

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA:@TOO BAD.COM

THE LATE STONE AGE PERIOD

The Late Stone Age was characterised by the use of bone, wood and stone tools. Tools of the Late Stone Age were digging sticks, scrapers, clubs, flakes, stone tipped arrows, hand axes and stone hammers.

Economic activities of the Late Stone Age

- They hunted small animals like hares and teamed up for bigger ones like kudus and impalas. They used snares to catch rabbits and they used traps catch big game like buffaloes. They also used poisoned arrows to kill animals. They extracted poison from reptiles such as snakes and from insects such as spiders and from scorpions.
- They gathered wild fruits, roots, vegetables, and insects.
- They caught fish using hooks made from bones.
- They domesticated dogs

Social system of the Late Stone Age

- They lived in caves.
- They were nomadic, that is they moved from one place to another in search of animals, fruits and the like.
- They worked communally.
- There was division of labour, for instance, women and children gathered while men hunted.
- They married a single wife.
- They lived and travelled in small groups.
- They had small families.

Political organisation of the Late Stone Age

- There was no ruling class and subject people.
- There were no states.
- There was no a centralised political system.
- They settled their disputes communally.
- They were ruled by a family head.

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THE CHANGES FROM LATE STONE AGE TO EARLY IRON AGE

Economic Changes during the Early Iron Age

- People began to make iron tools like hoes, arrow heads, spear heads, axes, knives, iron swords, fishing hooks and the like. These were more efficient than wood and stone tools of the Stone Age.
- Iron tools enabled people to cut trees and clear more land for agriculture.
- They began to grow crops like sorghum and millet using iron tools.
- Production of food resulted in surplus.
- There was food security.
- Hunting was improved by the use of iron tools which were more efficient than stone tools.
- Fishing was improved by the use of iron fishing hooks. They began to catch fish on a large scale.
- They began to domesticate animals like cattle, goats and sheep along river valleys.
- They began to mine minerals like gold, copper, iron and tin, lead and silver.
- They began to trade in gold, iron and ivory as well as with surplus products.
- They began to raid each other for grain and cattle.
- They began to pay tribute to the chiefs in form of grain, cattle, ivory and iron tools.
- Basketry was introduced. They wove baskets like the winnowing basket.
- Pottery was introduced. They made clay pots to carry and store water and milk.

Animals kept by the Early Iron Age People

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| ✓ Cattle | -Goats |
| ✓ Sheep | -Pigs |
| ✓ Cats | -Chicken |
| ✓ Donkeys | -Dogs |

Tools used during the Early Iron Age

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| ✓ Iron axes | -Iron hoes |
| ✓ Iron spear heads | -Iron arrow heads |
| ✓ Iron mattocks | -Iron swords |
| ✓ Iron knives | -Iron fishing hooks |

Crops grown by the Early Iron Age people

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| ✓ Sorghum | -Finger millet |
| ✓ Bulrush millet | -Pearl millet |
| ✓ Cowpeas | -Beans |
| ✓ Gourds | -Rapoko |
| ✓ Melons | -Pumpkins |

Crafts practised by the Early Iron Agers

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| ✓ Weaving | -Basketry |
| ✓ Pottery | -Blacksmithing |
| ✓ Leather work | -Stone carving |
| ✓ Wood carving | -Drum making |
| ✓ Making jewellery | |

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Minerals mined by the Early Iron Agers

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| ✓ Gold | -Copper |
| ✓ Iron | -Lead |
| ✓ Tin | -Silver |

Social Changes during the Early Iron Age

- Availability of food resulted in a rise in population.
- They began to build permanent shelters of pole and dagga.
- Polygamy was practiced. This was due to production of surplus.
- They began to pay lobola to their in-laws in form of cattle and iron tools.
- Cattle were a symbol of status.
- There was clear division of labour, women cultivated crops while men hunted and herded.
- There was specialisation in areas such as mining, blacksmithing, weaving, basketry, trade, fishing and hunting.
- They began to live in large groups of about 200 people.
- Classes emerged as some became rich whilst others remained poor.
- Exploitation of men by men became more apparent, for example, those with many cattle employed those without as herd boys.
- There was development of cattle loaning system [kuronzera].
- They began to bury the dead in graves.
- There was emergence of religious ceremonies such as rain making ceremony.

Political Changes during the Early Iron Age

- They lived in clans.
- There was emergence of chiefs and headmen.
- Chiefs and headmen made laws.
- Chiefs and headmen distributed land to the people.
- Subjects paid tribute to the chiefs to show loyalty.
- Chiefs controlled trade.
- Stronger chiefs began to raid weaker ones.
- Chiefs and headmen judged cases.
- Chiefs led at religious ceremonies

Benefits of these changes to the communities of Southern Africa

- ♥ The iron agers had more food and balanced diet [meat, milk and grain].
- ♥ They were able to clear more land for crop cultivation.
- ♥ They began to settle at one place.
- ♥ They began to build more permanent shelters.
- ♥ They were able to kill larger animals due to efficient iron tools.
- ♥ Trade developed as a source of foreign goods.
- ♥ They had better weapons.

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Negative Effects of these changes to communities of Southern Africa

- * There as competition for hunting grounds, pastures and land for cultivation.
- * Classes began to emerge-lower classes were exploited.
- * Women were exploited as they were given more arduous tasks like crop cultivation.
- * They began to raid each other for cattle and grain.
- * The manufacture of iron tools promoted warfare and increased killing rate of animals.
- * Poor classes in weaker societies began to pay tribute in form of labour, cattle and grain to stronger and wealthy political units.

Contribution of iron technology to the rise of classes within the societies in Southern Africa

- ✓ Iron technology engendered [resulted in] surplus production and emergence of haves and have nots.
- ✓ Iron technology led to the emergence of miners, blacksmiths and traders as separate classes.
- ✓ Surplus production begot [resulted in] polygamy, a source of labour.
- ✓ Craft workers such as potters, weavers, basket makers and the like, could concentrate on their work.

Other factors which led to emergence of classes

- ✓ Lineage and clan leaders developed into ruling classes.
- ✓ Defeat in wars resulted in vassalage.
- ✓ Trade before iron technology also contributed.
- ✓ Charisma of people made them candidates for leadership

Contribution of Iron Age Changes to development of chiefdoms in this period

- ✓ Cattle loaning led to extension of political influence.
- ✓ Surplus grain led to rise in status and need to control areas with valuable resources such as gold and ivory.
- ✓ The growth of larger communities necessitated the rise of chiefdoms to maintain law and order in the community.
- ✓ Polygamy promoted marriage alliances.
- ✓ Desire to control trade routes led to rise of chiefdoms.

Other factors which led to the development of chiefdoms

- ✓ Rise of ambitious leaders
- ✓ Military prowess leading to conquest of other people
- ✓ The desire to collect tribute
- ✓ The desire for protection from invaders

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THE CHANGES FROM EARLY IRON AGE TO LATE IRON AGE

Political Changes during the Late Iron Age

- There was formation of states like Great Zimbabwe, Mutapa and Rozvi
- There was emergence of kingship.
- The king was the head of the state.
- Kingship was hereditary.
- The king was the chief judge.
- The king was the religious leader.
- The king controlled trade.
- All subjects began to pay tribute to the king to show loyalty.
- The king kept an army for raiding and for defence.
- The king levied fines to his subjects who misbehaved.
- Wars were arising out of disputes over succession.
- The king appointed chiefs.

Contribution of trade to state formation

- ✓ Communities fought to control resources or trade like gold mines and forests with elephants, leading to formation of large states.
- ✓ Communities fought to control trade routes and expanded states.
- ✓ Rulers demanded tribute in form of valuable commodities.
- ✓ Wealth and power developed from trade.

Other factors which led to formation of states

- ✓ The rise of ambitious leaders
- ✓ Succession disputes
- ✓ State formation resulted from the need to control fertile soils and pastures.
- ✓ Loaning of cattle to other communities led to spread of political influence.
- ✓ Polygamy was an important source of labour and power.
- ✓ Strong armies helped in state formation.

Importance of the king's role in the Shona states during the Late Iron Age

- ♥ The king had overall authority.
- ♥ The king appointed chiefs.
- ♥ The provided security to his people.
- ♥ The king gave royal fire to the chiefs.
- ♥ The king commanded the army.
- ♥ The king distributed land to the people.
- ♥ The king controlled trade.
- ♥ The king was the religious leader.
- ♥ The king was the chief judge.

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Other factors important in the Shona states during the Late Iron Age

- ✓ Spirit mediums that chose and installed the kings
- ✓ The army defended the state, protected the king and collected tribute
- ✓ The army commander was also important
- ✓ Council of advisers was also important
- ✓ The ordinary people were also important for their allegiance

Social Changes during the Late Iron Age

- They began to build more permanent settlements.
- During this period there began to appear stone buildings.
- They began to prefer to settle near water sites and hills.
- They preferred good farming lands and defensive sites.
- There was an increase in the size of settled villages.
- They believed in God [Mwari].
- They believed in spirit mediums and ancestral spirits.

Economic Changes during the Late Iron Age

- They reared animals like cattle, goats and sheep on a large scale.
- They cultivated crops like sorghum, millet and Rapoko on a large scale.
- They began to store grain for a long time in granaries.
- There was a clear association of wealth, cattle and social status.
- External trade became more pronounced.
- There was an increase in minerals mined.
- Hunting and gathering continued but became less important as people mainly concentrated on crop cultivation and animal rearing.
- Subjects began to pay tribute to the king in form of cattle, grain and the like.
- They raided weaker states for grain and cattle.

Importance of cattle to the Late Iron Age communities of Southern Africa

- Cattle ownership was a status symbol.
- Cattle were a source of food such as milk and meat.
- Cattle were slaughtered on special occasions such as ritual ceremonies.
- Cattle skins were used for making drums, shields and leather clothes.
- Cattle were used for paying lobola.
- They were loaned so as to establish political influence.
- They were used for paying tribute.
- For paying fines
- For trade
- For transport
- Draught power
- For inheritance
- Embodiment of spirits
- For paying avenging spirits [Ngozi]
- For manure

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Importance of trade to the Late Iron Age communities of Southern Africa

- People of Southern Africa traded locally and externally. Items traded were cattle, grain, iron tools, ornaments, pottery and the like.
- They imported glass beads, cloth, sea shells, guns and the like.
- Glass beads were a sign of status.
- Powerful rulers conquered new areas to control resources for trade in gold, ivory and trade routes.
- Rulers demanded tribute in form of trade commodities, grew rich and powerful.
- Trade brought influence of foreigners like Swahili, Arabs and Portuguese.
- The king distributed trade items to reward subjects and lesser chiefs.
- Trade unified people.

Minerals mined during the Late Iron Age

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| ✓ Gold | -Copper |
| ✓ Iron | -Lead |
| ✓ Zinc | -Silver |
| ✓ Tin | -Coal |
| ✓ Salt | -Diamonds |
| ✓ Chrome | -Nickel |
| ✓ Lithium | -Platinum |
| ✓ Asbestos | |

-Emeralds

Uses of gold during the Late Iron Age

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|----------------------|--|
| ♥ Trade | -status symbol |
| ♥ Payment of tribute | -making jewellery like bangles and ear rings |

Problems faced by miners during the Late Iron Age Period

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|--|-----------------------------------|
| ❖ Flooding of mines in the rain season | -loss of lives |
| ❖ Poor mining tools | -they used slow methods of mining |
| ❖ Collapse of mines | |

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THE GREAT ZIMBABWE STATE

Origin of the Great Zimbabwe State

The Great Zimbabwe state was one of the late Iron Age states in pre-colonial Zimbabwe. Its origin is controversial or debatable or unclear. Two theories emerged in trying to explain the origins of this state. [a] One school argued that Great Zimbabwe was built by foreigners. According to this theory Great Zimbabwe was built by more civilised races than Africans. Some of these theorists argue that Great Zimbabwe was built by Arabs. Some also argue that there is a Jewish influence on the origin of Great Zimbabwe. [b] The other theory argues that Great Zimbabwe was built by Africans. According to this theory Great Zimbabwe was local in origin, thus it was built by local people. This theory argues that Great Zimbabwe was built by indigenous Shona speaking people between 1100AD and 1450AD. According to this theory artefacts found at Great Zimbabwe indicated Shona traditional culture. More so, ceramics [pots] found at Great Zimbabwe are local and similar to those of recent Shona speaking people. The few foreign ceramics found at Great Zimbabwe can be attributed to long distance trade. People who built Great Zimbabwe were cattle herders, crop growers, iron smelters and designers of pottery as well as builders in stone work.

Reasons for the rise of Great Zimbabwe / Factors which led to the rise of Great Zimbabwe

Political reasons for the rise of Great Zimbabwe state

- A strong army led to the rise of this state.
- The decline of Mapungubwe state led to its rise. Its fall meant that wealth now flowed into the Great Zimbabwe state in form of tribute and control of trade.
- Peace and stability led to its rise.
- The hill top was probably chosen for defence against enemies and as centre for religious worship.
- The rise of ambitious leaders who undertook conquest of other lineages to control trade routes, resources and to levy tribute.
- The place was suitable for taking refuge in war time [Nemanwa Hill].
- Control of religion by rulers led to its rise. Rulers were regarded as divinely appointed hence commanded universal respect.

Economic reasons for the rise of Great Zimbabwe

- There was availability of fertile soils in the area around Great Zimbabwe which promoted crop cultivation.
- Availability of good pastures which promoted livestock production [pastoralism] led to its rise.
- Abundance of minerals like gold [in the neighbourhood] for trade and iron for tool making led to its rise.
- Availability of game [fauna] for meat, skins and ivory in the area led to its rise.
- Favourable climate, that is, good rainfall led to its rise.
- Availability of water from nearby rivers such as Mutirikwi led to its rise.
- The area was accessible to international trade with the Swahili, Arabs, Persians and Chinese through Sofala.

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- Control of surplus production by leaders also contributed.
- The area was free from tsetse flies thereby promoting animal rearing.

Social factors which led to the rise of Great Zimbabwe

- Polygamy which ensured adequate labour supply and soldiers led to its rise.
- Loaning of cattle [kuronzera] helped to unify people and made the leaders strong and it also attracted many people to come under their control.
- The increase in population led to the rise of Great Zimbabwe.
- Religion helped in unifying people within the state.
- The hill was regarded as sacred for religious purposes.
- Availability of granite rocks enabled people to build the stone walls.

How important were political factors in the rise of Great Zimbabwe state?

Importance of political factors

- ♥ Emergence of ambitious leaders
- ♥ Control of religion by the rulers who were regarded as divinely appointed hence commanded universal respect.
- ♥ The desire to collect tribute by rulers
- ♥ A strong army led to its rise.
- ♥ The fall of Mapungubwe state led to its rise
- ♥ Unity among people
- ♥ Suitability of the area for defence in times of war

Other factors important in its rise

- ✓ Accessibility to international trade
- ✓ Availability to fertile soils
- ✓ Abundance of pastures
- ✓ Abundance of minerals

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

Contribution of economic factors

- Trade goods were used by rulers to strengthen their positions.
- Successful agriculture led to the availability of food.
- The larger herds of cattle were used by dominant lineages in the creation of a strong state.
- Availability of minerals promoted trade, tool making and the manufacture of weapons.
- Cattle loaning system made the rulers strong.
- Tribute enabled the rulers to become powerful over chiefs

Other factors which led to the rise of Great Zimbabwe

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- ✓ Rise of ambitious leaders

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- ✓ Hilltop area for defence purposes
- ✓ Accessibility of the area through rivers
- ✓ Rise of population
- ✓ Religion which played a role of unifying people
- ✓ The fall of Mapungubwe meant trade shifted to Great Zimbabwe.

The Construction [Building] of Great Zimbabwe

- Great Zimbabwe was built by the Shona people.
- It was built between 1100 AD and 1450 AD.
- Granite rocks were used to build Great Zimbabwe.
- The rocks were heated, cooled and split.
- They were shaped into blocks.
- No mortar was used.
- The walls were thick at the base and narrower at the top.
- Slave labour was possibly used.
- The site consists of many areas.
 - i] The Acropolis for the king and royal family
 - ii] The Great Enclosure / Conical tower for the king's wives
 - iii] The Valley ruins
 - iv] Villages

Reasons for building Great Zimbabwe / Function / Purpose of Great Zimbabwe

- As a symbol of power
- For privacy
- For prestige
- As a living place for nobles
- For shelter
- As a centre of trade
- For receiving visitors
- As a cultural centre
- As a capital
- As the mambos' court / headquarters [Muzindawamambo]
- For environmental factors like pastures, rich soils and good rainfall
- As a religious centre
- As an enclosure for animals
- As an administrative centre
- As a fortress in times of war
- To show unity
- As a storage for grain and minerals
- Tribute collection
- Expression of art
- To spot enemies

Importance of the king in the construction of Great Zimbabwe

- * Leader
- * Organiser
- * Mobilised people
- * Commander of labour
- * Responsible for payment

Other factors important in the construction of Great Zimbabwe

- ✓ Officials

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✓ Vassal chiefs

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- ✓ Labour
- ✓ Availability of granite rocks
- ✓ Availability of water and pastures
- ✓ Masons [people who shaped stones]

Economic Organisation of Great Zimbabwe

- They traded both among themselves and with foreigners.
- They gathered wild fruits, roots, berries, vegetables, wild honey, mushroom and insects.
- They raided other states for grain, cattle and women.
- All subjects paid tribute to the king in form of grain, cattle, goats, sheep, labour, girls, boys, gold, ivory, tools, and precious skins.
- They kept animals like cattle goats and sheep.
- They grew crops like sorghum, millet, rapoko, melons, pumpkins, beans, cowpeas and gourds.
- They hunted animals for meat, ivory and hides [skins].
- They caught fish to supplement their diet.
- They mined minerals like gold, copper and iron.
- They did art and craft, that is,
 - a) Pottery. Women made different types of pots for domestic use.
 - b) Basketry. They made different types of baskets like the winnowing basket.
 - c) Blacksmithing. They made iron tools like hoes, axes, mattocks and swords.
 - d) Weaving. They wove cotton into cloth.
 - e) Stone carving
 - f) Wood carving
 - g) Leather work
 - h) Drum making
 - i) Jewellery making
 - j) Building in stone

Uses [Importance] of cattle in the Great Zimbabwe State

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|---|------------------------|
| ✓ Payment of lobola [bride price] | -Symbol of wealth |
| ✓ Loaning- for political influence | -For trade |
| ✓ Payment of tribute | -For ritual ceremonies |
| ✓ For food, milk, meat and fat | -For transport |
| ✓ For skins [mates, clothes and blankets] | -For making shields |
| ✓ For making drums | -Provision of manure |
| ✓ Cow dung applied on floors | -Draught power |
| ✓ Sacrifice | -Ropes |
| ✓ Strops from skins | -Sandals |
| ✓ Payment of fines | -In the blast furnace |
| ✓ Paying avenging spirits | |

Crafts practised by the people of Great Zimbabwe

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| • Pottery | -Basketry |
| • Weaving | -Blacksmithing |

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- Stone carving

-Wood carving

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- Leather work -Making Jewellery
- Drum making -Building in stone

Agricultural activities of the people of Great Zimbabwe

- ❖ They cultivated crops like millet, sorghum and gourds for food and brewing of beer.
- ❖ Cultivation was done by hand using hoes.
- ❖ They practised shifting cultivation.
- ❖ Cultivation was mainly done by women.
- ❖ They also reared domestic animals like cattle, goats and sheep for meat and milk.
- ❖ It was the task of men to herd cattle.
- ❖ They practised the transhumance system.
- ❖ Cattle were normally slaughtered at ritual ceremonies like bira and rain making ceremonies.
- ❖ They practised loaning of cattle.
- ❖ They used the slash and burn system of cultivation.

Trading Activities of the people of Great Zimbabwe

- The people of Great Zimbabwe traded both internally and externally.
- Locally, they traded among themselves.
- Locally, they exchanged local products, such as iron tools, pottery, baskets, cattle and grain.
- Externally, they traded with foreigners like Arabs, Swahili, Indians, Chinese, Portuguese, Persians and the Tonga.
- They exported ivory, gold, baskets, ostrich feathers, grain, livestock, iron tools, precious animal skins and the like.
- They imported glass beads, Chinese bowls, cloth, soapstone bowls, bangles, mirrors, spirits, wires, copper chains, candles and the like.
- Sofala was the main port of trade.
- Traders paid tribute to the king.
- The king controlled and protected trade routes.

Importance of trade and agriculture in the political system of Great Zimbabwe

- ♥ A strong economy ensured internal peace and stability.
- ♥ Loaning cattle ensured loyalty to the ruler.
- ♥ Tribute is paid to the king in form of grain and cattle.
- ♥ Trade goods helped to increase the power and wealth of the king.
- ♥ The ruler was in charge of land distribution and control of trade.

Other factors important in the political system of Great Zimbabwe

- ✓ A strong army for defence
- ✓ Lesser chiefs who controlled provinces were also important.
- ✓ Religion which unified people
- ✓ Mining empowered kings and rulers

Artefacts [man made remains] discovered at Great Zimbabwe

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- * Chinese stone wares / porcelain / dishes -A copper box

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| * Glass beads | -Persian bowls |
| * Mirrors | -Iron gongs |
| * Soapstone bowls | -Bangles |
| * Anklets | -Near Eastern glasses |
| * Copper rings | -Iron spoon |
| * Iron lamp holder | -Copper chains |
| * -Figurines | -Candles |
| * Soapstone bird | -Ceramics [pots] |
| * Brass wire | -Iron wire |
| * Sea shells | |

Social Organisation of Great Zimbabwe

- The society was patrilineal.
- Ownership of cattle was a status symbol.
- They practiced polygamy.
- There was sexual division of labour.
- They practised kuronzera [loaning of cattle].
- They paid lobola to their in-laws in form of cattle.
- They celebrated the birth of a new child.
- They celebrated the coming of a new daughter-in-law.
- They practised the nhimbe system.
- Incest and bestiality were taboos.
- They believed in God, Mwari [Musikavanhu].
- They believed in spirit mediums [Masvikiro] and ancestral spirits [Vadzimu].
- They also believed in national spirit mediums [Mhondoro].
- The king was chosen by spirit mediums.
- They practised ceremonies like rain making ceremonies [Mukwerera / Mutoro].
- The king led at all religious ceremonies of national importance.
- They believed that spirits lived in thick forests, pools and thick forests.
- They believed in witchcraft.

Importance of religion in the political system of Great Zimbabwe

- ♥ Religion unified people.
- ♥ Rain making ceremonies brought people together.
- ♥ The common belief in God unified people.
- ♥ The king commanded universal respect since his position was a divine one.
- ♥ Spirit mediums appointed the kings.
- ♥ Spirit mediums stayed at the royal court providing advice and guidance to the king.

Other factors important in the political system of Great Zimbabwe

- ✓ A strong economy ensured stability.
- ✓ A strong army for maintaining law and order and defending the state against external attacks.
- ✓ Tribute made the king wealthy and he distributed part of it to ordinary people.

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- ✓ Cattle loaning ensured increased support for the king.

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Political Organisation of Great Zimbabwe

- The king was the head of the state.
- Kingship was hereditary.
- The king was the commander in chief of the army.
- The king was the judicial leader.
- The king was the chief judge.
- The king led at all religious ceremonies.
- The king was the chief distributor of land.
- The king was helped to rule by a council of elders called Dare in Shona.
- The districts were under district chiefs.
- Provinces were under provincial chiefs.
- The chiefs were appointed by the king.
- The posts of chiefs were hereditary.
- Subjects paid tribute to the king to show loyalty.
- They raided other states for grain, cattle and the like.
- There were also important officials apart from the king in the state such as the Queen mother, King's sons in law, army commanders, spirit mediums, royal doctor, district and provincial chiefs.

Importance of tribute in the political system of Great Zimbabwe

- ♥ Payment of tribute ensured loyalty of lesser chiefs to the king.
- ♥ Tribute payment made sure that lesser chiefs would not become too rich, powerful and ambitious.
- ♥ Tribute increased the wealth, power and influence of the king.

