag was hoisted

### **How important were common weath forces in ensuring the success of the elections?**

- To a larger extent othe factors were important
- The police and army helped
- Political parties involved wanted success of elections
- Lord Soames was believed to be fair on all parties
- Britain ,USA, OAU wanted the period before elections to work
- Frontline states worked for the success of elections
- People were tired of war so no one opposed the election results
- However ,the common wealth forces monitored cease fire
- It maintained peace
- It avoided conflicts between parties
- Presence of common wealth party promoted fairness

## **PART A QUESTIONS**

### **THE 1980 RESULTS**

- ZANU PF under Mugabe =57 seats
- PF ZAPU under Jason Moyo =20 seats
- The Rhodesian Front =20 seats
- UANC under Muzorewa =3 seats
- ZANU under Ndabaningi Sithole-0 seats

### **Frontline states and their leaders**

- Tanzania –Julius Nyerere
- Mozambique –Samora Macchel
- Botswana- Seretse Khama
- Angola – Augustine Neto
- Zambia –Kenneth Kaunda

### **White settler political parties**

- Dominion party
- Rhodesian party
- Federal party
- United Rhodesian party

### **Military weapons used by guerrillas**

- bazzokas,grenades,AK 47,RPG riffles,pistols,motor bombs,artillery ,surface to air missiles

Parties which contested the 1980 elections

- ZANU PF
- PF ZAPU
- The Rhodesian Front
- UANC
- ZANU

### **Members of the Dare reHondo**

- Kumbirai Kangai
- Henry Hamadziripi
- Mutambanengwe
- Bernard Mutumwa
- Herbert Chitepo
- Felix Santana

- Emmerson Munangagwa
- Noel Mukomo
- William Ndangana
- Mushonga

### **Aims of nationalists parties between 1960 and 1980**

- To resist colonialism
- To have independence
- To resist the 1961 constitution
- To have equality
- To achieve equal distribution of land
- One man one vote
- Better living standards

### **African countries which supported Zimbabwean 's liberation**

- Mozambique ,Angola,Zambia ,Algeria,Ghana ,Nigeria,Egypt,Tanzania,Ethiopia,Libya ,Botswana

Socialists or communists countries which helped Zimbabwe 's liberation struggle

- China,Yugoslavia,Romania,Vietnam,Czechoslovakia,Russia ,East Germany ,North Korea ,Bulgaria,Cuba

### **Non –socialists and non –African countries which supported the war**

- India,Sweden ,Norway,Malaysia,Pakistan

### **European countries which supported Zimbabwe**

- Bulgaria,East Germany ,Denmark,Russia,Sweden,Norway,Yugoslavia,Romania,Czechoslovakia

### **Arms of the Rhodesian Joint Operation that fought guerillas**

- Airforce,special branch,central intelligence organisation,pfumo revanhu,police,District Commissioners,Selous Scouts

### **Criminal investigation department**

### **Organisations which helped Zimbabwe 's liberation war**

- Organisation of African Unity [OAU]
- Frontline States
- United Nations[UN]
- Common Wealth Countries
- Non –Aligned Movement[NAM]
- Socialists countries
- Scandanavian countries
- Catholic Commission on peace and justice
- Nordic countries

### **Nationalists leaders who died during the war**

- Herbert Chitepo,Jason Moyo,Leopold Takawira
- Samuel Parirenyatwa
- Nikita Mangena
- Edson Sithole
- Josiah Tongogara
- Josiah Chinamano

### **Leaders of delegations to the 1979 Lancaster House Conference**

- Abel Muzorewa-Zimbabwe –Rhodesia including Rhodesian Front
- Lord Carrington-Britain
- Robert Mugabe-ZANU PF
- Joshua Nkomo-PF ZAPU