Other factors important in the political system of Great Zimbabwe

- ✓ Religion which unified people
- ✓ Spirit mediums which chose the king
- ✓ The army which defended the state, maintained law and order, discouraged revolts and collected tribute

Social groups within the Great Zimbabwe state

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|------------------|------------------------|
| * Farmers | -Soldiers |
| * Stone masons | -Miners |
| * Potters | -Gatherers |
| * Traders | -Herbalists |
| * Sculptors | -Hunters |
| * Blacksmiths | -Fishermen |
| * Spirit mediums | -War captives [slaves] |

Other Madzimbabwe

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|-------------|---------|
| • Naletale | -Khami |
| • Munekwani | -Ruanga |
| • Nhunguza | -Tsindi |

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- Chipadze

The Decline of Great Zimbabwe State

● Political reasons for the decline of Great Zimbabwe

- There were civil wars in the state, for example, between Nyatsimba Mutota and Chagwa [1450] leading to Mutota's migration.
- Succession disputes in the ruling family forced losers to move.
- The state became too big to be ruled by one ruler.
- The rise of new states like Torwa and Mutapa led to its decline.
- Corruption and disunity in the ruling class led to its decline.
- There was emergence of ambitious people in the royal family like Nyatsimba Mutota who also wanted to rule.
- Wars and attacks from the Sotho and Tswana to the South West of Great Zimbabwe led to its decline.
- The Dande region was occupied by weak people such as the Tonga, Tavara and the Korekore.
- Weaknesses of the army at Great Zimbabwe led to the decline of this state.
- Outdated means of state control led to its decline.
- There was emergence of rivalry in the ruling family.

● Economic reasons for the decline of Great Zimbabwe

- Loss of control of long distance trade to Mutapa led to its decline.
- There was shortage of resources like salt, pastures, wood and the like.
- Exhaustion of soil leading to poor harvests led to the fall of this state.
- Exhaustion of minerals such as gold, copper and iron at Great Zimbabwe and its neighbours led to its decline.
- Exhaustion of game [fauna] for meat, skins and ivory led to its collapse.
- The Dande area was rich in resources like game, especially elephants for ivory and also gold and salt led to its decline.
- There were poor harvests due to severe droughts.
- The soil in Dande was rich.

● Social reasons for the decline of Great Zimbabwe

- There was overpopulation which resulted in shortage of land.
- Successive droughts [between 1420 and 1430] led to the decline of Great Zimbabwe.
- Social instability in the state [social unrest] led to its decline.
- The plague of locusts also contributed to the decline of this state.

● Contribution of trade to the decline of Great Zimbabwe

- ✓ Trade led to the exhaustion of resources such as gold, ivory, ostrich feathers and the like.
- ✓ Trade with foreigners led to unfair trade practices which led to its collapse.
- ✓ They received worthless items like jewellery for gold and ivory.
- ✓ The opening of the Zambezi trade route [which favoured Mutapa] caused the decline of Great

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Zimbabwe.

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- **Other factors which led to the decline of Great Zimbabwe**

- ✓ Exhaustion of pastures
- ✓ Exhaustion of soil
- ✓ Exhaustion of fire wood, game and other resources.
- ✓ Persistent droughts forced many people to move away.
- ✓ Succession disputes also contributed.
- ✓ Civil wars forced the defeated to migrate with their supporters.
- ✓ There was also overpopulation at Great Zimbabwe.

THE MUTAPA STATE

Origin of Mutapa State

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The state was one of the late Iron Age states. The origin of Mutapa state is not clear [is debatable]. According to oral tradition, Mutapa state was the direct successor of Great Zimbabwe state. Oral traditions say Nyatsimba Mutota migrated from Great Zimbabwe to the north in search of salt and settled in the Dande area. The shortage of salt represented a general shortage of resources at Great Zimbabwe. The rapid growth of population at Great Zimbabwe could have resulted in a critical shortage of such resources as firewood, pastures, fertile land, game and minerals. There was a decline in trade with the East Coast and this could have forced people like Mutota to migrate northwards. There was flourishing trade along the Zambezi River with the Arabs and Swahilis. Perhaps, this forced people to leave Great Zimbabwe and moved north to control trade routes. Succession disputes at Great Zimbabwe could have forced people to migrate and establish their own state. Mutota had a strong army. He used his army to conquer the Tonga, Tavara and the Korekore. They gave him the praise name 'Munhumutapa', meaning 'lord of the conquered people'. He established his capital at Chitako hills near mount Fura in the Dande area. Archaeologists however, argue that the direct successor of Great Zimbabwe was the Torwa state whose capital was at Khami near Bulawayo. This was evidenced by the type of ruins and the artefacts similar to those of Great Zimbabwe. But there is no evidence to support when the Torwa state existed. Documents written by Portuguese suggest that the Mutapa state existed before the collapse of Great Zimbabwe and these states were inter-related. Despite the failure to find concrete evidence of Mutapa origins historians agree that that the state grew into one of the largest and powerful states in pre-colonial Zimbabwe.

Reasons for the rise of Mutapa state

- Overpopulation at Great Zimbabwe led to its rise.
- Civil wars at Great Zimbabwe also contributed.
- Shortage of resources at Great Zimbabwe such as wood, salt, gold and land for cultivation.
- Exhaustion of soil at Great Zimbabwe led people to migrate northwards.
- Inability of Great Zimbabwe to hold different lineages.
- Succession disputes at Great Zimbabwe also contributed.
- Successive droughts at Great Zimbabwe led to the rise of this state.
- Mutota's military prowess led to the rise of this state.
- Availability of gold deposits in Dande area.

The need to start new states by some individuals like Mutota.

- Availability of game, especially elephants for ivory were found in abundance in Dande area.
- Imperial ambitions of leaders also led to its rise.
- Availability of resources like pastures and fertile soils also contributed to its rise.
- The need to control long distance trade at the Zambezi valley.
- The weaknesses of the local people in Dande area played an important part in the rise of this state.

Expansion of Mutapa state

- ✓ Mutapa state grew into a very large and powerful state.
- ✓ Mutota conquered many areas in Dande valley.
- ✓ He conquered the Korekore, Tonga and the Tavara tribes.
- ✓ He was given the praise name Mwenemutapa meaning lord of conquered land.

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- ✓ He established his capital at Chitakochangonya near mount Fura in Dande.

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- ✓ It was one of the most powerful states in pre-colonial Zimbabwe.
- ✓ Mutota died in 1450 before completing his expansionist policy.
- ✓ Nyanhewe Matope, his son inherited the throne and continued the expansionist policy.
- ✓ Matope extended the territory eastwards by conquering independent kingdoms of Barwe, Manyika, Sofala, Uteve, Madanda, Chidima, Sena, Guruuswa, Mbire and the like.
- ✓ The main driving force behind this expansion was Matope's desire to control trade routes and collect tribute, control gold mines and ivory sources.
- ✓ The Mutapa state was at its peak [zenith] during Matope's reign.
- ✓ In the East, Mutapa was bounded by the Indian Ocean, in the West, by the Kalahari Desert, in the North, by the Zambezi and in the South by the Limpopo River.
- ✓ All conquered tribes paid tribute.
- ✓ Mutota and Matope created a very vast empire and had to appoint vassal chiefs to control provinces.

Chiefdoms conquered by Nyanhewe Matope

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| ❖ Manyika | -Barwe |
| ❖ Madanda /Sedanda | -Teve / Uteve |
| ❖ Sena | -Guruuswa / Butua |
| ❖ Mbire | -Sofala |
| ❖ Chidima | |

Benefits of the expansion to the people of Mutapa

- ♥ The state became conducive for trade and farming.
- ♥ They got peace and protection by a strong state.
- ♥ They had access to foreign goods through trade.
- ♥ The rulers had a large base for collecting tribute from vassal chiefs and ordinary people.
- ♥ They had access to more resources like wild game, gold, fertile soils and the like.

Negative Effects of the expansion to the people of Mutapa

- Many people were killed during the wars of expansion.
- Wars often resulted in destruction of whole villages as huts were burnt.
- There were rebellions by vassal chiefs which caused deaths and destructions.
- There were succession disputes by ambitious members of the royal family.
- The empire created was too big and difficult to control because of poor communication.
- Ordinary people and vassal chiefs resented the payment of tribute.
- Many young people were forced to join the Mutapa armies.
- Economic activities such as crop cultivation were often disrupted by these wars of expansion.

Role played by the army in the expansion of Mutapa state

- ✓ Forces were organised into several battalions under a chain of command and Mutapa as commander in chief.
- ✓ Mutapa armies fought in open using the classic cow horn formation to surround the enemy.
- ✓ Because of uncertainty of food, the army could not go on long campaigns.

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- ✓ Mutapa army fought first Chimurenga when they defeated the Portuguese in the sixteenth

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- ✓ century.
- ✓ The army had problems when the empire became over extended.
- ✓ It faced many rebellions, for example, by the Rozvi in the South.
- ✓ The army had strengths and limitations.

Role of Mutota's military ability in the rise of the Mutapa state

- It enabled Mutota to conquer the Tonga, Tavara and Korekore in the Zambezi valley.
- He got the name Mwenemutapa to respect his military genius.
- He built his capital in their territory to show his strength.
- He used his military ability to exploit resources.
- He used the army to create a large state.
- He created a strong state.

Other factors which led to the rise of Mutapa

- ✓ Availability of resources like gold, ivory and fertile soils in the Dande valley.
- ✓ Long distance trade also contributed.
- ✓ Weaknesses of local inhabitants also led to its rise.

Provinces of Mutapa state

- ❖ Dande -Manyika
- ❖ Madanda / Sedanda -Barwe
- ❖ Chidima -Mbire
- ❖ Matavara -Uteve
- ❖ Guruuswa / Torwa / Butua -Chikovo
- ❖ Pfura -Sango

Names of Mutapa kings

- ☺ Nyatsimba Mutota -Nyanhewe Matope
- ☺ Chikuyo Chisamarengu -Chivere Nyasoro
- ☺ Negomo Mapunzagutu -Gatsi Rusere
- ☺ Nyambo Kapararidze -Mavura Mhande
- ☺ Mukombwe -Nyahuma Mukombero
- ☺ Neshangwe -Chioko
- ☺ Kapuratsine -Nyakunembiri

Names of Mutapa rulers who resisted Portuguese control

- ★ Nyambo Kapararidze -Mukombwe
- ★ Nyakunembiri -Kapuratsine

Names of Mutapa rulers who co-operated with the Portuguese

- ★ Mavura Mhande -Gatsi Rusere
- ★ Negomo Mapunzagutu -Chikuyo Chisamarengu

Economic Organisation of Mutapa

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- They grew crops like sorghum, millet, rapoko, beans, melons, pumpkins and later on maize.

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- Maize were believed to have been introduced by the Portuguese.
- They kept animals like cattle, goats and sheep for meat and milk. Cattle were also used for paying lobola.
- They mined minerals like iron, gold, copper, tin, lead and silver.
- They practised both internal and external trade. Externally they traded with the Swahili, Arabs and Portuguese. They imported ceramics, jewellery, beads, knives, cloth, cowry shells and guns.
- The subjects paid tribute to the king in form of gold, ivory, hoes, spears, grain, animal skins, livestock, baskets and labour. Foreigners paid in form of curva for them to be allowed to trade and also for their protection whilst they were in the state.
- They hunted animals like hares and kudus for meat, elephants and rhinoceros for ivory and cheetahs and leopards for their precious skins.
- They caught fish to supplement their diet.
- They gathered fruits and vegetables.
- They raided other states for grain, cattle, goats, women and boys.
- They did art and craft, that is,
 - ★ They did basketry, for instance, they made the winnowing basket.
 - ★ Pottery.
 - ★ They did blacksmithing.
 - ★ They wove cotton into cloth.
 - ★ Wood carving
 - ★ Stone carving
 - ★ Leather work
 - ★ Jewellery making
 - ★ Building in stone
 - ★ Drum making

Items used to pay tribute to the king in Mutapa state

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| ➔ Gold | -Ivory |
| ➔ Hoes | -Spears |
| ➔ Grain | -Animal skins |
| ➔ Cattle | -Goats |
| ➔ Sheep | -Labour |
| ➔ Baskets | -Iron tools |

Portuguese trading posts / towns / feiras in Mutapa state

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 🏴‍☠️ Massapa | -Maramuca / Rimuka |
| 🏴‍☠️ Masekesa | -Angoche |
| 🏴‍☠️ Dambarare | -Chitomborwizi |
| 🏴‍☠️ Tete | -Zumbo |
| 🏴‍☠️ Luanze | -Chicoa |
| 🏴‍☠️ Buccuto / Bukuto | -Sena |

Benefits of the economic system of Mutapa to the Mutapa people

- ★ Cattle, goats and sheep provided meat, milk and hides.
- ★ The growing of crops ensured food security.
- ★ People obtained goods they did not have through local trade.

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- ★ External trade brought foreign goods especially exotic crops like maize which became their staple food.
- ★ Craftwork promoted self reliance in terms of tools and utensils.
- ★ Hunting, fishing and gathering supplemented their diet.

Non-Benefits of the economic system of Mutapa to the people of Mutapa

- ☒ Women and children did most of the work in the fields.
- ☒ Mining was a dangerous activity since mines often collapsed killing people.
- ☒ The ruling class and the king benefited most from the mining of gold.
- ☒ Trade in gold and ivory with the foreigners largely benefited the king and the ruling class.
- ☒ Payment of tribute in form of cattle, ivory and gold was a form of exploitation.
- ☒ Raiding of neighbouring chiefdoms often resulted in wars and the killing of people.

Social organisation of Mutapa state

- The society was patrilineal.
- Ownership of cattle was a status symbol.
- There was sexual division of labour.
- They practised loaning of cattle [kuronzera].
- They celebrated the coming of a new daughter in law.
- They celebrated the birth of a new child.
- Polygamy was practised and this was a source of labour.
- They paid lobola to their in laws in form of cattle.
- They practised the nhimbe system.
- They believed in God [Mwari].
- They believed in spirit mediums and ancestral spirits.
- They believed in family, regional and national spirit mediums.
- They believed that spirits lived in pools, thick forests and mountains.
- The king was chosen by spirit mediums and they therefore believed in divine kingship.
- The king was the link between God and ancestral spirits on one side and ordinary people on the other side.
- They believed in life after death.
- They believed in witchcraft.
- They consulted spirit mediums in times of crisis like wars, drought, epidemics and succession disputes.
- They also believed in avenging spirits [Ngozi] –so family members were not allowed to unnecessarily kill people.
- They held ceremonies such as rainmaking ceremonies.
- They had good knowledge of herbs, magic and medicines.

Duties / Importance of spirit mediums

- ✓ Installed the king -Gave advice to the king
- ✓ Healed the sick -Led at ceremonies
- ✓ Consulted ancestral spirits in times of crisis

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Importance of religion in the political system of Mutapa state

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- ★ -Spirit mediums installed the kings.
- ★ -This made the king a divine ruler who was feared and respected.
- ★ -This reduced chances of rebellions in the state.
- ★ -Spirit mediums were consulted by kings and chiefs during times of crisis such as drought, wars and epidemics.
- ★ -The king led at all religious ceremonies.
- ★ -The kings also consulted spirit mediums when they wanted to make any major decisions like going to war.
- ★ -Religion played a role of unifying people.
- ★ -Religious ceremonies and rituals such as rainmaking and reincarnation brought people together.
- ★ -The common belief in God unified people.

Other factors important in the political system of Mutapa

- ✓ -The army maintained law and order.
- ✓ -The payment of tribute by vassal chiefs and ordinary people ensured loyalty.
- ✓ -A strong economy ensured stability.

Political organisation of Mutapa

- -The king was the head of state.
- -The king was called by the title Munhumutapa [Mwenemutapa].
- -Kingship was hereditary.
- -The king was appointed by spirit mediums.
- -The king controlled long distance trade.
- -The king was the judicial leader.
- -The king was the chief distributor of land.
- -The king was the chief judge.
- -The king was helped to rule by a council of elders, Dare.
- -They raided other states for grain, cattle and goats.
- -The king appointed lesser chiefs.
- -Their posts were hereditary.
- -Lesser chiefs were required to collect the royal fire annually to show loyalty.
- -District chiefs were in charge of districts.
- -Provinces were under provincial chiefs.
- -The power of the king rested in the powerful army.
- -All subjects paid tribute to the king to show loyalty.
- -The king had final decisions.
- -King's wives played an important role in the state.
- -The king kept an army to maintain law and order.
- -The king was the commander in chief of the army.
- -There were also important officials apart from the king such as the Queen mother, king's sons in law, army commander, provincial chiefs and spirit mediums.

Resident officials of the Mutapa state

-King

-Queen mother

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-Army commander (mukomohasha]

-Court councillors

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-Spirit mediums

-King's sons in law

Non Resident officials of Mutapa state

-Provincial chiefs

-District chiefs

-Headmen

-Village heads

Importance of tribute in the Mutapa political system

- ♥ -It ensured loyalty of lesser chiefs to the king.
- ♥ -It ensured lesser chiefs would not be too rich, powerful and ambitious.
- ♥ -This helped to reduce chances of rebellions.
- ♥ -It enhanced the wealth, influence and power of the king.

Military Structure / Military Organisation of Mutapa

- ♣ -The army was headed by the king as the commander in chief.
- ♣ -The king was helped by an appointed commander, Nengomasha, who was the second most powerful official in the state.
- ♣ -There was a council of war [Dare rehondo].
- ♣ -The council ratified war decisions and conscripted soldiers.
- ♣ -The Mutapa had a large army which assembled when need arose.
- ♣ -However, the Mutapa maintained a small regular force of 200 to 500 soldiers to guard the state maintain peace and order at the king's court.
- ♣ -Drums were beaten and parapanda was sounded to assemble Mutapa soldiers.
- ♣ -N'angas [Spiritual healers] were consulted by the army before it went to war.
- ♣ -The Mutapa armies were armed with spears, shields, battle axes and bows and arrows.

Duties / Importance of the army in Mutapa state

- ✓ -Protected the state from enemies
- ✓ -Conquered neighbouring states
- ✓ -Punished rebellious chiefs
- ✓ -Herded the king's cattle
- Collected tribute
- Raided other states for wealth
- Maintained law and order in the state
- Cultivated the king's fields

DECLINE OF MUTAPA STATE

Reasons for the decline of Mutapa

Internal reasons for its decline

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- -Succession disputes led to the decline of this state.
- -Civil wars caused the decline of this state.
- -The state became too big to be ruled by one ruler.
- -Some chiefs broke away, for instance, Barwe, Uteve, Torwa, Mbire and Guruuswa who felt independent enough to start their own kingdoms.
- -Some tributary states refused to pay tribute such as Barwe, Manyika and Uteve.
- -There were some weak leaders such as Mavura Mhande, Gatsi Rusere and Nyahuma.
- -Exhaustion of gold fields and ivory led to its decline.
- -Shortage of salt and other minerals led to decline in trade.
- -Outbreak of epidemics killed many people.
- -Revolts by vassal chiefs, for example, Changa-ruler of Rozvi.

External reasons for the decline of Mutapa

- -Loss of control of long distance trade to other states like Torwa and Rozvi.
- -Influence of Swahili traders
- -Growth of Portuguese control undermined the authority of the Mutapa kings.
- -The prazo system led to loss of land by the local people.
- -The Portuguese promoted civil wars.
- -Interference in local politics by the Portuguese by installing puppet rulers.
- -Interference from Arabs.
- -Chikunda raids for manpower also contributed.
- -Slave trade weakened the state.
- -The spread of Christianity led to division in the state.
- -The Portuguese refused to pay tribute.
- -Maravi invasion also led to its decline.
- -Invasion by mfecane groups caused its decline.
- -The defeat by the Rozvi led to its decline.
- -Colonisation by the British led to its final collapse.

THE PORTUGUESE PENETRATION INTO THE MUTAPA STATE

Aims of the Portuguese in Mutapa / Reasons for Portuguese penetration in Mutapa

- ✓ -Initially the Portuguese wanted to trade with The Mutapa people.
- ✓ -They wanted to drive the Swahili and Arabs away for they had become competitors.
- ✓ -They wanted to spread Christianity.

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- ✓ -They wanted to take control of the gold mines in Mutapa.
- ✓ -They wanted to control trade routes in the interior.
- ✓ -They wanted land from the Shona.
- ✓ -They wanted to fulfil the ambitions of the king of Portugal who was imperialistic.
- ✓ -They wanted to civilise Africans.
- ✓ -They wanted to prepare Africa for Portuguese domination.
- ✓ -They wanted to build trading posts [feiras].
- ✓ -They also wanted to politically and economically control Mutapa.
- ✓ -The Portuguese were searching for the legendary Prester John.
- ✓ -They wanted to avenge the death of Father Goncalo da Silveira.
- ✓ -They were invited by Gatsi Rusere.

How the Portuguese got in touch with the Mutapa

The Portuguese arrived at Sofala in 1506 and took over the port of Sofala from the Arabs and Swahilis. The Portuguese were able to use them as middlemen. More reports about the interior were made by Antonio Fernandez. This fuelled up their ambitions to monopolise and control gold production of the region [Zimbabwe]. Between 1550 and 1630 the Portuguese made several attempts to control the Mutapa state which they were dealing with directly. They established a number of trading posts [feiras] in the interior. These trading posts included Massapa, Dambarare, Masekesa, Zvengombe and the like. These feiras had churches. These centres were headed by officers called Captain of the gates [Capitão]. Their duties were [i] To control individual traders. [ii] To handle complaints from Portuguese traders to the Mutapa and vice versa. [iii] Settled all disputes within the community. [iv] They ensured that the annual presents which were due to the king were given to him. This was done during their initial settlement in the interior. Initially relations with the Mutapa were of tributary nature, with the Portuguese paying tribute called *curva*, in form of cloth, beads, silks and ceramics. In 1561 Father Goncalo da Silveira was killed after he had converted Negomo Mapunzagutu and some members of his family. Goncalo was the first Jesuit Missionary to visit the Mutapa state. Negomo was influenced by Shona traditionalists and Muslims to kill Goncalo. They told him that he was planning to take over the state. His death created tension between the Shona and the Portuguese. The Portuguese decided to gain direct entry into the interior. They were now using military force of their way into the interior. They also used the pretext of the death of Goncalo da Silveira to directly interfere in Mutapa politics. They wanted to retaliate / revenge.

Puppet Mutapas

- -The Portuguese sponsored puppet Mutapas.
- -The Mutapas of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were puppets.
- -Between 1590 and 1607 there were several rebellions within the state and this created political instability and the Portuguese found this an opportune moment to interfere in Mutapa politics.
- -Gatsi Rusere sought the support of Portuguese by signing a **treaty of military assistance** with the Portuguese.
- -The Portuguese helped Rusere to achieve the throne in 1596.
- -The Portuguese were to help Rusere against attacks from Maravi kingdom and to suppress rebellions within his state.
- -Rusere agreed to cede all his gold, copper, iron, lead and tin mines to Portuguese.
- -Rusere was forced to give his child and his heir to the Portuguese who turned to bring him up

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- as a Christian so that he will be loyal to Portuguese when he had come to Mutapa. This son was sent to Goa, India where he became a catholic priest and he never returned to Africa.
- -Rusere gave the Portuguese the right to hunt.
- -Portuguese were allowed to trade freely.
- -He agreed to ban Muslim traders.
- -In 1624 Rusere died and his death was followed by a civil war between his sons.
- -Rusere was succeeded by his son Nyambo Kapararidze in 1627.
- -In 1629, Mavura Mhande sought and got the support of Portuguese to overthrow Nyambo Kapararidze.
- -Kapararidze was killed in 1629 by the Portuguese who installed Mavura.
- -Following his installation, Mavura was forced to sign a **treaty of vassalage** with the Portuguese [1629].
- -Mavura made land grants to the Portuguese.
- -The Portuguese were allowed to build churches and to preach wherever they liked freely.
- -The Portuguese were allowed to build schools.
- -The captain of Massapa was given authority over everyone in the area [black and white].
- -The Portuguese would maintain Mavura on throne in the name of the king of Portugal whose sovereignty he now acknowledged. Mutapa was made a vassal of Portugal.
- -He agreed to cede all his silver and gold mines to the Portuguese.
- -He agreed to allow complete freedom of passage throughout his empire to all Portuguese traders.
- -He agreed to expel all Swahili-Arab traders from the empire.
- -Mavura was to stop the curva system and instead he was to pay tribute to the Portuguese.
- -He was to show great respect to the captain of the gate who was to stay at the king's palace and not at Massapa.
- -The king was to consult the captain of the gate in matters of war and peace.
- -Mavura depended on Portuguese until his death in 1652.
- -Portuguese power continued until Mukombwe became Mutapa in 1663.
- -Mukombwe allied himself with the powerful Rozvi Changamire and drove the Portuguese out of the state in 1690s.
- -A joint Mutapa and Rozvi army attacked the Portuguese at Dambarare and Massapa and drove them out of Mutapa and Manyika.
- -The Portuguese were now restricted to Sena and Tete.

Benefits of these treaties to the people of Mutapa

- ✓ -They got protection from external attacks and internal attacks.
- ✓ -There was temporary peace.
- ✓ -They got Portuguese goods from trade.
- ✓ -Literacy was spread.

Negative Effects of the treaties to the people of Mutapa

- ☒ -Loss of land and cattle.
- ☒ -Loss of resources like gold.
- ☒ -Erosion of culture through spread of Christianity.
- ☒ -Forced labour and slavery.
- ☒ -Forced payment of tribute to the Portuguese.
- ☒ -Loss of political independence.

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Names of Portuguese nationals [people] who penetrated the Zimbabwean Plateau between the sixteenth and seventeenth century

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| ☺ -Antonio Fernandez | -Goncalo da Silveira |
| ☺ -Francisco Barreto | -Vasco Fernandez |
| ☺ -Diego Simeos Madeira | -Miguel Bernandes |
| ☺ -Vasco Homen | -Antonio Caiado |
| ☺ -Gasper Boccaro | -Joao dos Santos |
| ☺ -Diego da Menes | -M Alveres Pereira |
| ☺ -S Bayao | -Dona Katarina |

Problems faced by Portuguese armies during their invasion of Mutapa state in the 1570s

- -Diseases
- -Resistance from local people
- -Some soldiers were wounded
- -Failure to find gold
- -Crossing difficult rivers
- Hunger
- Loss of lives
- Heavy armour
- Attacks from hostile wild animals

THE PRAZO SYSTEM

- -The Prazo system was introduced by the Portuguese.
- -Prazos [Mapurazi] were large farms largely owned by Portuguese in Mutapa.
- -Prazeros were owners of Prazos.
- -The system began during the reign of Negomo Mapunzagutu when he gave land to Francisco Barreto.
- -Some of these Prazeros were given land as rewards for their military service.
- -They gained control of the lower Zambezi through signing treaties with African chiefs or through military force.
- -In 1607 Gatsi Rusere gave land to a Tete trader, Diego Simeos Madeira. He became a powerful settler with 4000 Chikunda army.
- -More land was given to Portuguese conquerors by Mavura. It is said that he was forced to cede the whole of his kingdom to the Portuguese crown as part of the price for Portuguese aid.
- -Rulers of Uteve gave large tracts of land to Dias Bayao. The area stretched from Pungwe to Zambezi.
- -The Portuguese confirmed the Prazo system by giving official land titles to individual Prazeros.
- -The Portuguese government wanted Prazos to be centres of Portuguese civilisation and commercial agriculture.
- -The Portuguese grew crops like dagga, tobacco, rice, maize, sorghum, millet, watermelons, sugar cane, coffee, cassava, squash, groundnuts, pumpkins, guavas, mangoes, cow peas, sweet potatoes, paw paws and potatoes.
- -Slavery began on Prazos and mines.
- -The Prazeros used African chiefs and their subjects as labourers.
- -Trusted slaves were recruited into personal armies of Prazeros.
- -The Chikunda armies ill-treated the local people.

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- -Female slaves were used as cultivators.

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- -Armies were used to raid chiefs to capture lands with minerals.
- -The Prazeros spoke African language.
- -They believed in witchcraft.
- -They practised polygamy just like Africans.
- -They traded with and raided Africans.
- -Prazeros became African chiefs demanding tribute from Africans on their land.
- -They stripped African chiefs off their role.
- -The Portuguese used old feudal laws to govern the Prazeros.
- -The Portuguese lived in luxury.
- -They controlled trade through vashambadzi.
- -Mining of gold, silver and copper was done.
- -Prazos were a source of slaves who were exported to Brazil.
- -Shifting cultivation was practised.
- -There was sexual co-habitation between Portuguese and African women which resulted in the birth of a race called mulattos [coloureds].
- -The Portuguese surrounded themselves with advisers, including religious leaders who helped them in such ceremonies as rainmaking.
- -The Prazeros were responsible for deciding on all judicial cases and settling all disputes.

Contribution of the Prazo system to the growth of slavery in the Zambezi valley

- ✓ -Growth of plantations such as Zambezi Prazos demanded increasing numbers of slave labourers.
- ✓ -Mining activities in the Prazos required slave labour.
- ✓ -There was need for slave armies.

Other factors which led to the growth of slavery

- * -War captives became domestic slaves.
- * -Criminals and witches were also treated as domestic slaves.
- * -Ivory trade required slave labour to ferry ivory to the posts and to the coast.

Names of Portuguese Prazeros

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| ☺ -Diego Simeos Madeira | -Vicente Jose Ribeiro |
| ☺ -Manuel Antonio de Sousa [Kuvheya] | -Sisuando Dias Bayao |
| ☺ -Rodrigo Lobo | -Matakenya |

Economic Activities carried out in Prazos

- -Crop cultivation
- -Trading
- -Tribute payment
- -Animal rearing
- -Slave trade
- Hunting
- Mining
- Raiding
- Craft work

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Social Activities carried out in Prazos

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- -Preaching
- -Acculturation of locals
- -Witchcraft
- -Practice of slavery
- -They spoke African language
- -Rain making ceremonies
- Abuse of African women
- Intermarriage
- Polygamy
- Lived in mud plastered and thatched huts
- Birth of Mulattos
- Adoption of local culture

Political Activities carried out on Prazos

- -The Prazeros exercised judicial powers.
- -Prazeros controlled Prazos like African chiefs.
- -They raised Chikunda armies [Private armies].
- -They demanded tribute from Africans.
- -They used Chikunda to interfere in succession disputes.
- -They forged Alliances with vassal Mutapas.
- -Mutapas became their puppets.
- -Prazos were independent.
- -Prazeros appointed vassal chiefs.

Positive Effects of the Prazo system on Mutapa

- ♥ -New crops were introduced, for example, maize.
- ♥ -Modern civilisation was introduced, for example, clothing.
- ♥ -Improvement of communication, for example, roads were constructed.
- ♥ -Africans received foreign goods such as guns.
- ♥ -Manyika copied Portuguese words such as Prazo [Purazi].
- ♥ -Spread of Christianity reduced barbarism and paganism.
- ♥ -Trade improved
- ♥ -They were taught new farming methods.
- ♥ -They were taught new mining methods.
- ♥ -They were protected against foreign forces.

Negative Effects of the Prazo system on Mutapa

- ☒ -Spreading of diseases
- ☒ -Abuse of African women
- ☒ -A vast amount of minerals like gold was taken away from the Zambezi valley.
- ☒ -Numerous deaths were incurred.
- ☒ -African culture was destroyed.
- ☒ -Mutapa kings were forced to pay tribute.
- ☒ -African chiefs were forced to supply slave labour.
- ☒ -The Portuguese interfered too much in Mutapa politics.
- ☒ -Christianity brought division among Africans.
- ☒ -Africans lost their land.
- ☒ -Slavery was rampant.

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- Prostitution was rampant.
- Africans were raided and oppressed.

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- ☒ -The Portuguese promoted civil wars.
- ☒ -Africans lost control of trade.

Successes of the Portuguese in achieving their aims

- ✓ -They monopolised trade.
- ✓ -They converted some Africans into Christianity.
- ✓ -They managed to expel Swahili traders.
- ✓ -They established trading posts in the interior and outside.
- ✓ -They located the source of gold.

Failures of Portuguese in achieving their aims

- ☒ -They failed to avenge the death of Goncalo da Silveira.
- ☒ -They failed to convert many Africans into Christianity.
- ☒ -They failed to permanently colonise Zimbabwe.
- ✓ -They failed to locate and get the news of the Legendary Prester John.

Importance of Portuguese military power in controlling the state

- ✓ -They used guns to instil fear.
- ✓ -Military power weakened the Mutapa state in the 1570s.
- ✓ -They were able to control chiefs in the Zambezi valley.
- ✓ -Military power was used to control trade.
- ✓ -Military power was used to support rebels.
- ✓ -Military power was used to raid for manpower.
- ✓ -Military power was used for protection from attacks.

Other factors which helped the Portuguese to control Mutapa state

- ♥ -Christianity was used to gain influence on the Mutapa.
- ♥ -Weak leaders asked for Portuguese help during succession disputes and became puppets.
- ♥ -The state was too big, so the Portuguese were able to control distant chiefdoms.
- ♥ -The Portuguese monopolised trade.
- ♥ -The prazo system where Chikunda armies were kept.
- ♥ -The Portuguese now got tribute [Curva]

THE ROZVI STATE

Origins of the Rozvi State

The origin of the Rozvi State is controversial. There are two main theories which have been put forward in explaining the origin of the Rozvi state. [a] Some historians believed that the Rozvi were once subjects of the Mutapa people. Their leader Dombo [Dombolakonachimwango Chimuloyichamavengeni] was once a cattle herder under Mutapa Mukombwe. He was given some

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cattle and he managed to grow rich and created his army. He is believed to have revolted against the Mutapa when the state was at its decline. With his powerful army he was able to conquer and subdue the Torwa people. It was the Torwa people who nicknamed his people the Rozvi, meaning destroyers. He established his capital at Danangombe [DhloDhlo] in Matabeleland. The capital was transferred to different places by different leaders, for example, to Naletale and Manyanga. At its peak the Rozvi is believed to have covered such areas as Guruuswa, Mbire, Buhera, Bocha, Duma and parts of South Eastern Highlands. In 1695 the Rozvi helped Mutapa Mukombwe to drive away the Portuguese from the Zimbabwean Plateau. The Rozvi took over from the Mutapa as a new force to reckon with in the Zimbabwean plateau. [b] Other historians have a simpler explanation on the origin of Rozvi. They say that Rozvi was just a new name. They say Rozvi did not originate from a place outside the Torwa state. They say that the Rozvi and the Torwa were the same people. They say that it was only the name that changed. In other words, the Torwa state developed and changed its name to Rozvi. There was no invasion or conquest which took place. The old Torwa state continued but it was just the name which changed. Thus Dombo was a descendant of a Torwa Changamire.

Rozvi Towns / Rozvi Capitals

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| ↳ -Danangombe / DhloDhlo | -Naletale |
| ↳ -Manyanga | -Khami |
| ↳ -Nhava yaTumbare | -Matendere |
| ↳ -Insukamini | -Umnukwana [Munekwani] |

Names of Rozvi kings / Changamires

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| ☺ -Dombo [Changa] | -Chirisamhuru I |
| ☺ -Nechadzike | -Nechagadzike |
| ☺ -Baswi | -Rupandamanhanga |
| ☺ -Gomoremvura | -Gumboreshumba |
| ☺ -Tohwechipi | -Chirisamhuru II |
| ☺ -Rupengo | -Dlembeu |

Shona Chiefdoms conquered by Changamire Dombo

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| → -Torwa | -Seke |
| → -Manyika | -Uteve |
| → -Madanda / Sedanda | -Mutema |
| → -Chikanga | -Mutasa |
| → -Marange | -Nyashanu |
| → -Bocha | -Zvimba |
| → -Barwe | -Chiweshe |
| → -Duma | -Makoni |
| → -Buhera | -Mbire |

Expansion of Rozvi state

Changamire Dombo broke away from Mutapa state under Mukombwe. There was a civil war and Dombo was forced to migrate to the South-western Zimbabwe. He defeated the Torwa and Kalanga people and established a powerful state in the Butua area. He built his capital at Danangombe in the 1680s. Dombo embarked on an expansionist policy conquering surrounding areas. He attacked and reduced the Mutapa state into a very small state in Dande area. Dombo conquered the kingdoms of Uteve and Manyika in the East in the 1690s. He also conquered and absorbed the Venda in the south. Dombo also attacked, conquered and absorbed the people of Buhera, Bocha, Duma and the south

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eastern highlands. Changamire Dombo drove away the Portuguese from their feiras at Dambarare, Tete and Manyika in 1693. Dombo forged a military alliance with Mutapa Nyakunembiri and by 1695 the Portuguese had abandoned their trading stations in the interior. The Rozvi became the supreme power on the Zimbabwean plateau. After these wars the Portuguese accepted Rozvi overlordship in the interior. Changamire Dombo died in 1695 leaving behind a very strong state. Chirisamhuru, his son became the new Mambo and continued to expand the kingdom. By 1700 the Rozvi kingdom was at its peak covering the whole of the Zimbabwean plateau from Zambezi to the Limpopo. The Rozvi mambo maintained a very large army and forced many vassal states to pay tribute from the 1690s until the period of Mfecane. The Rozvi succeeded to rule the whole of Zimbabwe directly or indirectly through vassal chiefs.

Reasons for the rise and expansion of Rozvi state

- ★ -The Rozvi were skilful fighters
- ★ -This enabled them to defeat several groups
- ★ -The ability of the Rozvi to defeat the Portuguese and drive them to their former settlements at Masekesa.
- ★ -After they were defeated by the Rozvi, the Portuguese agreed to come under the authority of the Rozvi.
- ★ -The chiefs who were defeated by the Rozvi began paying tribute to the Rozvi king.
- ★ -The Rozvi extended their rule to non Rozvi people
- ★ -The Ndaou, Zezuru and Karanga voluntarily joined the Rozvi state for protection against Portuguese
- ★ The Rozvi were able to amass wealth and power and became the dominant state in the area
- ★ -The Rozvi controlled long distance trade along the Zambezi valley
- ★ -The Rozvi defeated the Torwa and subdued them

Economic Organisation of the Rozvi

- -They reared animals like cattle, goats and sheep.
- -They cultivated crops like millet, sorghum, maize, melons and so on.
- -They mined minerals like gold, copper and iron.
- -They hunted animals for meat, ivory and precious skins.
- -They gathered fruits, vegetables and mushroom.
- -They raided other states for livestock, grain, boys and girls.
- -Subjects paid tribute in form of cattle, goats and grain.
- -They practised both internal and external trade.
- -They caught fish to supplement their diet.

- -They did art and craft, that is,
 - a) Pottery
 - b) Weaving
 - c) Basketry
 - d) Blacksmithing
 - e) Wood carving
 - f) Stone carving
 - g) Jewellery making

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h] Leather work

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i] Drum making

Exports from the Rozvi state

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| ★ -Gold | -Ivory |
| ★ -Cattle | -Sheep |
| ★ -Pigs | -Sorghum |
| ★ -Millet | -Ostrich feathers |
| ★ -Animal skins | -Iron tools |
| ★ -Pots | -Baskets |
| ★ -Goats | -Pigs |

Imports into the Rozvi state

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| ♣ -Cloth | -Glass beads |
| ♣ -Guns | -Liquor |
| ♣ -Maize | -Fruits |
| ♣ -Tobacco | -Mirrors |
| ♣ -Ammunition | -Ceramics |

Social Organisation of Rozvi

- -The society was patrilineal.
- -Ownership of cattle was a symbol of status.
- -They paid lobola to their in laws in form of cattle.
- -They practised loaning of cattle [kuronzera].
- -They practised sexual division of labour.
- -They practised the nimbe system.
- -They celebrated the birth of a new child.
- -They celebrated the coming of a new daughter in law.
- -They were polygamous.
- -Incest and bestiality were taboos.
- -They lived in villages according to lineages.
- -They belonged to the Moyo totem.
- -Rozvi marriages were exogenous.
- -They lived in pole and dagga houses.
- -They believed in God, the Supreme Being and creator of everything on earth.
- -They believed in national, regional and family spirit mediums.
- -The king was the religious leader and led at all religious ceremonies.
- -They brewed beer and slaughtered cattle at ceremonies called Bira.
- -They held rainmaking ceremonies.
- -They consulted N'angas.
- -They believed in witchcraft.
- -They believed that some spirits lived in larger pools, thick forests and mountains.
- -They believed in life after death.
- -They consulted their ancestors through spirit mediums in times of crisis like wars, droughts and other disasters.
- -They believed in divine kingship.

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Importance of the Social Organisation in the Political System of the Rozvi

- -Religion was a unifying force.
- -The spirit mediums installed the king.
- -Religious leaders could reprimand a Mambo who misbehaved.
- -Cattle loaning system helped rulers to maintain influence and peace.
- -The king led at religious ceremonies.
- -Polygamy was used by the ruling class to maintain alliances and important lineages.

Other factors important in the Political system of the Rozvi

- ✓ -Tribute ensured loyalty to the king.
- ✓ -A strong economy ensured stability.
- ✓ -Good relations with other states.
- ✓ -The army was important for maintaining law and order and suppressing rebellions.

Duties of females in Rozvi

- ♣ -Crop cultivation
- ♣ -Gathering
- House hold chores
- Looking after children

Duties of males in Rozvi

- ♣ -Hunting
- ♣ -Mining
- ♣ -Smelting
- ♣ -Fishing
- Herding cattle
- Thatching huts
- Trade

Political Organisation of Rozvi

- -The king was the head of state.
- -His post was hereditary.
- -The king was the chief distributor of land.
- -The king ruled with the assistance of a Court of officials which included the spirit mediums, provincial chiefs, Queen mother, army commander and priests.
- -Mambo's senior wives played an important role in the king's court.
- -The king's power rested in the powerful army.
- -The provinces were under provincial chiefs.
- -District chiefs were in charge of districts.
- -The chiefs were appointed by the king.
- -The posts of chiefs were hereditary.
- -Vassal chiefs paid tribute to the king to show loyalty.
- -The king was the commander in chief of the army.
- -The Tumbare was the military commander and acted as regent when a king died until another one was installed. In the case of a younger mambo Tumbare also acted as regent until the younger Mambo is grown enough to rule.

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- -The Tumbare was the chief tribute collector.

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- -The king led all religious ceremonies.
- -The king was the chief judge.
- -The king was the custodian of state property.
- -The king controlled long distance trade.

Government officials in the Rozvi state

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| ★ -King / Mambo / Changamire | -Tumbare |
| ★ -Provincial chiefs | -District chiefs |
| ★ -Queen mother | -King's sons in law |
| ★ -Spirit mediums | -Court councillors |
| ★ -Village heads | -King's sons in law |

Military Organisation of the Rozvi

- -The Rozvi had a standing army.
- -The mambo was the commander in chief of the army.
- -The Tumbare was the commander of the army. So in other words the Mambo was deputised by the Tumbare.
- -The Mambo kept a small bodyguard for his own personal defence.
- -These were permanently armed and were called Ngwanangwana [wide awake].
- -The bulk of the army was composed of young men and unmarried cadres.
- -This army was well equipped with bows, arrows, assegais, shields and battle axes.
- -The army underwent specialised training.
- -This training involved military exercise and archery [a technique of shooting effectively].
- -The army was very strong, efficient and well disciplined and this enabled it to conquer neighbours and rule them for almost 150 years [1680 to 1850].
- -Because of its effectiveness [prowess] in battle, the Portuguese ended up accusing this army of using supernatural powers against enemies.

Duties / Responsibilities of the Rozvi ruler or King

- | | |
|---|---|
| ✓ -Head of state | -Distributing land |
| ✓ -Chief Judge | -Religious leader |
| ✓ -Defending the state from external attacks | -Chief administrator |
| ✓ -Custodian of state property | -Signing treaties |
| ✓ -Concluding alliances | -Installed chiefs |
| ✓ -Commander in chief of the army | -Had custody over captives |
| ✓ -Receiving and sharing tribute | -Distributed food in times of drought |
| ✓ -Controlled trade | -Declaring war |
| ✓ -Protecting citizens | -Controlled mining grounds |
| ✓ -Appointed army generals | -Receiving foreigners |
| ✓ -Controlled hunting grounds | -Judicial leader |
| ✓ -Sanctioned ritual ceremonies | -Appointed the council of advisers [Dare] |
| ✓ -Punished wrong doers | -Sent the army for raiding expeditions |
| ✓ -Received and handled reports from various parts of the kingdom | |

Reasons for the Decline of Rozvi State

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Internal reasons for the Decline

- -Some vassal chiefs like Uteve and Madanda broke away and refused to pay tribute.
- -Successive droughts in the late eighteenth and nineteenth century.
- -Succession disputes within the ruling family
- -Civil wars divided the state
- -Overall economic decline
- -The state became too big to be ruled by one ruler.
- -Failure to fully incorporate some chiefdoms like Kalanga
- -Disputes with Chikanga and Barwe
- -The death of Changamire Dombo
- -Dombo's successors were weak and uncharismatic
- -The Rozvi army became weak
- -There was depopulation due to Nguni incursions
- -Decline in gold production. Gold fields were now exhausted.
- -Spirit mediums became too powerful
- -Fall in trade
- -Tumbare became too powerful
- -Exhaustion of soil
- -Exhaustion of hunting grounds
- -Exhaustion of pastures

External reasons for the decline of Rozvi

- -Loss of control of external trade to the Ndebele and later to the British
- -The raiding of Portuguese trading posts of Sofala, Tete and Sena by Mfecane groups
- -Clashes with the Portuguese left the Rozvi state weakened
- -Constant wars with the Hiya of the Dondo area disrupted trade
- -Invasion by the Nguni groups [Nguni incursions] such as,
 - a) The Tswana in 1800
 - b) Ngwato in 1802
 - c) Ngoni under Zwangendaba in 1830s
 - d) Ngoni under Nyamazana in 1836
 - e) Sotho under Mpango in 1829
 - f) Maseko-Ngoni under Nxaba in 1836
 - g) Gaza-Nguni under Soshangane
 - h) Ndebele under Mzilikazi in 1840
- -The final destruction came with the British South Africa Company [BSAC]

QN :To what extent did the political factors contribute to the decline of Rozvi state?

- -The death of Dombo led to the decline of the state
- -Dombo's successors were weak and uncharismatic
- -Succession disputes led to division within the state
- -Civil wars also contributed

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- -Refusal by some chiefs to pay tribute caused its decline

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- -The state became too big to be ruled by one king

Other factors which led to the decline of Rozvi

- ✓ -Decline in trade
- ✓ -Exhaustion of gold
- ✓ -Depopulation due to Nguni incursions
- ✓ -Successive droughts
- ✓ -Exhaustion of soil
- ✓ -Exhaustion of pastures
- ✓ -Exhaustion of hunting grounds

QN: To what extent was Mambo's leadership to blame for the decline of Rozvi state?

- -Dombo's successors were less charismatic
- -They appointed incompetent subordinates
- -Appointment of officials were on a kinship basis
- -They failed to rule the vast empire
- -They failed to properly decentralise political powers
- -They failed to repel Nguni incursions

Other factors which led to the decline of Rozvi

- ✓ -Serious droughts
- ✓ -Civil wars
- ✓ -Succession disputes
- ✓ -Clashes with the Portuguese
- ✓ -Weak army
- ✓ -Nguni incursions

MFECANE

This was a period of plunder and destruction among the Nguni and the surrounding tribes. It was a time of crushing wars accompanied by much suffering among the northern Nguni. The Nguni called it mfecane, meaning time of trouble. The Sotho called it defeqane, meaning time of crushing. Mfecane began towards the end of the eighteenth century. During mfecane tribes like the Ndwandwe, Mthethwa and Ngwane were fighting against each other. Mfecane continued even during the time of Tshaka. During the time of Tshaka, Zululand had become a storm centre. A number of people fled from Tshaka and these included the Jere- Ngoni under Zwangendaba, Gaza-Nguni under Soshangane, Khumalo under Mzilikazi, Kololo under Sebetwane and the Ngoni under Nxaba. The people who fled

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from Tshaka knew his military tactics so they were able to defeat people in other areas. Soshangane settled in Southern Mozambique and created the Gaza state. Zwangendaba destroyed the Rozvi capital and crossed the Zambezi River into present day Malawi. Mzilikazi and the Khumalo fled north and settled in the south-western part of Zimbabwe. Sebetwane and the Kololo settled in Zambia. All these groups introduced their way of life and culture to the people they conquered.