### **Nationalists leaders who died in neighbouring countries and the cause of death**

- Herbert Chitepo-car bomb
- Nikita Mangena-land mine

-Josiah Tongogara -car accident

-Jason Moyo-parcel bomb

### **Conferences held to solve the Rhodesian problem between 1960 and 1980**

-The fearless meeting –between Smith and Wilson in 1968

-Geneva Conference -1976

-Malta Conference-1975

-Dares Salaam Conference-1978

-Internal Settlement -1977-78

-Lancaster House Conference-1979

### **Problems faced by peasants in the “protected villages”**

-Shortage of food

-Shortage of water

-Diseases

-Curfews

-Sexual abuse

-Searched at the gates

-Harassment by security forces

-No freedom of movement

-Lost domestic animals

-Overcrowded

### **African leaders who attended the Lancaster House Conference in 1979**

#### **ZANU PF**

-Simon Muzenda

-Robert Mugabe

-Edson Zvobgo

-Kumbirai Kangai

-Dedimus Mutasa

-Emmerson Mnangagwa

-Simbi Mubako

#### **PF ZAPU**

-Joshua Nkomo

-John Nkomo

-Dumiso Dabengwa

-Obert Mpofu

-Joseph Musika

-Simon Khaya Moyo

#### **OTHERS**

-Ian Smith ,Abel Muzarewa,Ndabaningi Sithole

Leaders who attended the internal settlement talks of 1977-1978

-Ian Smith,Abel Muzorewa,Ndabaningi Sithole,James Chikerema,Chief Chirau

### **6 Liberation armies which participated in the armed struggle in Zimbabwe from 1966-1980**

-ZIPRA,ZANLA,Zimbabwe People 's Army,Front for the liberation of Zimbabwe[FROLIZ],Umkonto we Sizwe,front for the liberation of Mozambique [FRELIMO]

#### **Armies which took part in the fight of the 1960-1979 in Zimbabwe**

-ZANLA,ZIPRA,FROLIZ,FRELIMO,Rhodesian forces,Pfumo reVanhu,Zimbabwe Liberation Council,Umkonto we Sizwe

#### **ZANLA guerillas who took part in the 1960 Chinhoyi battle**

-Simon Chombodza,Godwin Manyerenyere,Aurthur Maramba,Nathan Charumuka,David Guzuzu,Ephraim Shenjere,Christopher Chatambudza

#### **ZANLA Commanders**

-Josiah Tongogara,Oppah Muchinguri,Solomon Mujuru,Noel Mukono,Emmerson Mnangagwa,Henry Hamadziripi,Robson Manyika,Joyce Mujuru

### **ZIPRA Commanders**

-Dumiso Dabengwa,Nikita Mangena ,John Dube,Lookout Masuku

### **Political parties before 1965**

-The City Youth League

-African National Congress

-National Democratic Party

-ZAPU

-ZANU

-People 's Caretaker Council

### **Nationalists buried at the heroes acre since 1980**

-Joshua Nkomo,Edgar Tekere,Maurice Nyagumbo,Edson Zvobgo,Joana Mafuyana,Simon Muzenda,Sally Mugabe,Josiah Tongogara,Julia Zvobgo,Solomon Mujuru

### **Armies and their commanders which were intergrated in 1980 forming the Zimbabwe National Army**

-ZANLA-Rex Nhongo[Solomon Mujuru]

-ZIPRA-Lookout Masuku

-Rhodesian Army –Peter Walls

### **Forms of government that ruled Southern Rhodesia from 1897-1980**

-British South Africa Company-1890-1923

-Responsible government-1923-1953

-Federal government-1953-1963

-Rebel government or the UDI-1965-1978

-Zimbabwe Rhodesia -1978-1980

-Transitional government -1980

#### **a) The rights and freedom included in the Lancaster House Conference**

-The freedom of movement

-The right to personal liberty

-The right to fair trial

-The right to shelter

-The right to be protected

-The right to worship

-Freedom of speech

-Freedom of press

-Freedom of assembly

-Freedom to health

-The right to belong to a party

### **Countries which supported the Rhodesian government during the armed struggle**

-USA,Britain,south Africa,Malawi,Portugal,Japan,Israel,west Germany

### **Professional groups that formed the African middle class before 1960**

-Teachers ,nurses,clerks,semi skilled workers,priests,police,soldiers,land extension workers,health extension workers,carpenters,court messengers

### **State or outline Mao zedong's code of conduct which he gave to the army and was also used by guerillas in Zimbabwe**

-To obey the orders,to take nothing from the masses,to surrender all that they captured ,speak politely to the masses,to pay for whatever they bought,to return everything they had borrowed,to pay for everything they damaged,not to damage crops,not to illtreat the prisoners of the war

#### **a.Military bases used by ZANLA and ZIPRA**

-Tembwe,Nambundu,Mboroma,Mugagao,Mkushi,Nyadzonya  
,Chimoio.Victory,Zvidozvavanhu

Refugee camps attacked by the Rhodesian forces

-Nyadzonya,Chimoio,Mkushi, Victory camp,Mulungushi,Tembwe,Chifombo

### **Characteristics of reserves**

-Far away from roads,poor soils,low rainfall,infertile soil,remote areas  
,overcrowding,diseases,far away from markets

### **Problems faced by the nationalists movement in the 1960s**

-Imprisonment,

-Some Africans were collaborators

-Few weapons

-Banning of political parties

-Divisions

-Lack of mass support

-Poor military strategy

-Guerillas were few and easily defeated

-No external support

-Leaders were killed eg Parirenyatwa

-Illtreatment eg torture

-Provisions were not enough eg food

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