Groups that existed in Nguniland before Mfecane

- ❖ -Zulu
- ❖ -Qwabe
- ❖ -Mthethwa
- ❖ -Hlubi
- Khumalo
- Ndwandwe
- Swazi / Ngwane
- Mpondo

Northern Nguni leaders and their respective chiefdoms involved in Mfecane

- ☺ -Dingiswayo of Mthethwa
- ☺ -Zwide of the Ndwandwe
- ☺ -Dingane of the Zulu
- ☺ -Matshobane of the Khumalo
- ☺ -Zwangendaba of the Ngoni
- ☺ -Phakatwayo of the Qwabe
- Sobhuza of the Ngwane
- Tshaka of the Zulu
- Mzilikazi of the Ndebele
- Soshangane of the Gaza-Nguni
- Matiwane of the Nganeni

Groups that fled from Nguniland during Mfecane

| Group | Leader | Destination |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| • Ndebele | Mzilikazi | Zimbabwe |
| • Ngwane | Sobhuza | Swaziland |
| • Sotho | Moshoeshoe | Lesotho |
| • Kololo | Sebetwane | Zambia |
| • Gaza-Nguni | Soshangane | Mozambique |
| • Jere-Ngoni | Zwangendaba | Malawi |
| • Tlokwa | Mantantis | Botswana |
| • Ngoni | Nyamazana | Zimbabwe |
| • Msene-Ngoni | Nxaba | Zambia |

Groups and their respective leaders which Tshaka fought during Mfecane

- -Ndwandwe under Zwide
- -Ngoni under Zwangendaba
- -Khumalo under Mzilikazi
- -Qwabe under Phakatwayo
- Ngwane under Sobhuza
- Ngoni under Nxaba
- Gaza-Nguni under Soshangane

Causes of Mfecane

- -The desire by some individuals like Dingiswayo, Zwide, Ngwane and Tshaka to dominate

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others.

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- -Development of advanced military tactics promoted aggression.
- -Overpopulation which resulted in pressure over arable land caused Mfecane.
- -Powerful groups wanted to control some hunting grounds.
- -Madhlatule drought of 1795 caused Mfecane.
- -The desire to acquire more cattle through conquest
- -The desire by some individuals to control trade with Portuguese at Delagoa Bay.
- -Shortage of grazing land
- -The need for creation of large states
- -The rise of Tshaka also caused Mfecane.
- -Emergence of power hungry men like Mzilikazi
- -Bigger powerful states like Ndwandwe, Ngwane and Mthethwa wanted to control economic and political activities of the people of Nguniland.
- -Trade in ivory necessitated the creation of standing armies to hunt elephants and guard the trade route.
- -There was also need to control rivers.
- -Boer expansion and Boer slave raids

Results / Effects of Mfecane

- ★ -There was reduction of population in Nguniland.
- ★ -Homes were destroyed.
- ★ -There was great loss of lives in Nguniland.
- ★ -There was destruction of property.
- ★ -Many people fled from Nguniland, for example, the Ngoni, Hlubi, Tlokwa and the Sotho.
- ★ -Cases of cannibalism increased due to shortage of food.
- ★ -Nguni religion such as inxwala spread throughout the region.
- ★ -Nguni language spread widely.
- ★ -Many people lost their cattle and grain through raids.
- ★ -Many people lost their farming land.
- ★ -Tshaka became dominant in Nguniland.
- ★ -Wars disturbed farming resulting in food shortage, hunger and starvation.
- ★ -There was spread of Nguni culture.
- ★ -Trade with Portuguese at Delagoa Bay was disrupted.
- ★ -Some people lost their political independence.
- ★ -Under populated areas left by Mfecane victims attracted European settlers like Boers and the British.
- ★ -Some states were completely destroyed.
- ★ -It led to the creation of refugee problem.
- ★ -There was great loss of lives as warfare was the order of the day.
- ★ -There was emergence of defensive kingdoms such as Swazi, Bapedi and Basotho.
- ★ -It brought out high quality leaders like Mzilikazi, Soshangane, Zwangendaba and Sebetwane.
- ★ -There was emergence of powerful states like Ndebele and Gaza.
- ★ -New political kingdoms were created, for example, Kololo and Ndebele.
- ★ -There was adoption of new fighting methods and weapons.

QN: To what extent was Mfecane caused by the ambitious leaders in Nguniland?

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A m b i t i o u s l e a d e r s

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- ☺ -Tshaka
- ☺ -Dingiswayo
- ☺ -Zwide
- ☺ -Mzilikazi
- ☺ -Sobhuza
- ☺ -Moshoeshoe

Other factors

- ✓ -Need to control trade at Delagoa Bay
- ✓ -Boer expansion and Boer slave raids
- ✓ -Shortage of land
- ✓ -Population explosion

THE ZULU STATE UNDER TSHAKA

Origins of the Zulu State

Tshaka came from a small Zulu chiefdom which had been absorbed into Dingiswayo's Mthethwa. Tshaka was born in 1787 and he was the son of Senzangakhona and a Langeni woman, Nandi. Senzangakhona was a Zulu chief. Tshaka was disowned by his father, so he grew up among the Langeni. At the age of 16, Tshaka was taken to the Mthethwa to stay with his father's relatives. He became a herd boy. At the age of 23 [in 1810] he was recruited into Dingiswayo's army. He proved to be a brave soldier and was promoted to commander of a regiment. He introduced his own military innovations. He advised Dingiswayo on military matters. Senzangakhona [Tshaka's father], died in

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1816 and his son Sigujana inherited the Zulu leadership. Dingiswayo killed Sigujana and made Tshaka the chief of the Zulu. Dingiswayo thus assisted Tshaka to takeover power. Tshaka was chief of the Zulu as well as commander of the Zulu army. Dingiswayo died in 1818 and Tshaka became the leader of the entire Mthethwa state. Dingiswayo was executed by the Ndwandwe. Tshaka conquered Mthethwa and the combined Mthethwa, Zulu and other tribes to form the Zulu state. Tshaka united about 100 chiefdoms under his rule. Tshaka continued Dingiswayo's expansionist policy. He conquered the Ndwandwe under Zwibe and took over a large state extending from Pongola River to Tugela River in the South. He also defeated the Ngwane under Sobhuza.

Reasons for the rise of Tshaka

- -Tshaka was a brave soldier.
- -Tshaka was a courageous and innovative fighter.
- -Tshaka became an effective army commander who advised the king.
- -Tshaka's ability to develop new fighting skills which enabled him to defeat others.
- -Tshaka defeated and conquered the Mthethwa.
- -Senzangakhona's death created a vacuum for his rise.
- -Dingiswayo's support on Tshaka.
- -The death of Sigujana [He was killed by Dingiswayo].
- -The death of Dingiswayo made him to combine Mthethwa and Zulu.
- -There was weak opposition from local chiefdoms.
- -Mfecane led to the rise of Tshaka.
- -Raiding other states ensured him to create a powerful and secure state.
- -Betrayal of Dingiswayo by Tshaka led to the rise of Tshaka. When Dingiswayo attacked Zwibe, Tshaka delayed to join him till he was killed.

Social Organisation of the Zulu

- -There was sexual division of labour.
- -They practised loaning of cattle.
- -They lived in dome shaped huts arranged in a circular manner with a cattle kraal inside the circle.
- -They believed in God.
- -They did rain making ceremonies.
- -The king led at ceremonies.
- -Marriage was allowed to men after retiring from the army.
- -Females were also organised into regiments.
- -Regiments of women were used to cultivate land and for ceremonial dances and displays.
- -The king officiated at the annual inxwala ceremony.
- -The king's spiritual power was renewed through traditional mediums.
- -Zulu was made the official language.
- -They practised polygamy.

Economic Organisation of the Zulu

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- -They did external and internal trade. Externally they traded with ivory at Delagoa Bay.

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- -They raided other states for women, children, grain and cattle.
- -They grew crops.
- -They kept animals like cattle, goats and sheep.
- -They smelted iron to make iron tools.
- -They mined minerals like iron, copper and gold.
- -They hunted wild animals.
- -All subjects paid tribute to the king in form of cattle, goats, sheep and grain.
- -They caught fish to supplement their diet.
- -They did gathering.

Political Organisation of the Zulu under Tshaka

- -The king was the supreme ruler.
- -The state was highly centralised.
- -Defeated chiefs were often deposed and replaced by Tshaka's appointees.
- -The defeated were forced to speak Zulu language.
- -Tributary states were left in peace as long as they paid tribute to the king.
- -The king was assisted by chiefs and councillors most of whom were relatives and those the king trusted.
- -The Council of advisers was rendered irrelevant as Tshaka became an autocratic ruler.
- -Traditional chiefs were reduced to administration of local affairs.
- -The king was the commander in chief of the army.
- -The king had a standing army.
- -The army went on annual raids.
- -The king used the army to control the state.
- -Vassal chiefs were rewarded to remain loyal.
- -The state was divided into regimental towns under Izindunas who were helped by a female member of the royal family.
- -The king was the chief distributor of land.
- -The king controlled long distance trade.
- -The king was the chief judge.
- -The king was the religious leader.

Importance of the army in the Zulu political system

- -It was used to raid other states.
- -It was used to expand the state.
- -It protected both the king and the state.
- -It was used to collect tribute.
- -It was used to protect trade routes and hunting grounds.
- -It was used to maintain law and order in the state.
- -It was used to punish rebellious chiefs.

Other factors important in the Zulu political system

- ✓ -Chiefs, councillors and the king's relatives helped to administer the state.
- ✓ -Tribute payment ensured loyalty to the king.
- ✓ -Religion was a unifying factor.

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✓ -The cattle loaning system unified people.

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Benefits of Tshaka's political system to the Zulu

- ♥ -Organisation along military lines strengthened the state against external aggression.
- ♥ -Vassal chiefs obtained rewards.
- ♥ -There was peace and security due to a standing army.
- ♥ -Age regimental system fostered unity amongst people of the same age.
- ♥ -Tribute payment ensured loyalty.
- ♥ -Raids provided wealth in form of cattle and grain.
- ♥ -It incapacitated vassal chiefs from rebelling thereby thwarting civil wars.

Disadvantages of Tshaka's political organisation to the Zulu

- ♣ -All power was centred on the king.
- ♣ -The regimental system was resented by young men for delaying marriage and for perennial warfare.
- ♣ -The political system made the king an absolute ruler who ignored Indunas and traditional chiefs.
- ♣ -People lived in fear due to king's harsh policies.
- ♣ -There was loss of independence by the conquered.

Military reforms introduced by Tshaka

- ★ -Use of long shields
- ★ -Use of short stabbing spears [assegais]
- ★ -Absorption of defeated tribes
- ★ -Going to war barefooted for greater speed
- ★ -Introduction of baggage boys
- ★ -He created a standing army
- ★ -He introduced the cow horn formation.
- ★ -All men under the age of 40 were conscripted into the army.
- ★ -He introduced age regiments.
- ★ -He introduced female regiments [Fasimba].
- ★ -He banned circumcision which he viewed as wastage of time.
- ★ -He used spies so as to catch enemies by surprise.
- ★ -He used smoke signals for communication.
- ★ -He introduced mock battles in training.
- ★ -Cowardice was punished for. Tshaka's soldiers were not allowed to be wounded at the back. Those who were stabbed at the back were killed.
- ★ -He made use of witch doctors.
- ★ -His soldiers wore head gears [uniforms].
- ★ -Tshaka's soldiers were allowed to marry at the age of 40 when they retired from the army.
- ★ -He introduced the idea of total warfare, that is, total destruction of the enemy, killing the ruling families of defeated tribes and incorporating the defeated tribes.
- ★ -He introduced the scorched earth policy.
- ★ -Tshaka introduced strict discipline in the army.

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- -Exploitation of lineages in the periphery
- -Holding of ceremonies like inxwala ceremonies
- -Use of national symbols like inkatha
- -Speaking Zulu language was made compulsory.
- -Tshaka personified the kingdom.
- -The king led at all religious ceremonies.
- -He subjugated all independent rainmakers.
- -Rewarding warriors [they were given beef].
- -Maintaining a tight discipline of Amabutho [soldiers]
- -Control of religion
- -Punishment by death
- -Perennial warfare
- -Demanding tribute
- -Marriage at 40 years
- -Displacement of conquered chiefs

Did these methods show that Tshaka was cruel?

Cruelty of Tshaka's methods

- Killing as a punishment was extreme cruelty.
- Strict discipline denied freedom.
- He infringed on people's rights by prohibiting soldiers to marry before the age of 40.
- Tshaka was a dictator. He solely made decisions.
- The idea of total warfare was an extreme exercise where there was complete destruction.
- Forcing people to speak Zulu
- *However, Mfecane period demanded a strong leader like Tshaka**
- Tshaka was a product of Mfecane.
- A period of warfare need to constantly fight.
- There was need for unity.
- He wanted to create more space for the Zulu [expansionist policy].
- He wanted to gain cattle, grain and boys [booty].
- For defence of the state

QN: Did the people of Zulu state benefit from Tshaka's leadership at that time?

Benefits

- ✓ -They defeated the Ndwandwe.
- ✓ -This enabled the Zulu state to survive.
- ✓ -He created a strong and superior army.
- ✓ -The Zulu became dominant in Natal.
- ✓ -They obtained cattle and grain through raids.
- ✓ -Tshaka managed to unite the Zulu nation.
- ✓ -The Zulu had more land for cultivation after Mfecane.
- ✓ -The Zulu had access to trade.
- ✓ -Zulu became politically stable.

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- ☒ -Perennial warfare led to dissatisfaction.
- ☒ -Soldiers were keen to marry early.
- ☒ -The Zulu lived in constant fear of Tshaka.
- ☒ -Tshaka ruled as a dictator.

Problems faced by Tshaka as the Zulu king

- -Tshaka's expansion characterised by violent warfare, plundering and raiding other states created enemies for himself.
- -Death of Nandi [Tshaka's mother] created problems for him as he killed many people. This created enemies for him. Even his sister suspected that he was responsible for the death of Nandi.
- -Tshaka had jealous relatives who ultimately killed him.
- -High rates of executions created enemies for him.
- -Mzilikazi rebelled against him in 1822.
- -Tshaka had fear of further rebellions after Mzilikazi broke away.
- -There were threats from expansionist Boers and the British who wanted to colonise the Zulu kingdom.
- -Tshaka battled to control the Delagoa Bay trade route.
- -There was shortage of resources such as land.
- -Tshaka was not trusted by his commanders.
- -Tshaka's incessant imperialism [wars] created hatred from soldiers and generals though they could not show it for fear of being killed.
- -Scarcity of land resulted in wars against the Boers and the British.
- -Tshaka's soldiers were tired of his military campaigns.

The death of Tshaka

- ❖ -Tshaka died in 1828.
- ❖ -He survived the first attempt on his life in 1824 but was killed 4 years later.
- ❖ -Tshaka's death was plotted by Dingane, Mbopha, Mhlangana and Mkabayi.
- ❖ -Dingane and Mhlangana were Tshaka's brothers.
- ❖ -Mkabayi was Tshaka's father's sister.
- ❖ -After Tshaka's death Dingane became the king of the Zulu state, but he was not as strong as Tshaka. During his reign, Europeans began to enter Zululand.

People who plotted the death of Tshaka

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| ☹ -Dingane | -Mhlangana |
| ☹ -Mkabayi | -Mbopha |

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☺ -Mfokazana

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Reasons for the assassination of Tshaka

- -Killing of subjects for minor disputes or petty offences
- -Tshaka's autocratic rule [he was a dictator]
- -Tshaka's endless warfare
- -He maintained a cruel system even when it was no longer justified.
- -Tshaka's strict discipline
- -Execution of people for not mourning his mother.
- -People were jealous of Tshaka's power.
- -Tshaka had jealousy brothers and sisters
- -There were ambitious people in the Zulu kingdom who wanted to rule, for example, Dingane and Mhlangana.
- -His ruthless military reforms
- -Tshaka was an illegitimate son.
- -Tshaka was too cruel.
- -Tshaka ignored traditional chiefs.
- -Tshaka's failure to work with his brothers and sisters who should have assisted him.
- -Frequent raids exposed him.
- Use of throne usurper

QN: To what extent was Tshaka responsible for his downfall?

- ✓ -He was a dictator
- ✓ -He ignored traditional chiefs
- ✓ -He failed to work with his brothers and sisters
- ✓ -He was too cruel
- ✓ -He embarked on endless campaigns
- ✓ -He killed subjects for minor offences

Other factors responsible for his death

- -He had jealous relatives
- -He was an illegitimate son
- -Use of throne usurper
- -Soldiers were tired of continuous wars

THE NDEBELE STATE

Origins

Mzilikazi was the founder of the Ndebele state. The state was born out of Mfecane and originated from Nguniland. Mzilikazi was the son of Matshobane. His mother Nompethu was Zwide's daughter. Mzilikazi was of the Khumalo clan which was under Zwide's Ndwandwe. Zwide was Mzilikazi's grandfather. Zwide killed Matshobane [Mzilikazi's father] accusing him of allegedly plotting against him in the Ndwandwe-Mthethwa wars of 1818. Mzilikazi succeeded his father in 1818. Mzilikazi was helped by Zwide to become chief of the Khumalo. Mzilikazi quickly joined Tshaka's Zulu state and Tshaka was pleased and left Mzilikazi in charge of his Khumalo. The possible reasons for Mzilikazi's change of masters were that he was not happy that Zwide killed his father, Matshobane. He had also foreseen the potential military strength of the Zulu under Tshaka. Mzilikazi was sent by Tshaka in 1822 to go

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and raid a certain Sotho chief and capture him. Due to greediness he decided to keep the

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loot for himself. When Mzilikazi denied submitting the loot, Tshaka sent a small force [Izimpondo] to punish the Khumalo but was defeated by Mzilikazi. Tshaka then sent the fierce Umbelebele to destroy Mzilikazi's tribe. Both sides experienced heavy losses in the fight. Mzilikazi escaped with about 300 men, a few women and children. They established their state in Western Zimbabwe [1840].

Mzilikazi's Journey from Nguniland to Western Zimbabwe

- -When the Ndebele escaped from Tshaka they crossed the Drakensburg Mountains and settled in the Transvaal area in 1823.
- -They raided the Pedi and Tswana.
- -Mzilikazi established his capital **Ekhupumuleni** [resting place] near Oliphant river.
- -This area was not suitable for grazing and they also experienced raids from the Pedi, Rolong, Griqua and the Hurutshe.
- -In 1825-1826 Mzilikazi went on to settle near present day Pretoria and established his capital at **Emhlahlandela**. It is from here that Mzilikazi met Robert Moffat of the London Missionary Society in 1829.
- -In 1830 the Khumalo were attacked by Dingane's Zulu, the Kora and the Khoisan forces, the Rolong and the Griqua forces.
- -Mzilikazi attacked the Kwena.
- -Mzilikazi abandoned Emhlahlandela because it was too close to Zululand.
- -In 1832 the Ndebele settled at **Egabeni**.
- -They left Egabeni because of attacks from the Kora and Griqua.
- -Between 1833 and 1837 they settled at **Mosega**.
- -In 1836 the Ndebele were again attacked by Dingane's Zulu while his Mzilikazi's army was away in Sotho land.
- -In the same year, Mzilikazi was attacked by the Boers of Portgieter.
- -In 1837, a combined force of the Griqua, Kora, Tlokwa, Rolong and Boer warriors attacked the Khumalo.
- -Mzilikazi met Robert Moffat who advised him to move further north.
- -Mzilikazi felt insecure and decided to abandon Mosega so as to protect his people.
- -**Before crossing the Limpopo**, Mzilikazi split his group into two, one was led by Gundwane Ndiweni Khalipi.
- -This group consisted of old people, Mzilikazi's wives, women, children and livestock.
- -Nkulumane, the eldest son of Mzilikazi was also part of this group as well as Lobengula [Mzilikazi's son].
- -The group took a direct route towards Zimbabwe and crossed the Limpopo River [1838].
- -They followed the Umzingwane River and settled not far away from Matopo hills.
- -The second group which was led by Mzilikazi himself crossed Limpopo River into Botswana.
- -They travelled through Ngwato territory.
- -They turned northwards to the Zambezi in pursuit of the Kololo led by Sebetwane.
- -They failed to defeat the Kololo and turned southwards in order to meet the main group.
- -Mzilikazi heard of the installation of Nkulumane as king.
- -After two years of separation, Gundwane's group thought Mzilikazi would not come back so he decided to choose another king. Nkulumane was made king.
- -Mzilikazi quickly rushed to Matopo hills.
- -When he rejoined the group in 1840, he regarded the act of installing Nkulumane as treason.

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- -He killed all those responsible. He summoned all chiefs and indunas who were involved in

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- the installation of Nkulumane and executed them at a place called Thabayezinduna.
- -No one knows what happened to Nkulumane. Some say he was secretly executed while others say he was exiled to Nguniland.
- -Mzilikazi settled at Inyati, near modern Bulawayo.
- -He went on to subdue and absorb members of the already crumbling Rozvi kingdom who offered less resistance.
- -He was able to build up the most powerful kingdom north of the Limpopo River.
- -Mzilikazi married Nyamazana, a Ngoni leader who had broken away from Zwangendaba.

Settlements established by the Ndebele South of the Limpopo on their way to Western Zimbabwe

e

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| -Ekhupumuleni | -Mhlahlandela |
| -Endinaneni | -Egabeni |
| -Enkunqwini | -Mosega |
| -Tshwenyane | |

Reasons for the Ndebele settlement in western Zimbabwe

Pull factors

- The area was free from tsetse flies.
- The inhabitants of the area were weak.
- The area had good pastures.
- The Rozvi capital had available infrastructure.
- The Ndebele were exhausted by previous wars.

Push factors

- The area was far away from traditional enemies, that is, the Zulu, Boers, Kora and Griqua.
- They were advised by Robert Moffat.

Groups which clashed with the Ndebele during their migration south of the Limpopo

| | |
|-------------|------------|
| ★ -Zulu | -Hurutshe |
| ★ -Sotho | -Khoisan |
| ★ -Boers | -Kora |
| ★ -Pedi | -Tswana |
| ★ -Taung | -Tlokwa |
| ★ -Thlapin | -Rolong |
| ★ -Griqua | -Kgabo |
| ★ -Kwena | -Ngwaketse |
| ★ -Ndzundza | |

Ethnic groups that the Ndebele met in Western Zimbabwe

| | |
|------------------|----------|
| • -Shona [Rozvi] | -Kalanga |
| • -Leya | -Tonga |
| • -Venda | -Nanzwa |
| • -Hlengwe | |

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QN: To what extent was the migration of the Ndebele caused by Mfecane

Contribution of Mfecane

- Mzilikazi left Zululand during Mfecane.
- He left Zululand after he was defeated by Tshaka.
- He abandoned settlements near Zululand.
- He was forced to cross Limpopo River due to attacks from Boers and other groups.

Other factors which caused the migration of the Ndebele from Nguniland

- -Mzilikazi's greediness
- -Mzilikazi's desire to form his own state
- -Weaknesses of the Rozvi
- -Moffat's advise
- -Fertile soils
- -Availability of pastures
- -Availability of gold
- -Western Zimbabwe was free from tsetse flies

Problems faced by the Ndebele during their migration from Nguniland to Western Zimbabwe

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| ✓ -Lack of grazing areas | -Lack of food |
| ✓ -Droughts | -Loss of livestock like cattle |
| ✓ -Loss of lives as many were killed during wars | -Ndebele homes were burnt |
| ✓ -Succession disputes | -Diseases like malaria |
| ✓ -Tsetse fly problem | -Attacks from wild animals |
| ✓ -Disruption of trade and farming activities | -Constant attacks |
| ✓ -Loss of women to other groups | -Crossing flooded rivers |
| ✓ -Fatigue due to walking long distances | -Crossing Mountains |
| ✓ -Mixing of people of different cultures | -Family separation |
| ✓ -Language barrier | -Constant fear of attacks |
| ✓ -Wars with the Pedi, Zulu, Griqua, Rolong, Boers and the like | |

QN: To what extent did wars with other groups unite the Ndebele?

Unity as a result of war

- ✓ -Mzilikazi created a formidable defence
- ✓ -They protected their people
- ✓ -He created a strong raiding army
- ✓ -They had fear of attacks from the Zulu
- ✓ -They established a strong nation

Unity caused by other factors

- ➔ -Religion unified people
- ➔ -Fear of Mzilikazi unified people
- ➔ -Speaking one language unified people
- ➔ -Able leadership of Mzilikazi unified people
- ➔ -Age regiments-

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→ -Trade

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- -Mafisa system unified people

Why Mzilikazi abandoned various settlements south of the Limpopo

- -Failure to pay booty to Tshaka and defeat by Tshaka led Mzilikazi to flee Zululand.
- -Ekhupumuleni was too close to Zululand and at this place there were threats from the Pedi.
- -Ekhupumuleni was also meant to be a resting place.
- -Ekhupumuleni lacked enough pastures especially during the drought of 1823.
- -They abandoned Endinaneni because it was still too close to Zululand.
- -Zulu warriors attacked the Ndebele in 1830.
- -Other Ndebele enemies included the Kora, Griqua and Rolong who had guns and horses.
- -They left Emhlahlandela because they were attacked the Zulu under Dingane, the Griqua, Kwena, Khoisan, Boers and the Rolong.
- -They left Mosega because they were attacked by the Griqua and Kora as well as by the Boers under Portgieter in 1837.
- -Finally they were attacked by the Boers, Griqua, Tlokwa, Kora and Rolong.
- -Mzilikazi was forced to cross the Limpopo into Zimbabwe.

To what extent did these settlements contribute to the building of the Ndebele nation?

Importance of settlements in the building of the Ndebele nation

- -Mzilikazi defeated local inhabitants like the Hurutshe, Kwena, Sotho and Ndzundza and absorbed them to swell up the numbers of his group.
- -The Khumalo were given the name Ndebele by the Sotho-Tswana.
- -Raids on neighbours yielded cattle and grain for Ndebele economy.
- -He also raided for boys of military age for his regiments.

Other factors important in the building of the Ndebele nation

- -Mzilikazi's wisdom and military genius
- -Weaknesses of groups encountered
- -Continuous movement together led to unity
- -Adoption of religious practices of conquered people like Mlimo cult encouraged unity and harmony with absorbed groups.

QN: Did the Ndebele settlement in Western Zimbabwe bring security to the Ndebele state?

Security

- -They settled in the Rozvi country where there was little resistance.
- -Mzilikazi married Nyamazana, a Ngoni leader who had killed the Rozvi king, Chirisamhuru II.
- -The area was rich in resources.
- -The neighbouring Tsana were weak.
- -The area was far away from Boers, Griquas and the Zulu.
- -The area was free from tsetse flies.
- -The climate as good and the area had good fertile soils which produced good pastures.

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Insecurity

- ✓ -The Rozvi resisted the Ndebele intrusion, though the resistance was not stiff and some moved away.
- ✓ -Independent Shona chiefdoms to the East resisted Ndebele raids.
- ✓ -The area was drought prone.
- ✓ -Traders, hunters, explorers and concession seekers infiltrated the area.
- ✓ -BSAP infiltrated the Zimbabwe plateau.

Measures taken by the Mzilikazi to establish his rule in Western Zimbabwe

- -He dealt with the rebellion of 1840 to 1842, killing Gundwane Ndiweni and other indunas who had installed Nkulumane as king.
- -He forced Nkulumane into exile
- -He married Nyamazana whom he thought to be a threat
- -As the Ndebele needed peace and rest, Mzilikazi incorporated Shona chiefs who accepted Ndebele rule as vassal chiefs.
- -He entrusted vassal chiefs the task of collecting tribute on his behalf.
- -Mzilikazi in turn loaned cattle to vassal chiefs to buy their allegiance.
- -Mzilikazi conscripted young men and women from the Shona vassal chiefdoms into his regiments to deny the chiefs an opportunity to build their armies.
- -At the same time Shona chiefs who resisted his rule were raided for cattle, grain, boys and boys.
- -Ndebele influence extended as far as Gwanda and Gweru Rivers.

Measures taken by Mzilikazi to consolidate his rule in Western Zimbabwe

- -Mzilikazi was a dictator [absolute ruler].
- -He was the chief judge.
- -He again was the commander in chief of the army.
- -He appointed all state officials.
- -Ndebele homesteads were built close to one another as a security measure and the furthest was not more than 80km from the king's capital.
- -Mzilikazi also paid regular visits to the provinces to ascertain problems there.
- -The state was organised along military lines, with military towns scattered throughout the state.
- -He also stationed female members of the royal family in every military town as his informers.
- -Some of these women were his wives.
- -All regiments were required to attend the annual inxwala ceremony for unity.
- -Also Ndebele was made the official language.

Economic Organisation of the Ndebele

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- -They reared animals like cattle, sheep and goats.

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- -They grew crops like bulrush millet, finger millet, pearl millet, maize, pumpkins and water melons.
- -They hunted animals for meat, ivory and precious skins.
- -They raided the Shona, Tswana and Kololo for cattle, grain and women.
- -They gathered fruits, vegetables and mushroom.
- -They caught fish to supplement their diet.
- -They did internal and external trade. Internally they traded among themselves. Externally they traded with the Portuguese and later with the British. They mined minerals like gold for trade, iron and copper for making tools.
- -All subjects paid tribute to the king in form of grain, cattle, goats, sheep, skins, iron tools and gold.
- -They did art and craft, that is,
 - a) Pottery
 - b) Weaving
 - c) Basketry
 - d) Blacksmithing
 - e) Wood carving
 - f) Stone carving
 - g) Leather work
 - h) Jewellery making
 - i) Drum making

Importance of Ndebele economic system to the survival of the state

- Blacksmiths smelted iron and forged iron tools and weapons.
- Fishing supplemented their diet.
- Raiding brought wealth and manpower.
- Raiding was important because the area was dry.
- Tribute ensured loyalty of chiefs to the king and ensured that the chiefs would not be too rich, powerful and ambitious.
- Crop cultivation was a source of food.
- Cattle were a symbol of status [wealth].
- Trade with the Shona.

Other activities important to the survival of the state

- Mafisa system unified people.
- Religion was a unifying factor.
- A strong army led to the survival of the state.
- Strong leadership led to its survival.
- The caste system
- Military tactics

Items the Ndebele received as tribute

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| -Cattle | -Goats |
| -Sheep | -Grain |
| -Gold | -Skins |

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-Iron tools

- G u n s

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

-Cloth

Social Organisation of the Ndebele

- -The Ndebele society was divided into 3 castes [classes], the Zansi, Enhla and Hole.
- -Zansi was the highest class of the original Khumalo from Nguniland.
 - Zansi was about 15% of the total population.
- -Enhla consisted of the Sotho, Tswana, Pedi and Griqua captured on the way from Nguniland.
 - This was the second class.
 - Enhla consisted of about 25% of the total population.
- -The Hole was the lower class.
 - The Hole consisted of the San, Kalanga and the Shona captured in Zimbabwe.
 - They were about 60% of the total population.
- -Marriage across castes was discouraged. However intermarriage took place.
- -They were polygamous.
- -Cattle were used to pay lobola.
- -The society was patrilineal.
- -They practised loaning of cattle [Mafisa system].
- -Ndebele was made the official language.
- -Ownership of cattle was a status symbol.
- -Women pierced their ears.
- -The Ndebele believed in the High God [Unkulunkulu].
- -They also began to worship the Sotho God, Mlimo and their ancestors Amadhlozi.
- -They adopted the Shona Mhondoro rain making ceremonies.
- -They practised the inxwala ceremony [first fruit ceremony].
- -The Ndebele respected the mediums of the great Shona spirits.
- -They believed in ancestral spirits.

Contribution of Ndebele religious practices to the unity of the state

- ❖ -The common belief in Mlimo brought the Ndebele and the Sotho together.
- ❖ -The common belief in God unified people.
- ❖ -Inxwala ceremonies brought people together.
- ❖ -The adoption of the Shona Mhondoro rainmaking ceremonies united the Ndebele and the Shona.
- ❖ -The Ndebele and the Shona worked together as a result of common beliefs and respect for the great Shona spirits.
- ❖ -Use of Ndebele language unified people.

Other factors which contributed to unity in the state

- ✓ -Age regiments unified people.
- ✓ -Distribution of tribute and raided items [booty] by the king unified people.
- ✓ -Able leadership unified people.

Political organisation of the Ndebele

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- -The king was the head of state.
- -Kingship was hereditary.
- -The king was the commander in chief of the army.
- -He created age regiments.
- -The king was the religious leader.
- -The king ruled with the assistance of two advisory councils, Umphakati and Izikhulu. Umphakati was made up of selected chiefs and members of royal family. They made all important decisions. The Izikhulu were all other chiefs in the state including elders who were needed for their wisdom in traditional issues. Izikhulu discussed national issues and after the discussion they referred them to the Umphakati and the king.
- -The state was more centralised.
- -The king was an absolute ruler.
- -The king made all major decisions.
- -The king had power of life and death over subjects.
- -The state was organised into regimental towns under Izindunas [territorial chiefs].
- -Conquered people were encouraged to speak Ndebele.
- -They raided the Shona, Tswana and the Kololo.
- -The king was the judicial leader.
- -The king was the chief distributor of land.
- -The king was the chief judge.

Military Organisation of the Ndebele

- ❖ -The king was the commander in chief of the army.
- ❖ -The king raised the Amabutho
- ❖ -There were age regiments.
- ❖ -The state was organised into regimental towns.
- ❖ -Each regimental town was under an induna.
- ❖ -Regimental towns joined to form provinces under a senior induna.
- ❖ -Captives were included in the army.
- ❖ -Warriors could marry after being successful in battle.
- ❖ -Women were drafted into the army as prostitutes and cooks and for intelligence.
- ❖ -Warriors were provided with wives from captives.
- ❖ -Amabutho could also marry women from disbanded regiments.
- ❖ -There were reserve troops.
- ❖ -The Ndebele embarked on surprise attacks.
- ❖ -The army was used for raiding.
- ❖ -The army had a war cry.
- ❖ -The Ndebele army war uniforms.
- ❖ -Mzilikazi made use of spies so as to catch the enemies by surprise.

Duties or importance of the army in the Ndebele state

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| -It collected tribute | -It defended the state |
| -It raided neighbours for wealth | -It protected the people |
| -The king was the military commander | -It protected property |
| -It herded cattle during time of peace | -The army worked in the king's fields |

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

-They helped during harvests

- The army hunted elephants

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- The army could punish offenders
- The army protected the king
- To suppress internal revolts
- The army protected trade routes
- The soldiers were miners

QN: Why Mzilikazi was able to lead the Ndebele for so long

- ♥ -Mzilikazi had superior military tactics than those of most of his opponents.
- ♥ -Military leadership of Mzilikazi also contributed.
- ♥ -A strong military set up that emphasised loyalty to Mzilikazi.
- ♥ -Defeated groups were incorporated into the Ndebele society.
- ♥ -Mzilikazi was an absolute ruler who never tolerated any nonsense in his state.
- ♥ -Most of the people trusted Mzilikazi as their leader.
- ♥ -Shona chiefdoms had been weakened by Nguni incursions.
- ♥ -The long trek forged unity in the state.
- ♥ -Mzilikazi had migrated to beyond his main enemies in South Africa.
- ♥ -Mzilikazi's strong leadership also ensured his long stay in power.
- ♥ -Mzilikazi prevented rebellions from Shona chiefs by incorporating young men and women into regiments so as to prevent the Shona chiefs from forming their own armies.
- ♥ -He loaned cattle to Shona vassal chiefs so as to win their support.
- ♥ -Payment of tribute ensured loyalty of vassal chiefs.
- ♥ -Organising the state along military lines was meant to deal with external aggression.
- ♥ -He was well informed of what happened in provinces by female members of the royal family who included his wives.
- ♥ -Mzilikazi had superior weapons
- ♥ -Mzilikazi was trusted by people he had led for many years and experienced problems together
- ♥ -Threats from external enemies kept them together

The reasons for the decline of the Ndebele state

- ✓ -Failure to install the king after the death of Lobengula in 1894
- ✓ -Failure by the Ndebele to defeat the settlers in 1893.
- ✓ -Use of superior weapons by the whites
- ✓ -Introduction of suppressive laws by the settlers which undermined the authority of the chiefs.
- ✓ -Bribery of the Ndebele indunas who attended the Matopo Indaba.
- ✓ -Lobengula made a grave mistake in his life by accepting to deal with whites.
- ✓ -Between 1870 and 1891 Lobengula signed several treaties and concessions which eventually led to the decline of the state.

THE GAZA STATE

Origins

The Gaza state was a product of Mfecane. The founder of this state was Soshangane. The Gaza-Nguni migrated from Nguniland in early 1820s. The Gaza people were part of the Ndwandwe people. When Zwibe was defeated by Tshaka in 1819, some of his generals fled northwards and these were Soshangane, Zwangendaba and Nxaba. Thus Soshangane had fled from Tshaka. He fled from Tshaka with about 100 followers. He established the Gaza state in Southern Mozambique and South-Eastern Zimbabwe. During Soshangane's migration northwards, the Ngoni absorbed the Swazi. After settling in Southern Mozambique, Soshangane came into contact with the Ndaus and other Shona speaking peoples whom they defeated and took as their subjects and paid tribute to Soshangane. He established the Gaza state between 1825 and 1845. Soshangane first established his capital at Chaimiti in the Highlands of the Middle of the Save region. The capital was sometimes called Moyamuhle, meaning cool breezes. From his capital, Chaimiti, he dispatched soldiers to invade the Manyika, the Ndaus, the Chopi and other peoples of what is now Mozambique. Soshangane named his state after his grandfather, Gaza. Ndwandwe was the son of Gaza.

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

Groups of people which clashed with Soshangane during their migration and settlement in Mozambique

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| ☺ -Pedi | -Swazi |
| ☺ -Zulu | -Tsonga |
| ☺ -Ndau | -Manyika |
| ☺ -Msene-Ngoni | -Portuguese |
| ☺ -Chopi | -Rozvi |
| ☺ -Jere-Ngoni | |
- British

Expansion of the Gaza state

The expansion of the Gaza state was primarily based on military conquest. In 1442 Soshangane defeated the Sofala Portuguese Prazeros and forced them to pay tribute to him. In 1444 Soshangane overran the Gorongossa area and brought the whole area stretching from Sena to the Zambezi delta area under his control. By 1449, 28 out of 46 Portuguese Prazeros paid tribute to Soshangane. He also fought against the Manyika and Manungwe people and defeated them. This brought the whole area between Maputo and the Zambezi River under his control. By the 1840s Soshangane was king between 500000 to 1000000 people. Soshangane was the leader of the Gaza state up to 1858 when he died and his son Mawewe took over leadership.

Rulers of the Gaza state

- | | |
|----------------|--------|
| ★ -Soshangane | -Mzila |
| ★ -Mawewe | |
| ★ -Ngungunyana | |

Political organisation of the Gaza

- -The king was the head of state.
- -Kingship was hereditary.
- -The king was called Inkosi.
- -The king ruled with the aid of councillors.
- -The state was divided into districts under resident indunas.
- -The king was related to indunas through marriage.
- -Indunas collected tribute from the districts.
- -Indunas reported directly to Soshangane.
- -All boys of military age were drafted into age regiments.
- -Defeated chiefs became vassal chiefs and paid tribute to the king.
- -The king used the army to rule the state.
- -The king held in trust for the state, captives captured [booty].
- -The king was the judicial leader.
- -The king had final say in all matters concerning the state.
- -Prisoners of war were brought to the king.
- -The king was the religious leader.

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

➤ -The king was the chief distributor of land.

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- -The king was the commander in chief of the army.
- -The king controlled long distance trade.

QN: To what extent did Soshangane's political system unite the various groups in his state?

- Marriage alliances unified people
- System of centralisation unified people
- Payment of tribute
- Role of the army

Other factors

- Trade within the state unified people
- Nguni customs adopted by subject people
- Common religion

Economic Organisation of the Gaza state

- -They hunted animals for meat, skins and ivory.
- -They raided the local Chopi and Tsonga for cattle and grain.
- -They traded did both internal and external trade.
- -All subjects paid tribute to the king.
- -They grew crops like sorghum, millet and maize.
- -They did blacksmithing.
- -They did pottery.
- -They did basketry.
- -Those who lived near rivers, dams and lakes practised fishing to supplement their diet.
- -They reared animals for meat, milk and skins.
- -They mined minerals like gold, iron and copper.
- -They gathered wild fruits and vegetables.

Social Organisation of the Gaza

- -The society of the Gaza state was divided into 3 classes which are the Gaza-Nguni, BaTshangane and BaThonga.
- -The Gaza-Nguni [BaNgoni] were the original Nguni speaking people.
- -They were the ruling class.
- -BaTshangane were the absorbed / assimilated people who adopted Nguni culture and language. BaTshangane recruits were divided into regiments with BaNgoni officers.
- -They were the middle class.
- -They were treated as less important people.
- -They were discriminated against.
- -They were put in the front line in battle.
- -They identified themselves by wearing wax head rings and by having pierced ears.
- -They were rewarded with wives for service.
- -BaThonga were the lowest class and were also known as Amabuyandlela [Pathfinders].
- -They consisted of local Nda, Chopi and Manyika.
- -They were those people who did not adopt Nguni culture and language.
- -They were not allowed to join the regular army.

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- -They filed their teeth.
- -The people of Gaza state practised loaning of cattle.

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- -Soldiers were not allowed to marry until the age of 40.
- -There was division of labour.
- -The society was patrilineal.
- -They practised polygamy.
- -They practised loaning of cattle.
- -They paid lobola in form of cattle.
- -All people were encouraged to speak Shangane.
- -Women wore beads.
- -They performed initiation ceremonies as well as ceremonial dances like Muchongoyo.
- -They brewed beer
- -They held rain making ceremonies.
- -Cattle were a symbol of wealth.
- -They believed in God.
- -They believed in spirit mediums.
- -They also believed in ancestral spirits
- They believed in life after death.

Social classes of the Gaza state

- * -Gaza-Nguni [BaNgoni]
- * -BaTshangane
- * -BaThonga [Amabuyandlela]

Contribution of social organisation to the achievement of unity in the Gaza state

- Age regiments unified people of the same age.
- Speaking one language [Shangane] unified people.
- The common belief in God brought people together.
- Rainmaking ceremonies unified people.
- Loaning of cattle unified people.
- Intermarriage unified people.

Other factors which led to achievement of unity in the state

- A strong economy unified people.
- A strong army
- Able leadership

Reasons for the decline of the Gaza state

Internal reasons

- -Soshangane's successors were weak and uncharismatic.
- -Succession disputes, for example, between Soshangane's sons Mawewe and Mzila.
- -Civil wars also contributed. For instance, there was a four year civil war after the death of Soshangane between Mzila and Mawewe.
- -Internal rebellions during Ngungunyana's reign.
- -Breaking away of the Thonga weakened the state.
- -Natural disasters like drought and floods.
- -Mawewe's rule was unpopular.

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

External reasons for the decline

- -Loss of control of trade
- -Pressure from the British and Portuguese during the colonial period.
- -Influence of the Swazi backing Mawewe
- -Interference from the Portuguese in politics

MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES IN ZIMBABWE FROM 1850 TO 1900

Aims of Missionaries in Zimbabwe

- -To civilise Africans
- -To spread Christianity
- -To educate Africans.
- -To introduce medical technology
- -To replace barbaric African customs, for instance, the killing of twins, raiding, polygamy, witchcraft and even names of people
- -To end slave trade
- -To promote legitimate trade
- -To develop an indigenous middle class to maintain church staff.
- -To convert heathens
- -To introduce new agricultural methods
- -To introduce new crops
- -To treat the sick people and to inoculate cattle
- -To end African vices like human sacrifices
- -To open up mission stations and schools as well as health centres
- -To introduce new skills such as carpentry and needle work

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- -The need for land for settlement

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- -The need to end civil wars

Early missionary societies / organisations which worked in Zimbabwe between 1850 and 1900

| <u>Missionary Society</u> | <u>Mission Stations</u> | <u>Missionaries</u> |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| -London Missionary Society [LMS] | Inyati / Hope Fountain | R Moffat / J Moffat |
| -Dutch Reformed Church | Morgenster | Michael Buys |
| -Anglican Church | St Augustine | Knight Bruce |
| -Roman Catholic Church | Empandeni/Mashayamombe | Batholomew Kroot |
| -Berlin Missionary Society | Matibi/Thorn Hill | Madzima/Samuel |

Mission Stations established in Zimbabwe 1850 and 1900

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| ✓ -Hope Fountain | -Mashayamombe |
| ✓ -Matibi | -Inyati |
| ✓ -Torn Hill | -Mt Selinda |
| ✓ -Empandeni | -Chivi |
| ✓ -Mudavanhu | -Chingoma |
| ✓ -Nyamhondo | -Chilimanzi |
| ✓ -Dzike | -Matobo |
| ✓ -Chishawasha | -Howard |
| ✓ -Hartzel | -St Dominics |
| ✓ -Old Mutare | -Mugabe |
| ✓ -Zimuto | -Gokomere |
| ✓ -Mposi | -Mzila |
| ✓ -Pedamatenka | -St Augustine |

Mission stations in Zimbabwe where African Evangelists operated in the 19th century

- | | |
|------------|---------------------------|
| -Matibi | -Mposi |
| -Mudavanhu | -Chingoma |
| -Nyamhondo | -Zimuto |
| -Mugabe | -Chilimanzi / Chirumhanzu |
| -Dzike | |

Names of missionaries who worked in Zimbabwe between 1850 and 1900

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| -Robert Moffat | -John Smith Moffat |
| -Charles Helm | -Bernard Muzeki |
| -Francois Coillard | -William Sykes |
| -Thomas Morgan Thomas | -Father Batholomew Kroot |
| -Father Robert Laws | -Knight Bruce |
| -David Carnegie | -Sehabane |
| -Madzima | -Prestage |
| -Samuel | -Schellnus |
| -Knoth | -William Buys |
| -Thomson | -Makgatho |

Missionaries of the London missionary societies

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

-Robert Moffat

- J o h n S m i t h M o f f a t

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- William Sykes
- David Carnegie
- Thomson
- Charles Helm
- Thomas Morgan Thomas

Missionaries who operated in Matabeleland from 1850 to 1900

- Robert Law
- Thomas Sykes
- Batholomew Kroot
- Father Prestage
- Hartman
- Thomson
- Charles Helm
- William Sykes
- Thomas Morgan Thomas
- David Carnegie
- Robert Moffat

Missionary work or activities in Zimbabwe between 1850 and 1900

- They established mission stations such as Inyati and Hope Fountain.
- They grew their own crops for food on land given by the king.
- They encouraged trade between the Africans and whites.
- They built mission stations.
- They established schools.
- They established clinics and hospitals.
- They established churches.
- They converted Africans into Christianity.
- They acted as agents of imperialism.
- They performed technical work such as carpentry.
- They printed books in vernacular language.
- They discouraged and undermined African Traditional Religion.
- They treated the sick and inoculated cattle.
- They taught new skills such as building, metal work and carpentry.
- They acted as mediators between Africans and Europeans.
- They acted as interpreters.
- They wrote diplomatic letters for the king.
- They taught Africans to read and write.
- They repaired guns for the king.
- They established friendly relations with Africans.
- They made roads.
- They accommodated colonisers.
- They signed treaties.

Skills taught by early missionaries in Zimbabwe

- Carpentry / Woodwork
- Farming
- Repairing wagons
- Reading
- Cattle inoculation
- Cooking
- Sewing
- Building
- Repairing guns
- Hunting
- Writing
- Metal work
- Legitimate trade

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

Work of Catholic Missionaries in Zimbabwe up to 1906

- -They established mission stations.
- -In 1879, the pioneer Roman Catholic missionary, Father Robert Law tried to establish a station at chief Mzila's place on the border between Zimbabwe and Mozambique.
- -In 1882, Batholomew Kroot led a team of Jesuit missionaries into Matabeleland.
- -Jesuits led by Batholomew Kroot opened a station at Empandeni and another near Bulawayo.
- -In 1892 Chishawasha station was opened near Salisbury.
- -Depelchin led Jesuits to the Zambezi valley and set up a station Pandamatenka. He built the 'Residence of the Holy Cross'. Missionaries at Pandamatenka faced problems of deaths because the area was unhealthy.
- -The Catholic missionaries inoculated cattle.
- -The Catholic missionaries reduced African language to written form [IsiNdebele and Shona]. They printed IsiNdebele books for children to read.
- -They built numerous churches and many converts were made after colonisation.
- -They translated educational and religious books.
- -Catholic missionaries taught skills like carpentry.
- -They introduced new crops and vegetables.
- -They built schools that taught reading and writing.
- -They were allowed to preach to the people.
- -They repaired Ndebele guns.
- -They treated the sick.
- -They wrote the king's letters.

QN: How successful was the Catholic missionaries in Zimbabwe in this period

Successes

- ✓ -They established mission stations.
- ✓ -They inoculated cattle.
- ✓ -They reduced African language to written form [IsiNdebele and Shona].
- ✓ -They translated religious and educational books.
- ✓ -They introduced new crops and vegetables.
- ✓ -New crafts and skills were introduced.
- ✓ -They taught Africans to use ploughs.

Failures

- Before colonisation [1890] they made little impact to convert the Shona and Ndebele.
- Slave raiding and class system among the Ndebele influenced Ndebele kings to discourage conversion.
- They faced the problem of diseases.
- There was poor communication.

Work of African Evangelists in Zimbabwe between 1850 and 1906

- -Missionary groups such as the Dutch Reformed Church [DRC] of South Africa, Paris Evangelical Mission [PEM] of Lesotho and Berlin Missionary Society [BMS] employed African catechists and evangelists to reach on the Shona.
- -PEM opened stations at Chivi, Mposi and Matibi. Expeditions were sent to Mudavanhu,

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- Chivi, Chingoma, Zimuto, Chilimanzi, Mugabe, Nyamhondo and Dzike. They made some converts but chased by Lobengula.
- -BMS missionaries like Madzima and Samuel opened stations at Mposi and Matibi. Knoth and Schellnus joined them. They preached. They taught skills such as agriculture, reading, carpentry and writing.
- -DRC Evangelist, Michael Buys opened a station at chief Zimuto and Mugabe [Morgenster]. They opened another at Chivi. A resident missionary was appointed for chief Chivi.

Work of the London Missionary Society in Zimbabwe between 1850 and 19

00

- -In 1859 J.S Moffat established Inyati Mission Station.
- -LMS opened Hope Fountain 1870.
- -Other missionaries who operated in Matabeleland included Thomas Sykes, Rev C Helm and David Carnegie.
- -At the stations the missionaries taught and preached.
- -They grew their own crops for food.
- -J.S Moffat signed the Moffat treaty with Lobengula in February 1888.
- -Rev C Helm persuaded Lobengula to sign the Rudd Concession in October 1888.
- -Missionaries in Matabeleland encouraged trade between Ndebele and whites.
- -They established schools'
- -They built hospitals.
- -They built churches.
- -They converted one Ndebele into Christianity.
- -They repaired the king's guns.
- -They wrote king's letters.
- -They treated the sick.
- -They discouraged and undermined African religion and tradition.
- -They taught the Ndebele new skills such as carpentry, building, and metal work.
- -They acted as interpreters [translators].
- -They promoted literacy. The Ndebele were taught to read and write.

Problems faced by missionaries in Zimbabwe between 1850 and 1900

- -Delay in granting permission to operate by the king.
- -There were cultural differences.
- -They were distrusted as they preached against customs such as killing of twins, polygamy, caste system and raiding.
- -There were communication problems due to differences in language.
- -There was lack of supplies of European goods, medicine, tools and clothes.
- -They were affected by tropical diseases such as malaria.
- -There were climatic problems.
- -There was hostility of the local people.
- -There was killing of missionaries.

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- -Converts were killed.
- -Some converts were exiled.

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- -They were attacked by wild animals.
- -Warfare and raiding created fear among the missionaries.
- -There was lack of roads.
- -There were literacy problems.
- -They were being embroiled in local politics such as succession disputes.
- -There was competition with other religions.
- There was shortage of food they were used to.
- -There was pressure from political leaders who wanted them to be involved in colonialism.
- -They were caught up in the competition among the European countries.
- -They had shortage of human resources.
- -There was poor accommodation.

Methods to solve problems / Solution to the problems

- They used sign language and interpreters from South Africa.
- They built clinics for curing tropical diseases.
- They set up schools.
- They assisted in colonialism so that their work to spread Christianity was made easy.
- They created roads.
- They grew their own crops for food.
- They built mission stations.
- They used catechists and evangelists.
- Friendship with African chiefs was another solution.
- They cheated some local chiefs.
- They taught native children to read and write.
- They learnt native languages which aided communication and preaching.

Failures in solving problems

- Few people were converted to Christians.
- Not many roads were created.
- There was shortage of drugs.
- Some missionaries were chased out of the country, for example, Coillard.
- Some missions were abandoned, for example, Pandamatenka.
- Some missionaries were killed, for example, Bernard Muzeki.
- Africans were still attached to their traditional religion and culture.
- The Ndebele still cherished the caste and raiding system.
- Roads and telephones were still rare.
- Africans were suspicious of Europeans.

QN: To what extent were African rulers to blame for the problems of the early missionaries?

-Blameworthiness of African rulers

- Mzilikazi did not allow the Ndebele to be converted.
- Lobengula arrested Coillard.
- African rulers were the custodians of culture and found it difficult to change, so they resisted the preaching of missionaries.
- They killed missionaries.
- Some converts were punished by African rulers.
- S o m e c o n v e r t s w e r e e x i l e d b y A f r i c a n r u l e r s .

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

-Raiding which was done by African rulers hampered missionary work.

Other factors

- Language barrier
- Missionaries were attacked by diseases.
- Lack of medicine was another problem.
- Lack of food they were used to.
- Poor transport and communication networks.

Ways used by Africans to resist missionary influence in Zimbabwe between 1850 and 1900

- They moved far away from missionary settlements.
- They continued to practise their traditional religions.
- Raids continued to take place in Zimbabwe.
- They refused to attend schools.
- They killed some missionaries.
- They refused to give missionaries food.
- They accused missionaries of being spies.
- They punished or killed some converts.
- They accused missionaries of using forbidden routes.
- They refused to work for missionaries.
- They refused to accept some gifts from missionaries.
- African leaders like Lobengula restricted missionary activities.
- Some Africans continued to practise Islam and trade with Moslems.
- African leaders discouraged Africans from attending church services.
- They expelled some missionaries

QN: Were Africans successful in resisting missionary influence at that time?

Successes

- Many people were not converted.
- Very few people attended schools.
- They killed some missionaries.
- Some converts were killed.
- They refused to learn the new language.
- Missionary activities were restricted.

Failures

- Some people were converted.
- Other people were educated.
- Mission stations were established.
- Schools were built.
- Hospitals were built.

QN; Why African people resisted missionary influence in Zimbabwe between 1850 and 1900?

- They did not want to abandon their traditional religion.
- They feared that their trade would be disturbed.
- They did not want to learn a new language .

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- Christianity denounced aspects such as raiding.
- Missionaries attacked African administrative systems.
- They suspected missionaries of having colonial aims.
- There was influence from traditional leaders.
- Missionaries were accused of natural disasters like cattle diseases and drought.
- Christianity denounced polygamy.
- Missionary teaching was meaningless to African traditional life.
- Learning was difficult.

Successes of missionaries in Zimbabwe in their work

- They succeeded in converting some Africans, for example, in Mashonaland.
- They managed to establish mission stations.
- Schools were built.
- They introduced literacy.
- They introduced new crops which were adopted by Africans.
- They were welcomed by some Shona, for example, Govera, Mposi and Mugabe.
- They taught skills such as carpentry.
- They promoted trade between Africans and whites.

Failures of missionaries in their work in Zimbabwe

- They managed to establish few permanent mission stations.
- Converts continued with their African traditional beliefs.
- They made very few converts in Matabeleland.
- Some missionaries died and some were arrested.
- Raiding hampered their work.
- Some were expelled by Lobengula.

Positive effects of missionary work on Africans

- ✓ -They produced educated African elite.
- ✓ -They cultivated a sense of equality in all people.
- ✓ -They introduced better farming methods like irrigation and crop rotation.
- ✓ -They improved medical facilities.
- ✓ -They brought about social harmony.
- ✓ -There was development of vernacular language.
- ✓ -There was an improvement of infrastructure.

Negative effects of missionary work on Africans

- They paved way for colonisation.
- They cheated and lied to African leaders into signing treaties.
- They supported the crushing of kingdoms, for instance, John Smith Moffat was happy with the crushing of the Ndebele kingdom.
- They supported land grabbing.
- They spied for their mother countries.
- Western medicine undermined indigenous herbs.
- Their preaching made African minds docile.

Contribution of missionaries to the colonisation of Zimbabwe

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- -Robert Moffat's friendship to Mzilikazi paved way for missionaries, like J.S Moffat, C Helm and other whites.
- -The Moffat treaty of 1888 renewed the friendship between the Ndebele and the British paving way for British colonisation.
- -This treaty led to the cancellation of the Grobler treaty.
- -The Moffat treaty led to the signing of the Rudd Concession which was used to occupy Zimbabwe.
- -Reverend Charles Helm persuaded the king to sign the Rudd Concession.
- -Missionaries published economic prospects to their countries thereby generating interest in colonial conquest.
- -They invited their governments to end slavery.
- -They published pagan practices by Africans which needed the attention of European governments.
- -Missionaries invited their governments to destroy African states after failing to get converts.
- -Missionaries were interpreters and also wrote letters for the king falsifying some details.
- -They were used as agents of imperialism in treaty making.
- -They established mission stations which later helped to accommodate other whites like concession seekers.
- -Missionaries gave false, exaggerated reports about the wealth in the country to lure other whites.
- -They bribed Africans to persuade them to sign treaties.

Contribution of failure by missionaries to win converts to the colonisation of Zimbabwe

- Missionaries wished the destruction of states like Ndebele.
- Missionaries gave false information to their home governments.
- Missionaries wanted colonisation for protection.

Other factors which led to the colonisation of Zimbabwe

- ✓ -Hope for the Second Rand
- ✓ -Ndebele state was strategically positioned.
- ✓ -Rhodes's Cape to Cairo dream
- ✓ -Need for raw materials
- ✓ -Fertile soils.

Role played by the London Missionary Society in the colonisation of Zimbabwe

- In February 1888, J.S Moffat signed the Moffat Treaty on behalf of Rhodes. Lobengula agreed to cancel the Grobler Treaty.
- In October 1888, Rev C Helm influenced Lobengula into signing the Rudd Concession.
- C Helm recommended the destruction of the Ndebele state.
- Missionaries hosted European visitors from Europe.
- The Missionary road became the gateway into the interior of Southern Africa.
- Role of missionaries and traders

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

THE SCRAMBLE AND PARTITION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- -Scramble was the rush for colonies.
- -Partition refers to the division of Southern African colonies by European powers.
- -In the Scramble and partition of Southern Africa the most powerful countries were able to get more colonies and vice versa.
- -European countries involved in the Scramble for Africa included Britain, Germany, Portugal, Belgium and Holland / Netherlands.

| European country | Colonies |
|-------------------------|--|
| -Germany | -Namibia [South West Africa] |
| -Portugal | -Mozambique [Portuguese East Africa]/Angola [Portuguese West Africa] |
| -Britain | -Zimbabwe, South Africa, Botswana, Malawi, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia |
| -Holland | -Transvaal |
| -Belgium | -Congo |

Reasons for the Scramble and partition of Southern Africa

Economic reasons

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- -The need for raw materials by Europeans

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- -The need for markets in Southern Africa
- -The need for cheap labour for greater profits
- -The need for areas to invest surplus capital in Southern Africa
- -The need for fertile land for agriculture
- -There was improved transport which facilitated travel overseas
- -Good climatic conditions in Southern Africa
- -The need acquire protectorate for trade
- -The discovery of minerals like gold and diamonds in South Africa
- -The need for wild life [game]
- -The need for ivory
- -The need to acquire colonies for resources
- -The need for pastures

Social reasons

- -The need to settle population pressure
- -Availability of quinine and tablets gave whites the confidence to venture into the interior of Africa.
- -There were good climatic conditions in Southern Africa which were favourable to the health of some European nationals like Rhodes.
- -The need to civilise Africans
- -The need to educate Africans
- -The need to spread Christianity
- -The need to end slave trade
- -Racial superiority of Europeans

Political reasons

- The upset of balance of power led to the Scramble for Southern Africa.
- Southern Africa was colonised for prestige reasons.
- Southern Africa was colonised for strategic reasons.
- Diplomatic reasons also led to the scramble.
- The Berlin Conference also contributed.
- Influence of European agents
- The whites had superior weapons than Africans.
- Explorers encouraged colonisation.
- Public opinion and pressure
- Rhodes' Cape to Cairo dream
- Encouraging reports from hunters and traders
- The need to spread political influence
- The Boers wanted to extend their territory beyond the Limpopo River to avoid being encircled by the British.

Political factors in Africa

- Disunity of local people
- Wars amongst Africans
- Africans had inferior weapons

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

Political aims of Britain in the Scramble for Southern Africa

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- To fulfil the Cape to Cairo dream
- To establish a crown colony in Botswana and secure the missionary road
- To carry on the white men's burden of civilising the African barbarian-Social Darwinism
- Pressure from the electorate
 - To create a British empire of colonies stretching from South Africa to Egypt
- To stop Portuguese expansion
- To gain prestige
- To encircle the Boers

Political aims of Germany in the Scramble for Southern Africa

- Germany wanted to make enemies with France by forcing Britain to move next to her
- To gain prestige
- To civilise Africans
- Pressure from the electorate

Economic aims of Britain and Germany in the Scramble for Southern Africa

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| -Markets | -Raw materials |
| -Cheap labour | -Investment opportunities |
| -Fertile land | -Hunting grounds |
| -Minerals | -Need for cattle |
| -Pastures | |

QN: To what extent had Britain achieved her aims in Southern Africa by 1900?

Achievements

- She occupied Bechuanaland, frustrated Germany and the Boers
- She occupied Zimbabwe, frustrated the Boers and Portuguese
- The missionary road was kept open
- She managed to take the gold and diamond producing areas

Failures

- She failed to completely dislodge the Boers in South Africa
- She failed to have access to the Indian Ocean via Mozambique
- She failed to create a federation of whites in South Africa

The Berlin Conference [1884-85]

This conference was convened by Otto von Bismarck, the chancellor of Germany from 1871 to 1890 to chart ways of partitioning Africa peacefully. It was held in Berlin, in Germany. It was also meant to curb the increasing conflicts over colonies. Africans were not invited. Countries which were represented were Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Spain, Portugal and Belgium.

Terms of the Berlin Conference

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- -Africa was divided into 20 spheres of influence

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- -There was to be effective occupation of spheres of influence
- -Each country was to make sure that there was a marked development in its sphere of influence
- -There was to be freedom of navigation on major rivers like Niger, Zambezi, Nile and Congo
- -Slave trade and slavery were to be abolished where they still existed
- -All countries were to recognise king Leopold's occupation of Congo and Britain's occupation of Egypt. There was to be recognition of existing spheres of influence by European powers
- -They agreed to notify each other of new spheres of influence
- -Any intending country was to sign treaties with local rulers as legal right to occupy that area
- -They were to respect the rights of the indigenous people
- -They were to develop infrastructure in areas colonised
- -They were to create new political structures
- -They were to draw boundaries
- -They were to settle disputes peacefully
- -They were to hoist national flags in areas colonised

Contribution of the Berlin Conference in stimulating the Scramble and partition of Southern Africa

- -It legalised the partition of Africa. It set rules of the game of partition. It legitimised the occupation of Southern Africa
- -Many treaties were signed with African chiefs leading to the eventual occupation of their territories
- -Chiefs were cheated or deceived
- -European powers competed for unoccupied areas of Southern Africa
- -There was also scramble to define and extend boundaries of existing spheres of influence by the British, Portuguese, Boers and Germans.

Other factors

- The industrial revolution
- Weaknesses of Africans
- The discovery on minerals in South Africa
- Work of European agents like traders, missionaries, concession seekers, hunters and individuals like Rhodes
- Strategic reasons
- Humanitarian reasons

African leaders who sought protection from Europeans

- Moshoeshe
- Mswati
- Khama
- Lewanika
- Maherero

African leaders who resisted colonisation

- Lobengula
- Ngungunyana
- Cetshwayo
- Dinizulu
- Witbooi
- Maopondera

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

African chiefdoms colonised by Europeans in Southern Africa

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| -Ndebele | -Zvimba |
| -Gaza | -Makoni |
| -Mugabe | -Pedi |
| -Mashayamombe | -Zulu |
| -Lozi | -Chinamhora |
| -Xhosa | -Chihota |
| -Ngwato | -Mangwende |
| -Swazi | |

Ethnic groups that fought wars of resistance in Southern Africa between 1870 and 1900

| | |
|----------------|---------|
| -Zulu | -Shona |
| -Ndebele | -Herero |
| -Nama/Herero | -Ngwato |
| -Gaza/Shangani | -Pedi |
| -Swazi | -Xhosa |
| -Sotho | |

Methods used by Europeans to colonise chiefdoms in Southern Africa / Ways used by Europeans to destroy African independence

- ★ Warfare, for example, the 1893 Anglo-Ndebele war, the 1896 Ndebele-Shone uprisings and the Anglo-Zulu war
- ★ -Treaty making, for example, The Moffat treaty of 1888 and the Rudd Concession of 1888
- ★ -Use of agents like Rhodes
- ★ -Divide and rule tactic
- ★ -Use of Chartered companies such as BSAC, NIASA
- ★ -Granting of charter
- ★ -Conquest
- ★ -Trickery, for example, Lobengula was given verbal promises that were never fulfilled
- ★ -Use of gifts to African leaders to persuade people to accept colonial rule
- ★ -Buying concessions, for example, Edward Lippert sold the Lippert concession to Rhodes in 1891
- ★ -Bribery, for example, Lotshe was bribed by Thompson to influence Lobengula to sign the Rudd Concession
- ★ -Through the influence of hunters like Henry Hartley and Frederick Courtney Selous
- ★ -Offering protection, for example, the Sotho, Tswana and Swazi got protection from the British
- ★ -Use of ambitious wealth men like Rhodes and Luderitz
- ★ -Using missionary influence

Why Europeans were successful in colonising the African chiefdoms during this period

Advantages of Europeans

- They had superior weapons
- They had better communication
- They used tricks
- They used bribery
- They used dynamites

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

Disadvantages of Africans

- They had inferior weapons
- They had poor communication
- They had poor methods of fighting
- They were illiterate
- There was disunity among Africans

QN: To what extent were Africans to blame for the colonisation of Southern Africa

Why Africans were to blame

- They were not united
- Some African chiefs collaborated with colonial agents
- Their military weaknesses invited Europeans
- Some asked for colonial power protection from raids by neighbours, for example, the Ngwato got protection from the Ndebele raids.
- Tribal wars, for example, Tswana and Korana

Other factors

- ✓ -Illiteracy made Africans vulnerable during treaty making
- ✓ -Forces of industrial capitalism were too strong, for example, Britain and Germany
- ✓ -Europeans were very determined to colonise Africans
- ✓

Methods used by Africans to resist colonisation in Southern Africa

- Wars [armed resistance], for example, Anglo-Ndebele war of 1893, the Zulu wars
- Diplomacy. They engaged in diplomatic engagements to postpone their down fall
- Friendship
- Protectorate status [Collaboration with Europeans], Lewanika collaborated with the British
- Migration
- Delegations-giving part of one's power, rights, for a certain time
- Treaties and agreements
- Concessions, for example, Rudd Concession, Lippert concession and the like
- Killed whites in farms and mines
- Use of Christianity to resist colonisation, for example, Moshoeshoe against the Boers

The competition for the colonisation of Southern Africa by Europeans

-**Britain and Boers**-competed for the colonisation of the Ndebele state as shown by the signing of the Grobler and Moffat treaty. The British ended up as winners after the signing of the Rudd Concession.

-**Britain and Boers**-competed for control of the diamond wealth in Kimberly. This led to the British annexation of Orange Free State.

-The British desire to access Nguni labour force and to encircle Boers led to the annexation of Natal and to declare a protectorate over Bechuanaland so as to preserve the missionary road and thwart [stop] Boer expansion westwards. Boers had declared two republics of Stella land and Goshen.

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

-The Second Anglo-Boer war was part of the struggle to control the gold wealth at the Witwatersrand.

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

-**Britain and Portugal**-competed for the control of Mashonaland which the Ndebele claimed to control. The Portuguese intended to join Portuguese East Africa [Mozambique] with Portuguese West Africa whilst Rhodes had the Cape to Cairo dream. The Anglo-Portuguese treaty of 1891 resolved boundaries between Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa.

-**Germany and Britain**-British influence was spreading from the South to the North whilst Germany was expanding eastwards from the area she had, that is, South West Africa [Namibia]. Britain declared a protectorate in Bechuanaland in 1885 to thwart German expansion and preserve the missionary road.

QN: To what extent were the people of Southern Africa affected by this competition up to 1900?

Positive effects

- Some states gained protection and remained intact, for example, the Lozi of Lewanika and Khama's Ngwato.
- Some chiefs retained their power, for example, Lewanika.
- Many missionaries visited the state to convert people to Christianity.
- Trade with foreigners increased
- There was an end of ethnic wars, for example, the Ndebele versus the Shona or Ngwato; the Zulu-Pedi clashes and so on.
- The Ndebele state remained intact up to 1893.

Disadvantages

- Loss of independence
- Erosion of African culture
- Lots of wealth, for example, raw materials was exploited
- It led to colonial wars and wars of dispossession
- There were high death rates due to the use of maxim guns
- Africans were cheated in treaties
- The Ndebele kings spent time dealing with concession seekers

Why Britain was able to obtain more colonies in the region

• Strengths of Britain

- The role of Lord Salisbury and others. Salisbury was the British Prime Minister.
 - The British South Africa company [BSAC] got support from the rich.
 - Britain was fully prepared for a war'
 - Rhodes' wealth
 - Influence of missionaries
 - Influence of traders, hunters and concession seekers
- Other factors
- Germany was a late comer into the scramble for Africa
 - Boers were militarily weak
 - The Portuguese were weak
 - Weaknesses of Africans
 - Other countries lacked foreign support

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

European agents [colonialist representatives] who participated in the Scramble for Southern Africa

- -Cecil John Rhodes
- -John Smith Moffat
- -Charles Dannel Rudd
- -Rochford Maguire
- -Edward Lippert
- -Charles Helm
- Herr Luderitz
- Piet Grobler
- Francis Thompson
- Sir Sydney Shippard
- Thomas Baines

Colonial agents [whites] and their European countries who were involved in the scramble for Africa

- ☺ -Cecil John Rhodes
- ☺ -Karl Peters
- ☺ -Paul Krugger
- Britain
- Germany
- Boers

THE COLONISATION OF ZIMBABWE

- -Zimbabwe was colonised by the British in 1890.

Reasons for the colonisation of Zimbabwe

Economic reasons

- The need for markets
- The need for raw materials
- The need for pastures
- The need for cheap labour
- The need to invest surplus capital
- The need for fertile land
- The need to bail BSAC out of bankrupt
- The whites wanted Ndebele cattle in Zimbabwe
- Favourable climatic conditions in Zimbabwe
- Rhodes believed that there was a second rand in Zimbabwe
- The discovery of gold and diamond in the Transvaal made many whites to think that the gold belt in South Africa stretched into Zimbabwe.

Political reasons

- Rhodes wanted to promote British imperialism.

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

-Rhodes wanted to prevent other countries from colonising Zimbabwe.

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- Rhodes wanted to stop Germany expansion from the west [Namibia].
- Rhodes was determined to encircle the Transvaal [Boers].
- Rhodes wanted to prevent Boers from expanding northwards.
- Zimbabwe was colonised for prestige reasons.
- Influence of hunters, traders, explorers and missionaries
- Rhodes' Cape to Cairo dream. He wanted to colonise Africa from Cape [South Africa] to Egypt [Cairo].
- Rhodes wanted to construct a railway line past Matabeleland
- Rhodes believed in British superiority. His purpose was therefore to spread liberty, peace and justice to other parts of the world.
- Zimbabwe was colonised for strategic reasons

Social reasons

- The British wanted to civilise Africans
- The British wanted to spread Christianity
- The British wanted to spread education
- Favourable climatic conditions
- Population expansion. There was need to settle population pressure.

Importance of economic factors in the colonisation of Zimbabwe

- Attraction of mineral wealth
- Opportunities to invest surplus capital by the DeBeers Company
- Attractive soils and cattle
- Market opportunities
- Availability of raw materials in Zimbabwe

Whites who helped in the colonisation of Southern Africa

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ★ -Cecil John Rhodes | -Duke of Fife |
| ★ -Duke of Abercorn | -Paul Krugger |
| ★ -Lord Grey | -Baroness Burdette Coutts |
| ★ -Queen Victoria | -Otto von Bismarck |
| ★ -Lord Salisbury | -Robinson |
| ★ -Leander Starr Jameson | -Prince of Wales |
| ★ -E Maund | -Edward Lippert |
| ★ -Sir Sydney Shippard | -J.S Moffat |
| ★ -Penne father | -Charles Helm |
| ★ -Frederick Courtney Selous | -Piet Grobler |
| ★ -Charles Rudd | |

Treaties signed between Lobengula and the whites

- 1] London-Limpopo treaty [1870]
- 2] Baines treaty [1871]

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

3] Grobler treaty [1887]

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- 4] Moffat treaty [1888]
- 5] Rudd Concession [1888]
- 6] Lippert Concession [1891]

1] London Limpopo Treaty [1870]

-This was a mineral concession to the London and Limpopo Company in the Tati area

Terms of this treaty

- There was to be erection of buildings and operation of machines by the company.
- The company was to make roads.
- The company was given mining rights.
- Lobengula was to get 120 pounds per month.

2] The Baines Treaty [1871]

-It was a verbal agreement made between Lobengula and Thomas Baines.

Terms of this treaty

- Baines was given the right to exploit minerals in the area between Gweru and Hunyani rivers.
- *However, Baines died before registering his treaty.

3] Grobler Treaty [1887]

-It was signed between Lobengula and the Boers. It was negotiated between Piet Grobler, Frederick Grobler and Lobengula.

Terms of this treaty

- There was to be everlasting peace between the Ndebele and the Boers.
- A Boer permanent representative [a council] was to be stationed in Bulawayo to administer justice to Boers who might violate Lobengula's law.
- Boers carrying passports from the Transvaal were to be allowed entry into Zimbabwe.
- Boers were to prospect for minerals.
- Lobengula was to catch and extradite all criminals from who escaped from the South African Boer Republic [Transvaal].
- Hunters and prospectors from South African Boer Republic would be allowed to operate in Lobengula's kingdom.
- Lobengula was to protect Transvaal citizens who visited his country.
- The Ndebele were committed to providing military assistance to Transvaal if and when asked to do so.
- Lobengula was to be recognised as a paramount chief.

Did the Grobler treaty protect the Ndebele state from colonisation?

Protection

- The Grobler treaty protected the Ndebele state from invasion by the Boers or other Europeans
- It delayed the occupation of the Ndebele state by other groups
- The treaty created friendship between the Ndebele and the Boers

Limitations

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- Lobengula faced threats from the Portuguese and the British
- The treaty could not prevent the British from entering into treaties with Lobengula
- Lobengula had to sign the Moffat treaty and the Rudd Concession which led to the colonisation of Zimbabwe
- Military assistance was one sided
- It increased the scramble for Zimbabwe

4] The Moffat Treaty [February 1888]

- It was signed between Lobengula and John Smith Moffat representing Cecil John Rhodes.
- It was meant to repudiate [cancel] the Grobler treaty.
- Moffat enjoyed an advantage when he negotiated for this treaty with Lobengula because he had worked among the Ndebele for long, Lobengula trusted him as an honest man, his father, Robert Moffat was a close friend of Lobengula's father, Mzilikazi and their fathers had signed a treaty, so Lobengula thought he was renewing the old treaty.

Terms of this treaty

- There was to be everlasting peace and friendship between Lobengula and the British.
- Lobengula was not to enter into any other agreement without the consent / permission of the British.
- Lobengula was to get British protection.
- The Grobler treaty was to be cancelled.
- Lobengula was not to give any part of the country to any other country.
- Lobengula agreed to be a friend of the British Queen.

5] Rudd Concession [October 1888]

- It was signed between Lobengula and the British. Rhodes used the Moffat treaty to keep the Germans, Boers and the Portuguese out of Matabeleland and Mashonaland. Rhodes sent **Charles Rudd, Francis Thompson and Rochfort Maguire** to persuade Lobengula to grant them a concession.

Signatories of the Rudd Concession

- Lobengula**-was the king of the Ndebele who claimed to be having control over the area between Zambezi and Limpopo [Zimbabwe].
- Charles Dannel Rudd**-was Rhodes' business partner who came from South Africa in 1866 on medical grounds. He was a diamond dealer who could trick anyone into submission. He was Rhodes' best friend and head of Rhodes' delegation to Lobengula.
- Francis 'Matabele' Thompson**-was fluent in native languages. He was therefore responsible for interpreting.
- Rochfort Maguire**-was a lawyer by profession and was with Rhodes at Oxford University.
- John Dreyer**-was the wagon driver who was also a signatory.

Other people who were present

- Charles Helm-was a missionary who interpreted and was also a trusted friend of Lobengula. He was an agent of imperialism and he persuaded Lobengula to sign the Rudd Concession.
- John Smith Moffat-was a missionary and Lobengula friend.
- Sir Sydney Shippard

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- Lotshe-was a trusted induna of Lobengula and was bribed by Thompson to urge Lobengula to sign.
- Sikombo

Terms of the Rudd Concession

Written terms / written agreements

- The BSAC was granted the right to exploit minerals.
- The BSAC was granted the authority 'to do all things they might deem necessary' in order to promote their mining activities.
- Lobengula was to be given 100 pounds per month.
- Lobengula was to be given 1000 rifles and 100000 rounds of ammunition.
- A gun boat was to be stationed on the Zambezi valley or he was to be given 500 pounds.

Verbal agreements / Verbal terms

- Not more than 10 men were to enter into the kingdom and dig only one hole.
- The few whites would not mine near towns.
- The men were to surrender their weapons on arrival into Zimbabwe.
- All whites who came to Matabeleland were to be under Lobengula's jurisdiction
- The whites to come to Matabeleland were to fight in defence of the Ndebele state
- Rhodes would advertise the concession in South African newspapers.
- Whites were not to stay permanently

QN: Did the Ndebele king benefit from the Rudd Concession?

Benefits of the king

- Other European agents were kept out of Lobengula's country
- The treaty controlled the influx of whites into the Ndebele state
- Lobengula received the first monthly salary of 100 pounds and some old guns.

Non-benefits

- Loss of land
- Loss of independence
- Loss of cattle
- Exploitation of minerals increased
- The treaty led to the invasion of the country
- The treaty legalised the occupation of Zimbabwe.
- It caused disunity in the state
- It led to the execution of Lotshe
- Lobengula stopped trusting his indunas
- Lobengula lost his life
- He never received the gun boats

QN: To what extent did the Rudd Concession contribute to the colonisation of Zimbabwe?

- It was used to obtain the charter which was used to colonise Zimbabwe.
- It excluded other competing powers
- It met the requirements of the Berlin West African Conference
- It gave unlimited powers to the BSAC

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

-It led to the creation of the pioneer column

Other factors

- The charter which was written permission to colonise
- Rhodes and British financiers financed the occupation
- Other treaties like Grobler treaty also paved the way
- Assistance of collaborators

Evidence to show that Lobengula was cheated in the signing of the Rudd Concession

- Instead of 10 men agreed, a column came and Lobengula was surprised.
- Lobengula was illiterate so he could not understand the legal language used.
- The Rudd team was made up of intellectual giants who had ventured into various works of life, battle hardened men and economic heavy weights who could trick anyone.
- Bribes were common during the signing of the treaty.
- Items promised were never delivered.
- The Rudd team used Queen of England's name.
- Sending of Babejane and Umshete to London to have the Rudd Concession clarified.
- The document given to the Queen was different from the one which Lobengula possessed
- Execution of all people who persuaded Lobengula to sign the treaty, for example, Lotshe.
- The Rudd team quickly rode off after signing the treaty leaving Thompson behind who sneaked during the night.

Evidence to show that Lobengula was not cheated

- Lobengula wanted to please his subjects by signing the treaty after getting goods like money and guns.
- The desire to be protected by the British drove him into signing the treaty.
- He changed his mind afterwards, as a result of influence from other parties like the Germans, Boers and Portuguese.
- Lobengula had a natural weakness for luxury goods.
- Lobengula claimed to be cheated after his diplomacy failed.

Role played by Africans in the colonisation of Zimbabwe

- -Some Ndebele court officials collaborated with the whites, for example, Lotshe and Sikombo persuaded Lobengula to sign the Rudd Concession.
- -Lobengula, chief of the Ndebele signed treaties and concessions, whose contents he did not understand, for instance, Moffat treaty, Rudd concession, Lippert concession
- -Lobengula claimed to be chief of Mashonaland, thus facilitating the colonisation.
- -Weaknesses of the Ndebele were exploited by the Europeans who had the maxim guns.
- -The Shona did not resist the coming of the colonisers in 1890.
- -Rivalry between the Shona and the Ndebele undermined the possibility of a united resistance.
- -Some Shona people collaborated with the whites in the Anglo-Ndebele war.
- -Khama provided some auxiliary forces to assist the BSAC.
- -He advised Lobengula to seek British protection from him.
- -Some Africans accompanied the pioneer column from South Africa [Transvaal] into Mashonaland.
- -The Fingo people, also from South Africa accompanied Rhodes

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- -Hosting of colonial agent

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- -The greediness of some African leaders
- -Some Shona chiefs also signed treaties with whites
- -Lobengula restrained the Amajaha

Importance of the part played by Africans in the colonisation of Zimbabwe

- Court officials helped in influencing the signing of treaties
- They cleared the road to facilitate the penetration of the pioneer column
- They hosted the European agents of colonisation
- Collaborators boosted the number of invaders in the 1893-4 war

Other factors

- Rhodes financed the whole process; secured the treaties and royal charter
- Selous guided the pioneer column
- Colonial agents obtained treaties, for example, J.S Moffat and C.D Rudd
- Activities of Grobler sparked the scramble for Zimbabwe

Problems faced by Lobengula in dealing with concession seekers

- Whites came in large numbers.
- Language barrier
- Poor advice from white acquaintances like missionaries such as Helm and J.S Moffat and hunters like Selous.
- Opposition from Amajaha [warriors]. They wanted direct confrontation with the whites.
- Difficulty in judging the best group to deal with
- Sometimes concession seekers pretended to be working against each other to influence Lobengula's decision, for example, Lippert who sold his concession to Rhodes.
- Poor education levels which prevented him from fully understanding the implications of what he was required to sign.
- He had a natural weakness for luxury goods like receiving gifts of no lasting value.
- He was afraid of what might happen if he did not sign.

Concession seekers who visited Matabeleland between 1870 and 1900

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| -Swinburne | -Thomas Baines |
| -Piet Grobler | -Frederick Grobler |
| -J.S Moffat | -Charles Rudd |
| -Francis Thompson | -Rochfort Maguire |
| -Edward Lippert | -E Maund |

Hunters who operated in Zimbabwe [1850-1893]

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| -Jan Viljoen | -Henry Hartley |
| -Martinus Swartz | -John Lee |
| -F.C Selous | |

Traders who operated in Zimbabwe [1850-1893]

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| -Sam Edwards | -Joseph McCabe |
| -George Phillips | -George West beech |
| -Fairburn | -Dawson |
| -Thomas Meicles | |

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

Whites who were involved in the signing of treaties and concessions in Zimbabwe between 1850 and 1891

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| -Thomas Baines | -Sydney Shippard |
| -Piet Grobler | -Frederick Grobler |
| -Charles Helm | -Rochfort Maguire |
| -W Graham | -Dreyer |
| -J.S Moffat | -Charles Rudd |
| -F Thompson | -E Lippert |
| -Van Wyk | -E Maund |
| -C.J Rhodes | -Paul Krugger |
| -J Swinburne | |

Measures taken by Rhodes after obtaining the Rudd Concession to prepare for the occupation of Zimbabwe up to 1893

- He published the Rudd Concession in South African, Canada and New Zealand.
- He held a meeting with the Parliamentarians
- He obtained the royal Charter from the Queen [1889]
- He formed the BSAC
- He obtained money from the rich of Britain to finance the occupation
- He planned the delay of Lobengula's emissaries namely, Umshete and Babejane in South Africa
- He advertised the occupation of Zimbabwe
- He recruited the Pioneer column
- He bought the Lippert Concession
- Rhodes sought aid from Khama
- Rhodes sent Jameson to cure Lobengula so as to entice him for his support
- Invasion of Mashonaland [1890]
- Planned to fight the Anglo-Ndebele war [1893]

Importance of these measures to the occupation of Zimbabwe

- The Charter gave Rhodes the authority to occupy Zimbabwe.
- The Charter assured him of protection.
- He obtained support from Rothschild and DeBeers companies.
- Advertising protected him.
- Fighting the Ndebele led to the completion of the process of occupation

Other factors which facilitated the occupation of Zimbabwe

- Role of hunters
- Role of missionaries like Helm
- Role of traders
- Weaknesses of the Boers
- Weaknesses of the Shona
- Weaknesses of the Ndebele
- Role of concession seekers

Role played by Rhodes in the colonisation of Zimbabwe

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- He sent representatives to trick Lobengula into signing the Rudd Concession
- He bought the Lippert concession
- He offered his personal fortune finance the occupation
- He obtained the royal charter
- He formed the BSAC and recruited pioneers
- He financed the Anglo-Ndebele war

Other factors

- The British supported the move by Rhodes
- British financiers like Duke of Fife and Duke of Abercorn
- Missionaries helped, for example, Helm and J Moffat
- Initial lack of resistance by the Shona
- Ndebele indunas like Lotshe and Sikombo who were bribed to persuade Lobengula to sign the Rudd concession
- Role of hunters and traders

Provisions of the Royal Charter

- To promote good governance
- To preserve peace and order
- To issue mining concessions
- To grant plots of land
- To establish banks
- To make roads, railways, telegraphs and harbours
- To promote trade and commerce
- To promote civilisation
- To respect local customs, laws and religion
- To ban the sale of liquor to locals
- To abolish slave trade
- To establish police force
- To monetise the economy

People who assisted Rhodes to get the British South Africa Royal Charter in 1889

- Duke of Fife -Duke of Abercorn
- Lord Grey -Lord Salisbury
- Baroness Burdette Coutts -Prince of Wales
- Queen Victoria

Companies which sponsored the colonisation of Zimbabwe

- BSAC -DeBeers Company
- Rothschild

Lobengula's reaction after discovering that he had been cheated in the Rudd concession

- E.A Maund informed Lobengula that he had been cheated.
- Lobengula wrote a letter to Rhodes complaining about the Rudd concession.
- He also wrote a letter to the High Commissioner in Botswana.
- He sent two emissaries to the Queen accompanied by E.A Maund.
- He executed Lotshe and Sikombo and their families.

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- He invited a few explorers to explain the Rudd concession to him.
- Lobengula continued to emphasise on the verbal agreements of the Rudd concession to those at his court.
- He signed the Lippert concession.
- He publicly renounced the Rudd Concession
- He sent a search party after Maguire.

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

Lobengula's weaknesses

- He cancelled the Grobler treaty.
- He depended on white interpreters.
- Illiteracy
- He did not have direct access to the queen or Rhodes.
- He put too much trust in missionaries.
- He trusted Lotshe and Sikombo too much.
- He was greedy for natural benefits like weapons
- He had a desire to keep out many whites

Other factors

- Rhodes was financially powerful
- Cheating by Lippert
- The Boers were unable to help Lobengula militarily
- The Shona and the British collaborated against the Ndebele

The Pioneer Column [1890]

- -After obtaining the charter, Rhodes recruited the pioneer column to occupy Zimbabwe.
- -The pioneer column consisted of 200 pioneer men [settlers], most of which were below 30 years and 500 British South Africa Police [BSAP].
- -The pioneer column set out from Macloutsie River in Botswana on 27 June 1890.
- -Pennefather was in command of the BSAP assisted by Borrow and Henry.
- -Frederick Courtney Selous, the hunter was the guide.
- -The first stop was at Shashe River where they built Fort Tuli.
- -The pioneers thus established Forts as they travelled.
- -The pioneers avoided the Ndebele state for fear of attacks.
- -Lobengula protested at the pioneer invasion.
- -Lobengula did not allow regiments to attack the pioneers.
- -200 Nguni people accompanied the pioneers.
- -The Nguni helped to make roads.
- -They used ox-drawn wagons [117 wagons] to transport women, children and supplies.
- -Scouts patrolled the areas ahead
- -They travelled 12 miles per day and built a laager at the place of rest during the night.
- -Pioneers often met small groups of Ndebele warriors.
- -In August 1890 the pioneer column was in Masvingo where they built Fort Victoria.

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- -Part of the pioneers branched to Melsetter while the other continued northwards and built Fort Charter.

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- -They reached Fort Salisbury on 21 September 1890 where they hoisted the Union Jack.

Security arrangements made by the pioneer column during its movement into Mashonaland in 1890

- Pioneers were given military training.
- Each pioneer member was armed.
- 500 policemen accompanied the column
- They established forts on their way
- They had heavy guns-maxim guns and two seven pounders
- They used laagers when they camped for the night.
- They kept a big lamp burning when they camped night.
- They maintained patrols on horse backs.
- They had doctors to treat the sick.
- They used Selous as the guide.
- They avoided the Ndebele state.
- They were accompanied by the Ngwato auxiliaries
- They built forts
- Scouting parties were sent in advance.
- Powerful search light beams were used to scare away wild animals

People who were tasked to recruit the pioneers

- F Johnson
- Heaney
- Borrow

Three promises made to the pioneers

- Cash
- Gold
- Land

Rivers crossed by the pioneer column on the way to Mashonaland

- Macloutsie River
- Tuli River
- Bubi River
- Runde River
- Manyame River
- Shashe River
- Mzingwane River
- Nuanetsi River
- Tokwe River

Did the pioneers find it easy to reach their destination?

Yes they found it easy to reach their destination because

- They were led by F.C Selous who knew the country
- They were well equipped with provisions
- They were accompanied by the police
- They had reliable means of transport
- They met no resistance from the Ndebele and the Shona
- The Shona were disunited

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- The Shona were weakened by years of Ndebele raids
- ***However**, they took too long a route to avoid the Ndebele
- They faced diseases
- They crossed larger rivers
- Clearing land was laborious
- They failed to settle at their intended destination

How far can the occupation of Mashonaland be attributed to the pioneers?

- They physically travelled to Mashonaland and pegged out farms
- The pioneers were trained for the war; they fought in the 1893-4 war of dispossession.
- The pioneers included all trades such as farmers and bankers
- Their different skills made the new colony self-sustaining
- They built settlements and developed infrastructure on their farms
- Selous, Lendy and Penne father led the pioneer column
- Khama contributed manpower to make roads

Other factors

- Rhodes financed the occupation
- Rhodes's company recruited the settlers
- Lobengula prevented his soldiers from attacking pioneers
- The Shona did not resist colonisation
- Missionaries like Charles Helm and J.S Moffat also facilitated colonisation

Activities of the pioneer settlers in Mashonaland between 1890 and 1893

- -After hoisting the Union Jack, pioneers set out to peg farms
- -There was widespread search for gold
- -They pegged gold claims
- -They signed a treaty with chief Mutasa in the east to thwart Portuguese penetration.
- -They divided Mashonaland into districts each under a magistrate.
- -Selling land
- -Setting towns, post offices, newspapers, bakeries and so on.
- -They employed Africans in farms and mines.
- -They laid roads and streets.
- -They formed the police force.
- -They established churches
- -Hunting
- -Farming
- -Abuse of Africans
- -They set up boundaries
- -They introduced money
- -They set up health centres

How were Africans affected by these activities?

Positive effects

- Opening roads eased transport

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- The Shona got protection from the Ndebele
- They were able to buy new manufactured goods
- They got markets for their grain
- The learnt new farming skills
- Employment was created

Negative effects

- Loss of land
- Loss of livestock
- Ill-treatment of Africans
- Abuse of African women
- Loss of power by African chiefs
- Dilution of culture
- Lucrative trade with the Portuguese was disrupted

Steps taken by Rhodes to colonise Zimbabwe between 1887 and 1890

- ✓ -Rhodes acted as a British agent of imperialism.
- ✓ -He signed the Moffat treaty.
- ✓ -This treaty was to reverse the Gribler treaty.
- ✓ -In October 1888, he sent Maguire, Thompson and Rudd to sign the Rudd Concession.
- ✓ -In October 1889, Rhodes was granted the Royal Charter and permission to colonise and administer Zimbabwe on behalf of Britain.
- ✓ -He used his personal fortune to finance the occupation.
- ✓ -He formed the BSAC.
- ✓ -He recruited the pioneer column.
- ✓ -Rhodes sought and got support from British financiers like Duke of Fife and Duke of Abercorn.
- ✓ -The pioneers moved into Zimbabwe and established forts namely Fort Tuli, Fort Victoria, Fort Charter and Fort Salisbury.
- ✓ -In September 1890 the Union Jack was raised / hoisted.
- ✓ -Rhodes signed treaties with Portuguese and Shona chiefs.
- ✓ -He delayed Lobengula's indunas to see the queen.

Effects of colonialism on Zimbabwe

Positive effects

- There was creation of law and order by ending tribal wars.
- Infrastructure was improved by construction of roads, bridges and railways.
- Better means of transport were introduced, for example, vehicles, trains and aeroplanes.
- Improvement of communication, for example, radios and televisions.
- Provision of better water resources like taps
- There was creation of employment [industries]
- There was provision of the cash economy. Money was introduced.
- New and better methods of agriculture were introduced, for example, irrigation, crop rotation and intercropping.

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

-Advanced methods of mining were introduced.

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- Better weapons for defence were introduced, for example, guns and bombs.
- New languages were introduced, for example, Portuguese, English, Swahili and Chiraparapa which improved communication between people.
- A few urbanised class of Africans emerged
- New crops were introduced, for example, wheat.

Negative effects of colonialism in Zimbabwe

Negative political effects

- Loss of political power by chiefs
- Boundaries were fixed without regard to tribal affiliations.
- There was loss of lives during wars of resistance

Negative social effects

- African traditional religion was undermined
- There was emergence of social ills such as prostitution
- Women were raped
- Africans were detribalised
- New epidemics were brought to Africa, for example, AIDS.
- Africans were oppressed and used as a source of cheap labour [chibharo].

Negative economic effects

- Africa was under developed
- Raw materials from Zimbabwe were used to promote and develop Britain at her expense.
- Africans were underpaid and heavily taxed
- Loss of productive land and cattle by Africans
- African industries were undermined as Africans favoured European manufactured goods at the expense of African goods.

THE 1893-4 ANGLO-NDEBELE WAR / THE 1893-4 WAR OF DISPOSSESSION

- -This war was fought between the Ndebele and the British

Causes of the Anglo-Ndebele war

- -Failure to find the second rand in Mashonaland resulted in the whites anticipating that the second rand was in Matabeleland.
- -The desire to acquire a hero status in Britain after the fall of the Ndebele state.
- -The quarrel over the ownership of the Shona between the Ndebele and the whites.
- -Rhodes' Cape to Cairo dream
- -The shifting of the boundary between Matabeleland and Mashonaland
- -The fall of the BSAC share prices
- -The desire to seize Ndebele cattle by the whites
- -Rhodes wanted to facilitate the construction of a railway line cutting across Matabeleland
- -The defeat of the Ndebele would herald the total colonisation of Zimbabwe
- -Influence of missionaries
- -Jameson's warlike mood
- -The killing of Lobengula's peace envoys [emissaries]
- -The need for cheap labour in Matabeleland

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- -Fear of a strong Ndebele state by the whites
- -Ndebele raids disrupted farming and mining
- -The Victoria incidents which are---
 - a) The cutting of telegraph wire which belonged to the whites by chief Gomora / Gomala
 - b) The death of chief Chivi [1891] who is said to have been skinned alive by Lobengula for refusing to pay tribute
 - c) The death of chief Nemaikonde / Lomagundi [1891] who also had refused to pay tribute to Lobengula
 - d) Raiding of Lobengula's cattle by chief Bere
- Umgandani-Lendy clashes led to the 1893 war

Why Lobengula was to blame for the outbreak of the Anglo-Ndebele war?

- He failed to control the regiments
- Raiding Mashonaland disrupted white farms and mines
- He refused to accept the shifting boundary
- He mobilised for war after the Victoria incident
- He killed chief Chivi and chief Nemaikonde

Other factors

- The BSAC was determined to annex Matabeleland as in the 1889 charter
- The BSAC wanted to boost the value of its shares
- The by the BSAC to deal with the Ndebele once and for all
- The whites kept shifting the boundary
- The killing of Lobengula's peace envoys
- The desire for the second rand
- The whites wanted political control of the Shona

British nationals who participated in the 1893-4 war

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| -Leander Starr Jameson | -Captain Allan Wilson |
| -Major Forbes | -Major Johnson |
| -Captain Heaney | -Captain Lendy |
| -Captain Borrow | -Goold Adams |
| -Captain Raaf | -Sir Henry Lock |
| -Colquhoun | |

Military leaders of the BSAC forces during the 1893-4 war

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| -Major Forbes | -Captain Lendy |
| -Lt Colonel Goold Adams | -Captain Raaf |
| -Allan Wilson | -Captain Lendy |
| -Captain H.T Borrow | -Heaney |

Course of the Anglo-Ndebele war

- This war broke out in 1893.
- The white volunteers formed 3 columns to fight a war of dispossession. These 3 columns included

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

a] The Salisbury column under Major Forbes

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

b) Fort Victoria column under Captain Allan Wilson

c) The Tuli column under Captain Raaf and Goold Adams

-There were 18000 Ndebele warriors versus 3500 opponents [1100 whites and 2000 auxiliaries and about 400 Shona and Cape auxiliaries.

-The 3 columns met at Iron Hill Mine.

-The first major battle took place at Shangani River on 24 October. The Ndebele were defeated because of the superiority of the Maxim gun. About 500 Ndebele warriors were killed. The BSAC suffered few casualties.

-The Ndebele were also defeated at Lalapanzi battle

-The second major battle took place at Mbembesi River. Again the Ndebele were defeated with heavy losses.

-The Ndebele regiment of Inqabo, Imbizo and Ugukamini clashed with company soldiers.

-7 pounder guns cost many Ndebele lives.

-On 3 November, the Southern column [Tuli column] laagered at Singuesi River near Empandeni. The Ndebele under Gumbo attacked but were defeated due to heavy gun fire.

-Khama's men returned to Botswana due to outbreak of small pox

-Jameson and the company troops entered Bulawayo but found the town burnt down and deserted.

-Lobengula fled northwards.

-Jameson assigned Forbes and Raaf to pursue and capture Lobengula.

-When Forbes and his forces reached Shangani River they found the trace of Lobengula.

-When Lobengula realised that he could not continue to fight he sent a bag of gold and message offering surrender.

-The message was given to an ordinary trooper who did not convey the message to their leaders, Forbes and Raaf.

-The whites continued searching for Lobengula's part.

-Allan Wilson was asked to continue with the search but the Shangani River was in flood.

-Wilson's forces caught up with Lobengula's fleeing party on the western side of the river.

-Wilson requested for reinforcements but Forbes did not comply.

-Instead he dispatched Captain H.J Borrow with 20 men without instructing them whether they were a support unit or another attacking force.

-Borrow's force joined Wilson's group on 4 December.

-Together, Wilson's group and that of Burrow attacked Lobengula's group.

-Lobengula's group defended itself well and they defeated the combined forces of Burrow and Wilson.

-Burrow and Wilson and a majority of other men were killed by Lobengula, except 3 scouts who escaped.

-Forbes could not assist them because Shangani River was flooded.

-They never captured Lobengula.

-Forbes' group retreated.

-Lobengula is said to have died of small pox on escape to the north.

-Lobengula's forces surrendered and the war came to an end.

-The BSAC took over the burning city and raised a Union Jack.

Did the pursuit of Lobengula by the BSAC forces after the fall of Bulawayo benefit the BSAC?

Benefits to the BSAC

-They completed the occupation of Zimbabwe

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- The whites gained total control of Matabeleland
- They gained Lobengula's cattle
- It united the settlers than ever before
- It drove Lobengula to death

Disadvantages to the BSAC

- The expedition was costly
- BSAC lost men
- Company horses and cattle were killed
- Company lost ammunition
- Settlers failed to capture Lobengula
- The company received criticism from Britain

Reasons for the defeat of the Ndebele

Strengths of the whites

- The whites had better transport. They fought on horse backs and they also used wagons.
- The whites had superior weapons like maxim guns.
- The whites got support from the Shona and Tswana fighters.
- Total determination on the part of the whites.
- The whites were better prepared for the war.
- The whites had better organisation and strategy
- The whites were supplied from South Africa through the Mafeking rail way line.
- The British used laagers which were difficult to penetrate.

Weaknesses of the Ndebele

- The Ndebele used conventional warfare rather than guerrilla warfare.
- News of Lobengula's flight demoralised Ndebele warriors.
- Most Ndebele warriors were raiding across the Zambezi.
- The Ndebele lacked unity of purpose.
- Not all Ndebele took part in the war.
- The Ndebele had poor communication
- Outbreak of small pox which killed the Ndebele king
- Lack of cooperation by the Ndebele and the Shona to attack the common enemy.
- The Ndebele had inferior weapons.

Results of the Anglo-Ndebele war

- -The Ndebele surrendered, agreed to peace negotiations
- -The land commission was set up to divide land between the BSAC and the Ndebele.
- -There was construction of a railway line from South Africa to Matabeleland.
- -Ndebele fertile land was taken by the whites.
- -There was creation of Gwai and Shangani reserves.
- -The Ndebele lost their independence.
- -Numerous deaths were incurred.
- -Lobengula's cattle were taken.
- -Lobengula's capital was taken.
- -There was introduction of forced labour.

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- -The Ndebele were denied from choosing a new king.

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- -Mashonaland and Matabeleland were merged into Southern Rhodesia.
- -Most of the Ndebele remained on their traditional lands as squatters on white owned farms.
- -The local people were required to pay tax on their land.
- -There was creation of Matabeleland order in council of 1894 with Dr Leander Starr Jameson as the administrator.

THE FIRST CHIMURENGA / THE NDEBELE-SHONA UPRISING / UMOVUKELA [1896-7]

- -This war was fought by the Ndebele and the Shona versus the British

Causes of Chimurenga in Matabeleland / Ndebele grievances

- ❖ -Loss of land to the whites by the Ndebele after the Anglo-Ndebele war.
- ❖ -Loss of independence by the Ndebele after the 1893 war.
- ❖ -Loss of cattle by the Ndebele after the 1893 war.
- ❖ -The Ndebele were forced to work in settler mines and farms [forced labour].
- ❖ -The Ndebele were forced to pay taxes like hut tax, dog tax and dip tax by the whites.
- ❖ -Hatred of Shona police who ill-treated the Africans.
- ❖ -The justice system favoured the whites.
- ❖ -Oppressive administration
- ❖ -Abuse of African women by the whites
- ❖ -The Ndebele were not allowed to choose a new king after the death of Lobengula.
- ❖ -Influence of spirit mediums who assured them that they would win the war.
- ❖ -Natural disasters like rinderpest, drought and outbreak of locusts.
- ❖ -The Jameson raid failure also contributed.

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

Causes of Chimurenga in Mashonaland / Shona grievances

- Loss of land to the whites by the Shona
- The Shona were forced to pay taxes like hut tax, dog tax and dip tax to the whites.
- The Shona were forced to work in settler farms and mines.
- Loss of cattle to the whites by the Shona.
- The system of justice favoured the whites.
- Oppressive administration
- Abuse of Shona women by the whites
- Police brutality especially during tax collection
- Chiefs lost their powers
- Ill-treatment of Shona workers by the whites. They were given heavy punishments for simple offences.
- Loss of independence by the Shona since 1890
- End of Shona-Portuguese trade links angered the Shona.
- Influence of spirit mediums who assured them that they would win the war.
- Natural disasters like drought, rinderpest and outbreak of locusts

Role of religious leaders in causing the war

- They blamed natural disasters on the coming of whites.
- They promised that the disasters could disappear if they drove out whites.
- They promised immunity from bullets to fighters.
- They prophesied that the blacks would win the war.

Course of Chimurenga in Matabeleland

- The Ndebele uprising began in March 1896.
- The Ndebele took advantage of the Jameson raid fiasco / failure.
- Many of the BSAP had gone to South Africa to fight the Boers but unfortunately the British were defeated and Jameson and his platoon were captured.
- Thus there was not enough police to protect whites in Zimbabwe.
- The Ndebele warriors targeted those whites on farms, mines, missions, stores, police posts and traders.
- During the first week of the war about 130 whites had been killed.
- Those who escaped were surrounded in Bulawayo by the Amabutho.
- The Ndebele were joined by the Shona in June 1896.
- The British settlers asked the British government to stop the uprising.
- The British instead reinforced 1000 soldiers to Southern Rhodesia.
- The whites attacked Ndebele Amabutho one by one.
- The Ndebele Amabutho withdrew to Matopo Hill where they were able to defend themselves.
- The British constructed laagers in Bulawayo, Gweru and Mberengwa.
- They organised mounted patrols to rescue survivors.
- They destroyed Ndebele grain stores and any food items.
- They blew up caves using dynamites.
- They brought reinforcements from outside, that is, from South Africa, Bechuanaland, Johannesburg and Natal.

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

-They burnt villages.

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- They used the route which the Ndebele left open to bring reinforcements from South Africa.
- They fought the Ndebele under the command of Frederick Carrington.
- They captured Ntabazikamambo in July 1896.
- The settlers also burnt Ndebele crops.
- Rhodes held a meeting with Ndebele so as to stop the war.
- During the negotiations with the Ndebele senior indunas, Rhodes used bribery to get the indunas to negotiate for peace.
- He promised indunas jobs in the BSAC, pensions and the indunas were to retain their regional powers.
- The Ndebele senior indunas made peace with Rhodes in October 1896 at Matopos.
- The war came to an end.

Military reaction of the white settlers in colonial Zimbabwe to the Ndebele uprising

- They constructed laagers in Bulawayo, Gweru and Mberengwa.
- They organised mounted patrols to rescue survivors and bury the dead.
- They destroyed Ndebele grain stores and any food items.
- They blew up the caves.
- They brought reinforcements from outside, that is, from South Africa and Bechuanaland.
- They burnt villages.
- They used the route left open-to South Africa to bring in reinforcements.
- They fought the Ndebele under the command of Frederick Carrington.
- They captured Ntabazikamambo in July 1896.
- They used horses and foot soldiers.
- They sought and solicited assistance from Khama.
- They bribed some Shona to fight on their side.

White officials who attended the Matopo Indaba

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| -Cecil John Rhodes | -Dr Sauer |
| -V Stent | -Johan Colenbrander |

Ndebele leaders who attended the Matopo Indaba

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| -Umlugulu | -Sikombo Mguni |
|-----------|----------------|

Terms of the agreement made at Matopo Indaba

- The Ndebele agreed to suspend fighting the settlers and even raiding them.
- Mwari cult officials were to be punished for their role in the uprising.
- The Ndebele officials and people who murdered or committed other crimes during the uprising should be tried.
- Ndebele assegais and guns should be submitted to the settler government.
- Rhodes would withdraw white forces from Matabeleland.
- A permanent BSAP would be deployed in Matabeleland to replace white forces and maintain peace after the uprising.
- No African police, especially the Shona would work in Matabeleland without Ndebele approval.
- The settler government would recognise Ndebele chiefs and headmen.
- Rhodes' government would give the Ndebele grain and food.
- The Indaba also promised that the government would give seeds to the Ndebele in the planting season.

QN: Did Matopo Indaba or the uprising benefit the Ndebele?

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

Ndebele benefits

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- There was re-establishment of peace in Matabeleland.
- They received grain, food and planting seeds.
- The settler government recognised Ndebele chiefs and headmen.
- They were assured that no Shona police would work in Matabeleland without Ndebele approval.

Ndebele losses at Matopo Indaba

- Loss of freedom and independence.
- They lost a lot of their spears [13000] and guns [2500].
- Some of their leaders were tried, sentenced to death and executed.
- Lost land to settlers
- Were to pay taxes
- Nyamanda was not recognised as king of the Ndebele
- There was destruction of traditional institutions like age regiments.

Why Rhodes negotiated with the Ndebele

- The Ndebele were brave and were known to be good fighters and warlike, so to continue fighting the Ndebele would take a long time.
- The fighting was costly to the BSAC in terms of money.
- The mines and farms were not working during the uprising and the BSAC was losing its profits.
- The British government was unwilling to bear the cost of sending troops to crush the uprising.
- There were growing demands in the British parliament to withdraw the BSAC charter to rule the territory and this drove Rhodes to make talks with the Ndebele.
- The guerrilla tactics used by the Ndebele were difficult to deal with.
- The whites were losing both in terms of manpower and material resources.

Ndebele chiefs / Indunas who took part in the 1896 war

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| -Sikombo Mguni | -Ndiweni |
| -Somabulana Dhlodhlo | -Mahlahleni |
| -Gumbo | -Nyamanda |
| -Mathafeni | |

Ndebele religious leaders who took part in the 1896 war

- | | |
|--------------------|----------|
| -Umlugulu | -Mwabeni |
| -Siginyamatshe | -Mkwati |
| -Tengera / Tenkela | -Tshiwa |

Why the Ndebele were defeated

Weaknesses of the Ndebele

- They had inferior weapons.
- They had poor strategies.
- They had poor communication networks.
- There was disunity among the Ndebele.
- The Ndebele had poor transport.
- Not all the Ndebele took part in the war.

Strengths of whites

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- The whites had better transport
- The whites got external support from South Africa.
- The whites had superior weapons like maxim guns.
- The whites used a lot of brutality that frightened the Ndebele.
- The whites used dynamites.

Reasons for blaming religious leaders for defeat of the Ndebele

- Their prophecy was misleading
- They suggested poor strategies
- They could not give ready solutions to problems
- They aligned themselves to one group
- Their propaganda was misleading

Course of Chimurenga in Mashonaland

- In Mashonaland the war started in June 1896 after harvesting crops.
- It began with the killing of whites in Mashayamombe area.
- Two Indian traders were killed by Mashayamombe people who also killed the native commissioner for the area or Chegutu.
- By the end of June, over 10 whites had been killed.
- The whites were taken by surprise because they considered the Shona as a peaceful group.
- The whites responded by setting up laagers in places like Gweru, Bulawayo, Mberengwa, Mutare, Harare and Charter.
- The Shona fighters blocked roads using trees.
- The Shona used guerrilla warfare tactics.
- Some Shona did not join the war.
- Chiefdoms in Masvingo, Chikomba, Buhera, extreme Eastern Zimbabwe and Northern Zimbabwe stayed out of the war.
- The Shona chiefs fought the whites as separate entities.
- Some Shona fought on the side of whites.
- The Shona hid in caves
- The whites used dynamites to attack the Shona in caves.
- The spread of Chimurenga to other areas was done through spirit mediums and fire signals [on top of mountains].
- Nehanda and Kaguvi were important spirit mediums who encouraged the Shona to fight, especially in Mazoe and Chishawasha areas.
- The uprising rapidly spread to Harare, Mazoe, Charter, Marondera, Makonde and other eastern districts of Zimbabwe.
- The settlers mounted patrols to rescue survivors and ferrying them to laagers in Harare, Mutare and Charter.
- The whites were assisted by reinforcements from South Africa. British imperial forces were brought in from South Africa under Lieutenant Colonel Alderson.
- The BSA forces under Alderson attacked and defeated Makoni's Gwindingwi fortress.
- They also defeated Mangwende's Maope fortress.
- Defeated Shona chiefs were executed, for example, Makoni.

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- The whites adopted the scorched earth policy, destroying Shona grain stores, homes and water sources to starve the Shona into submission.
- The white settlers attacked and defeated Shona chiefdoms separately.
- Nehanda was captured and executed in April 1897.
- She had ordered the killing of Pullard, the Native commissioner for Mazoe.
- Shona resistance collapsed following the capture of their leaders like Mashayamombe in July 1897 and Kaguvi who was an inspirational medium of the Harare area in October 1897.
- This capture of inspirational leaders brought the war to an end.
- Maondera however, continued to fight until 1903.

Areas where the first Chimurenga was fought in Mashonaland

- | | |
|---------------------|------------|
| -Chinamhora | -Makoni |
| -Mashayamombe | -Chihota |
| -Nemakonde / Zvimba | -Mangwende |
| -Mazoe | -Svosve |
| -Chiweshe | -Mutekedza |
| -Nyandoro | -Maondera |

Shona chiefs who took part in the 1896-7 war

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| -Mashayamombe | -Makoni |
| -Zhanda | -Mangwende |
| -Nyamweda | -Maondera |
| -Chihota | -Zvimba |
| -Chinamhora | -Sango |
| -Seke | -Hwata |
| -Chiweshe | -Nyachuru |
| -Chikwaka | -Rusike |
| -Maromo | -Mutekedza |
| -Mashonganyika | -Kunzvi Nyandoro |

Religious leaders who were active in Mashonaland during the first Chimurenga

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| -Kaguvi | -Nehanda [Chagwe] |
| -Zhanda | -Gumboreshumba |
| -Chaminuka | -Bonda |
| -Mponga | |

Role played by religious leaders in the uprising

- They planned and organised the uprising.
- They prophesied on the war and assured Africans that they would win the war.
- They encouraged people to fight.
- They advised on strategies to be used.
- They communicated with ancestral spirits.
- They commanded the soldiers.
- They relayed information from God and ancestors to chiefs and people.
- They provided medical herbs
- They led at war discussions and presided over war crimes.
- They coordinated the war.

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- They mobilised the people and taught people political education.
- They provided spiritual guidance.
- They gave moral support to the fighters.
- Some trained soldiers
- They were the chief propagandists.

Why the Shona took so long to be defeated in the 1896-7 uprising

- They had stored a lot of food in caves.
- The Shona chiefs fought separately in small groups and this made it difficult for the whites to defeat them easily.
- The Shona used guerrilla warfare tactics such as night attacks, hit and run and surprise attacks.
- Spirit mediums coordinated the war and encouraged the individual chiefs to keep on fighting.
- Shona chiefs such as Makoni and Mangwende used fortified mountains.
- They had guns obtained from the Portuguese through trade and a few modern rifles they captured.
- The Shona were familiar with the terrain than the whites.
- The war in Mashonaland was not limited to professional fighters but it included everyone including women.
- There were many hills in Mashonaland and these provided cover for the Shona fighters.
- *However, the whites initially had fewer soldiers because some had been taken to South Africa in the Jameson raid.
- The BSAC had financial problems.
- The whites were not prepared for war with the Shona and they took too long to mobilise.
- The resources of the whites had been overstretched due to the war in Matabeleland.
- The whites were not familiar with the terrain.

Why the Shona were defeated by the British

Weaknesses of the Shona

- The Shona lacked coordination.
- They had no common military strategy.
- The Shona were not united.
- Some Shona fought on the side of the whites.
- Some Shona did not join the war, for example, Mutasa.
- They had inferior weapons like spears.
- They had inferior training as they were not regular soldiers.
- They had poor communication.
- They had poor transport.
- The spirit mediums misled the people by telling them that bullets won't work against them.

Strengths of the whites

- The whites had better transport.
- The whites were better organised.
- The whites had superior weapons.
- The surrender of the Ndebele made the whites to concentrate on the Shona only.
- The scorched earth policy adopted by the whites starved the Shona into submission.
- The whites captured inspirational leaders like Makoni, Mashayamombe, Kaguvi and Nehanda.

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- Use of torture and cruel interrogation methods by the whites forced the captives to reveal the whereabouts of their leaders and strongholds.
- The whites used explosives and dynamites.
- The settlers bribed some Shona to fight on their side.

Contribution of the execution of Nehanda and Kaguvi to the defeat of the Shona

- They were a source of motivation and courage of the Shona.
- They were leaders hence their death resulted in lack of leadership.
- They were coordinators during the war.

To what extent did lack of unity contribute to the defeat of the Shona?

- There was lack of coordination among the Shona.
- Some Shona chiefs did not join the war, for example, Mutasa.
- Some Shona chiefs assisted the whites.
- They had no common military strategy

Other factors

- The Shona had inferior weapons
- Whites were better organised
- Whites had faster transport
- The surrender of the Ndebele

Weapons used by the whites against the Ndebele and Shona

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| -Dynamites | -Maxim guns |
| -2, 5 inch screw guns | -Henry Martin rifles |
| -Seven pounder guns | -Wagons |
| -Scorched earth policy | -Horses |

-Weapons used by the Africans

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| -Old muskets obtained from Portuguese | -Few captured rifles |
| -Spears | -bows and arrows |
| -Clubs and knobkerries | -Fortified Mountains and caves |
| -Guerrilla warfare | |

Results of the First Chimurenga

- Africans were defeated.
- Africans lost their independence.
- African traditional politics was destroyed.
- Nehanda, Makoni and Kaguvi were executed.
- Mashonaland was divided into districts, each under a native Commissioner.
- The BSAC introduced formal government through the Rhodesia-Order-Council of 1898.
- The British introduced a resident Commissioner to monitor the administration of the BSAC.
- Those who defied settler authority were substituted by collaborators.

- The Ndebele could not choose a new king and this led to the collapse of the Ndebele state.
- Most African leaders were either imprisoned or killed.
- More reserves were created, especially in Mashonaland and Africans became desperate for land and some became squatters.
- Most African men worked for low wages in mines and farms.
- Africans became economically dependent on whites as labourers.
- Payment of taxes by Africans continued.
- Kunzvi and Maondera continued with resistance but were later defeated.
- Many Africans were turned into Christianity.
- The Shona were forbidden to build houses in mountains.

How were the settlers affected by the results of the First Chimurenga?

- Cheap labour was obtained from both Matabeleland and Mashonaland.
- They appropriated more land and cattle
- They now had more revenue base
- Security was enhanced
- The settlers were united

Negative effects of the results to the whites

- There was international condemnation especially by Britain.
- They were blamed for various acts of oppression.
- Hatred between blacks and whites intensified.
- BSAC shares dropped.
- Rhodes' image was tarnished.